



News

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A slow loris from Sarawak

Photo © Frans Lanting

Inside:

Help protect slow lorises from international trade
Cambodia's threatened macaque monkeys

A Letter From IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Member,

In my December letter I told you about the improvements we are making to our sanctuary. The five acres of formerly empty land that we acquired at the end of 2005 no longer include a featureless meadow: at the western end now stands a sturdy new gibbon night house (containing four separate sleeping quarters) connected to four large outdoor enclosures via aerial runways.

Usually it's the gibbons who climb and swing around our housing units, but now it's agile people who are acting like gibbons as they install swinging ropes and fire-hose hammocks in the new structures! In the last several months we have had groups of AmeriCorps volunteers come by to install all kinds of activity equipment and plant trees and shrubs to screen the new building. I really appreciate the efforts of IPPL's staff and the young volunteers who have helped us get the new enclosures ready for our animals.

Besides the new hurricane-proof night quarters, additional runways have been installed that join the new enclosures with the rest of our sanctuary's housing units, so we can relocate gibbons from one end of the compound to the other without having to tranquilize them. This is a really helpful feature. Right now we are moving around candidate male "companions" to see how they respond to nine-year-old Speedy. Speedy is almost at the age when she will be evicted by her parents, Shanti and Arun Rangsi. We are hoping she'll take a liking to Maui, a handsome young male who came to us from the Maui Zoo in Hawaii. Let's see! Gibbons can be really picky!

Sometimes we have surprises when we "match-make." The biggest of all was when a young male named Nicholas came here from a Midwestern zoo. We thought E.T. would make a nice partner for him. E.T. was seven years old and living with her mom Penny, who was then well over 40. Nicholas was housed alongside the duo. Guess which of the two gibbons he liked better? Penny! He thought she was the most beautiful gibbon ever and gave her all his attention. It's nice that gibbons clearly don't have the same preconceptions about ladies "of a certain age" that people do!



We love having so many readers of *IPPL News*. I myself always enjoy sitting down with a good magazine or book. However, I know that nowadays many people go online for the latest news and to keep in touch with their favorite causes. We are currently working on upgrading IPPL's Web site, so I'd really appreciate your taking a look at www.ippl.org and sending me your comments and suggestions. What features would you like to see added, or what changes would you recommend? Please contact me with your ideas by e-mail (smcgreal@ippl.org) or send a letter to: Shirley McGreal, IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA. Thank you!



Loris Confiscations Highlight Need for Protection

Several recent loris smuggling incidents have shown how important it is to increase international protection for these small, nocturnal primates. Cambodia has proposed that all three species of slow loris (the greater slow loris, Bengal slow loris, and pygmy slow loris) be elevated to Appendix I (the most protected category) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Lorises are currently listed on Appendix II, which leaves them vulnerable to commercial trade. Cambodia's proposal will be debated at the 14th Conference of the



Thai-Japanese smuggling incidents are continuing this year. On 24 February 2007, another effort was made to smuggle lorises to Japan via Suvarnabhumi. Thai officials seized 23 slow lorises, most of them babies, packed in small cages inside a large suitcase bound for Narita Airport, Japan. A Japanese national named Kawarabuki Nobuhito checked his luggage at the Thai Airways counter. Thai airport authorities grew suspicious of the contents of the suitcase after hearing noises coming from inside and informed wildlife officials stationed at the airport. The lorises were confiscated, but the passenger did not show up to board his flight.

Meet the Slow Lorises

Slow lorises are small nocturnal primates found in forested areas of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and parts of China. There are three species of slow loris: the greater slow loris, Bengal slow loris, and pygmy slow loris. (Another group, consisting of the slender lorises, is found in southern India and Sri Lanka but is not part of the Cambodian proposal.)

Lorises' tails are either very short or completely absent. Their round eyes are enormous and they have excellent night vision. During the day slow lorises prefer to sleep in hollowed-out trees, tree crevices, or branches. By night they move slowly and carefully, as they hunt for their preferred insects and plant materials. They do not jump or leap like monkeys. They tend to live solitary lives, except for mothers with babies. Lorises scent-mark their territories.

Lorises have been adversely affected by forest destruction and the pet trade. In many parts of Asia, they are also used as food and in traditional medicines.

Parties of CITES, which is to be held in the Netherlands in June 2007. In some official circles, support for this action appears to be limited, because very little legal trade has been reported to the CITES Secretariat. However, it appears that illegal trade is much more rampant and could be taking a significant toll on these animals.

confessed that he had purchased the slow lorises at Bangkok's Chatuchak Market for 6,000 Thai baht (US\$185) per animal. This was the third time in 2006 that slow lorises had been confiscated en route from Thailand to Japan, but the first time at the new airport. The suspect could face prison time and heavy fines.

Indonesian, Malaysian seizures

In an earlier incident that took place in January 2003, the Indonesian police confiscated 91 slow lorises from a Kuwaiti citizen at Jakarta Airport. The animals were destined for Kuwait.

More recently, on Thursday 8 February 2007, seven slow lorises were found during a raid by Malaysia's Department of Wildlife and National Parks on a pet shop in Bandar Puteri Permai, Seri Kembangan. The animals were confiscated and moved to the wildlife department's headquarters in Cheras, where their health is being monitored. Several of the lorises were sick. Plans included sending them to the wildlife department's animal rescue centre. The pet shop owner selling the lorises and other protected wildlife faces a long prison term.

Thai-Japanese smuggling route

On 3 November 2006 a man was arrested by Thai customs and CITES authorities at Bangkok's new Suvarnabhumi Airport. Wildlife officials found that he had concealed nine slow lorises in his luggage. The man, a 34-year old Japanese national,

IPPL to Sponsor Loris Pins at Conference

IPPL is helping to sponsor the production of a slow loris pin being produced by the Species Survival Network (an international coalition of NGOs, including IPPL, that promote the work of CITES) for distribution to all government delegates and observers at the upcoming CITES conference. The CITES pins are always highly coveted and several different animals are selected for each meeting. The pins will increase the profile of the wonderful but too little known loris family of primates!

Ask for International Support to Protect Slow Lorises

Please send a message to the CITES authorities of your home country expressing your strong support for Cambodia's proposal to upgrade slow lorises and ask them to vote in favor of the proposal. To determine the contact information, please visit the Web site <http://www.cites.org/> and click on "National Contacts," which lists the contacts for all the CITES member nations.

The Sad Fate of Cambodia's Monkeys

Shirley McGreal

I remember my first visit to Cambodia. It was in 1963 and I was a college student at the time. I was visiting Asia on one of those cheap round-the-world trips college students used to take.

I had never met such gentle people. Most of the Cambodian population is Buddhist, and shrines and temples dotted the city and countryside. The nation was at peace, under the wise rule of Prince Sihanouk. The Prince walked a tightrope

targeted the forests. Landmines were strewn around the nation. Millions of people died.

Cambodia's primates become victims of trade

Despite losses caused by warfare, Cambodia's remaining forests are home to many primate species, including endangered apes like the pileated gibbons, many species of leaf monkeys (such as

United States. Then, in 2005, 250 crab-eating macaques from Cambodia entered the U.S., followed in 2006 by 2,532 monkeys, a tenfold increase. If increases at this rate continue, Cambodia's crab-eating macaques may face extinction.

The primates reaching the United States from Cambodia in 2006 were shipped by two animal exporters: the "Golden China Group Ltd. Zheng Zhi Ming" (1,912 monkeys) and a company



A crab-eating macaque monkey, mother and infant. Also known as the long-tailed or cynomolgus macaque, this species is imported by the thousands into the U.S. each year, primarily for use in research.

Photo © Art Wolfe

between the United States (and its South Vietnamese allies) and North Vietnam, who were at war across Cambodia's eastern border. The ruins of Angkor Wat were splendid, and the bus ride from Siem Reap to Phnom Penh across rural Cambodia was lovely. The forests were full of chattering monkeys. If only things had stayed that way!

Soon after my visit, Cambodia was plunged into the darkness of war. Bombing

the rare douc langur), and shy, nocturnal lorises. The most common primates are the crab-eating macaques (also known as long-tailed macaques, cynomolgus macaques, or Java macaques), which profited from the absence of predation for international trade for years.

Until recently, monkeys from Cambodia never appeared in international trade statistics. As late as 2004, no monkeys from Cambodia were imported into the

called "KF (Cambodia) Ltd. Hsu" (620 monkeys). IPPL has received reports that some monkeys of Cambodian origin are shipped to China before proceeding to the United States. Other reports indicate that monkeys are shipped into Cambodia from Vietnam. It has also been suggested that some monkeys entering the United States are not being entered into the data system maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Law Enforcement

Ask Cambodia to Protect Its Monkeys

Please write letters to the Cambodian officials listed below (postage from the U.S. costs 84 cents per ounce) and request that they investigate the activities of Cambodia's monkey farms and not allow further removal of monkeys from the wild.

*His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath
Norodom Sihamoni
King of Cambodia
Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
(begin the letter with "Your Majesty")*

*H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of MAFF
MAFF
#200, Norodom Blvd.
Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Cambodia
4530 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011, USA
Fax: 202-726-8381
E-mail: mail@embassyofcambodia.org*

*Mr. Uk Sokhonn, Undersecretary of State
Head of Cambodian CITES Authority
MAFF
#200, Norodom Blvd.
Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Cambodia
Cambodian Embassy to the United Kingdom
28-32 Wellington Road
St. John's Wood
London NW8 9SP, UNITED KINGDOM
Fax: 20 - 7483 9061*

Other Cambodian embassies are listed online (<http://www.embassy.org/cambodia/embassies.html>). We hope that many letters on behalf of monkeys will reach Cambodia and its diplomatic missions from Asian nations and everywhere in the world!

Management Information Service, or LEMIS, system).

Sadly, the suffering of monkeys has made millionaires of many animal dealers. One would like to think they cannot sleep at night. Unfortunately, more often it is the caring, compassionate animal-lovers of the world who have trouble sleeping.

Cambodia Daily exposes trade

Writing in the 25 November 2006 issue of the *Cambodia Daily*, David McFadden and Lor Chandara wrote a story with the headline "Cambodian Monkeys Bred for Testing, Exported." The story was datelined from the Kompong Svay district, Kompong Thom province, of Cambodia:

Obscured behind a high concrete wall with a sign reading "Golden China Primate Propagate & Research Center" is a roughly three-hectare [7.5 acre]

compound housing an estimated 8,900 long-tailed macaque monkeys. Roughly 3,000 of the monkeys were captured in the wild by Cambodian villagers, according to Bun Tha, the Phnom Penh-based spokesman for Golden China.

The monkey farm is reported to be Chinese-run and located in Prey Preal village, Trapaing Russei commune. It was established in 2003. According to the *Cambodia Daily*, it consists of eight buildings that Cambodian workers claim are filled with caged primates. The facility is said to export monkeys to research laboratories, mostly in Japan and China. The article did not mention exports to the United States. A company spokesman named Bun Tha commented that

This company is just for research purposes and to breed monkeys for

pharmaceutical testing. The project is good because we can help to prevent the smuggling of wildlife to Vietnam and create jobs for local people.

