

Greetings from Ikamaperou

*We're wild and woolly -
monkeys, that is!*

Do you see what I see?

Postcards from Peru

Inside:

- ◆ IPS meeting in Uganda
- ◆ Chimp bushmeat orphan pulls through
- ◆ Two confiscated orangutans go home

A Letter from IPPL's Chairwoman Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Member,

In a rescue center run by the Wildlife Friends of Thailand, there is a special island measuring 2,000 square meters. It is IPPL's island, established by Edwin Wiek for sanctuary gibbons rescued from abusive situations. IPPL made a construction grant in March 2005, but weather caused delays as the lake surrounding the island dried up. Any released gibbons could easily have jumped out!

Edwin reports,

We were able in March 2005 to dig up the island, as the water levels were very low and the rainy season was still far away. The digging was done by a large excavator and trees were planted a few weeks after. The drought however continued. To make the trees survive, we needed to water them for months. The water level in the lake got lower and lower. We were afraid the gibbons could not move on to their new island any time soon! The trees were getting larger and greener by October, but the rain didn't come....



The IPPL-sponsored gibbon island created by Wildlife Friends of Thailand.

Kookoo playing on the island.



By the fall of 2005, construction of the new island enclosure was completed.

Swinging ropes and other enrichment items were added. Everyone prayed for rain.

Fortunately the long-awaited rainy season began in October 2005. Edwin commented that it rained non-stop for days and that within two weeks the lake was full. The island was lush and green, and finally ready to be occupied by gibbons.

Six young gibbons were released. They have adjusted well and are now swinging happily round their new home, greeting each new day with gibbon calls.

This happy ending is just one of the many successes of IPPL's small grant program. Edwin sends his thanks to IPPL supporters for their help.



Here at IPPL Headquarters in South Carolina, we have been experiencing a heat wave. Temperatures have been close to the 90s every day for several weeks. I don't know how the gibbons manage but, as I look outside my window from my work-desk, I see Elsa and Nicholas wrestling and Brownie swinging the length of his enclosure. Gibbons have thick coats, which provide some insulation. However, they often go indoors in the middle of the day.

We have had a bounteous peach season and the figs, blueberries and grapes grown on our land have been delicious. The gibbons have fun watching us picking them! With produce prices sky-high these days, the more we can grow here at home, the better. Our home-grown produce is also enjoyed by our resident squirrels and rabbits.

Shirley McGreal

International Primatological Society Meets in Uganda

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

This past June, accompanied by Linda Howard of Allied Effort to Save Other Primates (AESOP), I attended the 21st Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS). The conference was held in Uganda from 25-30 June 2006 in Entebbe. Around 750 people were present, the majority of whom were primate field workers, many of them from African nations. IPS conferences are held every two years and alternate between habitat countries (those with native primates) and non-habitat countries (those unfortunate enough to have no nonhuman primates).

The theme of the 2006 conference was "African Conservation in Action." William Oluput of Uganda served as Congress chair. President Museveni of Uganda and Ugandan wildlife officials were among the speakers at the official opening ceremony.

The program was intensive, with daily plenary sessions and several concurrent sessions, usually six at a time. The book of abstracts weighs two pounds, nine ounces! Selecting which session to attend was often a challenge. The plenary speakers included two of Uganda's top primatologists, Dr. Gilbert Isabirye-Basuta and Dr. Jerry Lwanga of Makerere University, who run programs at Kibale National Forest. Both expressed concern over the rapid rate of habitat destruction, because it is "occurring so fast that primates may not have time to adapt."

Jane Goodall

Dr. Goodall gave a brief history of chimpanzee studies at Gombe where she began her research over 40 years ago. She commented on the situation at Gombe and other primate study sites, noting that,

More and more study sites will come to resemble Gombe—islands of habitat in a sea of human-altered landscape.

Throughout the congress Jane seemed tireless: she held a fund-raiser, attended several conservation-oriented sessions, gave a presentation to Ugandan schoolchildren on the lawn in front of the conference hotel, and patiently signed autographs.

Human diseases imperil gorillas

One session included several alarming presentations regarding transmission of human diseases to endangered gorillas. Some unhabituated gorillas have the good fortune to live in areas of very low human density, but others live in small areas surrounded by dense human populations. Hence, wildlife veterinarians specializing in ape health problems need to be familiar with health problems affecting humans and livestock. Such diseases can be transmitted to gorillas.

Dr. Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka of the Ugandan group Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) discussed a scabies outbreak in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park mountain gorillas. The outbreak was traced to the local community. CTPH's programs include treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases in humans and public health education, in addition to wild animal care.

Veterinarian Mike Cranfield, who is associated with the Rwanda-based Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project (MGVP), discussed employee health programs established for the staff of all projects working with gorillas. In addition, MGVP provides care to sick or injured gorillas. It emphasizes prevention of sickness in gorillas, who can be infected by many human diseases. This is accomplished by caring for the local human population. Through its Employee Health Program, all personnel who participate in any program involving human contact with mountain gorillas receive thorough and regular health screenings.

Gorilla tourism

Chris Sandbrook of the Zoological Society of London reported on his observations of gorilla tourism in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda, and expressed concern that tourists who trek mountain gorillas in Uganda could infect them with diseases. Sandbrook and his colleagues took measures of how close tourists got to gorillas and found that a majority got closer than the rules allow (the rules require a five meter separation).

They noted that it was not solely the fault of the guides and the tourists, as the gorillas initiated the closest and longest contacts. They recommended that guides be trained in stricter enforcement of rules, that tourists be health-screened, and that surgical masks be worn in the presence of gorillas.

Mangabey session

On 27 June a session was held on "The Mangabeys of Africa." During this session Dr. James Else of the Yerkes Primate Center, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, presented a paper on the subject of how "A biomedical-conservation partnership helps to secure the future of the sooty mangabey." Else discussed the Yerkes Primate Center's mangabey colony. However, he omitted any mention of Yerkes' pending application to perform lethal disease research on some of these mangabeys and to kill off superannuated (elderly) animals. I raised both these questions during the Question and Answer period after the talk. Dr. Else did not provide a satisfactory answer.

David Watts

David Watts, who used to study mountain gorillas in the Virunga Volcanoes with the late Dian Fossey, gave a thought-provoking presentation on "The Role of Television Documentaries in Great Ape Conservation." Film producers have shown a strong interest in chimpanzees and mountain gorillas. This has grown as more free-living ape groups have been located and habituated. Watts pointed out the positive side: viewers may be sensitized to conservation issues by learning about the significance of apes and the seriousness of their current predicament. But Watts is also concerned that much of the film makers' interest is focused on negative aspects of chimpanzee behavior, such as chimpanzee "murderousness" and inter-group aggression, and that this could backfire with the Western public. It could also disturb the public and decision-makers in habitat countries.

One example of such a film was the National Geographic Society's special called "The Dark Side of Chimpanzees." This program showed chimpanzees

tracking down and brutally killing another chimpanzee, and it contained many other disturbing scenes.

Uganda Wildlife Education Center

The former Entebbe Zoo, now known as the Uganda Wildlife Education Center (UWEC), houses chimpanzees (all rescued from trade), patas monkeys, and olive baboons, as well as other birds and mammals. Vervet monkeys wander free on



UWEC's Mukasa Yekoyada & me

the grounds. The facilities are spacious. We were shown around by animal caregiver Mukasa Yekoyada, who told us the history of many of the center's residents.

Both Linda and I felt that the conditions at UWEC were far superior to those in many Western zoos. There was a spacious quarantine area for incoming baboons, as well as a large attached outdoor enclosure for them once they were released from quarantine.

GRASP exhibition

On 28 June the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP), which is part of the United Nations Environment Program, held the formal opening of its international ape exposition at Uganda's National Museum in Kampala. Posters and exhibits explained the plight of apes worldwide. There were

also special features on Uganda's great apes: mountain gorillas and chimpanzees. The exposition will be taken around Uganda and to other nations.

Post-conference activities

Following the conference, many participants took the opportunity to explore Uganda. Uganda's wildlife was decimated under former President Idi Amin, but has started to recover in recent years. Gorilla trekking in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was an attraction for some of

a large troop of patas monkeys, who are known for their high-speed long-distance running. On the boat ride along the Nile River we saw hundreds of hippos, crocodiles, and several herds of elephants. The falls themselves were spectacular.

From Murchison Falls we drove over mainly dirt roads to Queen Elizabeth Park. We stayed two nights at Jacana Lodge in the forested section of the park and saw large numbers of beautiful black-and-white colobus monkeys. The lively troops included many babies; we



the harder delegates. Many others went chimp-trekking in the Kibale National Park and Budongo Forest Reserve. Others observed wildlife at the Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth National Parks.

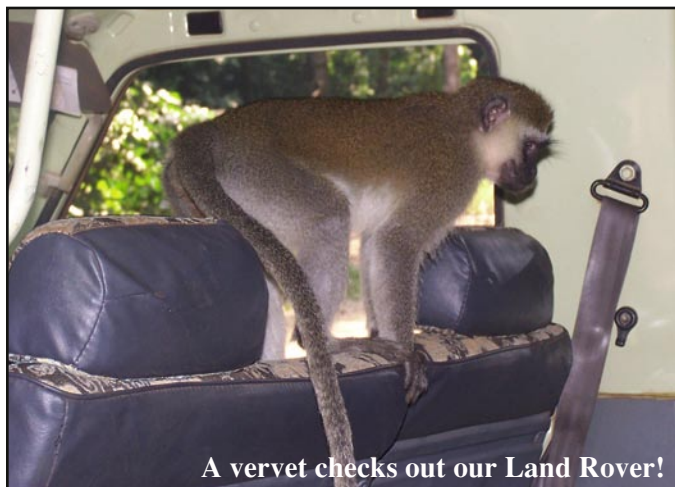
Linda and I went first to Murchison Falls National Park. The long drive to Murchison was made more interesting by us seeing many baboon troops and schoolchildren dressed in colored uniforms; each school had different bright colors.

