



News

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Happy holidays from everyone at IPPL!



Arun Rangsi reflects on his 25 years at IPPL's gibbon sanctuary



A Letter From IPPL's Chairwoman Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Member,

At the end of 2005, IPPL was able to secure five acres of land adjacent to our main sanctuary property, bringing the total number of acres occupied by the IPPL Headquarters Sanctuary to 27. We are so pleased to have been able to take advantage of the rare opportunity to purchase land that will help serve as a buffer zone between IPPL's gibbons and further development in our increasingly-populated little community. In addition, for some time we had been wanting to build new gibbon enclosures to replace older animal housing units. This new parcel is conveniently situated near the water and electrical conduits that serve the rest of the sanctuary.

As a result, our new land is now a beehive of activity. We have fenced it in completely and have already planted bushes and trees (like ligustrum and sweet-smelling tea olives) along the border to act as a visual barrier. Even more exciting, earlier this year we began construction on a brand new gibbon housing unit. When completed, the new gibbon house will have room inside for four night quarters (enough for four pairs of little apes). The house will be heated and air conditioned and hurricane-proofed with straps. Two large outdoor enclosures (that will eventually be attached to the new house) have already been built. Workers are currently putting the finishing touches on the gibbon house roof, and we expect the exterior bricklayers to arrive soon. We hope that we can move some of our gibbons to their new homes early next year. I would like to thank our members and donors for your help with this worthwhile project—and the lucky gibbons who will get to move in will thank you, too.

There have been exciting events going on outside the sanctuary, too. I have been on the road a good deal recently, sharing IPPL's vision with a number of people in the community. IPPL has a new PowerPoint presentation, which I have shown to church and university groups this fall. I have become a real fan of PowerPoint: there is no need to lug projectors and slide trays around, as I used to years ago. Now I just have to slip a disk into my purse!

Another fun event I participated in was the Peace Day celebration at the Charleston Aquarium last September. I

showed large photos of gibbons and other primates to over a hundred Girl Scouts attending the event. I found the youngsters to be extremely attentive and interested in wildlife. They even joined in my rendition of gibbon calls! Over the years IPPL staff members have taken photos of our gibbons to numerous clubs and schools. Of course, we never take IPPL gibbons off-property. Only the photos are allowed to leave the premises!

All of us in the IPPL family—including our 27 gibbons and our canine mascots Bullet, North, and Zoe—wish you a very happy holiday season and much joy in 2007.

Shirley McGreal



Arun Rangsi—25 years with IPPL

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

Arun Rangsi arrived at IPPL on 9 August 1981, his second birthday, and this was a memorable day in my life and in IPPL's history. He has enriched the lives of everyone here for 25 years.

In the 1970s, gibbons were used in experiments, and the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at the University

laboratory applied for and was granted a permit to kill ten baby gibbons a year, despite opposition from IPPL. The protest was led by our advisory board member Colin Groves, who wrote a brilliant letter explaining why the research was unnecessary. Amazingly, the Fish and Wildlife Service claimed that the application

would probably be killed. He had no name, just the number HL-98, which was tattooed in blue on his chest. We at once intervened with the laboratory director to spare his life. An IPPL member living in Thailand went to the Temple of the Dawn in Bangkok, put the little ape under the protection of the Lord Buddha, and offered



Photo © Shirley McGreal

of California at Davis amassed a large colony of gibbons, many purchased from Thailand on the international black market. The experimental protocol involved inoculating gibbons with a cancer-causing virus that would cause them agonizing deaths a few months later.

The research went on for many years. When gibbons were added to the U.S. Endangered Species List in 1976, permits became required to harm or kill them. The

was for "conservation" purposes, as the laboratory would not breed gibbons if it were not allowed to kill them.

Then the gibbons had a stroke of good fortune. Soon after receiving its permit, the laboratory lost its National Cancer Institute funding and was forced to close its doors. Gibbons were distributed to zoos and animal dealers around the nation.

Then IPPL received a tip-off; one gibbon was not wanted by anyone and

money for his care. The monks chose a name for him—Arun Rangsi, which means "The Rising Sun of Dawn."

We informed the lab director that we had funds for his care. We received a sneering reply saying that the little ape was "mentally retarded" and "metabolically abnormal" and that the director would prefer to spend the money on shipping the little ape to IPPL for care. Of course we jumped at the opportunity.

On 8 August 1981 Arun Rangsi was collected by Christine Saup, then working for the Animal Protection Institute (API). Former API magazine editor Ted Crail took lots of photos. The next morning the baby gibbon was placed in a shipping crate, which had been safety-reinforced by Christine and Ted, and loaded on a Delta flight leaving San Francisco. Normally we would have had him change planes at Atlanta for the short flight to Charleston, but this was the time of the air controllers' strike, so we decided to drive the 300 miles to Atlanta to get him, rather than risk him getting lost or stranded.

I called my dear friend Kit Woodcock, and she immediately offered to come along with me. We drove to Atlanta in the pouring rain and reached the airport just as the plane was landing. Both of us were excited and nervous. The Delta cargo staff phoned the captain and asked him if he had a gibbon aboard. He replied, "No, but we do have a chimpanzee." We waited anxiously for 20 minutes until the sky kennel arrived. We looked into the crate, and all we could see was a pair of lustrous dark eyes. Arun Rangsi had arrived!

Soon we were on the road home to Summerville. Arun Rangsi seemed scared of green beans, maybe thinking they were hypodermic needles, but Kit hand-fed him grapes, which he loved. We arrived late at night on 9 August. It was Arun Rangsi's second birthday.

Our little ape weighed three and a half pounds, less than half of what he should have weighed. At six days of age he had been found lying on the floor of his cage, apparently having been dropped by his mother. He was raised with a "wire swinging surrogate mother." He was emaciated and could not swing or run like a normal gibbon youngster. His medical files showed that he was found with "multiple abrasions" over his body. They also showed that, during his first two years of life, he had pneumonia twice, bacillary dysentery twice, and that, on two occasions, had lost 10 percent of his body weight.

We learned also that he banged his head constantly. Maybe that was why the lab director thought him "mentally retarded." He would bang his head against glass windows, walls, and any vertical surface.

As a result he had a large callus above his right ear.

Unsure of what to do, we asked a Charleston human psychiatrist, Dr. Jerry Donovan, for help. This doctor, beloved in the community, made a "house call." He suggested that I bang my head alongside Arun Rangsi and that I read Barry Kaufman's book "Son Rise" about how to lead a human child out of autism. I tried till I gave myself a headache, and it seemed to work! Gradually Arun Rangsi stopped banging his head.

The little ape was understandably hostile to the human race. Although he only weighed a few pounds, we had to dress up in thick clothing to try to groom the flailing "monster-gibbon." After a few weeks, Arun Rangsi began to think that being groomed was fun and decided he liked us all, including Kathy Crawford, IPPL's first employee.

It soon became clear that Arun Rangsi was not "mentally retarded." He was alert and observant and very aware of his surroundings. He began to play with toys. Isolation and deprivation had caused his problems. He also started eating, enjoying grapes, apples, and pears. Every night we sat with him on the couch and gave him a fortified banana milkshake. He would fall asleep knowing he was loved. His indomitable spirit overcame his early nightmares.

In 1982, we were joined by two gibbons retired by the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) of the New York

University Medical Center. Their names were Helen and Peppy. The trio played together until the arrival of Shanti in 1983. Shanti also came to IPPL from LEMSIP. She was extremely long and thin and had a very "laid back" disposition, in contrast to Arun Rangsi's "hyper" temperament. They have made a wonderful pair (see the back cover for more about Shanti).

If you ever studied Harry Harlow's books about how monkeys raised in isolation—in cruel devices such as "pits of despair" and "wells of terror"—go insane, never breed, and, if impregnated by being tied down on a "rape rack," will kill their young, you would be surprised. Arun Rangsi had not read Harlow's books! He got Shanti pregnant. We thought this was impossible, that Peppy had to be the guilty party, but he was too far away!

We were nervous when the birth approached. Would Arun Rangsi kill his child? A little, hairless baby was born on 23 November 1985. To our delight, he swung over to Shanti and stuck his face right into the tiny baby's face. Arun Rangsi turned out to be a wonderful father and would sometimes carry his baby around. We named the baby "Ahimsa" (the Sanskrit word for "doing no harm to any creature"), and he now lives here happily with his companion Elizabeth.

Despite the miserable start to his life, Arun Rangsi's strong will to live and the love and support from his caregivers carried him through those first dark days, to the happy existence he has enjoyed for the past 25 years.



Dian Fossey's Friend, Rosamond Carr: 1912-2006

Rosamond Carr, a close friend of murdered primatologist Dian Fossey, passed away in her sleep on September 29, 2006. She was 94 years old. As reported in an interview with *IPPL News* (December 2005), Mrs. Carr was a kind, generous person who was a much-needed source of encouragement and support for Dian during her long years of work studying and protecting Rwanda's mountain gorillas. In recent years, Mrs. Carr—"the Rose of Gisenyi"—created an orphanage that now houses 118 children whose parents were victims of Rwanda's genocide in 1994. Her memory lives on in the many people whose lives she touched.

ChimpanZoo Conference in Los Angeles

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

I was invited to speak at the ChimpanZoo conference held at the Los Angeles Zoo, California, from 29 September to 1 October 2006. The goal of ChimpanZoo, a project of the Jane Goodall Institute, is to improve the lives of captive chimps by using zoo chimpanzee caregivers to record behavioral observations of the animals in their care and comparing the results to what we know about wild-living chimpanzees.

When invited to speak, I told ChimpanZoo Director Virginia Landau that I would not feel comfortable making a presentation solely about chimpanzees, but would prefer to include all primates—apes and monkeys. Virginia agreed, so I prepared a PowerPoint presentation about the current world trade in primates, efforts to establish monkey research laboratories in countries like Nepal, and about the ape and monkey rescue centers in primate habitat countries that IPPL helps support.

I also put in a good word for my favorite primate species. One of the slides appears to the right. Look at the picture and see if you can tell what is missing!

On 30 September there was a special event in Griffith Park, in which the Los

Angeles Zoo is located, to mark the United Nations' International Day of Peace 2006. The celebration was organized by Jane's "Roots and Shoots" youth network. Area nature protection groups had booths in the park and handed out information about caring for the earth. The highlight was a parade of large white peace doves carried by area schoolchildren. The doves were made of recycled materials (primarily used bed sheets), and there were over 100 of them in the parade! The rally was addressed by the seemingly tireless Dr. Goodall.

Peace Day was also celebrated by the Girl Scouts of the Carolina Lowcountry at the Charleston Aquarium, Charleston, South Carolina, on 23 September. IPPL had a booth there where we handed out

IPPL literature. I spoke to several groups of youngsters about the many different types of primate species (the girls ooh'd and aah'd over the pictures I showed them)

What's missing from this picture?

■ Ape Alliance: www.4apes.com



Turn the page for the answer! ➡

and the dangers these beautiful animals face in the wild. I also told my young audience about IPPL's years of work to protect primates and about how the girls could do their part on behalf of their primate cousins.