Note Mr. Bun Tha's inference that Vietnam is importing monkeys smuggled from its neighbors. The article went on to report that

Some conservationists and officials expressed concern that the macaques—the most common form of primate in Cambodia—may not be treated humanely and that breeding farms, increasingly common in Cambodia and the rest of the region, could be used to obtain transport papers to legitimize the illegal export of wild macaques.

Chan Sarun serves as Cambodia's Minister of Agriculture. His ministry had

issued permits for three monkey farms, to be located in Kompong Chhnang, Kandal, and Kompong Thom provinces. Chan Sarun stated that he was not worried about the businesses because, as he said, "Those monkey nurseries are under our control."

Sun Hean, deputy director of the wildlife protection office for the Ministry of Agriculture, said that

We are currently working with various NGOs to decide how to improve things like the monkeys' cage size and living conditions and will ask [Golden China] to improve the situation.

However, the *Cambodia Daily* reporters observed that

Secrecy shrouds the day-to-day operations at the Golden China site, which representatives said is not open to outsiders. On Wednesday, a reporter was grabbed by a Chinese guard as another locked the front gate after the reporter and a colleague entered the open compound. After a brief conversation with a group of nearby biomedical researchers, including Tong Fei, director of the quarantine center, reporters were politely told to leave the premises for safety reasons.

A former Golden China employee named Chim Chek reported that he was paid US\$0.75 a day for construction work, which he said included the building

of a brick crematorium where monkey carcasses were brought for incineration. Chek stated,

There is one building where there are several thousand monkeys in many



cages...between 10 to 20 monkeys are kept in a single cage. I'm not happy with it. I think these Cambodian monkeys should live in the wild.

Company official Bun Tha said that Golden China gets its wild monkeys by buying them from villagers, and that

We tell the local people to collect the monkeys in the Tonle Sap area and

Kratie and then we go and investigate the monkeys' health before we buy them.

Tonle Sap is a biosphere reserve, an

Request an Investigation of U.S. Monkey Trade

Please join IPPL in calling for an investigation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Law Enforcement of the origin of the huge numbers of crab-eating macaques being imported to the United States. A **suspiciously unrealistically** high proportion of these animals are claimed to have been "captive-born" in various Asian countries, including Cambodia. Please contact:

*The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Law Enforcement
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203, USA
Fax: 703-358-2271*

In addition, please write a similar letter to your congressional representative and senators. A full list can be found online (<http://www.visi.com/juan/congress/>). If you live overseas, please contact the U.S. Ambassador to your country of residence. You can find a full list of U.S. embassies on the Web (<http://usembassy.state.gov/>).

International Action Needed to Save Macaque Monkeys

The crab-eating macaques may well be starting on the road to extinction. Although they are as yet comparatively common, they are safe in no country they inhabit and the demand for them is increasing. Many are captured for use in ghastly biowarfare and infectious disease agent experiments, where they are exposed to tremendous and undeserved pain and suffering. Further contributing to the plight of the macaques is the fact that they are also considered a culinary delicacy in many parts of Asia, especially China and Vietnam. Other macaque species are also in trouble. Already several macaque species, like the stump-tailed and lion-tailed macaques, have become endangered. Please ask the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to establish a task force charged with evaluating the plight of macaques worldwide.

*Dr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, KENYA
Fax: (254-20) 7624489/90*

Please note that postage from the United States to Kenya costs 84 cents per half ounce.

international conservation designation given by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Neou Bonher, permanent deputy of the Secretariat of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, a unit of the Ministry of Environment, expressed his concern about what he called "the illegal capture of monkeys from the Tonle Sap" and added that

We have to watch very closely the way that they do this. I'm calling for the inspection and investigation into the monkey farms to make sure they are really monitored.

IPPL receives photos of Cambodian monkey farm

A visiting photographer sent photos of the facilities to IPPL. Two of the photos are reproduced on these pages. The photographer stated that

This farm is supplying three USA import companies. This is the new primate supply superhighway. This farm claims to have a breeding system with 8,000 monkeys.

This visitor also expressed suspicion that many of the exported monkeys are not captive-bred, and that some are exported from Cambodia to the United States via China.

Below and opposite: Secret photos of one of Cambodia's sad "monkey farms," the "China Primate Propagate & Research Center." Many of these now-motherless animals may have been wild-caught.



U.S. Primate Imports Spike

Earlier this year, IPPL asked the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for statistics regarding primate imports for 2006. Upon receiving their response, we were shocked to see how much primate imports have spiked in recent years.

A total of 26,638 primates reached the United States in 2006, a whopping 44 percent increase over 2004 figures (when 18,534 primates were imported). They arrived from the distant shores of Asia, Africa, and South America. Some made the journey alone, while others were jammed together in massive shipments of hundreds upon hundreds of animals. Large or small, male or female, what all of these unwilling expatriates eventually share in common is a life of exploitation in forced breeding, exhibition, or experimentation. The vast majority of these animals likely ended up in research laboratories.

Of course, many other countries besides the United States import monkeys, including Japan and many European nations. Recent estimates place the global number of primate imports at somewhere around 40,000; thus, the U.S. accounts for two-thirds of all known international trade in primates. Of course, some monkeys certainly slip through the international and U.S. record-keeping systems, so the actual number of primates in trade is even higher.

The tyranny of trade

IPPL has been working on the international trade in primates for more

Crab-eating Macaques Top The List of Imported Primates

2006 Primate Imports to the U.S.—Top Traded Species	
Species	Number Imported
Crab-eating macaques	24,480
Rhesus macaques	1,380
Common marmosets	275
Squirrel monkeys	188
Macaques (various species)	100
Other primates (e.g., vervets, night monkeys, baboons, aye-ayes, etc.)	215
Total	26,638

than 30 years, and, despite our experience with the issue, we are increasingly troubled by the extent of this commercial activity. The virtual monopoly held by a few large importers dominating trade and the sheer numbers of primates being sold are cause for immediate concern.

Another issue is the sourcing of imported primates: starting 30 years ago, the trade in macaques (the most heavily trafficked primates) definitively shifted from southern Asia to Southeast Asia. This is reflected in the fact that two-thirds of the animals imported in 2006 (17,995) arrived from the east via the port of Los Angeles; New York used to be the primary port of entry.

The U.S. importers

Three companies were responsible for over 75 percent of all U.S. imports in 2006: Covance, Charles River Laboratories, and Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories (SNBL USA). Besides being importers, all three are contract testing organizations that use animals to perform research for pharmaceutical, biomedical, and toxicological purposes. All are multi-million

dollar multinational conglomerates that use imported monkeys to make a handsome profit.

- Covance, the leading U.S. importer of monkeys, has long been the subject of international campaigns against its alleged cruelty to primates. In April 2006 Covance paid a fine of \$8,270 levied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on 16 charges of violating the Animal Welfare Act, three of which involved monkeys.
- Charles River, which was formerly the largest importer, now takes second place with 5,359 monkeys imported

last year. However, it imported 1,128 crab-eating macaques in a single shipment alone last August, the largest single importation of these monkeys that year. (In what must have been a very busy month, Covance came in second, with a single shipment of 1,050 crab-eating macaques on 21 August.) Recent inspection reports

Top Ten Primate Importing Companies in 2006

Importer	Number Imported
Covance	11,738
Charles River BRF	5,359
SNBL USA	3,097
Rhenos, LLC	2,458
Shared Enterprises	1,488
Primate Products	823
Worldwide Primates	793
Valley Biosystems	324
New Iberia Research Center	200
Buckshire Corporation	149
All others	209
Total	26,638

show that this company was cited with 22 violations of the Animal Welfare Act in 2005. The role of Charles River in the deaths of several chimpanzees in 2004 has also been a source of controversy.

- SNBL USA is a relatively new kid on the block for imports, but it is certainly a bully when it comes to primates. Though SNBL imported over 3,000 primates in 2006, the USDA blasted them for failing to have a full-time veterinarian on staff. Reports show that their monkeys have suffered greatly and several have died of untreated injuries and emaciation. The massive expansion at their Everett, Washington, facility may be explained by their booming imports from Cambodia, which increased tenfold in 2006 from the previous year.

Some U.S. importers now even control collecting centers in habitat countries, where wild-caught monkeys can be held, females can be bred, and monkeys for export can be housed prior to shipment. For example, Covance has a 47 percent major interest in one such facility (Noveprim), which exports monkeys from Mauritius (and which was the source of the 1,050-macaque shipment last August). Operations like SNBL USA that are based overseas can even

export monkeys directly to their own U.S. facilities.

Rhesus and Crab-eating Macaques: Trading Places in the Marketplace

In an article in the August 1979 issue of *IPPL News*, we cited the following trade statistics, which reflected the recently-enacted ban on rhesus exports implemented by India, Thailand, and Bangladesh:

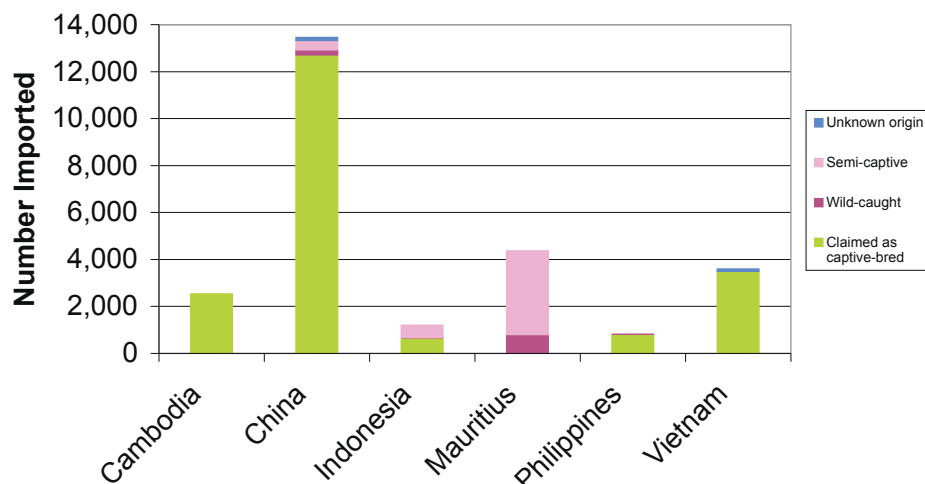
Species imported to the U.S.			
Year	Rhesus macaques	Crab-eating macaques	Total
1976	12,287	6,588	18,875
1977	7,893	5,916	13,809
1978	4,796	12,374	17,170

An article that had appeared in *IPPL News* one year earlier cited information published in the *Wall Street Journal* that indicated that Charles River was planning on importing their crab-eating macaques from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines: China was not yet a major player in this market.

But it is clear that this tradeoff between macaque species has persisted ever since the 1970s. Below are USFWS statistics for U.S. imports of these species since 2000:

Year	Rhesus macaques	Crab-eating macaques
2000	1,638	10,970
2001	1,697	13,559
2002	3,028	14,308
2003	2,279	15,529
2004	968	17,124
2005	1,221	24,629

Primary Source Countries for 2006 Primate Imports to the U.S.