We crossed the Nile by ferry. In the national park we saw

watched them for hours. We also saw red-tailed guenons.

The next stop was the Mweya Lodge on the shores of Lake Edward, with a view of the Ruwenzori Mountains. One of our most memorable animal thrills took place at Mweya and did not involve primates! Right in front of our room at the lodge, we saw a mother and juvenile warthog. They were in deep sleep. About 20 mongooses were grooming them—they were crawling all over the sleeping warthogs! Warthogs have sharp tusks and are capable of aggressive behavior, but on this occasion they seemed to be enjoying all the attention and dozed on!

Uganda seems to be recovering from its dark days. We found the people to be uniformly friendly. The conference was extremely well organized and a totally worthwhile experience.



U.S. Zoos' Monkey Deal

In May 2006, six U.S. zoos, led by San Diego Zoo, imported a group of 33 monkeys from South Africa. The monkeys belonged to five species not native to South Africa: eight Schmidt's spot-nosed guenons (see photo below), six Allen's swamp monkeys, eight black mangabeys, six De Brazza's monkeys, and five Wolf's monkeys.

According to the 8 May 2006 issue of the *Los Angeles Times*, the zoos had paid a South African animal dealer named Mike Bester \$400,000 for the monkeys. Bester reportedly procured the animals from a South African businessman, not identified in the article, who had purchased them from markets in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). All the monkeys belonged to species listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

According to the text of CITES, export should only be allowed when:

1) *a Scientific Authority of the State of*

export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species; and

2) *a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora.*

IPPL filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for documents pertaining to the shipment and also sought information from DRC authorities.

Among the documents provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were:

1) A CITES re-export permit from South Africa issued on 21 February 2006 to Bester's Birds and Animals for 34 monkeys (one of the De Brazza's monkeys was not shipped for health reasons). The animals were correctly listed as II-W, which means CITES Appendix II, wild-caught.

2) A Form 3-177 U.S. import declaration. This included a list of the

33 animals, who were shipped on KLM Airlines and imported via San Francisco. The II-W designation on the South African export documents was not there. The animals were listed as LIV-C (C stands for captive-born). The percentage of "wildlife inspected" was blacked out, although none of the exemptions to the Freedom of Information Act should include information regarding the performance or non-performance of their duties by inspectors. An appeal of this denial has been filed.

3) A document showing that the animals would be delivered by the animal ground shipping company Kritter Krates to a firm called Valley Biosystems in West Sacramento, California, for quarantine. The Valley Biosystems company was an exhibitor at the Society of Toxicology's conference in 2006 and has strong research interests. Why San Diego Zoo would use a research facility as its quarantine station is not clear.



A Schmidt's spot-nosed guenon, one of five species wild-caught in the DRC and exported via South Africa to several U.S. zoos.
Photo © Allen Matheson

IPPL contacted Ms. Karen Killmar, the Associate Curator of Mammals at the San Diego Zoo, on 12 July 2006, commenting,

Ms. Killmar, we learned that the Sacramento quarantine station you used for your monkey transaction only registered as a primate importer in January 2006...I don't know if you have read CITES rules re Appendix II shipments. They do require a no-detriment finding from the Scientific Authority of the country of export and a finding by the Scientific Authority of the state of re-export (South Africa) that all was in order with the original export. Please provide IPPL with a copy of the DRC export permits. These were not attached to the Form 3-177. Further, the 3-177 obtained under FOIA states that the monkeys were II-C when they were II-W, assuming they were rescued by the "secret" middleman. You may wish to request to USFWS/LE [Law Enforcement] to amend the form.

Extensive discussions by myself and others with employees of the DRC Scientific Authority (ICCN) show that they were not consulted in regard to the "no-detriment" finding—which would be impossible to make in the absence of current census data on each species.

Unfortunately, no reply has been received.

The export documents from the DRC were not among the documents received

by IPPL. However, IPPL has been in touch with several officials of the DRC's Scientific Authority, without whose approval export of the monkeys should not have been permitted. Not one was them was aware of the shipment. Pasteur Cosmos Wilungula Balongelwa, Director-General of the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), has denounced this commerce in his country's wildlife. In addition, two representatives of ICCN attended the

International Primatological Society Congress recently held in Entebbe, Uganda. Their names were Gaby Kitengie and Nono Bondjengo. Shirley McGreal of IPPL and Linda Howard of Allied Effort to Save Other Primates showed them the FOIA documents, with Shirley translating each one into French, and they were very surprised, saying they had not known about the shipment. They requested IPPL support in their efforts to stop further exports of DRC monkeys.



Wildlife officials from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gaby Kitengie (left) and Nono Bondjengo (right), meet with Shirley McGreal at the International Primatological Society conference in Uganda to discuss a shipment of wild-caught monkeys from the DRC that had been bought by U.S. zoos.

Mangabey Permit Controversy

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Management Authority is considering a permit application filed on 18 May 2006 by the Yerkes Primate Center (PRT-837068), Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Yerkes is asking to be allowed to kill sooty mangabeys by infliction of lethal diseases and killing "superannuated" (elderly) animals. Permits are required for such activities because mangabeys are listed on the U.S. Endangered Species List. In return, Yerkes offered to pay \$30,000 a year for five years to a mangabey field project in the Taï National Park in the African nation Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast).

Under U.S. law, endangered species permit applications are opened for a 30-day

public comment period. Letters opposing the application have been submitted by many animal protection groups and concerned individuals. Among those submitting comments was a coalition formed of nine organizations: the American Anti-Vivisection Society, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, the Animal Protection Institute, the Animal Welfare Institute, In Defense of Animals, the International Primate Protection League, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and the Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine. A final decision had not yet been made as of 16 August 2006.

On 29 July 2006, Christophe Boesch, who has been studying the chimpanzees

of the Taï Forest for over three decades, submitted belated comments to the Management Authority. The official deadline was 19 June 2006. However, many field primatologists spend much of their time in the forest and are late in keeping up with the news! Extracts from Dr. Boesch's comments follow.

I have only recently been informed about the Yerkes application P-837068 to request an exemption from the ESA [Endangered Species Act] in relation of mangabey SIV research. Especially this is connected with a field project on mangabey in the Tai National Park in Côte d'Ivoire. Working myself for years in this NP, I would like to make some comments on the value and

legitimacy of that application...HIV is not SIV. Over 25 species of monkeys and apes have different SIV viruses, all of which are different from one another and sometimes quite divergent. None of those monkeys are known to suffer from being carrier of the virus. Therefore, they cannot profit from work on SIV. Second, the hugely important questions of how SIVmang [mangabey simian virus] becomes a virulent HIV can be done without killing the host.

The precedent of "paying to kill endangered species animals" has far-reaching consequences that would bring the USA conservation policy in conflict with all the international efforts to protect the biodiversity of this planet.

The Tai monkey project is a very important and valuable research project that needs funding. If the USFWS or

Yerkes feels that way, they should be encouraged to support this project based on its intrinsic value. That should be no justification whatsoever to kill endangered animals.

A group of scientists including Dr. Jane Goodall also signed a letter opposing the plans to kill mangabeys. The letter came to the attention of the *New York Times*, which interviewed Jane. The following exchange took place and was reported in the 16 July 2006 issue of the newspaper:

Interviewer: I hear you just signed a letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requesting that it reject a proposal to do AIDS research involving the sooty mangabey monkey.

Jane: The answer to the AIDS epidemic

is not lying in research with monkeys.

Interviewer: We cannot know until we try, and don't you think we are morally obligated to try everything we can?

Jane: Yes, I do, but I think we have wasted huge numbers of dollars doing things with chimps and monkeys. Most medical breakthroughs are not the result of work with animals, although the law requires the new breakthrough to be tested on animals before it can be applied to people.

As noted on page 3, Dr. James Else of the Yerkes Primate Center made a presentation to a mangabey symposium held at the International Primatological Society Congress in June 2006, which did not include any information about Yerkes' plans to kill mangabeys.

Protest the Killing of Yerkes' Mangabeys

If you haven't yet submitted comments on this application, please contact the Fish and Wildlife Service, regardless of the deadline having passed. Request that the permit PRT-837068 not be granted to the Yerkes Primate Center, allowing them to kill their sooty mangabeys in exchange for sponsoring primate fieldwork. Point out that granting this permit would set a very dangerous precedent, allowing any future organization to "buy" the right to kill endangered animals. Please include the permit number and send your comments to:

*Timothy Van Norman, Chief, International Permits
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority
Arlington Square Building
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700
Arlington VA 22203, USA
Fax: 703-358-2281*

Nepal Monkey Lab Plans Raise Protests

The rhesus macaque is found in several Asian countries, including India, China, and the small land-locked nation of Nepal, where many of the highest mountains of the world are located, including Mount Everest. In the past, the remoteness of the country, Nepal's strong religious traditions, and the rugged terrain resulted in protection for its native monkeys. Now that seems about to change, and many Nepalese are unhappy. Foreign scientists are showing an interest in conducting research on Nepal's rhesus macaques.

In 2003, 39 monkeys living at the Swoyambhu Temple, an ancient Buddhist site, were trapped and examined by

staff of the Washington Regional (now National) Primate Center, Seattle, Washington, USA. Blood was taken to the United States for examination. An article resulting from the research can be found online (<http://www.cdc.gov/Ncidod/eid/vol12no06/06-0030.htm>).

At the present time, two Nepalese rhesus monkey breeding and exporting facilities funded by United States-based organizations are under construction, one by the Washington Primate Center and one by the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. Nepalese animal protection groups oppose both projects. According to a joint press release issued in July 2006 by Animal Nepal and Wildlife Watch Group,

Close to 1200 people from 21 nations have signed a petition calling on Nepal to cancel its plans to establish laboratories using rhesus monkeys and to export monkeys.

Signers came from a variety of nations: India, Nepal, Singapore, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, the United States, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, China, New Zealand, Panama, Jordan, UAE, Israel, Colombia, Spain, and Japan.