Smuggled "Taiping Four" Gorillas Return to Cameroon

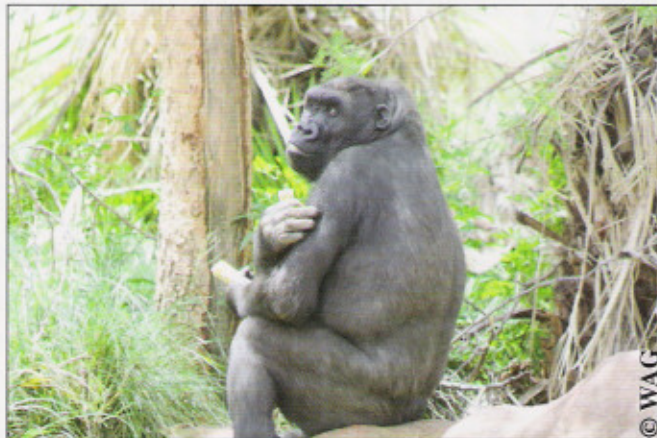
Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, IPPL

In October 2006 an announcement was made that four gorillas who had been smuggled from Cameroon via Nigeria and South Africa to Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, would be re-homed to the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon on 7 December 2006. The gorillas have been the center of an international controversy ever since IPPL uncovered their presence at Taiping Zoo in March 2002 (see *IPPL News* April 2002). We have worked persistently on the issue ever since, always urging that the animals be returned to their homeland. Now that vision will soon be a reality.

Once IPPL got on the case over four years ago, we dubbed

the gorillas "The Taiping Four." Since that time, a number of other wildlife groups have joined the effort to have the

apes returned to their country of origin. Thanks to the work of many groups (including the Cameroon-based Last Great



One of the "Taiping Four" gorillas, on exhibit in Pretoria Zoo, South Africa.

Ape Organization, the Pandrillus Foundation, and the South African office of the International Fund for Animal Welfare), an agreement was recently made that the gorillas would be sent to Limbe from their current home on exhibit at South Africa's Pretoria Zoo. The International Fund for Animal Welfare is funding this final transfer.

After being initially housed in Limbe's new quarantine area, the animals will be integrated into a group of eleven other rescued gorillas in a large enclosure

built with assistance from the Arcus Foundation, a U.S.-based organization that has partnered with IPPL since 2002 to provide funding for overseas ape sanctuaries. IPPL has also contributed funds directly to the Limbe Wildlife Centre for a decade; in fact, IPPL selected Limbe to be the beneficiary of this year's IPPL Fall Fundraising Appeal (see *Limbe Wildlife Centre: Update and Thank You!*, page 8), as we know how much the assistance will be appreciated by the dedicated staff and their rescued ape and monkey charges, there on the frontlines of the illicit war on wildlife.

There is no doubt that, without IPPL's investigative work from the start, and without tireless campaigning by our staff, members, and supporters, the gorillas would still be at Taiping Zoo. And it is likely that other gorillas would have been smuggled out of Nigeria to other destinations around the world following the same smugglers' pipeline. Thanks to all our members who participated in this campaign, without whom this much-anticipated "happy ending" might not be taking place.

IPPL's discovery of the "Taiping Four"

In March 2002, a participant attending IPPL's biennial conference requested a one-on-one meeting with me. He opened up his laptop computer and showed me grainy photos of an African animal dealer holding up a baby gorilla and a man and woman with a baby chimpanzee. He had taken these photos secretly when the original photos were handed around at a dinner held in a Malaysian restaurant. During this dinner, the recent arrival of

four gorillas at Malaysia's Taiping Zoo was discussed. Fortunately, our colleague was carrying his digital camera and was able to take the photos. He told me that he had learned that the four gorillas had arrived at Taiping Zoo in January 2002 and were being held behind the scenes. He also gave me a business card from a Penang-based firm called NigerCom Solutions, which he said had arranged the deal.

IPPL contacts Malaysian authorities

Since Malaysia is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), under which gorillas are totally protected, IPPL immediately contacted Malaysian wildlife authorities to report our suspicions. We were informed by Ms. Khairiah Mohd. Shariff, head of Malaysia's CITES unit, that

the Department did issue import permits for the importation of gorillas for zoo purposes last year. In fact the gorillas are already in Taiping Zoo. We are taking steps to stop the importation of the other two gorillas. We are now very concerned by what has been disclosed by you about the source of the gorillas.

Clearly a permit had been issued for the importation of a total of six baby gorillas, all from Nigeria's Ibadan Zoo. Sadly, it is likely that two of the babies died at the zoo before shipment.

IPPL advisor Dianne Taylor-Snow was in Asia at the time. She went to Taiping and confirmed the presence of four young gorillas, through conversations with a gorilla keeper who told her that the babies

were being held off-exhibit so she could not see them. He also said that he had been to Nigeria to collect the animals some months earlier, but added that during his long stay the baby gorillas did not arrive at the zoo and that he had returned home to Malaysia empty-handed. The smugglers had to devise another plan to get their live cargo to Malaysia, but eventually they succeeded.

The Nigerian Connection

IPPL was not surprised that the gorillas had originated from Nigeria. In October 2001, a disgusted Middle Eastern zoo director had sent us a copy of a price-list he had just received from a Nigerian-based animal dealer named Jubreel Odukoya. Four baby gorillas were offered for sale at U.S. \$1.6 million.

There are very few gorillas in Nigeria. The few that live there are in the Cross River National Park and are well protected. IPPL immediately suspected that the animals originated from neighboring Cameroon, which has a long, ungarded border with Nigeria.

IPPL sent press releases to all the Malaysian newspapers. Stories about the dubious shipment began to appear in newspapers such as *Malaysiakini* and the *Star*. The Malaysian conservation group Sahabat Alam Malaysia began its own investigation.

On 31 May 2002, the Associated Press carried an article by Glenn McKenzie, who had visited Ibadan Zoo. He confirmed that the "Taiping Four" had been transported across international borders using documents claiming they were "captive-born" in Nigeria. However, at the time of the smuggling, Ibadan had only one female

Gibbons: They're grrreat apes!

- Gibbons include the rarest of the apes
- Eastern black-crested gibbons: the Cao Vit gibbon and the Hainan gibbon
- Gibbons deserve recognition as "small great apes" and protection as such



Here's what's missing! Many people are unaware that the rarest apes on earth are gibbons. In fact, the eastern black-crested gibbon numbers only in the dozens. According to recent census information, there are only about 40 Cao Vit gibbons (*Nasutus nasutus nasutus*) left in Vietnam, while a mere 16 Hainan gibbons (*Nasutus nasutus hainanus*) remain on Hainan Island. Let's not forget to include these small but fragile primate cousins in our work for ape conservation.

gorilla and no males—hardly a “gorilla baby-factory”! McKenzie confirmed that the Ibadan Zoo was the center of a major gorilla smuggling ring. He reported,

Akanji, the zookeeper, said the gorillas “came from the jungle in Cameroon” and then spent several months at the zoo last year before flying to Malaysia. Akanji said he bottle-fed the young apes milk and sugar water, and even taught one to ride a tricycle. Asked if the zoo ever had other baby gorillas intended for trade, he said “Yes, there have been many but a lot of them died.” Other workers at the zoo gave similar accounts.

An IPPL friend in Nigeria was able to obtain (with considerable difficulty) a package of documents related to the illegal shipment, including export and shipping documents. An IPPL colleague in South Africa was able to obtain copies of many crucial documents from an official of South African Airways, which had carried the baby gorillas from the Lagos airport in Nigeria to Johannesburg, South Africa, and then on to Malaysia. IPPL publicized these incriminating documents in *IPPL News*. Once the word was out, our members started sending protest letters around the globe! Finally, Malaysia took action, announcing in October 2002 that it would confiscate the gorillas.

IPPL networks at CITES meeting

During the 12th Conference of the

Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which was held in Santiago, Chile, in November 2002, I briefed Dr. Imeh Okopido, a veterinarian then serving as Nigeria’s Minister of State for the Environment, about the gorilla shipment, showing him all the documents IPPL had gathered. Dr. Okopido was furious and summoned a press conference, at which he denounced the shipment to the world’s press, and publicly expressed his gratitude for IPPL’s efforts in bringing the truth to light. He promised that a full investigation would take place.

Minister Okopido stuck to his promise and established a Presidential Panel on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species. Members were sworn in on 27 February 2003. The panel identified criminals in and outside of government involved in the gorilla shipment, many of whom, it stated, should be prosecuted or dismissed from their government posts. Unfortunately, Okopido later lost his position in a government reshuffle, and nobody has yet been put on trial.

On 13 November 2002, Minister Okopido and Denis Koulagna Koutou, head of the Cameroon CITES delegation, sent a letter to Malaysia’s Minister of the Environment and the CITES Secretariat requesting the return of the gorillas to a gorilla habitat country. Nothing was done. On 27 August 2003, Cameroon’s then-Minister of the Environment, Dr. Tanji

Myianbor, sent a letter to the Malaysian government specifically requesting that the gorillas be sent to Cameroon for rehabilitation at Limbe Wildlife Centre—but to no avail.

Malaysia sends gorillas to South Africa

Instead, Datuk Seri Law Hieng Ding, Malaysia’s then-Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, eventually announced that the gorillas would indeed be returned to Africa—but not to a gorilla habitat country. Rather, they would be sent to Pretoria Zoo in South Africa, which the Minister said “has the world’s best gorilla facility and a successful breeding program.” This statement was clearly false, because the Pretoria Zoo had only one lone male gorilla at the time, all its other gorillas having died. Oddly, the “Taiping Four” were heading back to a country that was part of their initial itinerary from Cameroon to Malaysia!

Despite worldwide protests, the “Taiping Four” gorillas were shipped to Pretoria Zoo in April 2004. After quarantine, they were placed on exhibit in an expensive new display area. International and South African animal activists and Cameroonian wildlife officials have objected to this move ever since. Now, however, after nearly five years of controversy, it seems that the “Taiping Four” will finally be going home.

Stichting AAP’s New Facility for Retired Lab Chimps

On 2 November 2006 a new facility for virally infected lab chimpanzees was opened in Almere, the Netherlands, thanks to the persistence of Stichting AAP (a Dutch sanctuary and advocacy group for primates and other exotic animals, which has partnered with IPPL since the 1970s), the Coalition to End Experiments on Chimpanzees in Europe (CEECE), and supporters in the Dutch government. This achievement is especially welcome as there are very few sanctuaries in existence that are equipped to safely house HIV-infected primates. The primary residents of the new complex will be a group of retired chimps from the Biomedical Primate Research Center, near The Hague. Dr. Govindasamy Agoramoorthy from Tajen University, Taiwan—a global expert on primates and long-time advisor to IPPL—described the new structure as “a world class facility.” There will also be some room for chimps who have been rescued from circuses, pet situations, and smuggling operations.