Crab-eating macaques in trouble

The trends in primate imports also indicate that not only are more primates being forced into trade, but the species being sold have changed over the years. Prior to the bans on monkey exports enacted by India (1978) and Bangladesh (1979), both of which were engineered by IPPL, the majority of monkeys imported to the U.S. were rhesus macaques. As a result, India's rhesus macaque populations were decimated by trade in the 1960s and 1970s.

Now, most of the U.S. monkey imports are crab-eating macaques (also known as long-tailed macaques, *cynomolgus* monkeys, or "cynos"). The primary exporter of these animals is China, even though the species is not native to that country: the exported animals were either captive-born there or imported into China (legally or not) for re-export.

In 2006, 24,480 crab-eating macaques were imported into the U.S. alone, mostly from China. This species may be doomed if wholesale trade predation is not controlled.

In fact, China dominates the entire monkey export market and is officially listed as the country of origin for about half of all monkeys imported to the U.S. in 2006. China is followed by Vietnam, Mauritius, and Cambodia. Cambodian monkey imports (all of which were crab-eating macaques) increased from 0 in 2004 to 240 in 2005, and then to 2,532 in 2006. Given that the gestation period for crab-eating macaques is six months and that the babies normally nurse until 12 or 18 months of age, it is hard to understand how the trade in captive-born monkeys (the status listed for all shipments coming from Cambodia) could go from 0 to over 2,500 in less than 24 months! Certainly, this is a pattern that deserves greater scrutiny by USFWS law enforcement division, the USDA, and the Centers for Disease Control, all of which regulate various aspects of primate importation.

An anonymous source working in Cambodia has reported to IPPL on some of the conditions of the trade in wild-caught crab-eating macaques. According to this source:

The trade is hideously cruel. Macaques are transported in small gauze-type bags in the backs of cars, usually on ice. This keeps them quiet apparently. It will also keep the meat fresher if they die. They are also stock-piled in forests near the Vietnamese border in bags and people carry them over the border....

Destructive practices are involved in their capture. A troupe can be isolated in a tree. The surrounding trees are felled preventing the macaques' escape. Nets are placed around the remaining trees, which are then felled and the monkeys captured....

The macaque problem is serious. People are making a lot of money out of the trade, and because macaques are reasonably common and less charismatic than some other animals, their plight is being ignored.

Wild or not?

Many countries with free-living monkeys are aware of the seemingly insatiable appetite of the United States and other importing nations for monkeys. Unfortunately, these primate habitat countries seem all-too ready to export animals who form part of their national treasure, with apparently no regard for their future well-being and the horrible nature of some of the experiments the animals will be forced to endure.

Of the nearly 27,000 monkeys imported last year, some were listed by the USFWS as wild-caught, although most official import declarations described their monkeys as "captive-born." However, it is important to remember that some import declarations may be false, a fact well-illustrated by the famous prosecution of the 1997 "Baby Monkey" case. In 2002, a U.S. company (doing business as LABS of Virginia at the time of the imports) and three of its officials were indicted on charges of importing wild-caught Indonesian monkeys on documents falsely declaring them to be captive-bred. The company was eventually fined \$500,000.

Of course, whether or not animals were born in the wild or captivity is not material to the extent of their suffering. At the very least, even the captive breeding farms were originally stocked with free-living monkeys who were stolen from their natural habitats and families. These animals and their offspring live in dreadful conditions long before they are crated and shipped off to their fate in the U.S. And the numbers of these unfortunate animals is dramatically increasing.

For a spreadsheet that gives the details of primates imported to the U.S. in 2006, please e-mail IPPL (info@ippl.org).

U.S. Wildlife Law Enforcement a "Headless Horseman"

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is part of the Department of the Interior (USDI). One of its branches is the Division of Law Enforcement (DLE). The division is responsible for enforcing the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and many other federal laws governing hunting and interstate as well as international commerce in wildlife and wildlife products.

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER, www.peer.org) is a national alliance of local, state, and federal resource professionals and works to improve the ability of law enforcement professionals to accomplish their missions.

On 20 February 2007, PEER issued a press release with the headline, "Federal Wildlife Enforcement is Leaderless and

in Decline."

PEER quoted a report on wildlife law enforcement by the Office of the Inspector General (IG) of the Interior Department. Each cabinet department has an IG office, which is charged with analyzing the performance of federal government agencies. (See <http://www.ignet.gov/igs/faq1.html> for more information on the role of IG's as independent monitors of

government performance.)

The USDI IG reported that DLE's staffing consisted of 208 special agents assigned to investigating cases, 111 wildlife inspectors, and 166 support personnel. This number is totally inadequate to protect our nation's and the world's wildlife, especially since there is an international epidemic of wildlife crime.

PEER also compiled and released

For More Information Online

- The Inspector General's February report: http://www.doioig.gov/upload/FWS_OLAssessmentFINAL021507.pdf
- The table showing the decline in wildlife prosecutions: http://www.peer.org/docs/fws/07_20_2_wildlife_criminal_enforcement.pdf
- The 1998 survey of wildlife agents: http://www.peer.org/pubs/surveys/1998_usfws_lawenforcement.pdf

Some U.S. Primate Cases

1. In February 1990 six baby orangutans (who became known as “The Bangkok Six”) were found at Bangkok’s Don Muang Airport stuffed into crates labeled “Birds.” IPPL sent an experienced caregiver to Bangkok to help care for the traumatized infant apes. Because of our distrust of law enforcement authorities, we conducted our own investigation and identified several members of an international smuggling ring. Next we requested the USFWS Division of Law Enforcement to investigate the role of a U.S. animal dealer named Matthew Block of Miami in the transaction.

Block was indicted in 1992 and pled guilty to felony conspiracy in 1993. He was sentenced to 13 months in prison. Warrants were issued for several non-U.S. nationals involved in this cruel deal, including individuals in the Netherlands, then-Yugoslavia, and Singapore.

2. In 1997 IPPL learned of a series of

monkey shipments that reached the United States from Indonesia via Chicago. The monkeys were consigned to the firm LABS of Virginia. LABS maintained a monkey breeding facility and import station in South Carolina. Among the animals shipped were infant monkeys three to four weeks old and older monkeys shipped on false “captive-bred” documents. IPPL requested that the USFWS investigate a series of transactions that took place in April and May 1997.

In 2002 three company officials, including LABS President David Taub, were indicted on an assortment of charges. In 2004 the case ended with a plea bargain. Charges were unfortunately dropped against the company officials. However, the company was assessed a \$500,000 fine.

3. In 2006 during a search of a Staten Island garage, U.S. federal agents made a disturbing find: 33 pieces of

African bushmeat, including primate parts. A Liberian immigrant named Mamie Jefferson has been charged with bushmeat smuggling and may receive a fine or prison sentence.

Biologist Justin Brashares of the University of California, Berkeley, has developed a network of sources on bushmeat. Their reports indicate that about 1,000 pounds of bushmeat, which is usually smoked before it is shipped from Africa, makes its way each month into the West African ethnic markets in New York City. Nationwide, Brashares says, about 15,000 pounds of bushmeat come into the country each month. Importation of primate parts without the proper export permits would be a violation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). IPPL considers it very unlikely that any of the imported meat is accompanied by a CITES permit.

Justice Department figures that the Syracuse University Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) had obtained by using the Freedom of Information Act. The figures showed that prosecution of wildlife crime cases was in a state of decline. PEER commented,

A look at the enforcement record during the Bush administration appears to bear out agents’ concerns. According to Department of Justice figures, criminal referrals of wildlife offenses from all Interior agencies, principally FWS, dropped by more than half since 2000. During the same period, federal prosecutions filed on these cases fell by more than a third (42%).

In 2005, just 455 criminal prosecutions were filed, of which 76 percent were actually prosecuted. In 2006 the number dropped to 331 cases filed, of which only 74 percent were prosecuted. The average prison sentence during both these years was just one month. This means that any sentences were short and that most offenders either paid fines and/or were put on probation.

To complicate matters, Kevin Adams, Chief of Law Enforcement, was removed from his position in October 2006. He has not yet been replaced (Agent Benito Perez is serving as Acting Chief). This is why PEER Executive Director Jeff Ruch’s compares DLE to a “headless horseman.”

In 1998 PEER conducted a survey of all FWS special agents. More than half of the agents reported first-hand experience of managers “interfering with an investigation in order to protect a prominent individual or powerful group.” One third of the agents in that survey cited cases of FWS managers having “compromised ongoing investigations by contacting the target” to cut a deal limiting or excusing liability.

Ruch concluded,

Federal wildlife protection appears to be moving in the wrong direction at a time when the need for effective enforcement of these laws has grown more acute.

What You Can Do

Please write senators and congressmen expressing your concern about the sorry state of U.S. wildlife law enforcement and requesting increased funding and appointment of more wildlife law enforcement personnel. U.S. readers can obtain online the addresses of their senators (http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm) and their representatives (http://www.house.gov/house/MemberWWW_by_State.shtml). Overseas readers should contact the U.S. Embassy in their country of residence (go to <http://usembassy.state.gov/> for a list) to request that the U.S. help them protect their nation’s wildlife by being very strict in regard to enforcing laws and treaties controlling importation of wildlife.

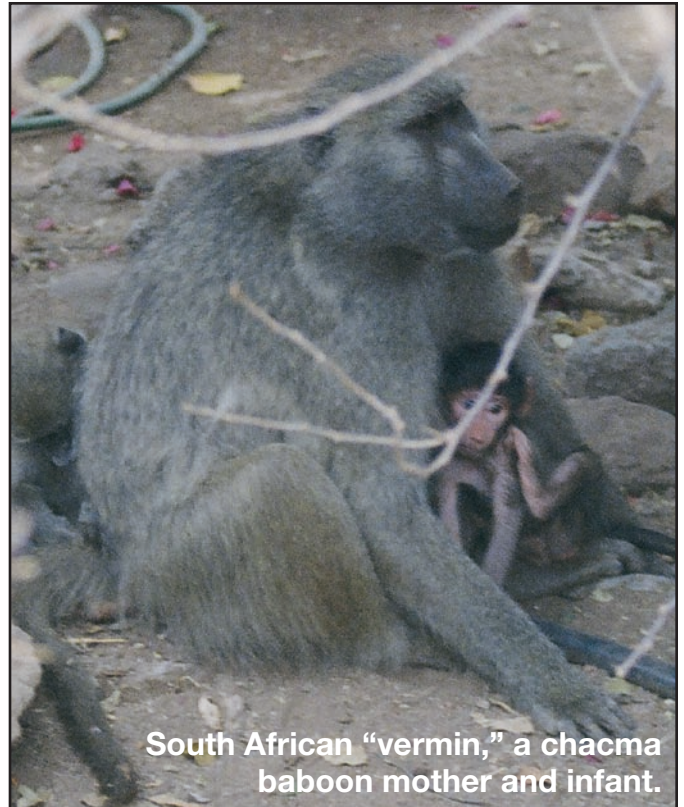
Visiting a Refuge for Baboons in South Africa

Carolyn Bocian, primatologist and IPPL member; photos courtesy Linda Barnes

Rita Miljo and I first met at the IPPL Members' Meeting in March 2006. As attendees will remember, Rita gave an incredible presentation about South Africa's baboons and the rehabilitation center she established there in 1989. The Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education (C.A.R.E., online at www.primatocare.org.za) takes in injured native wildlife—mainly chacma baboons (*Papio ursinus*), since they are persecuted as “vermin” under South African law.