Animal Nepal and Wildlife Watch Group have joined hands with the world's leading animal welfare agencies and biologists to oppose the breeding and exporting of Nepalese monkeys for biomedical research

in America. The monkeys are to go to Washington and Texas where potentially dangerous and/or lethal experiments will be carried out on them.

Two American agencies, the Washington National Primate Center (WNPC) and Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research (SFBM), and their Nepalese counterparts received government permission to catch, breed and export Nepalese rhesus monkeys for this purpose.

The campaigners in their petition outline that monkeys are considered sacred and are an important part of Nepal's heritage for a number of reasons. They say Nepal will not deserve credit for providing monkeys for biomedical research by maintaining outdated, unreliable, and unethical methods for conducting studies. Most countries now maintain a complete ban on great ape experimentation. India, for instance, after realizing that its monkeys were used for gruesome radiation experiments in the US, banned all primate exports in 1977.

American centers try to find loopholes in the world's legal animal rights provisions, and in Nepal (one of the few countries in the world still largely without such legislation) it has found ideal working ground.

The campaigners strongly request the Nepalese government to demonstrate its commitment to enlightened and ethical research

practices by halting breeding facilities for biomedical research on Nepalese monkeys and implement legislation to prevent such developments from reoccurring.

The petition can be found on the Internet (<http://www.PetitionOnline.com/anpo/petition.html>), and Animal Nepal can be visited online (<http://www.animalnepal.org/>).

Southwest Foundation project

IPPL recently contacted the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. The center's director, Dr. John L VandeBerg, confirmed that Southwest is indeed

sponsoring a rhesus monkey breeding center:

The project that I am establishing in Nepal is being funded by NIH. The goal of the project is to develop a breeding colony of rhesus monkeys in order to produce progeny for exportation to the U.S. These monkeys will help fill the critical shortage of rhesus macaques for biomedical research, a shortage that has caused a

locales, determined by the government as being areas where monkeys are overpopulated and where their large numbers cause problems for human habitations or agricultural enterprises.

The location where each monkey is collected is recorded and reported to Nepali government authorities. The Nepali staff have purchased or are about to purchase a GPS for identifying the exact location of each monkey's acquisition.

IPPL has learned that in 2004 Dr. VandeBerg received a grant of \$684,040 from the Division of Research Resources, a division of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). The grant was numbered 5P40RR018825-02 and entitled "Rhesus Breeding Colony In Nepal And Importation To USA." The grant covers the years 2004-2009. The project abstract states:

There is a severe shortage of rhesus monkeys required to fulfill critical needs in research on AIDS, on development of vaccines against infectious agents that could be used as biological weapons, and on a wide variety of other topics in biomedical research. Rhesus macaques derived from monkeys of Indian origin have unique characteristics that are particularly valuable in research on the development of AIDS vaccines. Despite the recent expansion of breeding colonies in the United States, the shortage of these



A rhesus macaque at the Swoyambhu Temple, Nepal.

important research animals is actually increasing in severity, accentuating the need for new sources of Indian-type rhesus. Indian-type rhesus macaques exist in large numbers throughout many regions of Nepal. There are no restrictions against export of these animals from Nepal. The objective of this proposal is to address the urgent need for a new source of Indian-type rhesus macaques for use in biomedical research by developing a captive breeding colony in Nepal. We aim to develop a self-sustaining colony capable of supplying 75 animals per year to the US to meet critical biomedical research needs.

two- to three-year delay in some research projects and holds up the development of potential new vaccines and treatments for life-threatening diseases, including AIDS and tuberculosis which are major killers in Nepal and in many other countries.

In addition, this breeding colony will be a potential source of monkeys that could be used to repopulate areas of Nepal in which rhesus monkeys might become threatened in future decades.

All monkeys being used to stock the facility are obtained in Nepal under permit and oversight of Nepali government officials. A specified number of monkeys may be collected from each of several

Washington National Primate Center project

According to a Washington Primate Center statement dated 31 May 2006,

Scientists investigating the genetic makeup of rhesus macaque monkeys, a key species used in biomedical research, have found the rhesus in Nepal may provide a suitable alternative to alleviate a critical shortage of laboratory animals used in work to develop vaccines against diseases such as HIV/AIDS...this is important because Indian-origin animals have been used for more than half a century in biomedical and behavioral research. Rhesus macaques have contributed to the discovery of vaccines to prevent diseases such as polio and yellow fever, and represent one of the most widely used primate models for AIDS-related research. India, however, banned the export of all macaques in 1978, thus leading to the current shortage.

Although China has been exporting captive-bred animals for some time, scientists have noted a number of behavioral and physiological differences in disease progression between animals from the two countries, and the Indian-origin macaques are generally preferred in research on certain diseases.

The new study was spearheaded by

Kyes, a primatologist and head of the UW's Division of International Programs at the Washington National Primate Research Center, in collaboration with Mukesh Chalise, president of the Nepal Biodiversity Research Society and a zoologist at Tribhuvan University in Nepal.

In 2003, the Nepalese government enacted a policy stipulating that only captive-bred animals could be used for scientific research. In September 2003 an agreement between the Nepal Biodiversity Research Society (NEBORS) and the Washington National Primate Research Center was signed and construction of the first monkey center began.

Wildlife Watch Group has long been extremely concerned about this project. The group comments that

Nepal's Hindus honour monkeys as a reincarnation of Lord Hanuman; Buddhists believe no animal can be killed or subjected to cruelties. Monkeys are a very important part of the country's natural and cultural heritage. As citizens we are proud of our primates and do not want them to suffer unnecessarily. We certainly do not want our monkeys to end up in an American lab, subjected to horrifying experiments.

We are extremely concerned about the activities of the Washington National

Primate Center and the Nepal Biodiversity Research Society.

Ever since 2003, several Nepal-based groups have been protesting and circulating petitions opposing the exploitation of rhesus monkeys. Monkeys have traditionally been accorded great reverence by Hindus and Buddhists, who compose the large majority of Nepal's population. In early 2005, a delegation of Nepalese animal-lovers carried petitions with over 500 signatures to the Ministry of Forestry. The Minister refused to accept the petitions, which were left on his desk.

The Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) has also expressed opposition to the projects. WTI official Ashok Kumar informed IPPL that

We are writing to Nepal to add our name to the list of protesters. All of us should do so. As we all know... monkeys play an important role in the ecosystem. Among other roles, monkeys provide fruit and leaves to wild ungulates by dropping these from the canopy.

IPPL is not aware of any captive animal protective legislation similar to the U.S. Animal Welfare Act in Nepal. So far there have been very few captive wild animals—in fact, there is only one zoo in the whole of Nepal.

Letters Needed: Help Protect Nepal's Native Monkeys

Please send letters requesting that Nepal protect its rhesus monkeys from capture, captive living, and exportation, in keeping with the nation's religious traditions, to the addresses below. The cost of an air mail letter to Nepal from the United States is 84 cents, and from the United Kingdom it is 72 p.

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Nepal
Embassy of Nepal
2131 Leroy Place, NW
Washington, DC 20008, USA
Fax: 202-667-5534
E-mail: info@nepalembassyusa.org*

*Mr. Gopal Rai, State Minister
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
Singh Darbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Fax: +977-1-4223868
E-mail: mfsc@mail.com.np*

*Mr. Sarad Rai, Director General
Department of Forests
Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal
Fax: +977-1-4227374
E-mail: dof@col.com.np*

*Mr. Narayan Paudel, Director General
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal
Fax: +977-1-4227675
E-mail: dnpwc@bdcin.wlink.com.np*

UK readers may contact:

*Embassy of Nepal
12A Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4QU, UK
E-mail: info@nepembassy.org.uk*

Good News for Pet Primates in Australia

Lynette Shanley, Primates for Primates, Australia

In 1994 Primates for Primates began a campaign to make it illegal to keep primates as pets in Australia. It was a two-year campaign, and eventually it became illegal for anyone to own primates, except for those people who already had them when the legislation came into force.

Various restrictions on ownership of primates made it difficult and expensive for their "owners" to keep breeding them, so the number of primates kept as pets over the last ten years started to drop off. Many people handed back their primate-keeping licenses.

At the time when it became illegal to

own primates, an amnesty was established to encourage people to come forth and register their animals. As a result, more than 50 licenses were issued. Now, ten years later, the number of people owning licenses has dropped to less than 20 people Australia-wide. This is wonderful news.

At the time when we were working to change the laws regarding pet primates, the issue of animal welfare could not be taken into account. We had to show that the primates were a risk to agriculture and the environment.

The Non-Indigenous Animals regulations are now going to be reviewed.

The government is pushing to be allowed to take animal welfare into consideration in future dealings with situations involving pet primates. This will be a positive step.

Here in Australia we are pleased with the progress made in ten years and we are grateful to the Department of Primary Industries for changing the legislation.

All efforts by Primates for Primates to get legislation regarding pet primates changed have been supported by Professor Colin Groves and zoologist Graeme Crook. For more information, check out our Web site

(www.primates4primates.org).

Ikamaperou: Where Peruvian Primates Find Sanctuary

Hélène Collongues de Palomino, Ikamaperou, Peru

Ikamaperou was founded in 1997 when my husband Carlos and I bought 20 hectares of land on the bank of the Río Mayo. Later we expanded our land to 66 hectares (160 acres), to create the Tarangue refuge. The land was already a natural habitat for many species of wildlife.

Early days

We received our first baby woolly monkey in 1999. The poor creature was thin as a skeleton, he was covered in motor oil, and he had no wool left on his tiny body. We hurried to find all available information about these animals, and found depressing statistics about the number of spider and woolly monkeys killed per year. We also learned about the importance of monkeys in the regeneration of the forest through seed dispersal.

Gradually our family of monkeys rescued from the bushmeat and pet trades grew. We now care for 14 woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii*). They are all living free in the forest now.

We also have a group of five spider monkeys (*Ateles chamek*). Four of them are babies rescued from trade. One juvenile male is five years old.