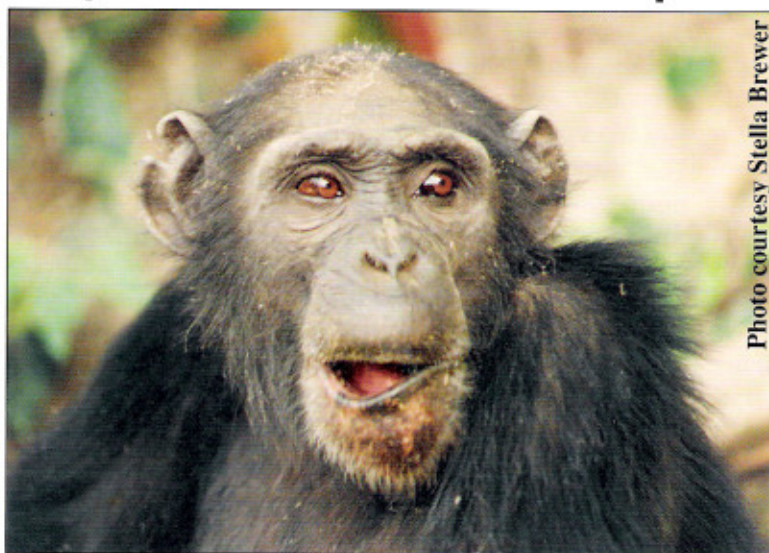


Photo courtesy Stella Brewer

Limbe Wildlife Centre: Update and Thank You!

Felix Lankester, Project Manager, Limbe Wildlife Centre

Dear IPPL Members,

When Shirley contacted me to suggest that the Limbe Wildlife Centre would be chosen as the "specified project" for the IPPL Fall Appeal in 2006, I was absolutely thrilled. Such an honour will not only help the project financially through difficult times, but also illustrates—through the trust and respect that is shown by IPPL—how far the LWC has come. Indeed, the fact that IPPL has been standing solidly behind the LWC for the past ten years has been a key factor in our ability to develop the project from its origins as just a terrible zoo in Cameroon to the world-famous facility that it is today.

Currently the battle for the survival of primates and other wildlife species is being fought by conservationists around the world, and nowhere is this battle more acute than in the forests of Cameroon, which are home to one of the highest numbers of different primate species in the world. The LWC acts like a barometer for conservation in Cameroon, with the number of primates that require rescuing being a good indication of the rate at which they are being illegally taken from their forest homes. Between January and October 2006, the LWC rescued 13 primates (five chimpanzees, one olive baboon, one mandrill, one red-capped mangabey, one agile mangabey, two putty-nosed guenons, one mona monkey, and one moustached guenon), as well as many other non-primate species. This rate—approximately 1.3 new primates per month—has been fairly consistent for the past few years, indicating, it would seem, that the removal of large numbers of wild animals from Cameroon's fragile forests is continuing despite conservation's hardest efforts.

More needs to be done, therefore, if we are to save the forests and the wildlife that lives within them. To help achieve this goal in Cameroon, the LWC depends entirely on support from its loyal friends, most notably IPPL and its members. Every dollar that is raised by IPPL in the Fall Appeal will be used by the LWC in its ongoing battle to rescue and rehabilitate endangered primates, like Pitchou and Motek-Gah, who have been taken from their forest homes. The money will be used to provide food, veterinary care, and suitable stimulating environments in which these primates can live. Additionally, some of the money will be used to help the LWC run conservation education programs in the local communities, programs that the LWC views as an essential part of the difficult process of changing social attitudes towards the consumption of bushmeat.

The simple fact is that, without the support of organisations like IPPL and its members, the LWC could not exist, and the primates in Cameroon who have been taken from their forest homes would not have a sanctuary dedicated to them and their conservation. I am very grateful, therefore, for this opportunity to thank all of IPPL's members for helping the LWC over the past ten years and for contributing so generously to the 2006 Fall Appeal. The LWC and the work it does is the result of your continued generosity. So, from all of the staff and animals at the Limbe Wildlife Centre, thank you all very much.

Best wishes,

Felix Lankester

Project Manager of the Limbe Wildlife Centre



Update #1: Pitchou

Every day that passes, Pitchou's bond with the alpha male gorilla, Rambo Chella, becomes a little closer. The leadership of the LWC gorilla group does not sit easily with Chella, a typically awkward young adult male, and he is often alone whilst the other members of the group play and feed together. However, over the past few months it has been Pitchou who can be found in the morning in Chella's side of the night house, having slipped through the creep door to be with him, and it is Pitchou who will spend many hours grooming him. Such attention is good for Chella, as it calms him down and relieves frustration and, inevitably, it will also be good for the ten-year-old Pitchou, whose rank in the group will, through her devotion to the top male, probably rise.

Pitchou has come such a long way in the past eight years since her arrival as an emaciated, worm-infested infant gorilla with wounds all over her body. Most of this progress is due to her natural strength and will to live, but a significant part must be the result of the extraordinary care and attention that she has received from the staff at the LWC, most notably the three world-class gorilla keepers (Jonathan Kang, Alfred Bama, and Ateh Wilson) who hand-reared her and have seen her grow into the dominant female that she is fast becoming today.

Update #2: Motek-Gah

The bushmeat trade shows no sign of abating, and the number of infant chimpanzees that are being rescued from bushmeat markets, hunters, and hotels by the LWC continues to rise. As a result of these rescues, Gah, who arrived in February 2006, already has six playmates to keep him company in his open-plan baby chimpanzee enclosure. Unlike Gah, however, whose movements are severely handicapped due to the terrible spinal and skull fractures he suffered at the hands of the hunter who killed his mother, all of the other infants that he lives with are fully mobile chimpanzees.

They run, somersault, and climb the grapefruit tree in their enclosure, throwing themselves around in a manner that only chimpanzees can do.

With all this activity going on around him, one would expect Gah to be intimidated and fearful—but far from it. Despite the fact that he can only walk very slowly, a bit like a clockwork toy, and that he

mandrill group, numbering ten animals, and when there is a squabble within the group he is quick to restore the peace. Consequently, life within the mandrill enclosure is usually quite tranquil. The male that is coming up behind Man Alone is called Prosper, but he has yet to develop the characteristic red and white muzzle that so clearly identifies the fully grown



topples over frequently, Gah is always very quick to defend himself and is never left out of any

game. The other chimpanzees seem to know that there is something a little different about Gah and as such moderate their rough-and-tumble to his level of physical skill. Such confidence is good to see, as it will serve Gah well when he moves into the main LWC chimpanzee enclosure later on in his life. But for now, Gah is happy to stay in the relative peace of the baby chimpanzee enclosure, where, despite being the slowest, he has established himself as an integral part of the group.

Update #3: Man Alone

Age is catching up with Man Alone the mandrill! His back is becoming arched and his movements show the tell-tale signs of the onset of arthritis. However, despite the ravages of age, Man Alone is still the undisputed leader of the LWC's

adult male mandrill. In the near future, however, Prosper will develop his colours and will inevitably take over the mandrill group from Man Alone. However, we do not expect there to be much fighting, as it is likely that Man Alone, feeling his age, will relinquish control voluntarily, whilst remaining the respected old man of the group. As such, he will be able to live out his old age in peace.

As of press time, the IPPL Fall Appeal to benefit Cameroon's Limbe Wildlife Centre has raised over \$50,000. All of these funds will be sent to the LWC to help with much-needed infrastructure and outreach projects, including construction work on the education center and a new guenon enclosure, animal care (including food, enrichment, and veterinary costs), and educational materials.

Gibbon Secret Rests Near Maui Church

Article and photos by Georgianne Nienaber



On the west shore of Maui a picturesque church, constructed of lava rock and stucco, faces west over the great Hawaiian waters of the Pacific. The Palapala Ho'omau church was constructed in 1854 by Congregational missionaries from Connecticut. The grounds are lush and look much as they did 150 years ago—shaded by banyan, pine, wild plums, and coconut trees. Beneath the fertile vegetation an open secret lies buried between the graves of aviator Charles Lindbergh and his friend Sam Pryor, a one-time vice president of Pan American airlines. Soft light filters into the sacristy through a magnificent window, backlit with a likeness of Christ. His gaze lingers protectively over the graves of the Pryors, Lindbergh, and Pryor's pet gibbons—the only non-human primates buried in hallowed ground.

Lucky Lindy meets Hula the gibbon

Charles Lindbergh was introduced to gibbons during a visit to the Pryor family estate in Kipahulu. It was a typically rainy,

tropical morning, and Lindbergh was shaving and covered with lather when he heard a commotion at the door of the guest cottage. The then-resident gibbon, "Hula," jumped into his arms when he opened the door to investigate and remained wrapped in his arms until late morning, when Pryor noticed "Lucky Lindy" walking up the hill with Hula clinging to his neck. According to Pryor's account of the incident in his autobiography *All God's Creatures*, the windy night had disturbed the little gibbon, and she turned to Lindbergh for comfort from the storm. Lindbergh was so taken with the remote beauty of the setting and the antics of Hula that he brought his wife, Ann Morrow, to visit on his next trip; eventually, Lindbergh built a cottage there, on five acres of the Pryor family beachfront property.

In fact, Lindbergh became so attached to this family retreat that he chose to be buried at the Palapala Ho'omau church (only a twenty minute walk away down a dirt road), which Pryor had carefully restored to its original condition. Lindbergh is buried in a simple plot, which, like the

church, faces west across the sea. At his request, he was buried in his work clothes and boots in a simple ceremony above the dramatic cliffs, with the azure waters of the Pacific perpetually roaring hundreds of feet below. His good friend Sam Pryor is buried nearby.



Sam Pryor's gibbons

Six diminutive, weathered cement markers lie between the graves of Pryor and Lindbergh in the historic church cemetery located on the edge of Kipahulu town. They shelter the remains of six members of Sam Pryor's family—"Kippy," "George," "Keiki," "Ganza," "Hula," and "Blackie"—six of the gibbons he loved.

Pryor's first gibbon was "Kippy," whom he acquired from the director

of the Animal Research Institute of Japan. He found the gibbon in a pet store in Tokyo when the two-month-old

but if you look closely, you can read "Our Devoted Friend, Kippy." The gibbon graves were not an afterthought,

to see." Tour operators have offered many inaccurate explanations for the tiny graves. Some call them "monkey graves" or the "family pets," and tourists traveling alone have been heard to mutter that they are "inappropriate graves for children."

Pryor would not acknowledge a difference between people and animals. Once, while on a trip to Alaska, Pryor was stopped by a perplexed security guard as he tried to bring his pet gibbon, "Keiki Auli'i," ("cute" or "perfect child") into a shopping center. The story goes that Pryor very simply explained to the officer that "I'm a human ape, you're a human ape, and he's a gibbon ape." For Pryor, animals and people were all God's creatures, but animals got along better than humans.

After Pryor passed away, two of his gibbons found a new home—at IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary in the South Carolina Lowcountry. Young Sammy passed away in 1997 from a virus he had contracted prior to coming to IPPL (see Sammy's profile in *IPPL News*, April 2005), but Sammy's father, Palu-Palu, is still alive and doing well, as part of another human/gibbon family at IPPL.

creature reached for him with two tiny arms from his temporary sanctuary in a wicker basket. Immediately entranced, Pryor inquired about the price of the animal, but was told Kippy was already promised to the aforementioned director. Somehow, Pryor was able to convince the director that the infant ape was destined to become a member of the Pryor family and menagerie of pets. For the rest of his life, Kippy traveled with the Pryor family from Maui to Greenwich, Connecticut, and even managed a small "role" in a Tarzan movie, before he was buried in the



but a calculated effort on the part of Pryor that the gibbons be "a part of posterity and there for my grandchildren

cemetery of the old Hawaiian mission church outside of Kipahulu. Along the way, Kippy literally "hung out" with politicians and movie stars, including actors Eddie Albert and Vincent Price. Unfortunately, on a trip to the Seven Sacred Pools on Maui, Kippy devoured a tropical flower of unknown origin and died shortly thereafter.