While traveling in South Africa last August, my partner and I had a chance to spend several days at C.A.R.E. with Rita, her project manager Lee, and her staff and volunteers. The center is in Limpopo Province, on the banks of the Olifants River, along the western edge of Kruger National Park. As soon as we arrived at the lovely little airport in Phalaborwa, we were swept away by Rita and Lee's hospitality and by the beauty of South Africa's bushveldt. Although I

members of the “Longtit Troop,” a sprawling assemblage of wild baboons living on the edge of her property. Next we met the hard-working volunteers, many of whom were college students, who had the job of caring for and socializing the baboon infants and kids. Each volunteer “foster mother” had at least one baboon baby wrapped around her waist or riding on her head. Since these infants are only a few weeks or a few months old when they arrive at C.A.R.E., they require the 24-hour security of a foster mother (some of whom



South African “vermin,” a chacma baboon mother and infant.

The baboons' natural habitat.



was regretting that we wouldn't have time to go into Kruger, I soon realized that we were seeing more wildlife from the porch of our “bush cottage” than we would ever see in the national park! In two and a half days we saw baboons, vervet monkeys, elephants, giraffe, impala, waterbuck, warthogs, a hippo—and a very large crocodile. This is why Rita came to “fetch” us, to walk with us along the river from our cottage to her place: she had no desire to see one of her guests become dinner for a hungry croc!

Following Rita, we walked among the

C.A.R.E. founder Rita Miljo, with a friend.



are actually foster fathers!).

It was then that I began to recall some of the details of Rita's IPPL presentation. These animals had all been rescued from some type of horrible situation, usually a baby clinging to the body of its dead mother, who had been shot or poisoned by a farmer or rancher. C.A.R.E. is home to over 200 baboons. Fourteen of them will be permanent residents, having been rescued from a biomedical research facility where they were experimental “subjects.”

But it isn't Rita's desire to keep all the animals here for the rest of their lives. Rather, she is forming social groups for release into protected areas. Two groups have already been released. One release was a huge success, in that the baboons from C.A.R.E. and the local wild baboons mutually accepted each other. The second released troop, although successful themselves in adapting to their new home, were treated as "vermin" by their human neighbors. Some animals died after eating poisoned grain (given them by a nearby farm laborer), at least one adult male was confirmed dead by shooting, and several animals from the troop went missing. Rita's pleas to the authorities to protect these baboons were denied; she was ordered to recapture the remaining troop members and take them back into captivity at C.A.R.E.

But Rita continues fighting for her baboons. Thanks to the expertise of Rita, Lee, and their staff, a little one with a snare injury was on the road to recovery. This is nothing short of amazing, since the animal was from a wild troop and had to be darted, then transported to a vet for treatment, then brought back to live in Rita's living room while undergoing antibiotic treatment. And yet, on our last day at C.A.R.E., we saw that the swelling in his wrist was going down: Rita's intervention was working! The little baboon could soon be returned to his troop.

Just as we were saying goodbye to the staff and the baboons, I heard a ruckus in one of the enclosures, followed by the unmistakable loud call of a blue monkey! I looked with surprise at Rita. She laughed and reminded me that South Africa is also home to samango monkeys (*Cercopithecus mitis labiatus*), a subspecies of the blue monkey. These samango monkeys had



Rita tickles the toes of one of her sanctuary's baboons.

come to C.A.R.E. for the same reasons as the baboons. Rita had supervised their formation into a social group, and has now located a suitable site for their release. Her success with rehabilitating samango monkeys is just as significant as her success with chacma baboons. As a subspecies, the samango is classified as endangered on IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species. It is endemic to South Africa, restricted to montane or coastal forest in only three of the country's provinces, and threatened by ongoing habitat loss and degradation.

Rita's story is powerful testimony to what one person can accomplish, but her work is never done. As we prepared to leave Phalaborwa, Rita showed us the electrified fencing she was installing



An infant baboon with its foster mother.

around the perimeter of her baboon enclosures—to keep out the elephants who had begun tearing down baboon cages at night. Why is this happening? Take a look at a detailed map of South Africa, and you'll see an abundance of "game reserves," especially in areas adjacent to the national parks. Many of these reserves are privately-owned establishments visited by hunters from all over the world who have come to shoot wildlife—including elephants. Stressed beyond belief, after decades of trauma, are they now fighting for their survival? And will we some day see baboons in the same situation?

IPPL helps C.A.R.E. for baboons

IPPL has been helping C.A.R.E. with small grants for several years. Those members who attended IPPL's 2006 conference or read our report on the meeting in *IPPL News* (June 2006, page 3), will remember the remarkable Rita Miljo. Her talk was interrupted several times by applause from the appreciative audience.

Donations flow freely to help gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans, but commoner primate species get very little attention. These monkey species who so often fall below the radar may end up on the endangered list if subjected to human persecution and ignored by the animal protection community. Baboons are fascinating animals who love life no less than other primates, including human primates!

The Lonely Death of Dian Fossey

On 26 December 1985, the pioneering mountain gorilla researcher and conservationist Dian Fossey was found dead in her cabin at the Karisoke Research Center in the mountains of Rwanda. The killer or killers have still not been identified, and the motive is not known. IPPL has obtained a copy of the U.S. State Department cable containing details of how Dian's body was found and how much she suffered at the hands of her murderer(s). The cable was recently declassified by the U.S. government. You will be among the first people to read it! We have abbreviated the cable for space reasons. Let us know if you'd like a full copy of this cable and copies of other cables. Just send us an e-mail at info@ippl.org and they will be mailed electronically.

Subject: Death of American citizen Dian Fossey

3. Events leading to the discovery of Dr. Fossey's death: According to Wayne McGuire, an American researcher currently working at the camp (as he related them to adm off [the administrative officer]), he had last seen Dr. Fossey on the evening of December 26, 1985, around 6:30 PM. He was awakened around 6:00 AM on December 27, 1985 by Dr. Fossey's houseboy and some of the other workers who were saying, in Swahili, that Dr. Fossey was "gone". He assumed they meant she had collapsed (her health was very poor), and he rushed up to the house prepared to have to revive her in some way. According to McGuire, her houseboy had noticed immediately upon approaching the house that a piece of the metal siding had been ripped off the bedroom wall (the woven mat was still in place). The houseboy then went to find another worker who had a set of keys to the house, and they entered the house to find it messed up. When they entered Dr. Fossey's bedroom they found it was in disarray, but did not see Dr. Fossey. They assumed she had been kidnapped or left of her own free will. This is when they summoned McGuire. Upon first entering the bedroom, he, too, did not see the body. It was not until he walked further into the room that he found Dr. Fossey lying on the floor next to her bed. He examined her for signs of life, and when he found none, used the radio in her living room to notify the base camp of the situation and request help.

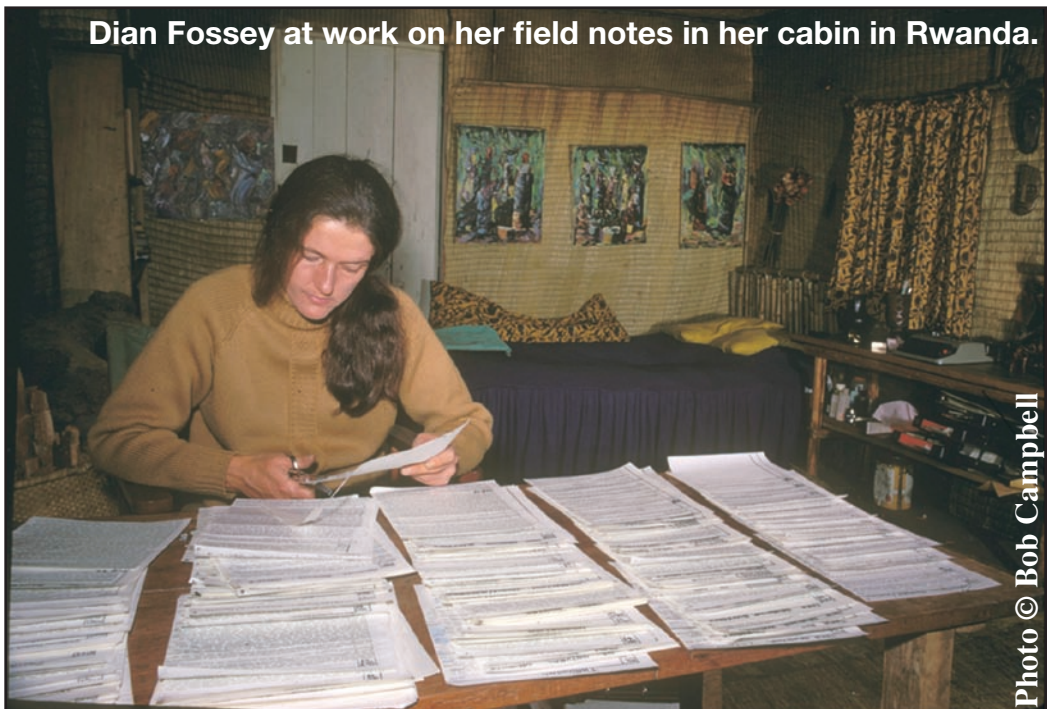
5. Scene of the crime: The camp consists of five or six buildings which are shells made of pieces

of thin corrugated sheet metal riveted together. The inner walls are covered with simple woven mats that overlap each other. Dr. Fossey's house is farthest away from the normal approach route to the camp and is separated from the nearest house (which was an unoccupied guest house) by several hundred feet. The bedroom is on the side of the house which faces into the campsite, and it was there that the intruder(s) wrenched a piece of sheet metal from the wall and supposedly entered into the bedroom. This hole is in the wall opposite the bed and is only about two feet from the bed itself. It is the only place in either of the two outside walls one could have entered the room in such a manner—the remainder of the wall space was lined with dressers, desks, a furnace, and the bed.

6. Dr. Fossey's body was found on the floor next to her bed with the forehead partially under the nightstand. A machete was found by her right side with some blood (probably splashed) on it. There

was little sign of a struggle except that the nightstand had been dislodged from its normal place. There was also remarkably little blood, except right near or under the body. There was some blood on the side of the bed where she had fallen. All the drawers in all the desks and dressers in the room were open, but the papers or clothes therein appeared not to have been disturbed very much. Locked cabinets or boxes had been forced open but contents appeared to be intact.

8. Examination of the body: The examination of the body was made in the presence of ... McGuire and Jean-Pierre von der Becke, who is with the mountain gorilla project. Dr. Bertrand stated that there was no need for an autopsy since quite clearly the cause of death was blows to the head by a machete. There was a deep (3 inches or more) slash starting at the top left side of the head which angled down the face towards the jaw. There were other deep cuts at the back of the



head. There was a large bruise at the base of her ribs on the right side (a possible blow from the butt end of the machete) and some bruises on her back and arms. She had not been sexually molested. Upon further examination, the doctor discovered European type hair clutched in both her hands. He speculated that this was most probably her hair, but that it should be examined to be sure. He put the time of death at well before midnight, based on McGuire's statement that she was icy cold when he attempted to take her pulse at 6:15 AM that morning.