Another animal under Ikamaperou's care is one female owl monkey (*Aotus*

miconax). This monkey was found by young boys in the streets of the nearby city of Moyobamba. She was an extraordinarily friendly little creature and now lives in complete freedom. Fortunately many wild monkeys of her species live in Tarangue. Our hope is that she will come up one day to show us her baby!

A typical day at the sanctuary

At 6:00 a.m. the keepers (Amirio, Gardell, and Percibaldo) go into the forest to check if the papayas and bananas left out for the rare Andean titi monkeys have been eaten (their bite marks are quite characteristic) and add more fruit. The increasing number of humans on the land nearby puts pressure on the natural resources and can even change the normal social behavior of primate species. This is the reason why we put out extra food.

Gardell is in charge of habituating a group of Andean titis, staying still at the foot of the tree where they had spent the night or just waiting for them to get their food, and then writing down his observations.

At 6:45 a.m. the keepers prepare breakfast, the first of six meals fed to the monkeys during the day. Different foods are offered daily. This is important to avoid the deadly bloat that can result

from monkeys eating too much of their favorite fruits. They eat a lot of vegetables and tropical fruits. However, we don't give them extremely sweet fruits like bananas or grapes, which can cause diabetes and high blood pressure. They love shoots, flowers, and insects.

Each monkey has his favorite food. Apu, the alpha male, just loves pecan and Brazil nuts. Suwa, the oldest female, is gleeful when she sees wild plums. The little ones could forget their strong friendship and get into spats if forced to share wild grapes! All the monkeys just love quail eggs.

Until 9:00 a.m., the boys work on cleaning the woolly and spider monkeys' enclosures, repairing swings and hammocks, giving milk to the babies, and offering vitamins to everybody, as well as other tasks.

Amirio is now responsible for the woollies. At 9:30 a.m. he takes them to their territory in the forest where he observes them from a platform 30 meters high in the canopy. When there is a new baby scared of climbing and scared of the group, Amirio will keep him on his shoulders and move in the trees with him until he feels secure. The adults are wonderful with babies. If one cries because he cannot jump



Opposite, the view over the misty hills of Ikamaperou's primate refuge, Tarangue. Above, H  l  ne and her husband Carlos share a platform 30 meters in the forest canopy with some of their woolly monkey rescues. Below, woolly monkeys learn to forage and explore on their own.

from one branch to another, the big male will make a bridge of his body to allow the little one to pass. Some females will take babies on their backs or bend a branch to help the youngster cross.

At 5:00 p.m. the monkeys go back to their enclosures. They cause no problems, as they seem to feel secure in their night areas. It is important also for us to check that they are doing well.

Among the woollies we have just received are two large males who were very badly abused. One of them, now named Amana, spent over 12 years at a sailing club in Lima, the capital of Peru, where he was kept totally alone on a tiny island with no trees or branches. He has very disturbed behaviors, biting his own hands badly and constantly walking up and down with stereotypic motions.

The other monkey, Tsewa, was sent by a zoo to a store. There he spent two years

in a cage so small that he could not move around or see the sunlight. Our rehabilitation efforts include grooming them, giving them rotten tree trunks so they can look for insects, and handing them bottles filled with fruit that they try to get out—anything that keeps them busy!

They are next to the spider monkeys, and they all enjoy each others' company. These very young animals cannot go out yet. The baby spider monkeys are taken



around their enclosure and will soon be taken to their own territory. They are very spectacular in the trees. I have seen myself how the little baby male was protecting a smaller female baby from the

rain, sheltering her with his whole body. I remember that spider monkeys were the Mexican artist Frida Kahlo's favorite monkeys; I can understand why.



A family of Andean titi monkeys at Tarangue.

Health problems

The health problems we confront are mainly digestive problems or dysenteries. We must worm the sanctuary monkeys and be prepared to react quickly as the woollies, especially, are extremely fragile.

We have good vet connections by e-mail, but we lack a competent veterinarian in Tarangue. I wish your wonderful IPPL vet would come to Tarangue. We have a nice bungalow overlooking the river for him!

The other problem is that some babies were captured too young to learn from their mothers about toxic plants or insects.

Wild monkeys

In Tarangue around 20 wild family groups of the very rare Andean titi monkey have found a safe harbor. They live only in this region and are monogamous. This makes them very vulnerable, and the species is

considered by primatologist Noel Rowe to be critically endangered. Many saddle-back tamarins also live here.

But working for conservation in

Tarangue means not only protecting five different species of primates. It involves protecting all the wild creatures living there, including anteaters, two- and three-toed sloths, opossums, armadillos, toucans and toucanets, green parrots, pacas, and agoutis. On one recent morning we saw a poor agouti crossing the river to escape from hunting dogs. He literally collapsed on the banks of the Tarangue River; he had narrowly escaped death by finding the right place. Many orchids and butterflies also find also a place to reproduce here.

Expanding forest protection

My husband Carlos has already established contact with different native communities along the

Huallaga and Parapapura rivers. The local people are absolutely willing to help protect the forest as long as we help them with education and legal advice. Carlos also plans to visit the Pacaya Samiria reserve looking for the places to protect

wild populations of woolly and spider monkeys. We want to buy a big territory and work with Indian communities to secure the land.

The most effective way to protect fauna is to buy land and protect it. We would like to buy land to increase the protected area around Tarangue and establish habitat corridors for the population of Andean titis. Another dream is to buy land next to Pacaya Samiria.

It is our responsibility to give Amazonian Indians the means to live from the protection of the forests. They will protect the forests far better than any bureaucrats.

Education

The aims of Ikamaperou's educational programs are to give native youngsters educational materials regarding threatened primates and to promote awareness among the 14 communities of the Alto Mayo. I have a little project for children, and often take them to Tarangue where they watch the animals in freedom and learn about Amazonian medicinal plants from a botanist friend of mine. Ikamaperou also helps local people to seek alternatives to hunting and thus allow the survival of all primate species.

We prepare our own PowerPoint presentations on the importance of protecting the forest and the fauna, on local endangered primate species, and on law enforcement. We work



Hélène, far left, at a workshop with the representatives of the Peruvian police and authorities from the National Institute of Natural Resources.

closely with authorities and indigenous communities.

We have difficulty finding educational materials about the Amazon region in Spanish, however we also need to get a battery-powered laptop computer to show DVDs in remote areas with no electricity.

Volunteers

Moyobamba, the nearest city to Tarangue, is a wonderful place for volunteers. It is located at an elevation of 800 meters (2,600 feet) and the climate is mild and pleasant. Getting there is not

too bad! From Lima you take a one hour flight to Tarapoto and then it's a taxi drive lasting an hour and a half to Moyobamba. The project does not depend on volunteers, but they are welcome to come and help. Please contact ikamaperou@yahoo.com for information.

❧ *Special Gifts to IPPL* ❧ *Given by:*

- ❖ **June Anna Fey**, in memory of her daughter Dawn Claire Sears
- ❖ **Elinore B. Gordon**, in honor of Arun Rangsi's birthday
- ❖ **Nancy Hollister**, in memory of "Obe" and "Abe"
- ❖ **IPPL Staff**, in memory of IPPL's gibbon Penny
- ❖ Gifts from the following individuals and organizations were donated via IPPL to CERCOPAN, the Nigerian monkey sanctuary, in memory of IPPL's dear friend Linda Howard:
 - ◆ Action for Animals Network/Mary Zoeter
 - ◆ Animals and Society Institute
 - ◆ Vanessa Ballesteros
 - ◆ Bonnie L. Brown
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 - ◆ Lesley Day
 - ◆ Farm Animal Reform Movement/Alex Hershaft
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 - ◆ International Primate Protection League
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 - ◆ Louis Ng
 - ◆ Calene Summers
 - ◆ Franklin Wade
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- ❖ **Marsha Rabe and Thomas A. Brown**, in memory of Betty Gilmore
- ❖ **Marilyn Weaver**, in honor of Shirley McGreal

Recommended Reading:

The Last Place on Earth with Megatransect: Mike Fay's Journals

Text by J. Michael Fay, photographs by Michael Nichols

You don't really "read" these books, you absorb them.

Last year, National Geographic issued a lush two-volume boxed set that chronicles some of the experiences encountered by explorer Michael Fay and his native African crew during their 456-day trek from the heart of Africa to its Atlantic coast, an expedition that Fay dubbed the Megatransect. The larger of the two books consists of over 150 9"x14" color photos of unique scenery and animal life from that mammoth journey, as well as material from photographer Michael Nichols'

other travels in the vicinity. The smaller companion volume integrates Nichols' black-and-white portraits of Megatransect camp life with excerpts from Fay's handwritten diaries to give an idea of the gamut of difficulties—from inconvenience to hardship to near-disaster—you can encounter on a 15-month journey miles from any human habitation.

A very long walk

Beginning in September 1999 in the Republic of Congo and ending on a beach in Gabon in December 2000, Fay and his

native exploring party walked, climbed, bushwhacked, waded, and swam their way through 3,200 kilometers (2,000 miles) of dense rainforests, murky swamps, mountainous ridges, punishing grass thickets, gushing rivers, and just about every other form of natural obstacle the tropics can offer. They withstood clinging leeches, charging forest elephants, life-threatening illnesses, irregular food supplies, and myriad insect pests, all in the name of traversing some of the last pristine forests left on this planet.

Fay's goal during this long walk was

to census one of the last truly wild places on earth. Field biologists frequently use the method of walking a “transect”—a predetermined path—in order to take an unbiased sampling of the organisms within a particular ecosystem. As part of the Megatransect, Fay identified and recorded the presence of plants and animals his team encountered; this data will some day provide a scientific portrait of a truly wild African forest community, undisturbed by human activities. In the meantime, we can feast our eyes on the more visceral portraits provided by Nichols and his camera lens.