The weathered marker in the Palapala Ho'omau graveyard is almost illegible,



Here are a couple of holiday gift suggestions for the primates in your life—and don't forget IPPL's Primate Paraphernalia (p. 25) and Adopt-A-Gibbon program (p. 26)!

Recommended Reading:

Wild Borneo: The wildlife and scenery of Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei and Kalimantan

Text by Nick Garbutt, photographs by Nick Garbutt and J. Cede Prudente

Preface by Sir David Attenborough

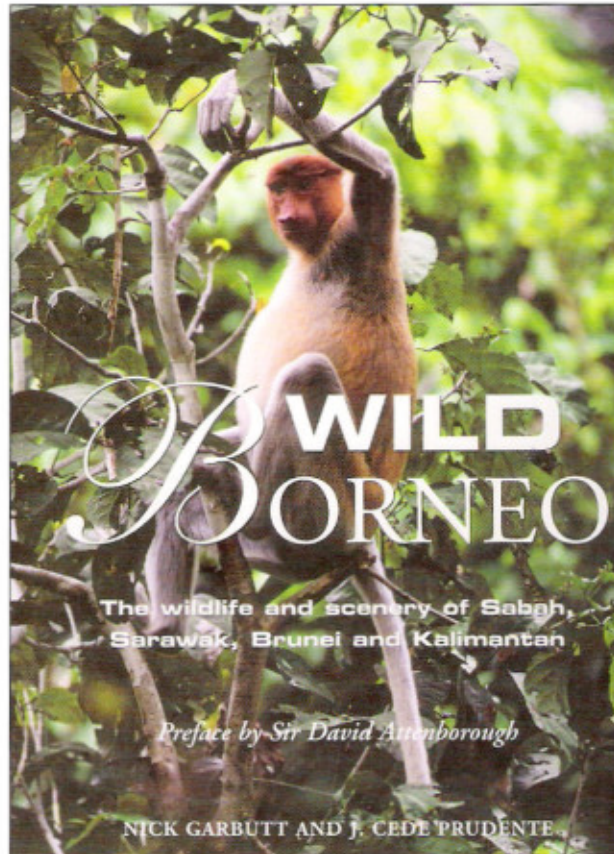
She's got a shnoz to rival Jimmy Durante's. She's got webbed feet. She lives in a swamp. And she graces the cover of a volume that explores the natural history of a remarkable place: *Wild Borneo*, home to the under-appreciated proboscis monkey, among many other unique and fabulous species.

The nose of the proboscis monkey (especially in the male, in which it is enlarged to a fleshy lump of astonishing size, as photos in this book amply document) is thought to be used as a resonating chamber to increase the panache of their vocalizations. They are known by some native people as the "Orang Belanda" or "Dutchman," as author Nick Garbutt notes, from the monkeys' supposed resemblance to early European explorers! Tidbits like these balance the sometimes scholarly tone of *Wild Borneo*: indeed, reading through this volume starts to feel like going for a walk across the island with a naturalist buddy—someone who can tell you that certain hairy brown tarantulas belong to the family Theraphosidae, but who can also point out that these spiders

are known locally as "gibbon spiders," from their supposed ability to kill gibbons. (They can't, actually.)

A "hothouse of nature"

Proboscis monkeys, like their island home, don't usually get much press, but *Wild Borneo* aims to remedy this oversight by bringing the island—the world's third largest—and its diverse inhabitants into the limelight. Beginning with the mangrove swamps on the island's fringe, Garbutt takes the reader on a stroll through ecosystems of increasing altitude, ending in the montane forest of Mount Kinabalu. Despite Borneo's geographic location squarely on top of the equator, these variations in altitude result in an unusually broad array of climates (and even microclimates), which in turn have fostered an exquisite variety of natural experiments: "flying" frogs, "walking" fish, and the birds whose nests are harvested for bird nest soup, a generous sampling of which appears in the book's 200-plus photographs. In fact, Darwin once described Borneo as "one great luxuriant hothouse made by nature for herself."



The gibbons of *Wild Borneo*:

"For a demonstration of sheer exuberance, few animals can compete with a gibbon. To watch one swinging extravagantly and effortlessly through the canopy is to witness an animal totally at one with its environment, and seemingly reveling in the fact that it can do something other species cannot."

"There are few sounds in nature more evocative than the whooping song of a gibbon; it is a sound that encapsulates so much of the spine-tingling spirit and mystery of Borneo. Yet these songs, performed by both sexes, are highly complex, and their subtleties and nuances are far from fully understood."

The 13 primate species native to Borneo (including the proboscis monkey) also get their due, like the sociable pig-tailed and crab-eating macaques, and the nocturnal slow lorises and tarsiers. Gibbons are described admiringly (see page 12), as are Borneo's embattled orangutans. The plight of these endearing orange apes merits several pages. Because females only breed every seven years, orangutan populations are slow to recover from disastrous encounters with humans (as when mother apes are shot for trespassing onto oil palm plantations). As a result, for the past 40 years compassionate people have taken an interest in rehabilitating orphan apes and returning them to the wild. However, habitat loss from commercial logging and large-scale land clearing is making some conservationists wonder if there will soon be any "wild" left in Borneo.

Sustainability matters

Politically divided between the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah, the tiny Sultanate of Brunei, and Indonesian Kalimantan (which covers the remaining two-thirds of the island), Borneo is heir to

bountiful natural resources that, unfortunately, are being consumed at an ever-increasing rate due to economic and human population growth. Human cultures and their impact on the environment form an important part of this book. In recent years, demand has increased for a variety of wildlife uses: as fashion statements (such as furs or hide), in traditional medicines (the wrist glands of the slow loris are an ingredient in one traditional preparation), for exotic pets (or as displays in private menageries), and as "tonic" food items. The author goes on to describe the conservation efforts taking place in the "Heart of Borneo" and encourages the broader spread of ecotourism. The protection and sustainable use of wild Borneo will hopefully be a means of bringing enduring economic rewards to local communities—while engendering pride in the natural heritage of this magical, tropical realm.

Bornean wildlife: A sample vocabulary

Cauliflory—Bearing flowers and fruit directly on the trunk, as is true of many tropical trees (including the fig trees beloved of many primates).

Dipterocarp—A stately kind of tree predominant in the rainforests of Southeast Asia, characterized by winged seeds.

Frugivore—An animal that primarily eats fruit (like gibbons and orangutans).

Prosimian—A type of "primitive" primate that places great reliance on its sense of smell (like Borneo's slow loris or the lemurs of Madagascar).

Tapetum lucidum—A reflective layer in the back of the eye that allows animals to see better in the dark (it is present in the slow loris and most other nocturnal primates but absent in diurnal species like apes and humans).



Wild Borneo would make a fine holiday gift for the nature lover or armchair traveler on your list! Check with your local bookseller or order it from www.amazon.com for \$24; either way, it's a good value.

A Primate Book for Children:

Emily Goes Wild: An exotic tale with a French twist

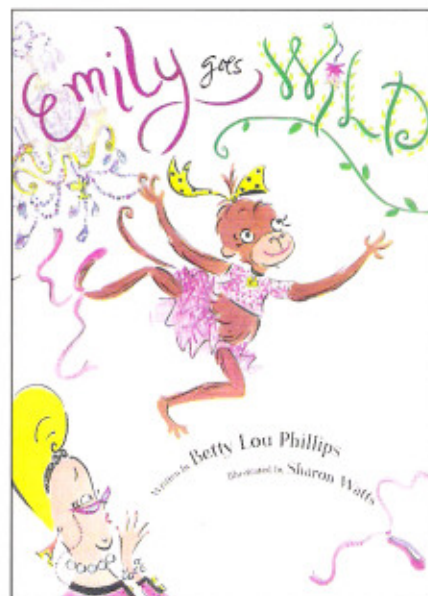
Text by Betty Lou Phillips, illustrations by Sharon Watts

IPPL just recently discovered Emily, a colorful little charmer with an important message to share with younger readers. When we first meet Emily, we see that she is a clever little monkey, the darling pet of Madame DuBois, who recently moved from Paris to New Orleans. Madame treats Emily like an adorable (if hyperactive) child: dressing her in frilly outfits, taking her to eat beignets at the Café du Monde, and cleaning up after her endless little messes. They live together happily until one day, when Emily suddenly goes on a wild rampage through Madame's elegant home.

Madame finally realizes that monkeys are better off with other monkeys for companions and decides to donate Emily to the zoo. Though Madame has some

misgivings when she sees Emily going through a difficult adjustment period (no more tutus and banana splits), she eventually realizes that Emily is happier in her new home—and that she can still play an important role in Emily's life as a zoo volunteer.

Children (kindergarten to third grade level) will enjoy the wealth of detail in the lively illustrations, the loopy script that mimics Emily's antics, and the panoramic foldout pages. Their parents will appreciate the difficult decision that Madame must make for Emily's sake. This book came out in 2003 (you can order it from www.amazon.com or try your local bookseller), but the message is timeless: monkeys do not make good pets!



Nepal's Rhesus Monkeys Still in Danger

The September 2006 issue of *IPPL News* informed readers about ongoing plans by two U.S. government-funded research labs (the Washington National Primate Center, in Seattle, Washington, and the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, in San Antonio, Texas) to establish primate centers in Nepal that would utilize rhesus monkeys removed from the wild for breeding and export for experimentation. We requested readers to send protest letters to three senior Nepalese wildlife officials.

Mukesh Chalise, formerly an official of the Nepal Natural History Society. Chalise spoke at the 2002 conference of the U.S. Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources in Washington, DC. In his talk, Chalise stated that he favored both the local use of monkeys in Nepal and the export of live primates. He claimed that Nepal had no rules governing the farming and breeding of monkeys and told the audience, primarily composed of experimenters, of his plans to establish a primate facility in the Kathmandu Valley.

USA." According to the project abstract, "There are no restrictions against export of these animals from Nepal." However, Nepal is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, on Appendix II of which rhesus monkeys are listed among those species potentially threatened by trade. Nepal's rhesus monkeys are therefore protected from trade unless Nepal wildlife authorities make a scientific finding that export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. Such a finding cannot be made

How You Can Help Nepal's Monkeys

Please send a letter to the officials whose addresses are listed below, requesting that Nepal continue its centuries-long tradition of protecting its free-living rhesus monkeys. Ask that Nepal not establish any biomedical breeding and research facilities funded by the U.S. or any other government. Request that Nepal not export monkeys at a time when there is an increased demand for monkeys to be used in painful and lethal experimentation regarding biological warfare and other infectious disease agents. Postage from the U.S. to Nepal costs 80 cents per ounce; from the U.K. it costs 50 p for a letter under 10 grams.