9. The investigation: The next morning, December 28, the procureur, sous-prefet, gendarme officer, a few other policemen, and the administrative officer re-entered the bedroom to do the official investigation. The tops of a few pieces of furniture were dusted for fingerprints, but the prints that appeared were not "lifted". No dusting was done of drawers. The weapon was found under the bed. There was blood and hair on the blade.

11. Comments on a motive for the murder: There is much speculation on this subject, of course. Dr. Fossey is reputed to have brought a largish sum of Rwandan francs back to camp three weeks ago. It would have been used to pay the workers and those individuals doing the poacher patrols. No Rwandan francs were found by adm off when she searched through the various drawers and files. Admittedly, search was very general, but the most obvious places for keeping and/or hiding money and a passport were searched. Another theory is that this may have been the work of a poacher or poachers (who were caught and released by the authorities) or family or friends of poachers in jail. Thus, a motive of revenge. Dr. Fossey's patrollers caught a man named Sebahutu, who was one of the best known poachers, only two months ago. He is in the Ruhengeri prison, but is reported to have a wide range of contacts and connections on the outside. Dr. Fossey is known to have a long, long list of enemies—mostly Rwandan. There are stories, however, of her battles against the mountain gorilla project (and

Jean Pierre von der Becke, in particular) because she was opposed to making the gorillas a tourist attraction. She was also known to have had a serious falling-out with [text omitted from document]. Neither is involved with any gorilla projects at this time. One of Dr. Fossey's long-time employees (a patroller) told [name omitted] he thought it possible that someone "high up" may have contracted to have this done. When poachers were caught, they were brought to camp and interrogated by Dr. Fossey. Presumably the poachers may have implicated wealthy or important Rwandan or Zairois personages. (FYI: Adm off found some evidence of notes re interrogations during her search and so tends to discount this theory.)

12. On the whole, there are many aspects of this case which don't "jell". It was very well planned. Someone had to observe Dr. Fossey's night-time movements/habits. Someone had to have known that she was alone, locked herself in the house each night, and was more or less isolated from the rest of the camp. From the adm off's point of view, the intruder(s) surely had to have known the layout of the bedroom. The place entered through the wall was the only—repeat, only—possible place in the entire bedroom that could be breached. The rest of the exterior walls were lined with furniture. Again, adm off feels that, although drawers were pulled open, or in some cases forced open if locked, nothing much was looked at and little, if anything, was taken. It is possible the Rwandan francs were easily found, but two pistols, a box (which had had the lock forced) full of ammunition (and another small revolver), and an expensive camera with lenses were all lying about and left behind. The adm off found both the wallet with credit cards and American dollars and a glasses case full of jewelry (some of it costume jewelry) in the bottom drawer of a dresser in between sweaters. The drawer was opened but not in disarray. Two gold necklaces were left around Dr. Fossey's neck. A whole storeroom full of scientific equipment, food, and camping equipment was left undisturbed. It seemed as if an attempt had been made to make the motive look as if it

were robbery. Also, there is the matter of blood. Dr. Bertrand thought it very strange that there was not more blood around if there had been a struggle. There were few signs of a real struggle and it is hard to imagine that Dr. Fossey would not have heard metal being wrenched away from the house and thus been alerted. Dr. Bertrand seemed to feel that the person wielding the weapon would be splattered with blood and was astounded that there were no bloody footprints and finger marks (not counting the flashlight and revolver found on the opposite side of the room from the body) anywhere else in the room or rest of the house. This appeared to have been a well-planned, well-thought out action.

13. Comments on the investigation: The Rwandans and the Rwandan government are truly shocked by this deed. This is only the second or third case of a white person being brutally murdered (excepting those Belgian individuals caught up in the revolution) in the history of this country. They are very serious about trying to find the person(s) responsible for the crime, but it is questionable as to how effective the investigation will be. The police who were at the scene of the crime did not seem well trained in the art of criminology. There was a lot of milling around and very little action. Both pistols, for example, were handled by one of the policemen, thus possibly destroying any fingerprints. ... The general feeling amongst the Rwandan population is that someone will be arrested and charged with the crime, but in all likelihood it will not be the real killer(s). We tend to agree with this supposition.

14. ... On Monday, December 30, 1985, an employee from the Service Central de Renseignement (SCR) called on the adm off to ask for the hair samples. He said that they had a small laboratory here where they could do the analysis. He suggested, however, that we keep a little of each sample which should be sent to the U.S., in case anything went wrong with their tests. We have a small amount of each of the samples and are wondering if we should forward them in any case to the U.S. for analysis and if so, where.

*Thanks to Georgianne Nienaber for digging up this important document
and to Melanie Hammer for transcribing it.*

CareerBuilder Drops Chimp Ads

The Super Bowl is one of the biggest events on the U.S. sports calendar. It is the final football game of the year, when the American Football League and National Football League champions clash. Corporations invest huge amounts of money in special TV commercials to promote their products during this annual extravaganza.

CareerBuilder is an online job search service. During the 2005 Super Bowl, CareerBuilder debuted commercials featuring a chaotic office

full of chimpanzees, as reported in *IPPL News* (April 2005, page 8). The use of these primate “child actors” led to numerous protests from animal-lovers, who are aware that chimpanzees used in entertainment are typically removed from their mothers while infants, forced to perform unnatural acts with the help of harsh “training” techniques, and discarded when they become too old to be manageable.

Fortunately, this year the company finally changed its theme. Just prior

to the February 2007 Super Bowl, the company announced that it was starting a new series of ads featuring a more suitable primate species: humans. Instead of bringing the jungle into the office via the abuse of primates, the creative new ads bring the office into the jungle, as hapless human coworkers attempt to “survive the workweek” in the midst of a rainforest filled with bureaucratic hazards. Thanks to CareerBuilder for finally dropping its cruel and unnecessary chimp ads.

The “Taiping Four” Gorillas Remain in South Africa

Despite international campaigns to have four gorillas who were smuggled as youngsters from Cameroon via Nigeria to Malaysia’s Taiping Zoo returned to their homeland in Cameroon, the animals remain at Pretoria Zoo in South Africa. IPPL exposed the gang who smuggled the animals back in January 2002 and named the gorillas the “Taiping Four.” South Africa was part of the animals’ original illegal itinerary, but when Malaysia was compelled to give up the smuggled primates, a decision was made to send the animals to the South African zoo instead of to a sanctuary in a gorilla habitat country.

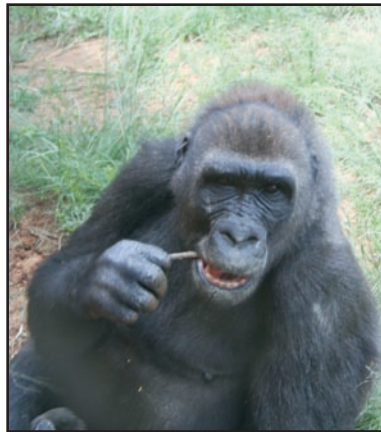
Negotiations between South Africa and Cameroon to transfer the gorillas to Limbe Wildlife Centre (LWC) in Cameroon went on for many months and, as of last December, seemed to have finally succeeded. In early December 2006 the LWC’s veterinary director flew to South Africa to prepare the gorillas for shipment.

Then the South African wildlife authorities suddenly concocted a pretext to delay the planned departure, claiming to be in possession of a letter from the government of Malaysia stating it had a problem with the transfer. According to the South Africans, the purported letter from Malaysia had been received in October 2006, and it requested that the South African government provide Malaysia with an assurance that it would not ask for compensation from the Government of Malaysia for the costs incurred by the

Republic of South Africa in looking after the Taiping Four! Only after receiving such a letter would the Malaysian Cabinet

into captivity.

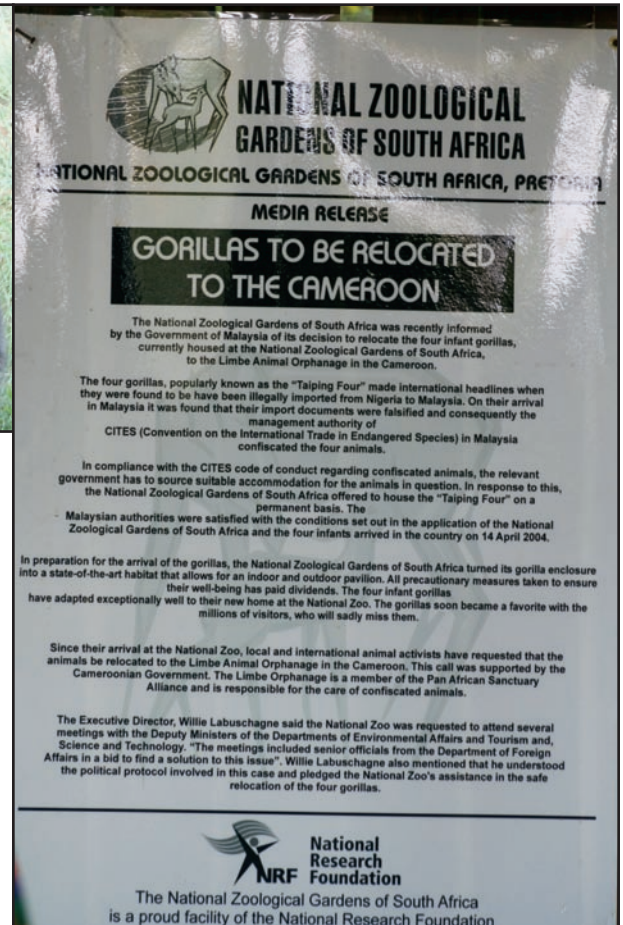
Shame on Malaysia and South Africa!



meet to consider the gorillas’ future.

In fact, the gorilla display at the zoo has attracted huge crowds, and IPPL has no doubt that this story was concocted with collusion on both sides to sabotage plans to transfer the gorillas to Cameroon. Unfortunately, every day the four gorillas are growing bigger, and it will become more difficult and more expensive to transport them to a new home.

It appears that the nations who criminally colluded in the smuggling incident are prevailing. In addition, Cameroon has been shamelessly robbed of all the mothers and protective adults who were killed to bring these babies



Left, one of the Taiping Four gorillas in captivity in Pretoria Zoo. Above, a sign at the gorillas’ exhibit seemed to promise an imminent release.

Peppy and Helen: 25 Years with IPPL

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Peppy and Helen were born at the Comparative Oncology Laboratory of the University of California at Davis: Peppy on 23 January 1979, Helen on 2 April 1980. The now-defunct laboratory used gibbons, some imported under suspect circumstances from Thailand, in viral cancer experiments. Many baby gibbons were injected with a lethal C virus at just a few months of age, and successfully infected animals died.

Peppy was lucky. We call him “The Gibbon That Got Away.” He was infected with the gibbon leukemia virus in March 1979, at just two months of age. Repeated tests showed him to be “Ab-” (which means “antibodies, negative”) and “viremia, negative.” A note on his medical record states that “the virus preparation may have been inactive.”