A feast for the eyes

The cover of the larger book displays a forest elephant charging full-bore and epitomizes Nichols’ style: an eye for selecting images that suggest movement, a desire to tell a story about how animals live and behave, a keenness for getting that difficult shot (he captured this image just before fleeing for his life). Open the cover, and you will be treated to sights of “naïve” chimpanzees (those who had never before seen humans) reacting with shock and amazement at their first encounter with their

bipedal cousins, red-capped mangabeys foraging for crabs in a mangrove swamp, and the startling portrait of a western lowland gorilla waist-deep in water, at a pause while feeding on aquatic plants with the rest of his gorilla neighbors.

There are also astonishing views of the “surfing” hippos of the Gabon coast, glimpses of community life among the Babenzélé Pygmies (among whom Mike Fay recruited many members of his exploration team), and a massive inselberg rearing its bare, sand-colored, stony bulk like a breaching whale out of a misty tangle of unbroken rainforest canopy. There are also some disturbing pictures that bring close the reality of the destruction that has already engulfed so much of the continent—like the dead mangabey mother lying on the floor of a bushmeat hunter’s canoe, her desolate baby crying at her side.

The smaller of the two books deliberately has more of the feel of a travel diary. Here, the emphasis is on the people that form the “moveable village” of Fay’s team. The intimate drama of camp life—everything from foot-worms to personality conflicts—comes alive in the

black-and-white photos, pithy captions, and brief journal excerpts.

Images of an African Eden

Together, these two coffee table books offer a compelling visual rendering of one of the last truly wild places on earth. Although the Journal comes with an introduction and epilogue that frame the context of the expedition (and the *Last Place* has an afterword as well as an index of thumbnails—smaller versions of the main photos, this time complete with captions), detail-oriented readers will want to learn more about what actually took place along the Megatransect. Such readers may want to consult a resource like the National Geographic Web site set up for this purpose (www.nationalgeographic.com/congotrek/), where they will be able to read Fay’s frequent postings directly from the field.

Although these books are expensive (almost \$100 for the set on Amazon.com), part of the proceeds from the sale of these books will go to fund conservation work in Africa. And the images of an African Eden, the essence of pre-human wilderness, are those you won’t soon forget.

Book Review:

Gorilla Dreams: The Legacy of Dian Fossey

Book by Georgianne Nienaber, review by Carol Arthur

Georgianne Nienaber, in her second novel, takes an approach few authors would attempt, let alone master as she has, by writing in the first person—as Dian. It is most difficult to write any biographical novel, but beyond difficult to do it as that person talking, especially since the subject is now dead.

Gorilla Dreams is the story of Dian Fossey and her mountain gorillas from start to finish, as told by Dian if she were here to tell. Without sounding trivial or soapy, without putting polish where none should be, without covering the blemishes, Dian and her gorillas come alive to tell their own story as it was.

The book is packed with emotional wallop without demeaning the subjects. The story unfolds inch by inch and step by step. All along the way, where the author gives voice to the subjects, it fits, it makes

sense; yes, they would have said that or felt that. She has done her research well and just filled in between the lines of history.

The book starts with Dian talking to her favorite gorilla, Digit. How very appropriate a beginning to the book, as that was also the real beginning of Dian’s love affair with the gorillas. From there, the reader walks right with them through the entire story. The history is there. The players are there. The politics are there. And always, Dian and Digit are there.

“Digit, do the gorillas have memories from ancient times?”

“Digit’s recollections of ancient gorilla history were in some ways a reflection of the conversations I had once had with Louis Leakey, the man who sponsored my initial foray into the Virungas. This was an exhilarating ‘conversation,’ because I felt that, in a profound way, Digit was embodying Leakey.”

The author takes us back to the time when Dian and Digit were alive and lets us join them. Whenever I think about Dian or the gorillas, I can just pick up this book and be with them, as I never before had the chance to do. This is a book I will never want to be far away from. Dian Fossey is and will always remain a hero of mine, and this book lets me know her on a personal level. This is a must-read book for everyone interested in primates—especially Dian and her gorillas—but it is an even more critical read for those who were not around during Dian’s lifetime.

Georgianne Nienaber lives and writes in rural Minnesota, USA, and has been an investigative environmental writer for more than 30 years. You can see more about her and *Gorilla Dreams* on her Web site (www.thelegacyofdianfossey.com). Thank you, Georgianne.

Orphaned Chimp “Motek” Recovers at Limbe

Felix Lankester, D.V.M., Project Manager, Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon

In the June 2006 issue of IPPL News, readers learned of the fate of a one-year-old chimpanzee, a bushmeat orphan, who had been found in the rear of a drug smuggler’s vehicle in Cameroon, surrounded by enormous sacks of marijuana. The smuggler was apprehended, thanks to the determined work of The Last Great Ape Organization, a local wildlife protection non-profit. The infant **Motek**—now known as “**Gah**”—had been badly wounded when the poachers shot his mother, and it was not clear that he would survive. Fortunately, he was taken to Cameroon’s Limbe Wildlife Centre, where he has made amazing progress.

Since the arrival of Gah at the Limbe Wildlife Centre, early in 2006, it has been an uphill struggle for both Gah and his caregivers. Initially unable to use any

without the walker.

In May 2006 Gah was introduced to the four other infant chimpanzees being hand-reared at the LWC, and to

everyone’s amazement he summoned all his strength and—for the very first time since arriving at the LWC—he stood up and knuckle-walked! Perhaps it was seeing the other infants running around that gave him the final impetus to stand up but, whatever it was, this was a huge leap

of his four limbs, due to multiple fractures at the base of his skull and in the vertebral column of his neck, the prognosis for Gah was fairly bleak. However, it was apparent that, due to his ability to sense deep pain in his toes and fingers, the nerve routes had not been totally severed, and so there

was a chance of some recovery of motor function. Thus with intensive daily physiotherapy sessions and anti-inflammatory medication, Gah slowly but surely began to regain some motor activity in his limbs.

The staff at the LWC was overjoyed when it became clear that, after a few weeks of therapy, Gah was slowly recovering some use of his right hand and then his left. However, despite the progress made in the use of his limbs, Gah’s postural muscles remained very weak and so, in order to encourage Gah to strengthen them, a small wheeled baby walker was constructed that enabled Gah to sit up and use his weakened legs to push himself around. After a month of using the walker, Gah’s postural strength slowly improved, and gradually he began to learn to crawl



forward in Gah’s recovery.

In the past few weeks, Gah has spent more and more time with the four other infants. Recently, he has even begun spending the nights with them, sleeping in his own hammock.

Gah has a long way to go before his recovery is complete, and he is



Above, Gah as he was found, wedged in a drug smuggler’s car. Left, center, and below: Gah today, using his walker, resting in his hammock, starting to explore.

still very much slower and less coordinated than a chimp of his age would normally be. At this stage we cannot be sure what degree of disability will remain once the recovery phase ends, but with the degree of recovery witnessed so far it is hoped that, even if Gah does not regain full motor function of his limbs, at least he will be able to walk, climb, and feed himself, and will be able to be successfully integrated into a family group. The therapy is ongoing.



A message from Felix Lankester and the Limbe staff

The Limbe Wildlife Center staff would like to thank all those who so kindly responded to IPPL’s request for donations to help with the rehabilitation of this resilient baby chimpanzee. Without this support, the LWC would have found it very difficult to give Gah the level of care that his condition warranted. We will keep you all informed of Gah’s ongoing progress.

Orangutans Confiscated in Vietnam Flown Home!

On Monday 24 July 2006, two orangutans confiscated in Vietnam arrived safely in Indonesia. Vietnamese Forestry Protection Department (FPD) officials had confiscated the animals on 11 July from the Thanh Canh Hotel near Ho Chi Minh City in southern Vietnam. The animals were named Don-Don and Dong. They were two to three years old.

The orangutans had been smuggled into Vietnam several months ago from the Indonesian province of Kalimantan on the island of Borneo and were being exhibited as attractions for tourists. The hotel also owned a large number of Asiatic black bears kept for the extraction of bile, which is used in traditional Chinese medicine. In addition, the hotel's small zoo held sun bears, Asiatic jackals, tigers, clouded leopards, macaques, civets, eagles, hornbills, and even an Asian elephant.

Orangutans are great apes. They belong to an endangered species and are protected from trade by being listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), of which Vietnam has been a member since April 1994 and Indonesia since 1979.

The raid on the hotel was conducted by Vietnamese Forestry Department officials, with the help of the two animal protection

organizations that had located the animals and reported the presence of the young orangutans to Vietnamese authorities. The groups involved were the Vietnam-based group Wildlife At Risk (WAR) and the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF). BOSF sent as its representatives Edwin Wiek of Wildlife Friends of Thailand (WFT) and WFT's veterinarian, Dr. Cheryl MacPherson. Wiek had filed an official complaint with CITES authorities in Hanoi a few weeks previously about the presence of illegally obtained apes at the hotel.

After the confiscation of the orangutans, Dr. MacPherson conducted a full medical check on both of them. They appeared healthy, although somewhat thin.

Vietnam's rapid action was in contrast to the inaction of Thailand and Cambodia, where large numbers of smuggled orangutans are still held. Authorities in Thailand and Cambodia are clearly unwilling to act against the owners of smuggled orangutans.

In one case the repatriation of 53 orangutans from the Safari World theme park outside Bangkok has been held up for almost three years, although the case is considered the biggest instance of great ape smuggling in history (at one time the park had over 100 orangutans

of questionable origin in its possession). Cambodia has refused to discuss the matter of orangutan smuggling and wants to keep the 20+ apes held by Koh Khong Safari World, where the animals are used in degrading "kick-boxing" shows. Such shows were stopped at Bangkok's Safari World, amid an international outcry.

In contrast, Vietnamese authorities have vowed to stop the trade in orangutans and enforce existing laws on the cross-border trade in wildlife. They immediately assured the Indonesian CITES officials of their cooperation and started on the paperwork for repatriation when Indonesian Forestry officials requested that the orangutans be returned. The animals are currently being held in quarantine at an Indonesian zoo. After the 30-day quarantine, they will be taken to a rehabilitation center in Kalimantan; hopefully, one day they will be released back into the wild.