Mr. Dilendra Prasad Badu
State Minister
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
Singh Darbar, Kathmandu
Phone: +977-1-4220160
Fax: +977-1-4223868
E-mail: mfsc@mail.com.np

Mr. Dibya Deo Bhatta
Director General
Department of Forests
Babar Mahal, Kathmandu
Phone: + 977-1-4227574
Fax: +977-1-4227374
E-mail: dof@col.com.np

Mr. K. P. Sharma Oli
Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sheetal Niwas, Kathmandu
Phone: 977-1-4416011 / 4416012
Fax: 977-1-4416016 / 4419044
E-mail: adm@mofa.gov.np

The Nepal-based groups Animal Nepal and Wildlife Watch Group also organized an international petition drive and letter-writing campaign opposing the projects. They sent press releases to the Nepalese media. Several newspapers carried the story.

Two U.S. labs want Nepal's monkeys

Randall Kyes of the Washington National Primate Center has been collaborating for several years with Dr.

Work on this project is ongoing, but because the Washington Primate Center is involved with several overseas projects in Indonesia and Russia, it is difficult to establish how much U.S. taxpayers' money this project has received.

The Southwest Foundation has received funding (Grant Number 5P40RR018825-02 from the U.S. National Institutes of Health) for work to be conducted from 29 September 2004 to 31 August 2009. The title of the project is "Rhesus Breeding Colony in Nepal and Importation to

for rhesus monkeys in a country like Nepal, which has been plagued by civil strife for many years. According to an article published in the scientific journal *Primates* last year, wild rhesus census data collected as far back as 1976 – 1984 implies that conservation efforts on behalf of these monkey populations are urgently needed. Nevertheless, for fiscal year 2004, Southwest received \$684,040 for its work in Nepal; for fiscal year 2005, it received \$704,010; and for fiscal year 2006, it received \$673,756.

IPPL and Nepalese allies cooperate to protect monkeys

IPPL, Wildlife Watch Group, and Animal Nepal strongly oppose both projects. The breeding centers would promote the removal from the wild of animals that have lived in their remote mountainous homeland for thousands of years, protected by the religious and cultural traditions of the nation's main religions, Hinduism and Buddhism.

In the September issue of *IPPL News*, readers were asked to contact three senior Nepalese wildlife officials, as well as the Nepalese embassies in their home countries, to request that Nepal continue its policy of protecting rhesus monkeys. We are very sad to report that all three wildlife officials identified in our article lost their lives in a tragic helicopter crash

in the Eastern Himalayan mountains on 23 September 2006. The crash took the lives of 24 people, including Dr. Gopal Rai, State Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation, other wildlife officials, and local and international conservationists. IPPL extends its condolences to all the bereaved families.

Nonetheless, Wildlife Watch Group, Animal Nepal, and other local organizations are continuing their campaign to keep rhesus monkeys in the wild where they belong. On 21 October 2006, the *Himalayan Times* carried a story about the international monkey trade:

With slack legal provisions and loopholes, Nepal can become the next target for those willing to import monkeys of different types to the US for

conducting biomedical researches, fears a conservationist. The United States alone imports over 26,000 monkeys of different types from all over the world for conducting biomedical researches, the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), a US-based primate conservation body states in a report....

Mangal Man Shakya, chairman of the Wildlife Watch Group, says, "The trend of importing monkeys is dangerous for countries like Nepal. Monkeys can easily be exported illegally, as Nepal has been infamous in the world for illegal wildlife trade." Noting that India had banned such exports, Shakya fears Nepal could be a new target for US researchers. "Strong lobbying is necessary to prevent Nepal from becoming the target of US researchers," he says.

A Visit to a Peruvian Primate Sanctuary

Rebecca Austin, IPPL Volunteer

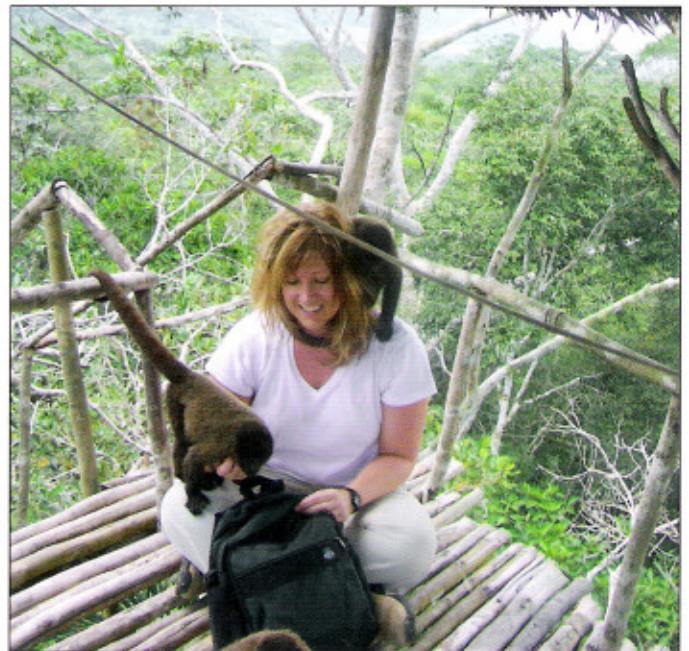
Back in August 2006 I had the privilege of visiting Tarangue, a primate refuge in Peru run by Ikamaperou (an organization featured in the September 2006 issue of *IPPL News*). The primary focus of Ikamaperou is rescuing woolly and spider monkeys and protecting forest habitat in the Andean Highlands for them and for all the area's indigenous species.

It is apparent what my hosts, Carlos Palomino and Hélène Collogues de Palomino, and all their monkey charges are up against as soon as the plane approaches to land in Tarapoto, a small city two hours from Moyobamba (which is near Tarangue). Plumes of white smoke billow from the rolling hills as if the forest is signaling an SOS for someone to stop the burning. The locals practice slash-and-burn-agriculture and also hunt anything edible in the forest. Woolly monkeys are a preferred target for bushmeat hunters, as they are large but timid. Many of the monkeys at Tarangue are bushmeat orphans.

After a boat trip up the Rio Maya with Hélène, I climbed the steep bank to Tarangue, a beautiful 70-hectare (170-acre) sanctuary situated in secondary highland forest. Hélène immediately dispatched me to a tree-top platform to meet the woolly monkeys, who were foraging under the watchful eye of Amirio, one

of the head caregivers. After an unsteady climb of 100 feet, I was eye to eye with these friendly primates (see the photo to the right). The woolies spend most of their time out in the trees, foraging and enjoying their favorite fruit and leaves under the watchful eye of their caregivers. When it is time to go back inside for dinner (they must have a safe enclosure at night to protect them from hunters), they obediently either hitch a ride on an available back (I think my record was five) or follow alongside their caregivers. The staff at Tarangue is top-notch: Gardell, Amirio, Percibaldo, and Dennis work exceptionally hard, and their charges clearly adore them.

In addition to providing refuge for the monkeys, Carlos and Hélène are also working to reforest corridors between fragmented pieces of forest. This is a difficult task, as the damaged soil is very infertile. They work tirelessly: cultivating,



planting, and in some cases re-planting both primary forest trees and the monkeys' favorite fruit trees. I was able to see the results of their labor in one part of the sanctuary, where trees donated by IPPL-UK five to ten years ago are flourishing. Carlos and Hélène also work diligently to raise awareness in the local community about the plight of the monkeys. They debuted a hard-hitting commercial while I was visiting. It is amazing how much they do with so little!

Cambodia Proposes International Protection for Lorises

The nation of Cambodia has submitted a proposal for the transfer of the slow loris and pygmy loris (scientific genus *Nycticebus*) from Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to Appendix I. This reclassification would mean that these lorises will be protected from international commercial trade—for example, they will no longer be able to be sold internationally for use as food or in traditional medicines. Under Appendix II, all that is needed is a permit from the

exporting country (which can easily be forged) stating that the animal had been removed from the wild in a way that was not detrimental to the species as a whole. However, Appendix I species need permits from both the importing and exporting countries, and such species cannot be used for primarily commercial purposes.

Lorises are shy, small, nocturnal prosimian primates with huge eyes. They are found only in Southeast Asia. According to the Cambodian government, these species are suffering from habitat

destruction and from commercial trade, particularly from demand for traditional Asian medicines.

The Cambodian proposal will be considered at the 14th Conference of the Parties to CITES, to be held 3 – 15 June 2007 in The Hague, the Netherlands. The full proposal can be seen online (go to <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2006/E052.pdf>).

Send a Thank You to Cambodia

Please write a letter expressing appreciation to the Cambodian Government for its efforts to protect lorises from extinction. Even better, you could send a holiday card with a personal thank you note.

*Cambodian CITES Secretariat
242 Preah Norodom Boulevard
Sangkat Tonle Basac, Khan Chamcarmon
P.O. Box 2467
Phnom Penh, Cambodia*



Orangutans Face Threats from Oil Palm Cultivation

In October, forest fires burning out of control on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra caused dense, caustic clouds of smoke to spread even to Indonesia's neighboring countries, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Most of the fires had been set by palm oil companies, which hope to turn a profit by converting Indonesia's rainforests and peat-swamp forests into palm oil plantations.

According to the Center for Science in the Public Interest (a U.S. non-profit consumer advocacy organization that seeks to publicize scientifically-based information regarding nutrition, the environment, and related issues), palm oil is the world's second most-produced and internationally-traded edible oil. Demand has spiked as manufacturers of processed foods like cookies and crackers have begun searching for alternatives to heart-unhealthy partially hydrogenated oils (partially hydrogenated oils contain trans fats, which CSPI reports cause an estimated 30,000 premature deaths from heart disease in the U.S. each year).

Although heart-healthy oils like canola and soybean oil can also be used in processed foods instead of trans fats, they are somewhat more expensive than palm oil. Unfortunately, orangutans (as well as other endangered species like Sumatran tigers and rhinoceros) are paying the real price.

Orangutans burned and killed

Orangutans, Asia's only large apes, are found in the wild strictly on Borneo and Sumatra. In a press release dated 21 March 2006, CSPI noted that "Borneo's orangutan population was reduced by a third in just one year, 1997, when almost 8,000 were either burned to death or massacred as they tried to flee fires set to clear rainforest for new [oil palm] plantations." According to the Web site of the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (<http://www.savetheorangutan.co.uk/>), the fires this year are threatening to reach the same level of devastation. Again, orangutans are experiencing great losses. Some

survivors, often severely burned, have been brought to rescue centers like Nyaru Menteng, run by BOSF, for compassionate care in the hope they will one day be candidates for reintroduction to the wild. BOSF reports on the following grim situation on its Web site:

Palangka Raya, the area where our Nyaru Menteng Orangutan Project is located, is the worst hit, with over 2.5 million acres of peatland currently on fire, and with visibility now down to less than 30 meters. The reports from the field are horrendous, and our rescue teams have been working without let up. The area where we released 42 wild orangutans in March is now on fire, as well as parts of the Mawas Reserve.