Helen was never involved in experimentation. The laboratory was probably keeping her for breeding purposes, to produce more babies for research.

IPPL followed the fate of the gibbons at the laboratory for many years and opposed the experiments. In 1976 gibbons were added to the U.S. Endangered Species List, and from then on a permit would be required to harm them. IPPL complained to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that gibbons were being killed without permits. The laboratory was contacted and instructed to apply for a permit. It applied to kill ten gibbons per year and, despite opposition, the requested permit was issued.

The research was funded by the National Cancer Institute, which fortunately dropped its financial support of the gibbon colony in 1980. The 50-plus gibbons were distributed to various zoos and animal dealers. One, wanted by no other facility because of his compromised mental and physical condition, came directly to IPPL in 1981 (we named him Arun Rangsi and he is still alive and well).

In 1980 ten gibbons were sent from California to the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, Sterling Forest, New York. The

facility director, Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski, was friendly to IPPL and finally yielded to my pleadings to send us a girl gibbon

the shipping kennel instead of the two I expected! Helen and Peppy are both black phase gibbons (white-handed gibbons come in either black or buff). They loved each other, but played with Arun Rangsi, too.

Peppy was always affectionate and he still sucks his thumb. On one occasion he sucked it raw and meaty. Our vet took a look at it but said there was no way to stitch it up, as Peppy would remove the stitches and only make things worse. Instead he suggested the best policy was to “wait and see.” We did—and Peppy’s thumb soon looked normal.



Helen (left) and Peppy, when still new to IPPL.

named Helen as a companion for Arun Rangsi.

In April 1982 John McGreal drove to New York, planning to bring Helen home. But, in the next cage, there sat a little boy gibbon named Peppy who was very upset

Helen is a mischievous gibbon—she is nicknamed “Hellion.” One day she stole my glasses, which often happens with gibbons. Usually they get bored quickly with the keys, glasses, or whatever they pick from caregivers’ pockets. Instead Helen climbed

A mature Helen meets the camera’s eye today with a steady gaze.



and had clearly been recently separated from Helen. We couldn’t leave him behind! Finally, after many phone-calls to laboratory officials, Peppy was also prepared for the long road trip from New York to South Carolina.

It was such a wonderful sight to see four lustrous dark eyes shining from

to a high perch, put on my glasses, and sat watching the world through them for several minutes. Then she was kind enough to give them back to me!

Peppy and Helen form a wonderful compatible gibbon couple and we hope they will spend many more happy years with IPPL.

Thailand and India To Swap Orangutans for Rhino

IPPL has learned of an exchange of endangered wildlife being arranged between Gauhati Zoo, Assam, India, and the Zoological Park Organization of Thailand. Animal protectors in both India and Thailand are opposing the controversial deal.

Five orangutans, two clouded leopards, one stump-tailed macaque monkey, and three binturongs are to leave Thailand for India. Both the orangutan and clouded leopard are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which prohibits international trade in species for primarily commercial purposes. In addition, orangutans are not even native to Thailand. The orangutans involved in the current deal were probably either smuggled into Thailand from Indonesia in the 1980s and 90s or are descendants of such animals.



Protest This Dubious Zoo Deal!

Please contact the director-general of Thailand's National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Division to protest the export to India by Thailand of orangutans, who should instead be returned to Indonesia, their homeland. Air mail postage from the United States worldwide costs 84 cents per ounce.

*The Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
92 Soi 7 Phayathai District
Phahonyothin Road
Bangkok 10400, THAILAND
Fax: 66 + 2278 8506*

In addition, please contact Thai embassies to protest the export of orangutans of illegal origin or ancestry, and other endangered wildlife, to India.

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand
Royal Thai Embassy
1024 Wisconsin Avenue NW Suite 401
Washington, DC 20007, USA*

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand
Royal Thai Embassy
29 - 30 Queen's Gate
London SW7 5J, UNITED KINGDOM
E-mail: csinfo@thaiembassyuk.org.uk*

For Thai embassies in other countries, check Thailand's embassy Web site (<http://www.thaiembassy.org/>). Please contact Indian authorities to express opposition to the import of orangutans of dubious origin and the export of a one-horned rhinoceros, a member of one of the world's most endangered species.

*The Director, Central Zoo Authority
Annexe-VI, Bikaner House
Shahjahan Road
New Delhi-110 011, INDIA
E-mail: cza@nic.in*

*The Secretary
Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi-110 003, INDIA*

Safari World Orangutans Finally Go Home!

Orangutan smuggling has continued to be a problem into the 21st century. As reported in *IPPL News* (August 2004, page 3), over 100 orangutans were procured by the Safari World theme park outside Bangkok, Thailand, where some of them were exploited in ridiculous kick-boxing shows. Other amusement facilities in Cambodia, Malaysia, and elsewhere have imported smaller numbers of orangutans. Thanks to the efforts of dedicated activists like Edwin Wiek of Wildlife Friends of Thailand and the Balikpapan Orangutan Society, many of the Safari World orangutans were confiscated, and 48 animals were finally returned to their native Indonesia for rehabilitation in November 2006.

The only animal to be shipped back to Thailand under the “swap” is a male one-horned rhinoceros, a member of one of the world’s most endangered wildlife species. This animal is found only in India and Nepal. In fact, it is the official state animal of Assam. Its stronghold in India is the Kaziranga

National Park in Assam. Close to 1,800 of the world’s surviving one-horned rhinos live at Kaziranga. The World Wildlife Fund estimates that the world total for the species is just 3,000. Unfortunately, four rhinos were killed by poachers in Kaziranga this past March alone. Asian rhino horn is

used for “medicinal” purposes, which accounts for the senseless slaughter of the magnificent animals.

IPPL is opposed to the proposed trafficking in internationally protected species. For those species listed under the CITES treaty, most international commercial wildlife trade is banned. Unfortunately, government authorities often treat zoo deals as “scientific,” claiming that zoological facilities contribute by helping save endangered species and by educating the public. In fact, zoos operate to make a profit and use their captive animals to entice visitors into spending money on admission fees and at lucrative concession stands. Zoos also have strong lobbies acting on their behalf in individual nations, geographic regions, and worldwide.

New Swiss Law Delays Primate Experiments

According to the March 5, 2007 issue of *swissinfo*, researchers in Zurich carrying out experiments on primates have encountered problems following the implementation of stricter laws to reduce animal suffering. Two experiments involving macaque monkeys have been delayed as a result of confusion over how the law should be interpreted. Under Swiss law, scientists must submit a protocol involving all animal experimentation to a local evaluation committee.

While the committee is only a consultative body, the cantonal veterinary office (Switzerland is divided into 23 cantons) that delivers the research permits usually follows its recommendations. In Zurich, the head of the local committee is a philosopher. The committee also includes scientists and animal protectors. Some projects have been frozen when their authorizations came up for renewal or when a new request was submitted.

One scientist affected is Daniel Kiper of Zurich’s Institute for Neuroinformatics. His application to use monkeys in his research, which he claimed had the potential to help stroke victims, was rejected, as was his plan to deprive the

animals of water before experiments. Water would be used as a reward when the macaques carried out a task properly. How this would help stroke victims is not clear to IPPL.



The reasons behind the refusals to renew Kiper’s authorizations are rooted in revised Swiss legislation, which has reinforced the notion of animal dignity and changed the way the evaluation committees should go about their work.

Previously, committees had focused mainly on reducing the number of experiments, refining and replacing them when possible.

The revised law gives animals’ dignity more weight. According to Klaus Peter Rippe, president of the Zurich committee, using the reward mechanism to get a monkey to carry out a task was harmful to the animal’s dignity. Rippe commented to *swissinfo*,

The dignity of animals is written into the [Swiss] constitution. The commission is not interested in ethical stances, and my own ethical viewpoint is not important. Officials at the Federal Veterinary Office admit there is a problem since there are no clear criteria to what constitutes an animal’s dignity and that they will be probably defined through practice.

Another experiment that included implanting electrodes in the monkeys’ brains for measurements was rejected. Pro-experimentation lobbies are protesting that Swiss animal experimenters may go overseas to perform experiments not approved.

Rescued Primates Find a Home in Wales

Graham Garen, Director, Cefn-yr-Erw Primate Sanctuary, Wales

Our sanctuary, Cefn-yr-Erw, is located at Abercrave in the Brecon Beacons National

park in an indoor house with small mesh panel for looking out. They arrived at Cefn-yr-Erw in October 2006. It was amazing to see them coming out of their travelling containers. They were so nervous that it took them two hours to get up the courage to leave their crates. Then the animals in the top crates had difficulties finding a way to get down from three feet in the air: the poor animals had never had access to any trees, branches, or climbing ropes. However, they eventually succeeded and have not looked back.

circumstances endured by the animals in the last rescue? Unfortunately, however, this is nearly always the case. It was certainly true for our most recent rescue, which took place in Beirut. In total there were seven primates (three baboons, one macaque, and a mother vervet monkey with her two babies) who had been rescued during the recent war in Lebanon. Some were from a zoo located in an area of intense bombing, and two came from a pet shop. The plight of all these animals captured peoples' hearts when an appeal was made to help fund their rescue.

The two pet baboons, Kevin and Linda, were kept together in a cage so small that, by taking just one pace, they travelled from one side of the cage to the other.

Living in these conditions must have been very stressful, particularly for Linda, as Kevin attacked her each time they were fed. Confined to such a small cage, she could not escape. These two animals found temporary homes with the group Beirut for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, but we wanted to bring all of them to their permanent new home at Cefn-yr-Erw as quickly as possible.

Due to the war, all



Park area of South Wales. We provide sanctuary to a variety of animals in need of rescue from abusive situations—both at home and abroad—but we specialize in caring for primates, including chimpanzees, marmosets, and baboons. Lately, we have rescued unwanted primates from quite far afield indeed.

Primates from Portugal

In 2006 we were contacted by a U.K.-based animal charity with regard to re-homing eight olive baboons and a vervet monkey. These primates formerly lived in a closed-down municipal zoo in Faro, Portugal. A local appeal in the U.K. was made to try and raise funds for housing and to transport them to the U.K., as Portugal would not cover any of these costs. There was an amazing response. GB Airways (a British Airways franchise) agreed to fly the primates free of charge, and the British public funded the majority of the rest of the expenses.

These primates had previously lived



They have turned into an amazing group.

The Beirut monkeys

Why is it that, when sanctuaries are contacted in order to place animals that have been rescued from bad situations, one immediately thinks that these animals surely cannot have experienced conditions as dreadful as the horrendous



flights from the U.K. to Beirut were suspended, so an immediate response

was not feasible, but we were always in touch with the caregivers in Beirut with advice on the animals' care and any other problems. During the conflict, the primates had to be moved several times to avoid being in the areas where bombing was taking place. When they were originally rescued, shrapnel from the bombs was found in their cages.

Help for the stranded primates

To rescue these seven primates we had to raise money for flights, accommodation, and quarantine. IPPL was the first to offer help. Several other charities also donated, as did the public in the U.K. We were amazed at the response. As soon as some of the funds arrived, we took a gamble that more financial

help would soon be on the way, so we started preparing for the trip to Beirut to transfer the primates to their transport crates. We even booked the flights. Then a Lebanese government minister was assassinated only two days before our departure; it looked as though the Beirut Airport might close and our plans might fall apart! Fortunately, the airport did not

Young Beirut Chimpanzee Needs A Better Home: Please Help Charlie!