IPPL joins BOSF in applauding the swift action of the Vietnamese authorities and wishes to thank the FPD officials in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, as well as the Wildlife At Risk team, for their responsiveness and speedy action.

Edwin Wiek (far left) and Dr. Cheryl MacPherson (far right) with Vietnamese Forestry officials and the two confiscated orangutans.



Gibraltar's Monkeys Still Need Help

The May 2004 issue of *IPPL News* reported on the severe problems facing Gibraltar's wild monkeys. The monkeys belong to the Barbary macaque species and live at a location known as the "Monkey Den." Despite their not being apes, the animals are locally known as "rock apes."

The species is found in the North African nations of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The small colony on the island of Gibraltar off the southern coast of Spain is the only group of wild monkeys in Europe. There is a legend that Winston Churchill believed that Gibraltar would remain British only as long as monkeys were present.

In 2004 IPPL members contacted Gibraltar authorities expressing support for a proposed sterilization program and a ban on public feeding of monkeys. Such public feeding can lead to stomach upsets in primates offered unsuitable food and to transmission of human ailments to monkeys, and vice versa.

Sadly it seems that the situation has not improved since 2004. IPPL recently heard from a concerned resident of Gibraltar, reporting that the island's government was killing what it considered surplus monkeys

and that the monkeys' home area, despite the animals' being Gibraltar's leading tourist attraction, was not being properly staffed and maintained.

The Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society, which was contracted by the local government to manage the "apes," lacks the funds and manpower to supervise the colony

as sometimes happens.

The Gibraltar resident complained that

The ironic thing is that all Gibraltar's other tourist attractions have four full time attendants per site to assist visitors in any way they can. Incredibly our apes are the island's main attraction and one of the main reasons tourists come to Gibraltar. It is the place where you would expect the presence of full-time animal keepers since the macaques roam free. Yet it offers NOTHING.

He blamed the Government and the Gibraltar Tourist Board for permitting overpopulation. This results in groups splitting up, leading to many monkeys going into residential areas looking for food. This, he says, has led to the senseless killing of

many of the macaques roaming away from the area of the "Monkey Den." The problem, he says, is simple to solve: the authorities could just provide the animals with full time ape keepers, but it seems they are only interested in making money by using the apes to promote tourism.



properly. IPPL has been informed that the area where the apes roam is only cleaned once a day, early in the morning, and that they are fed only once a day.

As a result, filth, smells, and flies accumulate in the area, especially during the summer. Unfortunately nobody is present to assist tourists who get bitten,

Help the Barbary Apes: Send Letters to the Gibraltar Government

The Gibraltar Tourist Board maintains a Web site (www.gibraltar.gov.uk/hol). The site tells visitors that, "A basic tour lasts around two hours and takes in thousands of years of Rock evolution, including the famous Barbary Ape Den, habitat to Europe's only free roaming primates."

Please send letters to the officials listed below requesting that full-time caregivers be assigned to the Barbary apes and that efforts be made to sterilize animals to keep numbers in check. Postage from the United States to Gibraltar costs 84 cents per ounce, and from the United Kingdom it is 72 p.

*The Director
Gibraltar Tourist Board
Duke of Kent House
Cathedral Square
Gibraltar
E-mail: tourism@gibraltar.gi*

*Peter R Caruana, Chief Minister of Gibraltar
Chief Minister's Office
No. 6 Convent Place
Gibraltar*

An adult female L’Hoest’s monkey.



The Mysterious L’Hoest’s Monkey of the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest

Tharcisse Ukizintambara, doctoral student, Center for Tropical Ecology and Conservation, Antioch University, New Hampshire, USA

Uganda’s Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) is a haven for L’Hoest’s monkey (*Cercopithecus lhoesti*). Despite living on the exposed edges of this forest, L’Hoest’s monkey is among the world’s least-known primates. As such, populations of this mysterious “mountain monkey” might mistakenly be believed to be in good health.

In fact, so little is known of this animal’s status in the wild that L’Hoest’s monkeys could face hardships like starvation, predation, competition with other species, or other catastrophes—or even become extinct—due to inadequate management policies aimed at human activities. Such policies may result in human behaviors that increase habitat loss, disease transmission, hunting pressure, and human-wildlife conflicts along forest edges. In addition, subtle factors such as forest edge effects (that is, the changes in habitat that occur at forest edges—such as more exposure to sunlight—as opposed to forest interiors) can play a role in slowly bringing a species to extinction. Losing the “near-threatened” L’Hoest’s monkey forever before we have even begun to understand it would indeed be a tragedy.

Tracking a secretive monkey

L’Hoest’s monkey is one of Africa’s most attractive primates, with intriguing behavior and geographic distribution. Climate changes over the past two million years or so are believed to have isolated three closely-related species. The sun-tailed monkey is confined to central Gabon (not far from Africa’s Atlantic coast), while the Preuss’s guenon is found further north in Cameroon, Nigeria, and Bioko Island; to the east, L’Hoest’s monkeys are found in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and the western parts of Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda.

L’Hoest’s monkeys frequently come to ground but are nonetheless secretive (they rarely emit alarm calls). They feed mostly on terrestrial herbaceous vegetation, pith, fruits, flowers, eggs, and small young animals. L’Hoest’s monkeys are adept at catching flying insects. They will carefully clean dirty dormant seeds that they have excavated from the soil before eating them.

L’Hoest’s monkeys are reported to occur almost exclusively on the edges of BINP, a forest island within an ocean of farmland. The area around BINP has one

of the highest human population densities in the world (over 400 people/km²). Due to the high rates of habitat loss, most forest primates in this region will likely soon find themselves living on forest fringes and may thus face extinction resulting from high predation rates and human encroachment. However, some species may be able to adapt to forest edge conditions, depending on local land use and management strategies.

From daily “follows” of one group of L’Hoest’s monkeys living on the forest edge and one group in the interior that my four field assistants and I have been habituating for four months, we are learning a lot of very interesting things. The edge group includes in its diet green beans, gum from black wattle trees, papaya fruits, and products from other exotic trees introduced in and near the forest edge zone. Only adults venture out of the forest in search of additional (but risky) food sources, while juveniles play “the sentinel” from the forest canopy. At any alarm, noise, or movement, the “raiders” retreat quickly back into the forest canopy to escape threats from farm-guards, baboons, and feral dogs.

In contrast, the interior group usually avoids the forest canopy, where they are exposed to threats from the crowned hawk eagle, an interior forest raptor that preys on monkeys. The interior group seems to be especially careful in choosing sleeping sites. One place near the hilltop where the interior group has been sleeping for the most recent two weeks of my study must be one of the safest sleeping spots. When disturbed, individuals drop down and remain motionless, concealed under terrestrial vegetation cover. Ground predators such as leopards became extinct in BINP more than ten years ago. Compared with the edge group, the interior group forages more in association with other species—such as blue monkeys, black-and-white colobus monkeys, and even red duikers (a kind of forest antelope)—so that there are more eyes and ears on the alert for raptors.

Two ways to survive

At this point, we expect that our edge and interior groups of L’Hoest’s monkeys could be behaving differently in BINP. We hope that more data from this on-



Field assistants searching for L’Hoest’s monkeys.

going study will help us to estimate the extent of these differences. Two different strategies for surviving L’Hoest’s monkeys are feasible:

- 1) “Edge-thriving” populations could adapt to the effects of environmental degradation to the extent that they may lose their original identity and

become “pest” (or “crop-raiding”) species, subject to translocation or eradication.

2) “Edge-resilient” populations could survive on forest edges and exploit the interface between forest and non-forest (or non-crop) habitats. Resilient populations could serve as a model for conservation management and provide easily accessible subjects for ecotourism, especially in Bwindi, a really rugged and impenetrable montane forest.

To be able to help protect the future of these wonderful monkeys, more accurate information is needed. This is why studies such as ours are timely and important and deserve more scientific and financial support.

This study has been supported by the following organizations: Primate Conservation Inc., Rufford and Margot Marsh Foundations, Wildlife Conservation Society, Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Center for Tropical Ecology and Conservation small grants, and the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation.



Uganda’s Bwindi Impenetrable Forest.

Arcus and IPPL Continue Support of Ape Sanctuaries

This past July, IPPL received the welcome news that the Arcus Foundation's Great Apes Fund would continue to support the work of six overseas ape sanctuaries, via a grant award to IPPL of \$183,764 for one year. This amount represents 20 percent of the combined annual operating budgets of the six sanctuary projects, all of which are located in Africa or Asia. The funds will be used to provide continued quality care for apes who have been rescued from the bushmeat and wildlife pet trades and to promote an appreciation for apes by local peoples, who ultimately have control over these animals' lives.

IPPL has applied for and received funding from Arcus for ape sanctuaries since 2002. As always, IPPL does not retain any of these funds for administration or overhead, preferring to send the entire award to where it is needed most: in those countries where apes are native. IPPL's last Arcus grant, which was awarded in 2004, was for a two-year funding period. This year, as in the past two years, the Arcus grant will be providing support to the following six ape rescue projects:

- ◆ **The Endangered Primate Rescue Center**, Cuc Phuong National Park, Vietnam, which cares for 20 gibbons belonging to three highly endangered species.
- ◆ **The Friends of Bonobos Association**, Kinshasa, The Democratic Republic of Congo, which cares for 50 confiscated bonobos (or pygmy chimpanzees) at the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary.
- ◆ **HELP Congo**, Brazzaville, The Republic of Congo, which looks after a group of 40 chimpanzees, of which 22 are being carefully monitored during their reintroduction to the wild.
- ◆ **Highland Farm Gibbon Sanctuary**, Amphur Prop Pra, Tak Province, Thailand, which is home to 42 gibbons, many of them with "special needs."
- ◆ **Kalaweit Gibbon Sanctuary**, Indonesia, which cares for 200 gibbons and about 60 siamangs while operating a radio station that broadcasts pro-wildlife messages.



- ◆ **Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary**, Sierra Leone, which houses about 80 chimpanzees rescued from the bushmeat and pet trades, now living in four social groups.