Hardi, the assistant manager at Nyaru Menteng, recently wrote: "There is a big forest fire in the Agro Bukit concession. We believe that it burn by workers under the order of plantation management. Orangutans run burning forest to plantation and many of them killed! Our

rescue team works hard to save them by translocation to another area. We got four orphaned babies."

"Cruel Oil"

CSPI has been engaged on a campaign against the use of palm oil; in 2005, it produced the report "Cruel Oil: How Palm Oil Harms Health, Rainforest, & Wildlife." The full report can be downloaded from the CSPI's Web site (<http://www.cspinet.org/palmoilreport/PalmOilReport.pdf>). CSPI also produced the effective ad you see on this page, which appeared in *The New York Times* on 21 March 2006. The report points out that even products or brands popular at health food stores (like Arrowhead Mills, Back to Nature, Whole Foods, and Newman's Own) may contain palm oil. Ironically, according to a press release issued by CSPI on 21 March 2006, "palm oil is almost as conducive to heart disease as the partially hydrogenated oil it is frequently replacing."

As a consequence of the oil's growing popularity, CSPI states in the same press release that the amount of forested land in Indonesia sacrificed to oil palm plantations since the 1970s "has grown more than 30-fold to almost 12,000 square miles. In Malaysia, the area devoted to oil palm has increased 12-fold to 13,500 square miles." The result is that orangutans and other endangered animals are—literally—rapidly losing ground to the demand for "new and improved" snack food. In a press release issued by CSPI on 2 June 2005, wildlife ecologist Ellie Brown (who co-authored the "Cruel Oil" report) said, "Consumers should understand that a seemingly small decision in this country—what kind of cookie, cracker, or hand lotion to buy—can have major consequences on the other side of the world."



DYING FOR A COOKIE?

PALM OIL PRODUCTION IS KILLING ORANGUTANS AND OTHER ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Orangutans are literally dying for cookies. Thanks in part to a palm oil trade propped up by indifferent corporations and authoritarian regimes, the rainforest habitats of the last remaining Sumatran orangutans, tigers, and rhinoceroses are being destroyed. Keebler, Oreo, Mrs. Fields, Pepperidge Farm and other companies use palm oil in some of their cookies. It's found increasingly in crackers, pastries, cereals, and microwave popcorn. Though not as unhealthy as partially hydrogenated oil, palm oil still promotes heart disease. Be sure to read labels and select products with non-hydrogenated soybean, corn, canola, or peanut oils, which don't harm your arteries—or the rainforest. **We can find other ways of making cookies. We can't find other ways of making orangutans.**



CENTER FOR
Science in the
Public Interest

find out more: www.cspinet.org/palm

UN/CITES propose euthanasia

A report by a "Technical Mission" to Indonesia has caused alarm to protectors of wild orangutans. A two-person team consisting of Melanie Virtue of the UN Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP) and John Sellar of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) visited Indonesia briefly from 8-12 May 2006 and produced a report that proposed "the capture of animals"

in areas affected by forest clearance and their "transfer to zoos outside Indonesia." The recipient zoos could pay fees to help in "recovering the costs of the authorities to capture" orangutans and other animals. This would enable transactions to bypass the CITES prohibition on commercial trade in Appendix I species.

The report also noted that some Indonesian residents complained about orangutan intrusions onto oil palm

plantations. In response, the CITES/GRASP team offered "euthanasia" as a solution, commenting, "Whilst this may seem harsh, unpleasant and might not be popular (particularly as this may regularly necessitate the killing of a mother and its young), the team believes that the alternatives are rapidly running out." It is unfortunate that the UN and CITES see no better solution to this crisis than to kill even more orangutans.

Shop Wisely to Help the Orangutans of Borneo and Sumatra

Please do not purchase any foods containing palm oil! Read the labels of all processed foods carefully. Cookies and crackers frequently contain palm oil, even though they may be labeled "Natural." Some toiletry products also contain palm oil. If the product has a toll-free phone number (such as an 800 number in the United States), please call the company and discuss the importance of using alternative oils (like heart-healthy non-hydrogenated canola, corn, or soybean oils) that are better for humans and for orangutans.

Yerkes Mangabey Permit Application Withdrawn

The Yerkes Primate Center, in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, has withdrawn its application to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for an endangered species permit that would have allowed the center to conduct medical experiments on up to 100 sooty mangabeys, which are protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The center had also proposed to kill around 60 elderly and/or what it called "genetically redundant" mangabeys living at its facility. In exchange for permission from the USFWS to harm and kill mangabeys, the center said it would provide \$30,000 a year to a mangabey field research project in the Ivory Coast (see the September 2006 *IPPL News*, page 6).

However, this surprise withdrawal comes in the wake of a sudden USFWS decision to consider downlisting the sooty mangabey from "endangered" to a category of animals that are less at risk. This change in classification status would mean that Yerkes could conduct what the government calls "lethal take" on mangabeys without the trouble of applying for any permits. A total of around 230 sooty mangabeys live at the primate center.

IPPL members and others protest Yerkes' initial proposal

In the September issue of *IPPL News* we asked members to send letters to the

USFWS to express their opposition to the initial application by Yerkes. Many members did so. Other organizations campaigned actively against the application:

- 1) A coalition of organizations prepared a detailed legal analysis of the application and called for it to be rejected. The analysis was conducted by the Washington law firm Meyer and Glitzenstein. Groups signing on to the letter were the International Primate Protection League, the American Anti-Vivisection Society, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, the Animal Protection Institute, the Animal Welfare Institute, In Defense of Animals, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and the Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine.
- 2) The International Primate Protection League sent a detailed letter of opposition to the application signed by Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, in addition to signing the coalition letter.
- 3) A letter opposing the application was signed by Dr. Jane Goodall, Dr. Roger Fouts, Debbie Fouts, Dr. William McGrew, Dr. Mark Bekoff, and many more scientists.
- 4) Dr. Christophe Boesch, a field primatologist who has worked for over

30 years in the Ivory Coast, wrote to the USFWS to suggest that the funding of conservation work was a worthy goal in itself and should not be used as a justification for killing captive monkeys.

- 5) Over 500 letters reached the USFWS from concerned citizens.

Yerkes permit would have set "dangerous precedent"

On 24 July 2006, Amy Brisendine of the USFWS contacted Jim Else of the Yerkes Primate Center, requesting additional documentation about the Yerkes mangabey colony and how it was managed; she also asked for details of exactly how the Ivory Coast field project would benefit the sooty mangabey species. Ms. Brisendine even suggested that Yerkes might have violated the conditions of its existing permit by intentionally infecting six mangabeys with SIVsm (mangabey simian immunodeficiency virus). Mangabeys are natural carriers of a form of the AIDS virus, but they do not get sick from it; however, three of the six infected mangabeys had undergone invasive surgery to remove their thymus glands prior to being exposed to the virus.

On 14 September 2006 Jim Else sent a letter to Ms. Brisendine stating that Yerkes was withdrawing its permit application

in light of a possible change in the sooty mangabey's classification status.

There were several media stories about Yerkes' withdrawal of its permit application. Animal protection groups expressed approval. They were quoted as feeling concern that the Yerkes proposal might have been the first of many applications seeking permission to harm endangered species in exchange for financial contributions by monkey exploiters to conservation. As coalition attorney Tanya Sanerib remarked, "If the application had been approved, it would have established a dangerous precedent."

USFWS reclassification poses new threat to mangabeys

Now the mangabeys face yet another danger. In the 3 November 2006 issue of the journal *Science*, Michael Kreger of the

USFWS confirmed that work was under way to reclassify the sooty mangabey. (The sooty mangabey is considered by some to be simply a subspecies of the white-collared mangabey, though others believe the sooty mangabey to be a distinct species; Yerkes would like the USFWS to consider the conservation status of sooties separately.) However, news of the mangabeys' proposed downlisting—and the danger to the animals that this possibility represents—has not yet been widely reported in animal protection circles.

The proposal appears designed primarily, if not solely, to make life easy for Yerkes researchers, so that they can proceed with their plans to kill and harm their mangabeys. But if this plan succeeds, repercussions will be felt far beyond Yerkes' walls: success would

mean that, in the future, the endangered status of any animal population could be changed—not according to scientific data—but simply for the convenience of powerful institutions.

The USFWS claims to be underfunded and under-staffed. Its law enforcement division has had its funding cut, and its undercover operations division, which had caught so many smugglers, has been eliminated. It was therefore surprising to IPPL to learn that the Service is planning to waste U.S. taxpayers' money and staff time preparing a proposal just to downgrade the sooty mangabey on the Endangered Species List. With the world's wildlife in such a precarious condition, IPPL is concerned that USFWS resources are being spent on a project that could actually result in harm to animals.

Prepare to Help Yerkes Mangabeys: Sign Up for IPPL's E-Alerts

The USFWS is required to have a 30-day public comment period for actions the agency is considering. As of press time, they have not yet opened the comment period for their proposed reclassification of the sooty mangabeys' conservation status. If you are interested in taking action to oppose the potential downlisting of sooty mangabeys to a less-than-endangered status, please join IPPL's E-Alert list and we will send you notification as soon as the comment period opens. We will then provide contact information for you to send protest letters to oppose the reclassification of these monkeys simply to facilitate Yerkes' desire to conduct animal research. To join, simply go to our Web site (www.ippl.org) and click on the Alerts link.

International Conference on Conservation in Conflict

The International Conference on Conservation in Conflict was held 5–7 September 2006 in Kathmandu, Nepal. Attendees discussed the impacts of war on wildlife, which can be immense: the devastation caused by the defoliation of Vietnam's forests that brought several leaf-eating primate species close to extinction, hostilities that leave areas of conflict devoid of wildlife protection workers, the presence of armed civilian and military personnel shooting at wildlife, and the movement of refugees who often cut down trees for firewood and kill wildlife for food.

IPPL's friends at Nepal's Wildlife Watch Group (WWG) organized the conference, working with the Finnish Embassy. Over 22 international participants attended, representing organizations from 18 countries (including Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, India,

Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, several European nations, and the United States), as well as 44 Nepalese conservationists. The overseas speakers presented papers that portrayed the state of biodiversity conservation and efforts they have been making during and after armed conflict situations.

At the end of the conference, the Kathmandu Declaration was agreed on and signed on 7 September 2006. The aim of the declaration is to help promote strategies to manage conservation efforts during and after armed conflicts. An extract from the Kathmandu Declaration follows:

The evidence throughout the world indicates that impacts of armed conflicts on societies and their environments are devastating not only for the present

generation but also for any foreseeable future. While the pain and suffering due to armed conflicts is apparently local or regional, their impacts manifest globally, threatening the whole humanity.

While reiterating our commitment to basic principles of environmental management as laid down in international instruments ratified under the auspices of United Nations, we do need to frame a mechanism to build up a collective voice for the voiceless species of animals and plants and their habitats to safeguard them from being victimized during and or after armed conflicts.

Armed conflicts have neither avoided biodiversity hot spots nor have spared endemic, endangered, or threatened species and fragile ecosystems.

In addition, the International Coalition for Conservation in

Conflict was established to promote multicultural dialogue and encourage coordination between non-governmental organizations, government groups,

and inter-governmental agencies. The coalition's goals will be to develop guidance that will assist in conservation management during and post conflict

and to generate public awareness and support for the plight of animals caught in the crossfire of human hostilities.