Graham Garen, Director, Cefn-yr-Erw Primate Sanctuary, Wales

While in Beirut, I took the time to go to a zoo called Animal City, as I knew that in the past a one-year-old chimp called Charlie had been on display there. I arrived early and the zoo was not yet open to the public, but I persuaded the workers to let me stay, as I would not be able to visit again because of business meetings.

I strolled around the zoo trying discreetly to take photos of the animals without attracting too much attention. What I saw there were bears, big cats, injured wolves, baboons tied on chains, but no young chimp. As I was about to leave, one of the workers came and asked for payment then told me, "Come see my chimp." He led me to a brick building. Inside what I could only classify as a parrot cage was Charlie. At first he looked like a stuffed toy—not moving, just attached to the bars of the cage.

I went over to him and touched him. He was not a toy but a living animal, yet he had no reaction to being touched or talked to. He did not even have a blink reaction to the camera flash.

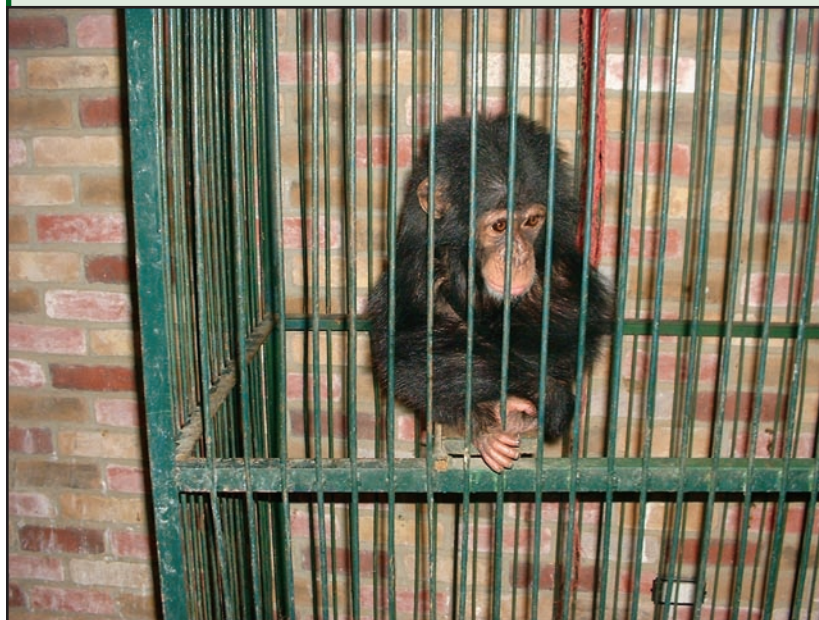
This lonely poor young chimp is passed around at children's parties at the zoo like a stuffed animal. This is no existence for Charlie. Chimps can live to be over 50 years old; it is terrible to begin such a long life being treated like an object. He should be sent to one of the African sanctuaries and hopefully returned to the wild one day.

Please write to the following people to express your wish that Charlie Chimpanzee be confiscated from the Animal City Zoo and transferred to a responsible sanctuary, like Chimfunshi in Zambia. Postage from the United States to Lebanon is 84 cents per ounce; from the U.K. it is 54 pence for 10 g or 78 pence for 20 g.

*H.E. Ambassador Farid Abboud
Embassy of Lebanon
2560 28th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20008, USA
Fax: (202) 939-6324*

*H.E. Ambassador Jihad Mourta
Embassy of Lebanon
21 Kensington Palace Gardens
London, W8 4QM, UNITED KINGDOM
Fax: (20) 7243 1699*

*Mr. Yacoub Riad Sarraf
Minister of Environment
Lazarieh Center, 7th & 8th Floor
Block A-4 New, A4-Old, and A5
P.O. Box 11/2727
Beirut, LEBANON
Fax: +961-1- 976534*



Opposite: One of the Beirut baboons in her narrow cage (*top*); the crated monkeys, ready for transport, are offered carrots (*middle*); following the truck on the road to Beirut Airport (*bottom*). **This page:** Charlie the Chimpanzee leads an isolated, stressful existence at Beirut's Animal City.

close after all, and we finally left the U.K. for the Middle East.

Chaos in the streets of Beirut

The primates were at this time at a location about two hours away from Beirut. The day before they were due to leave, we travelled to see them and make sure they were fit to travel. Amazingly, they were all in great shape, considering their past and what they had to endure during the war.

We returned to Beirut to find the streets in chaos with road blocks, riot police, and tanks, as the government was about to make a proclamation. Nevertheless, we arranged for a truck to carry the five transport crates from Beirut and return to Beirut Airport with the primates. We also made emergency plans with another trucking company—just in case. We would meet the truck early the next morning at the warehouse to load the transport crates.

At 8 a.m. the truck arrived. We loaded the crates and the truck left to pick up the monkeys. Wrong! It had gone about 300 meters and stopped! The clutch cable was broken; the driver was busy trying to do a repair, saying, "It's OK, I can tie it." Wrong again! Thankfully we had the emergency truck lined up—the last thing we wanted was the truck breaking down with the primates on board.

After about 30 minutes, the other truck arrived. We moved the crates and left Beirut to travel to the farm where the monkeys were staying. We unloaded the transport crates in front of seven pairs of watchful

eyes. The primates were all curious at what was taking place—probably nervous at what was going to happen, but maybe excited, perceiving that they could well be heading toward a better life.

Linda Baboon makes a fuss!

All went well with their transfer to their travelling crates. We all took time to sit with the primates to reassure them before



Rescued baboons in their new home in Wales.

leaving. The transport crates were then loaded and strapped down on the truck bed, and we followed the truck back to Beirut Airport. Once at the airport, the Emirates Airline staff was there to transfer the crates immediately from the truck onto the loading pallet for the aircraft; the crates were labelled, strapped down, and covered with a cargo net. Then Linda started screaming: Kevin had not been placed near her! So everything was undone and the crates re-arranged to meet Linda's requirements; then all was well!

At 8 p.m. the primates flew from Lebanon to Dubai. Emirates phoned to confirm that Linda was now fine, with

Kevin in sight. With an overnight stopover, they were on their way to Heathrow Airport, where I had flown earlier to arrive an hour before them.

Heathrow's animal reception centre was aware that the primates were on the way, as I had notified them by phone when I was leaving Beirut. They always take such good care of all animals. We have a good relationship with the manager and staff, and they are always very kind and concerned for the well-being of the rescued animals the sanctuary is re-homing. After a short delay while the animals' papers were cleared, the primates were loaded into our vehicle for the 180-mile journey to our sanctuary in Wales.

Safe in Wales

My wife Jan was waiting eagerly for us. The staff had finished work for the evening but were still there, too, waiting excitedly to meet their

new charges and to feed them on arrival. All the primates were eager for food and were a little stunned at the size of their new home after having spent their lives in tiny prisons.

It has always amazed us at the sanctuary that, no matter how much abuse humans inflict on our fellow primates, they are nearly always willing to forgive and to start to trust humans again in a very short time. It is a pity humans want to inflict abuse on them in the first place. Please visit our sanctuary's Web site (<http://www.cefn-yr-erw.co.uk/>) for more news and updates on the primates at their new home in Wales.

***Thanks, Shirley and IPPL, from all at the sanctuary,
and especially from the primates, for helping them experience a new life.***

Dr. Gunawant Oza, Indian Naturalist, Passes On

Dr. Gunawant Oza, General Secretary of the Indian Society of Naturalists (INSONA) died on 6 December 2006. He founded the organization in 1975. Dr. Oza was Founding Editor of *Environment Awareness* magazine and frequently attended international wildlife conferences. In 1990 he was honored by being selected as a United Nations Environmental Program Global 500 laureate. His widow Mrs. Premlata Oza, who served as Joint Secretary of INSONA, has vowed to continue his conservation work. IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal was honored to serve as an Advisor to INSONA for many years.

Good-bye Henry Heymann, One of IPPL's First Friends

Shirley McGreal

I was saddened to learn of the death on 8 February 2007 of Henry Heymann, one of IPPL's first supporters. Henry passed on at the age of 86 in Washington, DC, where he resided.

I met Henry in an interesting way. I founded IPPL in 1973 while living in Thailand. One of IPPL's first investigations was into the smuggling of gibbons from Thailand to the United States. Our work drew the attention of *Washington Post* reporter Nancy Ross, who wrote an article titled "Pushing for the Protection of the Primates," dated 17 November 1974, about my visit to Washington:

The International Primate Protection League was founded last year to publicize the monkeys' plight... Its chairwoman, Dr. Shirley McGreal, who makes her home in Bangkok, Thailand, came to Washington to appeal to government authorities to curb the traffic in rare species. The Interior Department is now investigating

possible violations in shipments of gibbons from Thailand to the United States.

Henry Heymann was a U.S. Foreign Service official who had been stationed in Indonesia from 1956-1966. During his stay, he had a pet gibbon named Yeti. From that time gibbons had always held a special place in his heart. So, on reading the *Post* article, he called Nancy Ross, who gave him my phone number.

Soon afterwards I met Henry and his delightful wife Renate at their lovely old home in the Georgetown area of Washington, DC. Henry told me about his environmental conservation work at the State Department. Shortly before he retired from the State Department in 1975, Henry served as one of the chief negotiators who brought the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species



Henry Heymann and his gibbon friend Yeti.

into existence. We stayed friends over the years, and Henry supported IPPL's work generously.

We'll never forget Henry's sense of humor and his dedication to all animals. A succession of small and very fortunate rescue dogs shared their lives with the family.

Goodbye, Henry. We'll miss you. All of us at IPPL send our condolences to Renate.