In the two years since Arcus last awarded IPPL funding to support these projects, all six partner organizations have worked hard to maintain and improve their operations. Tacugama has increased the number of its resident chimpanzees by a third (up from 64 in 2004), while Kalaweit has doubled the population of apes in its care (from 100 to 200 gibbons), as has The Friends of Bonobos Association (from 26 to 50 bonobos). Other exciting developments are continuing elsewhere. Highland Farm has been engaged in an active program to replace its older stock of gibbon enclosures, while HELP Congo is planning to help another African sanctuary rehabilitate and release some of its chimps back into the wild—a feat that HELP has already accomplished with a number of its own chimps. And the Endangered Primate Rescue Center, the only primate sanctuary in Vietnam, continues to impress its visitors and collaborators with its commitment to the gibbons in its care. All this is thanks to Arcus's meaningful support for ape protection where it really matters—on the animals' home ground.

IPPL, as well as the six ape rescue projects to be funded by this grant, are all extremely grateful for this ongoing financial assistance. The effort to save apes from extinction in the wild relies on the long-term commitment of organizations like Arcus.



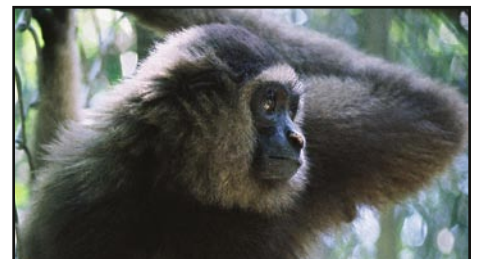
Some of HELP's bushmeat orphans, these radio-collared chimps now live free.



A new gibbon enclosure completed earlier this year at Highland Farm, Thailand.



Bala Amarasekaran, Tacugama's founder, and some of his bushmeat orphan chimps.



One of Kalaweit's approximately 200 rescued gibbons.



A mama and baby pygmy chimpanzee at the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary, operated by the Friends of Bonobos Association in the DRC.

Member Profile: Dorothy and Thomas Heitjan

Primates are a “shoe-in” with Dorothy and Tom!

Many females, so goes popular wisdom, have a fascination with shoes. But this attraction is not confined to human primates, as Dorothy discovered. In 1999 she had the opportunity to be an EarthWatch volunteer at the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute in Ellensburg, Washington, USA. There, Dr. Roger Fouts has spent decades studying chimpanzee use of American Sign Language (readers may also recall that he spoke at IPPL's 2002 Members' Meeting), particularly the communication abilities demonstrated by the female chimp, Washoe.

As Dorothy remembers, “I will never forget Washoe coming up to the window and signing ‘shoe’ (using American Sign Language). Everybody in the audience put their feet up for her to see all of the shoes. It was an amazing experience. There was no doubt in my mind as a professional in the field of speech-language pathology that Washoe was authentically communicating.”

Dorothy works in the Grosse Pointe School System and has since 1992. She uses her master's degrees in speech-language pathology and early childhood education to teach a special education preschool classroom for children with communication and developmental delays. As such, she naturally has an interest in the special needs of animals, too, and the unique communication abilities of nonhuman primates, both in wild and captive settings. She and her husband Tom visited IPPL this past July, and both were thrilled to meet Igor, one of IPPL's “special needs” gibbons, who developed psychological problems while living in a laboratory for 26 years.

Dorothy and Tom have also become fascinated with a chimp named Knuckles, who lives at the Center for Great Apes in Wauchula, Florida, and who has cerebral palsy, a developmental brain disorder that often results in a lack of motor control

in the arms or legs. “Our opportunity to see Knuckles' progress has been very enriching for us both,” they agree. Tom, in fact, first became interested in primates through learning about chimpanzees from the writings of Jane Goodall, while Dorothy initially became enamored of gorillas—“but now I'm a fan of all of the primate species!”



Dorothy and Tom at Gorilla Haven, USA, this past July.

Dorothy and Tom met through Tom's work as a manager at a book store specializing in used and rare volumes (Dorothy's late father was an avid collector). Their family currently consists of one dog and three cats (all rescues), including a spunky Siamese/Tabby mix named Rudolph, who was the runner-up last year in the Michigan Humane Society Pet Apprentice Contest (which was modeled on Donald Trump's TV show “The Apprentice”). Their frequent visits to other primate facilities have led them to feel almost like part of an “extended family” of other nonhuman primates. In addition to IPPL's Igor and Knuckles the chimp, some of their favorite primates include the gorillas Pende and Sunshine at the Detroit Zoo—where Dorothy has volunteered as a docent for the past six years—and two of Tom's favorite chimps, Noelle and Chipper, at the Center for Great Apes.

Dorothy's work at the Detroit Zoo has also bolstered another primate family connection. When she and Tom visited IPPL this summer, they brought a photograph of one of the Detroit gibbons with them as a hostess gift. Bruce lives at the zoo with his mate Eve—but their son Donny has lived peacefully at IPPL since June 2001, after unhappy incidents

at four previous zoos. Dorothy was delighted to see the family resemblance in Bruce's son!

Their affection for primates has led them to arrange their summer travel plans around locations where primates and fellow primate-lovers can be found. In the summer of 2004, they met up with IPPL's own Shirley McGreal at Canada's Rocky Mountain Gorilla Workshop in Calgary, Alberta. “We were really impressed with Shirley's knowledge, experience, and caring attitude towards all primates, nonhuman and human. The really neat thing about Shirley is that she is very approachable and willing to

talk about primates with anyone who is interested in them. And Shirley's tireless activism on behalf of all primates and the sacrifices that she's made are truly admirable.” They were also “impressed with the breadth and depth of IPPL. The monthly newsletter contains so much vital information about how to advocate for primates all over the world.”

When not traveling, they are eager to do their part to make the world a better place for primates and all animals. As a docent, Dorothy believes that zoos should strive to provide educational encounters for their visitors, hopefully inspiring them to care about and act to assist the species on display and their native habitats. She has a personal goal of advocating for primates by participating in letter and e-mail writing campaigns. She is also educating herself about cruelty-free consumer products. And both Dorothy and Tom would like to meet you at IPPL's 2008 Members' Meeting!

Chimfunshi's Co-Founder David Siddle: 1928–2006

Doug Cress, Secretariat, Pan African Sanctuary Alliance

In 2001, David Siddle sat in a sweaty conference room in Cameroon and listened to chimpanzee experts debate the latest theories on wild reintroduction. The pros, the cons, survival rates, wild births, soft and hard releases—Siddle took it all in, stroked his beard, then offered his opinion.

“Bollocks!”

That was David Siddle, a man whose extraordinary vision and drive were also tempered by a healthy dose of reality. It was 23 years ago that David and his wife, Sheila, accepted a badly injured chimpanzee from a game ranger on their farm in Zambia and nursed the animal back to health, thereby establishing the foundation that would become the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage. But if

Sheila Siddle quickly emerged as the public face of Chimfunshi, it was only because she had David Siddle as her source of strength and inspiration.

David Siddle died on June 30 at the age of 78, following a lengthy illness. He was celebrated by a private memorial service at

Chimfunshi, and his ashes were scattered throughout the property that became a safe haven for so many animals.

At the time of David's death, Chimfunshi was home to 112 chimpanzees, making it one of the largest primate sanctuaries in the world. But that number in no way

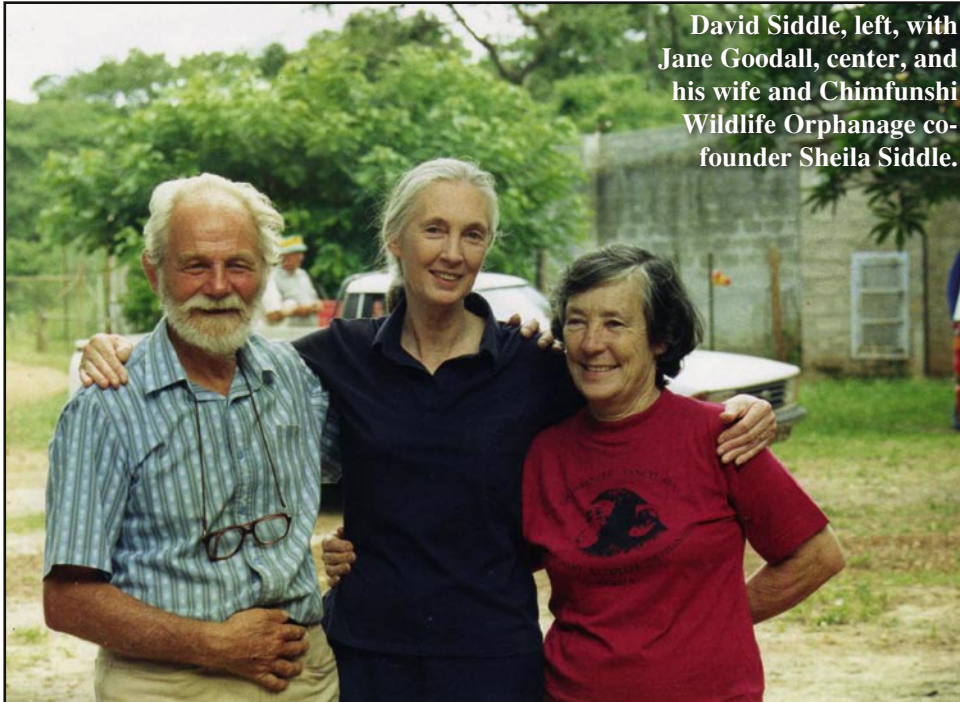
all of the enclosures and handling facilities at Chimfunshi and pioneered many of the systems used by zoos and sanctuaries around the world. He and his wife received MBEs from Queen Elizabeth II in 2002 for their service to African wildlife and were also honored by the United Nations, Audi,

and Jane Goodall, among others.