Singapore's First Wildlife Rescue Center

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

Singapore will soon see its very first wildlife rescue center. This new facility is being built by the Animal Concerns Research and Education Society (ACRES), an animal welfare charity based in Singapore, and will begin operations in April 2007. The ACRES Wildlife Rescue Centre (AWRC) will occupy two hectares (five acres) and will provide a safe haven for more than 400 wild animals rescued from illegal trade, potentially including primates (such as gibbons, macaques, and lorises), marsupials, reptiles, small ungulates, and small carnivores. The AWRC will also help to end the cruel trafficking in rare species by serving as an educational facility for the public. With the assistance of volunteers, ACRES plans to use the center to generate increased awareness of the impact of the illegal wildlife trade—and to help create a more caring and compassionate society.

Singapore a hub of wildlife trafficking

Illicit wildlife trafficking is rampant in Southeast Asia, with an active trade in many species of wild animals for their meat, for their body parts to be used in traditional medicines, and for supplying the exotic pet trade. The trade in wild animals for pets is especially wasteful—resulting in the deaths of millions of animals every year during capture and transport—and inflicts extreme suffering on the animals involved. More than half of the animals smuggled to supply exotic pets will die. Those that survive commonly end up living in totally unsuitable conditions and may even be subjected to neglect or mistreatment at the hands of ignorant owners.

In recent years, there has been an alarming increase in the illegal trade in protected species of wild animals and plants. In Singapore, the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) has stepped up its enforcement efforts, leading to

the confiscation of an increasing number of illegally traded animals. More than 4,000 animals have been seized from dealers and private homes in the last five years in Singapore; many of these cases were investigated as a direct result of calls to the ACRES Wildlife Crime Hotline or following ACRES undercover investigations.

Need for center becoming urgent

The Singapore Zoo has previously been used as the main housing area for confiscated animals. However, the zoo announced earlier this year that they are now full. Consequently, most confiscated animals are currently either sent to inappropriate facilities or euthanized.

There is therefore an urgent need to provide an appropriate home for these animals. In addition, confiscated animals are typically subjected to severe stress: from their point of capture, to their inhumane transport, to their inappropriate holding conditions. The AWRC will provide such animals with an ideal environment in which to rest and recuperate. Wherever possible, ACRES will seek to repatriate animals back to reputable sanctuaries in their country of origin. However, for those animals who cannot be repatriated, the AWRC will serve as a permanent home.

New center will also educate

There is also a need to create awareness amongst Singaporeans about the detrimental effects of the illicit wildlife trade. A nationwide survey by ACRES in 2005 found one in five pet shops in Singapore illegally selling prohibited wild animals. It has become apparent that many Singaporeans buy these animals without knowing that it is illegal to keep them or that their pets have been obtained through a cruel black market, thus unwittingly contributing to this unlawful and wasteful trade.

In its capacity as an educational facility, the AWRC will provide information

regarding which species are protected, which are prohibited as pets in Singapore, and the reasons behind these designations. This educational aspect of the AWRC will ultimately move us one step closer towards ending the illegal wildlife trade.

The AWRC will also aim to engage Singaporeans in taking a more proactive role in tackling animal protection problems of national and global concern. By inviting Singaporeans to help out at the center, the AWRC will serve as a platform to promote volunteerism and provide local people with a hands-on opportunity to promote the well-being of animals. This will encourage Singaporeans to play an active role in the animal protection movement and to take responsibility for and ownership of the future of wild animals in Singapore and throughout the region.

ACRES: A history of pro-wildlife activities

Established in 2001 by a group of Singaporeans, ACRES has been tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Singapore ever since, and our work has resulted in numerous positive developments for animals caught up in this trafficking. Just a few months ago, after years of campaigning by ACRES, the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act was dramatically improved. Fines for the smuggling and possession of species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) were increased from S\$5,000 (US\$3,200) per species to S\$50,000 (US\$32,000) per animal. The jail term was also doubled to two years' imprisonment.

In addition, our undercover operations have highlighted the ongoing illegal trade in bear parts, tiger parts, and live reptiles for the illicit pet trade. This has led to prosecutions of importers, traders, and buyers in Singapore.

ACRES operates the 24-hour ACRES Wildlife Crime Hotline, which provides a

means of blowing the whistle on anyone who buys, owns, or trades in exotic species. To date, the work of ACRES has led to the rescue of more than 160 animals.

Our efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade also include an extensive nationwide public awareness campaign, through which we educate people about the wildlife trade and its dire impacts on the animals involved. Public roadshows, advertisements in the local media, and talks and exhibitions at schools are all part of a strategy to achieve the main aim of ACRES: to foster compassion and respect for all animals.

Our work has given two primates a second chance at life. Both were rescued by ACRES from being kept illegally as pets in Singapore. Blue, a vervet

monkey, and Asha, a rhesus macaque, have been repatriated to sanctuaries in Zambia and India, respectively. Blue has re-integrated back into vervet monkey society

and now has a girlfriend named Kathy! In addition, Angelina, a baby long-tailed macaque rescued by ACRES, is now living with other long-tailed macaques and is set to be released back into the wild in Singapore.

ACRES has already secured a piece of land for the AWRC and is in urgent need of funds for the construction of the facility. Please help us make a difference in the lives of animals rescued from Singapore's illegal wildlife trade. To donate or find out more about the AWRC, log on the ACRES Web site (www.ACRES.org.sg).

ACRES would like to express our sincere appreciation to the International Primate Protection League for providing us a grant to be used towards the initial phase of the construction of the AWRC.

Angelina, a baby long-tailed macaque rescued by ACRES.



❧ *Special Gifts to IPPL* ❧ Given by:

- ❖ **Brien Comerford**, in honor of St. Martin De Porres
- ❖ **Dorothy Finger**, in memory of her beloved lab, Cindy Lou Finger
- ❖ **Larissa and Christopher Hepler**, in honor of Doreen Heimlich
- ❖ **IPPL**, in memory of Rosamond Carr
- ❖ **Marian Jones**, in memory of Anabel Reed Fogle
- ❖ **Patricia E. Keane**, in memory of June Meyer
- ❖ **Joan Claire Knitaitis**, in memory of Beanie
- ❖ **Gifts from the following individuals were donated via IPPL to CERCOPAN, the Nigerian monkey sanctuary, in memory of IPPL's dear friend Linda Howard:**
 - ◆ Raj and Kanwal Bhalla
 - ◆ Lisa Cisneros
 - ◆ Karen Collins
 - ◆ Kevin Ivester
 - ◆ Cheryl Melanie Katz
 - ◆ Noam Lazarus
 - ◆ Ellen Maddux
 - ◆ Ayelet Salee
 - ◆ Nadine Schuster
 - ◆ Kelly Tansy
 - ◆ Robert L. Todd
 - ◆ Hope Walker
 - ◆ Eleanora M. Worth
- ❖ **Jennifer Kohnke**, in memory of Steve Irwin
- ❖ **Shirley McGreal**, in memory of Dora Eudey
- ❖ **Deborah A. Riebe**, in honor of Carolyn and Eddie Bush
- ❖ **Mr. and Mrs. David Spier**, in honor of the marriage of Barbara Rudolph and Austin Oppenheim
- ❖ **Barbara Wiedemann**, in memory of Carl Wiedemann

CERCOPAN's Summertime Baby Boom

Dr. Uche Anyaorah, Veterinarian, CERCOPAN

August is peak hunting season here in Nigeria, and unfortunately, the time of year when many orphan monkeys arrive at CERCOPAN (the Centre for Education, Research, and Conservation of Primates and Nature). This year we have had no less than six new orphans arrive at our sanctuary.

There is Omor, who is the oldest now in quarantine. Omor is a male mona monkey who likes to make his own rules. The impression I have of him is of a senate leader holding the gavel. Omor has passed all our quarantine tests and procedures; he is waiting until we decide whether to have him join one of the existing mona groups or whether to create a new group where he can continue his legislative duties. For the moment, he remains in quarantine, where he is in charge of teaching the new babies tricks like biting the nipples on the milk bottles, running out of the cage, and playing hide-and-seek with the primate caregiver.

The baby who seems to be most adept at learning Omor's tricks is Runa, a female mona orphan who came to us in August. The Cross River National Park authorities, who found her on a rope beside their gate, donated Runa to CERCOPAN. Possibly someone who bought her as a pet left her there; people often buy orphans from hunters who take the babies after shooting their mothers for meat. Later, people often realize that monkeys are not such good pets and can require as much attention as human babies. Furthermore, they hear about the legal implications of keeping these monkeys as pets and, in a bid to rid themselves of the suddenly unwanted primates, they either dump them somewhere or try to sell the animals to us. This is where CERCOPAN's education officers come in to inform these people that we do not buy or sell monkeys: we take them in and rehabilitate them when they are donated to us. Runa was such a case. After passing her first TB test, she was introduced into the same cage as Omor. As if by magic, Omor suddenly became more confident and started inventing yet more tricks. Runa tries to do anything she sees Omor do; she even

allows him to taste the milk before she drinks it herself.

Next there is 400-gram (one pound) Netim, who also arrived in August. Netim came with a gunshot pellet lodged in his head, which we surgically removed. This had to make him a happier monkey! Imagine walking around during the day

chews them into smaller bits that Netim can handle.

Regiy, a putty-nosed guenon orphan, weighs about 0.8 kilogram (one and three-quarter pounds) and loves to be groomed. He is very peaceful and sleeps quietly. He was recently introduced into the same cage as Cross, who is the other putty-



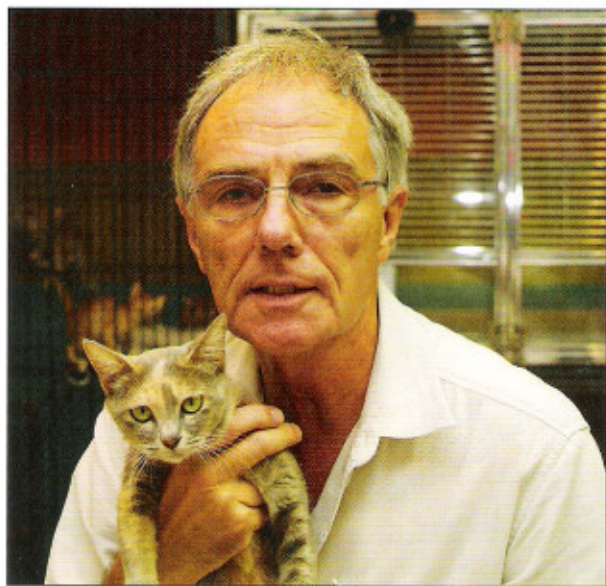
Two mona monkey orphans, Omor (below) and Runa (above), share a playful moment at the CERCOPAN primate sanctuary in Nigeria.

and sleeping at night with a round lead pellet right on top of your forehead! Netim got off to a very slow start, and his coordination remains poor, probably due to his head wound. However, he is slowly improving with intensive care. He now shares his quarantine enclosure with Esai, another mona orphan. Esai, who arrived with a fractured right knee, acts like a big brother to Netim and tries to protect him. It is my belief that Esai's mother escaped from hunters only to die later from gunshot wounds, as the donor saw the decaying remains of the mother with Esai sitting close by. Esai tries to help Netim cope with the challenges of rehabilitation: Netim has problems lifting heavy food chunks, so Esai sometimes

nosed orphan and has just the opposite personality. Cross is very active: far from being acrophobic or "gyro-phobic," he is bouncy-happy—just like a tennis ball! He even bounces on his food. He became very good friends with Regiy after a difficult introduction, as Regiy didn't much like to play. Regiy was very weak, too, and was not eating enough during his first few weeks in quarantine—he didn't even seem to know how to eat on his own. This gave me a lot of worry! Thankfully, he is now doing very well. In fact, his name comes from a local dialect and means "good luck"—and that is just what we wish all our new orphans as they move from babyhood to adolescence at the CERCOPAN primate sanctuary.

Member Profile: John Wedderburn

“Pessimism of the intellect, optimism of the will.”



Dr. John Wedderburn with a feline friend.

“What’s your assessment of what the future holds for the world’s primates?” we asked IPPL member and animal rights advocate Dr. John Wedderburn during a recent interview. He responded that Antonio Gramsci’s famous phrase—“Pessimism of the intellect, optimism of the will”—sums up his philosophy of activism: while things look “pretty grim for all primates, including humans,” this belief has not prevented him from optimistically working for years to defend animals from human exploitation.

Born and raised in Scotland, John has lived and worked in Hong Kong for the past 33 years. He was converted to veganism by his teenage son 19 years ago. As John tells it, his son “came home on holiday from school in the U.K. when he was 17 and said, ‘Dad, I’m a vegan.’ I said, ‘Don’t be silly, only freaks are vegans. You need meat to be healthy. I know; I’m a doctor.’ He said, ‘Dad, you are wrong!’ We argued for the three weeks of his holiday, after which I admitted he was right and I committed myself to becoming vegan.”

John then began to investigate animal rights issues and was horrified to discover how poorly humans treat animals. He now places himself firmly in the camp of U.S. animal rights lawyer and author Gary Francione. Francione believes that if we recognize that animals have any moral standing whatsoever, we need to move

society away from regarding animals as property—we need to stop exploiting them for human ends, either for food, clothing, experiments, or entertainment. Veganism is the most straightforward personal expression of this commitment, and one with direct consequences for the animals whose lives have been spared from human consumption.

But Dr. John has taken his willful optimism much further than this. He has visited dozens of zoos (particularly in China) and documented conditions for the animals there (see

<http://www.aapn.org/zoopage.html> for his reports). He began his investigations in earnest about 15 years ago, when a patient from his family medicine practice gave him a book on the trees of Hong Kong. On a visit to Hong Kong’s Botanical and Zoological Garden, John made a discovery that has shaped the course of his recent life.

“I was totally appalled at what I saw. Yes, there were some magnificent trees, but the whole area was cluttered up with iron and concrete cages filled with wretched animals leading miserable lives. The Curator of the Gardens happened to be an old acquaintance, so I went to see him and told him what I thought of his zoo. He was a classic hoarder and had kept buying pairs of everything he could and building new, inadequate cages for them. But he asked me how many Asian zoos had I visited and then told me that I did not know what I was talking about, that his zoo was the best in Asia. It was true that I had not been to any zoo other than the Edinburgh Zoo where my father used to take me as a child, so the point struck home. I then made it my business to visit every zoo that I could.” He found that what he observed in Hong Kong was typical of many Asian zoos, from Beijing to Bali, from Thailand to Taiwan: lovely park-like settings where the animals, in sad contrast, were confined to barren, artificial little enclosures. The

verdict 15 years later? “I still think the Hong Kong zoo is appalling!”

He is fortunate that his “day job” has enabled him to travel widely. After selling his family practice clinic in 1990, he started working for a company called International SOS, a medical assistance service that is used by travelers and multinational organizations to transfer hospital patients from country to country. “My work has enabled me to visit many remote places (picking patients up) and many First World countries (delivering patients home). Because of this, I have been able to observe and record many awful things and then network about them with worldwide organizations.”

Regrettably, undercover work in China is no longer an option for him, he says. Although foreigners could at one time bluff their way in and out of tricky situations, “the Chinese are now accustomed to us and know the tricks we get up to. Fortunately, there is a new generation of Chinese who are willing to go undercover, and they, of course, are much better at it because they can blend into the background. Unfortunately, there is no tradition of investigative journalism in China, so these young people are true pioneers.”

John continues to work on behalf of animals, however, with organizations he has either founded or whose work he supports (like the Hong Kong Vegan Society, EarthCare, the Lamma Animal Welfare Centre, the Asian Animal Protection Network, the Animals Asia Foundation, the Hong Kong SPCA, Laboratory Animal Defenders, and the Hong Kong No Kill City Forum). His commitment to animals reflects a realization that came to him back in the days of his Scottish childhood, when he lived in a lonely part of town with few nearby friends. “My dog was my main companion throughout childhood,” remembers John. “When he died at the age of ten (I was 14), my minister told me that no, dogs did not go to heaven because they did not have souls. Well, I knew as a self-evident fact that if I had a soul, my dog had a soul; if my dog did not have a soul, then neither did I—we were the same.”

Taking Care of Primates—Now and Forever

Since our founding in 1973, IPPL has greatly benefited from caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills.

You, too, can help us ensure that future generations will also have the opportunity to know and love a world in which primates are protected—where those in the wild will be able to live free from fear of abuse at human hands, and where those remaining in captivity will have access to expert, loving care.

Thanks to the foresight of many of our departed supporters, IPPL has been able to accomplish many wonderful things to improve the lives of the primates we cherish:

- ◆ Providing the best possible care for the special gibbons at our headquarters sanctuary.
- ◆ Giving support to primate rescue centers overseas, in countries where primates are native.
- ◆ Assisting grassroots wildlife groups in their efforts to promote concern for primates.
- ◆ Carrying out investigations of primate trafficking and abuse worldwide.
- ◆ Doing outreach in the community and at our education center to share with others the plight of the world's primates.

By making a legacy gift to IPPL, you will ensure that IPPL can continue to protect the primates we all love.

I hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them now and in the future. Please contact us at **IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville SC 29484, USA, or 843-871-2280** if you would like to discuss providing enduring help for IPPL. IPPL's tax identification number is 51-0194013.

IPPL provides loving care to all the primates at our sanctuary; above, our hand-raised gibbon Courtney enjoys some special attention from her babysitter, Karen.

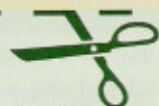


Thank you for your concern for IPPL's future.

Shirley McGreal

Shirley McGreal
IPPL Chairwoman

IPPL Supporter's Membership/Donation Form



If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL member, you can help sustain the important work of IPPL on behalf of the world's primates by contributing your financial support. By sending in a membership contribution, you will be sure to continue receiving thrice-yearly issues of *IPPL News*. You may also donate online, if you wish, on IPPL's Web site (www.ippl.org). All donations are welcome!

Please accept my contribution to support the work of IPPL. I have enclosed the following donation:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 regular membership | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 sustaining membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$_____ (membership) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 patron membership | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 student/senior membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$_____ (one time donation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will be paying via credit card (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover | | |

Card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

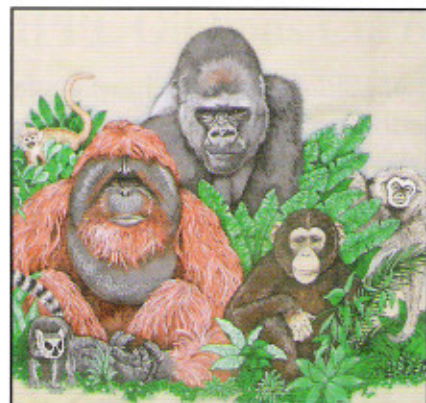
Name on card: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

Please mail form and payment to: IPPL ♦ P.O. Box 766 ♦ Summerville, SC 29484 ♦ USA. **Thank you!**



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

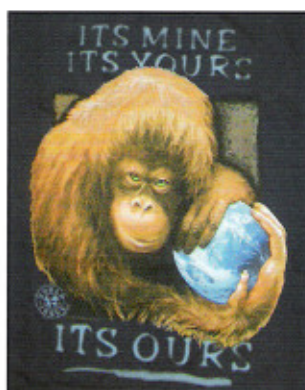
Cost: US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)

Primate Paraphernalia!



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

Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (overseas)



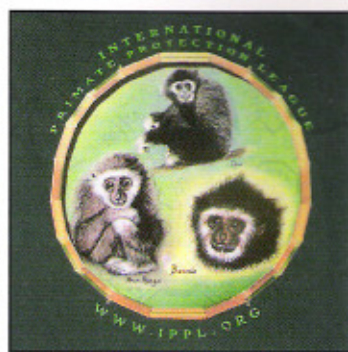
Orangutan T-Shirt:

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, L, XL

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

You can also order IPPL merchandise using our secure server.

Go to www.ippl.org and click **On-Line Catalog**.

Order form:

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Questions? Call 843-871-2280.

Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 27 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): _____

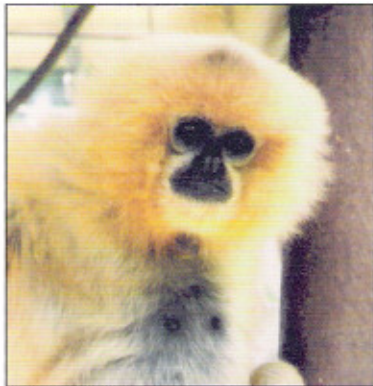
For information about adopting your gibbon through a monthly automatic checking account withdrawal, or if you have other questions, please call us at 843-871-2280, or send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org).

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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Meet IPPL's Shanti!

Shanti Gibbon was born at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) of the New York Medical Center in 1979. After Arun Rangsi, our first lab gibbon, reached IPPL, we were eager to locate a companion for him. We contacted the late Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski, LEMSIP's director, who was one of the first scientists to believe that unwanted primates should go to sanctuaries rather than be subjected to the then-usual way of getting rid of them—euthanasia. He said that he had a gibbon who might be perfect for Arun Rangsi. Shanti reached IPPL on 7 February 1983. IPPL animal caregiver Kathy Crawford and Shirley McGreal drove to New York to collect her, as IPPL prefers not to put animals on planes. Dr. James Mahoney, IPPL's long-time specialist vet, helped us prepare Shanti for the long road trip.



When she arrived, we saw that Shanti was twice as big as Arun Rangsi but had an unusually gentle disposition. After her quarantine period, we placed her close to Arun Rangsi to test their compatibility, as gibbons are very picky. Soon it was clear that they were going to be friends. Arun Rangsi is very "hyper" and Shanti extremely laid-back, which has made for a very loving relationship over more than two decades: he keeps her active and engaged, and she calms him down when he gets over-excited.

While in New York, Kathy and Shirley got to meet Shanti's mom and dad, Penny and Blackie, who lived in a separate cage in the same room as their daughter. We succeeded in bringing these senior gibbons to IPPL in 1984.

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, 27 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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