David could be tough and irascible, but his compassion for animals was hard to hide. When Chimfunshi opened two 500-acre enclosures for their chimpanzees in 2000—still the largest area ever set aside for captive primates, and the closest thing to a wild release Zambia had ever seen—it was Sheila who dutifully sat for one television interview after another. But

not because David didn't want to; it's just that every time he tried to go on camera, he became too emotional to speak.

For more information about the sanctuary that was his life's work, please visit the Chimfunshi Web site (www.chimfunshi.org.za/).



David Siddle, left, with Jane Goodall, center, and his wife and Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage co-founder Sheila Siddle.

reflects the hundreds of other monkeys and birds and tortoises and antelope and dogs that found refuge there, nor Billy, the one terrifically large hippopotamus that was raised in the living room and still spends most days lounging about the compound.

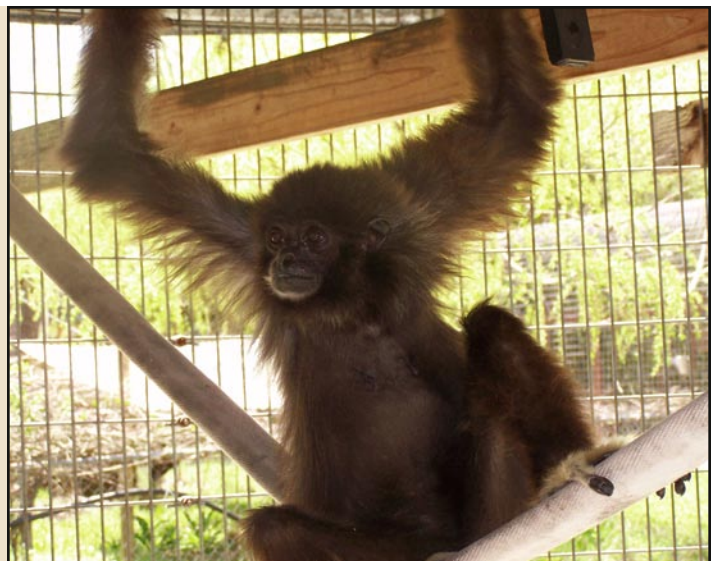
An engineer by trade, David designed

Good-bye to IPPL's Penny

Shirley McGreal

Penny Gibbon reached IPPL on 24 September 1984 along with her mate Blackie and a newborn baby named E.T. She and her family came from the now-defunct Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in Sterling Forest, New York. Penny and Blackie had spent decades at various research facilities.

At the lab they produced several babies, and Penny was a wonderful mother. Baby E.T. grew up to be a sweet-natured gibbon and now lives with her mate Donny at IPPL's South Carolina gibbon sanctuary. Another of Penny's daughters was Shanti, who came to IPPL in 1983 and became Arun Rangsi's lifetime partner. Eventually, Penny and Blackie became grandparents and even great-grandparents.



Penny was a great favorite of IPPL staff members. She was a very dainty eater who would peel a piece of fruit and then put the skin back in her food bowl rather than throwing it to the ground. If you handed her a fruit item that she didn't like, she would deposit it neatly into her food bowl.

About ten years ago, we thought we would lose Penny. She stopped eating just before Thanksgiving. She would drink—but we couldn't talk her into eating anything. We thought she would fade

away, and our vet held out no hope for her survival. Then, just before Christmas, I took her a loaf of bread and gave her a tearful lecture, "Penny, you have to eat or you'll die." To my delight she accepted a slice of bread, ate the center, and put the crust back into her food bowl. She proceeded to eat four more slices in the same manner.

The next day she ate her breakfast and returned to her normal eating routine. Unlike some of our IPPL gibbons, she preferred greens to fruits. Her favorite

food was spinach, and she also loved the bamboo shoots we pick for the gibbons in the springtime.

In June 2006 Penny started to fail. She had been retaining fluids for several months, but the medication no longer seemed to be working. We called our vet, who made a house call and decided that the kindest thing to do was to let Penny go. She left us on 22 June, surrounded by caregivers and friends. We believe that she was at least 50 years old, which is an extremely old age by gibbon standards.

World's Primates Lose a Great Friend: Linda Howard

Shirley McGreal

We at IPPL and animal-lovers around the world are devastated at the tragic passing of our friend and colleague Linda Howard on 27 July 2006. Linda was just 39 years old. She was a resident of San Antonio, Texas.

The primates never had a better friend and the primate abusers never had a more formidable foe. Linda also worked for the protection of exotic cats kept as pets, unwanted domestic cats and dogs, factory-farmed livestock, and the promotion of vegetarianism. She also helped the human victims of Hurricane Katrina. She maintained two Web sites (<http://www.aesop-project.org/> and <http://www.petmonkey.info/>) that were wonderful sources of up-to-date information about issues affecting primates.

Despite her years of selfless struggle on behalf of our primate cousins, Linda had never seen a wild monkey. In fact, she had never left the United States until recently. I felt she should have a chance to see the monkeys for whom she had worked so diligently for so long, living in freedom as they were meant to live. For this reason I invited her to come with me to attend the International Primatological Society Congress held in Entebbe, Uganda, in late June, and to travel with me afterwards to see monkeys. Linda was so excited. She got her first passport and endured the battery of shots needed for travel in tropical Africa. We left for Africa on 23 June. Many field primatologists attend these conferences to present their observations of wild primates. Linda enjoyed listening to their talks. She also heard presentations by some primate experimenters.

In Uganda they serve a soda called "Bitter Lemon" which is no longer available in the United States. Linda became addicted to this refreshing drink! She was also happy at the availability of good vegetarian food on this carnivorous continent.



Linda Howard, far right, doing a TV interview about animal protection in 2000, with Lee Hall (far left) and Shirley McGreal.

After the conference we first went up to Murchison Falls National Park in northern Uganda. On the drive up we saw many troops of baboons. Every time we saw one, Linda would insist the driver stop, and we would watch the troop until the baboons disappeared from view. We saw the spectacular waterfalls and lots of elephants, crocodiles, and hippos along the banks of the Nile. Then we went on to Jacana Lodge in the forested area of Queen Elizabeth Park. Our days there were surely one of the greatest thrills of Linda's life. The trees were full of exquisite colobus monkeys and the more elusive red-tailed guenons.

One night I was in the lodge reception area while Linda stayed in the room. There

was a knock on the door. Linda knew it wasn't a staff member, because they would always knock and announce their names. She opened the door and there stood a mother and baby baboon. It was as if they somehow knew there was a friend behind that door. The baboons made no effort to enter the room; they just stood there a few moments, and left. Linda was totally overjoyed. Another thrill was when a mischievous vervet monkey got into the Range Rover we were traveling in—the driver was less thrilled, however!

Now Linda has left us. Her husband Noam has asked that memorial donations in honor of Linda be made to CERCOPAN (see their Web site at www.cercopan.org/), for construction of an enclosure for monkeys rescued from trade. CERCOPAN is a sanctuary for guenon monkeys in Nigeria and is run by Linda's friend Zena Tooze. Zena writes,

We will be sure to design something very special. We are working on a new site for CERCOPAN in Calabar which overlooks the river, with mangrove and swamp forest on the other side—really lovely, and a truly beautiful setting for Linda's memory. I hope it works out for her family's sake, and for all our monkeys, who will have SO much more space there.... if so, it will be these funds that enable us to start building there, and we will dedicate the whole start of this site for CERCOPAN's primates to Linda.

You can send a donation via PayPal through CERCOPAN's Web site or mail a check made out to "IPPL for CERCOPAN" to IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville SC 29484.



Photo: Noreen Laemers

June Captions: One Correction, One Omission!

Georgianne Nienaber's photo of a squirrel monkey which appeared on page 14 of the June 2006 issue of *IPPL News* was taken at the DuMond Conservancy, in Florida, not at Florida's Jungle Friends Sanctuary.

In the same issue, the photo of Baby Gibbon on the back cover appeared without a credit. The photo was taken by IPPL friend Noreen Laemers, an amazing feat since Baby seldom stays still and is hard to photograph. We thought you'd enjoy seeing another of Noreen's photos of Baby (left).

Our apologies to Georgianne and Noreen!

Attention U.S. Readers: Chimp Program to Air

A program about the plight of unwanted chimpanzees now living at sanctuaries will open the Public Broadcasting Service's 2006-2007 season. The program will be aired on 5 November and its name is "Chimpanzees: An Unnatural History." The program will include footage from the Save the Chimps Sanctuary, which has locations in New Mexico and Florida, the Center for Great Apes in Florida, and the Fauna Foundation in Canada. Be sure to tune in, and tell your friends!

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 28 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**.

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Questions? Call 843-871-2280.

Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 28 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.



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Heather McGiffin
Dr. William McGrew
Anna Merz
Dr. Carole Noon
Dr. Vernon Reynolds
Cyril Rosen
Dr. Jordi Sabater-Pi
Dr. Geza Teleki
Dr. Linda Wolfe

MEET IPPL's ELIZABETH!



Elizabeth Gibbon was born at Silver Springs Park in Florida on 16 June 1984. The Silver Springs gibbon family then lived on an island in the Silver River where there were several jungle cruises daily. One day a cruise boat guide noticed that a newborn baby gibbon was being neglected and mistreated by her mother. The baby was removed from the island and hand-raised from Day 1 by Joanne Zelif, a dedicated animal caregiver who kept careful daily notes of Baby Elizabeth's weight, food consumption, and development. These notes were later to be extremely helpful to IPPL when we were hand-raising our gibbon Courtney, whose mother had similarly mistreated her. Elizabeth reached IPPL in March 1985 when she was nine months old. She had an extremely sweet disposition. We thought carefully about which of our boy gibbons would be good enough for her, and decided to try her out with Ahimsa, a handsome boy gibbon born to IPPL's retired laboratory gibbons Arun Rangsi and Shanti. First they were placed alongside each other with a divider to prevent possible attacks. It took just a few days before they decided they liked each other, and they have lived happily together ever since. But Elizabeth, while being a normal gibbon in her behavior, will always come and request a back-scratch from Shirley and others who had been involved in raising her.

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, 28 gibbons (the smallest of the 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
P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

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