❧ Special Gifts to IPPL ❧ Given by:

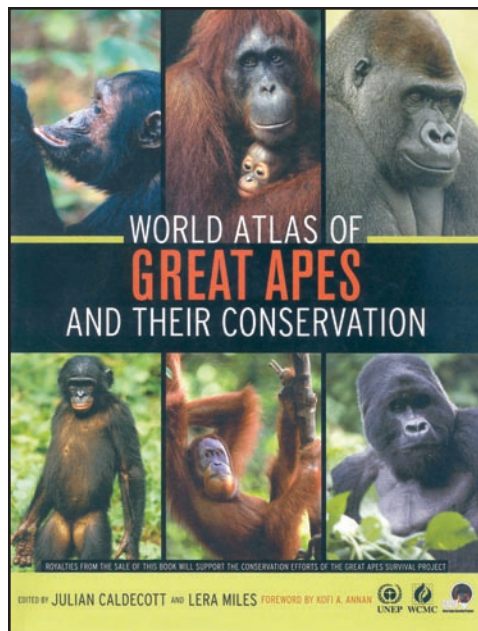
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|--|---|
| ❖ Frances A. De Luca , in memory of Jamie Stephens | ❖ William Whipple , in honor of North Whipple |
| ❖ Ann U. Smith , in honor of Don B. Dasinger's birthday | ❖ Gary Held , in memory of Petie |
| ❖ Shirley Wantland , in memory of Brian Scott | ❖ Paul R. Greenhall , in memory of Dad |
| ❖ Alysse Furukawa , in honor of Sari Reznick | ❖ Marsha Rabe and Thomas Brown , in memory of Betty Gilmore |
| ❖ Jeffrey Jones , in honor of Karen Jones | ❖ Brian Heeter , in honor of his sister Michelle |
| ❖ Wayne Barton , in memory of the family's pets | ❖ Erica Strong , in honor of IPPL gibbon Courtney's 5th birthday |
| ❖ Mary Louise Gadsden , in memory of her precious dog Samantha | ❖ Meredith Lattin , in honor of Adah M. Lattin |
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| ❖ Carol Adams , in memory of Linda Howard | ❖ Al Wheeler , in memory of Henry Heymann |
| ❖ JoAnn and Larry Hertz , in honor of Mr. and Mrs. B. Tobin | ❖ Heather McGiffin , in memory of Henry Heymann |
| ❖ Brien Comerford , in honor of Cesar Chavez | ❖ Shirley McGreal , in memory of Henry Heymann |
| ❖ Joan H. King , in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S.O. Harding | ❖ Wendy Solis , in memory of Henry Heymann |
| ❖ Elissa B. Free , in memory of Ann Cottrell Free | ❖ Gloria Munson , in memory of Leon J. Munson |

Recommended Reading: *World Atlas of Great Apes and Their Conservation*

Edited by Julian Caldecott and Lera Miles

How many great apes are left in the wild? No one really knows for sure, and estimates can vary widely. Even more speculative are the projections of how long the great apes—orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, and chimpanzees—can continue to survive in their native habitats.

The 2005 book *World Atlas of Great Apes and Their Conservation*, which was compiled under the auspices of the United Nations Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP), does a comprehensive job of summarizing what we do know about our nearest primate cousins—their discovery, evolutionary relationships, social behavior, ecology, geographic distribution, conservation status, and threats to their survival. The first half of this 400-plus page hardback consists of these animal profiles. The text is enhanced by generous numbers



of charts, maps, and photos illustrating crucial information. Looking among the pictures you will see some friends of IPPL, like Dr. Jo Thompson at work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; she is shown in respectful collaboration with local people to promote ape conservation.

Much of the second half of the book consists of an overview of those nations where apes are native. The 23 country profiles provide a useful summary of the impact of human activity on ape populations within the animals' range states. Each profile briefly describes the country's history, ape distribution, current threats to apes, and future strategies for conservation. The second half of the book also spends about 70 pages highlighting conservation efforts and discussing what has worked, lessons learned, and what the future holds. It asks tough questions: where are the great apes now, and whose job is it to save them? In looking for answers, it seems that the best way to conserve apes is by using a variety of measures in tandem: providing educational materials to native people through a variety of media (such as radio, posters, and magazines), empowering local people to solve their own problems, helping to develop sustainable sources of income, and making clear what the conservation regulations are (including explanations of laws, boundaries of protected areas, and enforcement of wildlife protection regulations).

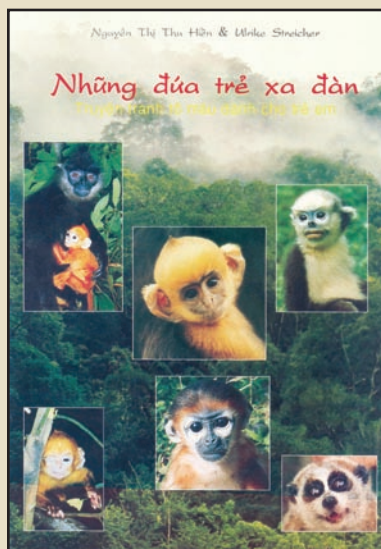
One difficulty in using this book is that its many footnoted references are not part of the volume but available only online. However, the book does include a bibliography for further reading at the end of each chapter. In addition, breakout boxes throughout this volume enliven the book's structure by introducing discussions of related issues—for example, the impact of human belief systems on ape conservation, or the role of seed dispersal by bonobos in rainforest survival, or the impact of the Ebola virus on ape populations. This forward-looking compendium, drawing as it does on the expertise of dozens of researchers, provides a valuable overview of the status and prospects of the world's great apes.

IPPL Sponsors Booklets for Vietnamese Children

IPPL helps many overseas grassroots organizations that are working toward making their homelands safer places for primates. One primate rescue facility that we have helped support for years is the Endangered Primate Rescue Center in Vietnam, which is home to many endangered gibbons and monkeys. We recently received copies of two educational booklets that were produced by the EPRC with IPPL's financial help. One (top) tells the



life stories of primates who arrived at the center and features charming line drawings that children can color in. The second, created in partnership with Education for Nature in Vietnam (which works closely with the EPRC), is a special issue of ENV's youth environmental awareness magazine *Green Forest*. It uses cartoons, stories, quizzes, and drawings to introduce children to the many native primates of Vietnam.





A banner was placed at a busy street corner in Kathmandu in January 2007 by Wildlife Watch Group-Nepal to protest the exporting of Nepal's native monkeys to U.S. labs.

Nepal Monkey Captures Continue Despite Protests

Nepal's wild rhesus monkeys are still being captured for export to U.S. research labs, despite strong protests from local and international animal protection groups. Two collecting centers are under construction within Nepal, where the country's native macaque monkeys will be held and bred for use in future experiments. As reported in *IPPL News* (September 2006, page 7, and December 2006, page 14), two U.S. government-funded primate research facilities are behind these projects: the Washington National Primate Center, Seattle, Washington, and the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, Texas.

Leading organizations opposing the projects—Wildlife Watch Group-Nepal (WWG), Animal Nepal, the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots and Shoots branch in Nepal, and the International Primate Protection League—are dismayed that the new collecting centers are deliberately breaking the centuries of protection that these monkeys have traditionally enjoyed in their remote and rugged native land, where the animal-friendly philosophies of Hinduism and Buddhism prevail. Jane Goodall has expressed opposition to these projects, stating that "Nepal's monkeys are both sacred and beautiful creatures. They should not be exported to any country for research purposes, but should be allowed to live wild and free."

But this is not the case. According to the 10 March 2007 issue of the

Kathmandu Post:

There are already 80 rhesus monkeys at the breeding center of the research center in Kathmandu, [Dr. Rupak] Khadka said. DNPWC [the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation] is paid Rs 25,000 [US\$370] for each monkey captured and used for the research,



Construction of the Nepalese monkey collecting centers is proceeding.

he said. The center has already taken permission for collection of a total of 300 healthy rhesus monkeys from Hetauda and other parts of the country.

On 30 January, WWG placed a banner (sponsored in part by IPPL) opposing the export of monkeys at a busy intersection in Kathmandu, Nepal's

capital. Unfortunately, vandals tore it down at the end of February. Plans are underway to place another banner at a higher location. WWG and other Nepalese organizations are also lobbying hard to reverse the Nepal government's 2004 wildlife farming policy, which has enabled projects like the two collecting centers to proceed. The groups say they will use

community pressure and legal action to counter the policy that, according to WWG Chairman Mangal Man Shakya, "contradicts the 1973 National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, and was announced without any consultation with local communities or conservationists, or even within the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation."

Member Profile: Valerie Buchanan Cornejo

A world traveler “Dances with Chimps”

When Valerie was a girl growing up in Southern California and dreaming of becoming a dancer, she probably never thought that her life would include “Dances with Chimps.” But when she found herself in a small zoo in western Africa looking at two lonely female chimpanzees, each inexplicably housed in isolation from the other, she knew she would have to do something about it.

Back in 1998, Valerie’s then-husband Tim Buchanan (who had a career in the mining industry) had accepted a contract job in Ghana. The two of them had left the U.S. to live in a mining bush camp one and a half hours’ drive from the nearest town of Kumasi. “On one of my weekly shopping visits into town, I asked if there was a zoo in Kumasi,” she recalls. When she found there was, she decided to check it out, though she entered the grounds not really knowing what to expect. “To my surprise, I saw there were two female chimpanzees living there for two decades in separate enclosures.”

Thus began the “Kumasi Zoo Chimpanzee Project,” a five-year campaign that should probably be called “Dances with Officials,” as she undertook numerous six-hour trips to Accra (the capital of Ghana) on a two-lane, pothole-filled road crammed with speeding traffic. Eventually she managed to get an appointment with Ghana’s Director of Wildlife to ask his permission to build a new enclosure for Afua and Cecelia so that they could finally be together. Her persistence paid off. Thanks to the generosity of IPPL’s members and the expertise of IPPL’s Shirley McGreal and Save the Chimps founder Carole Noon, the Kumasi chimps were successfully and happily united in August 2004, as reported in *IPPL News* (April 2005, page 12). It was a lesson in the value of persistence.

Actually, Valerie had already learned something about dedication to the well-being of primates from the inspirational Sheila Siddle, who with her late husband David founded the Zambian wildlife sanctuary Chimfunshi in 1983. In 1989, Valerie and Tim had moved to Chingola, Zambia, where Tim had taken a two-year



Valerie describes herself as a “long time and 100 percent supporter of all that IPPL does.” She has years of happy memories with her dear companion, Bandit (inset).

contract position. Valerie was happy to find like-minded people in their new neighborhood when she volunteered as kennel supervisor for the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

That was where she first met Sheila and heard about her work. “Sheila invited us to the sanctuary, and I instantly fell in love with the baby chimpanzees, especially Pippa. I learned of the problems with the primate trade and how all the chimps and other wild animals there had been confiscated from poachers—and chimpanzees aren’t even native to Zambia! Sheila agreed to let me come to the sanctuary and volunteer for a week. That was when I met Dr. Carole Noon, who told me about IPPL and taught me more about how much primates are in need of help.”

Valerie never felt the need to do hands-on primate rescue work, so, she explained, she does not have any plans to start a primate sanctuary of her own. She feels herself better suited as educator and organizer. In these roles she still pursues

her animal interests in less exotic locales (though Las Vegas, Nevada, where she has lived for the past five years, may be considered pretty exotic to some). She maintains an action alert Web site that lists items in need of attention (www.ccfraction.com) and advocates for causes such as the passage of animal control ordinances that include regulations to keep primates out of the hands of private pet owners.

How did this vegan of 12 years come to care for animals so much? She notes that she grew up with them: “We always had a family dog as well as hamsters. My parents always taught us kids to respect and be kind to all living beings.” But she really gives the credit to Bandit, the dog who was her dear friend for 14 years. “She was such a kind, sweet soul, and she taught me more about giving and forgiving than anyone ever has in all of my life experiences,” said Valerie. Bandit showed her how to help those who can’t speak for themselves—even the injured hamster who, after being discovered by Bandit one spring evening,

took up residence in Valerie's backyard until the little creature passed away from old age four years later. Thinking about all the animals in her life for this interview naturally made Valerie think of one of her dearest companion animals: "It brought back a lot of memories about Bandit and all the years we shared before she passed away in October 2006. I am still devastated that she has gone from this world, but I know I will see her again."

Valerie still enjoys traveling, and IPPL's biennial Members' Meeting has been a consistent point on her itinerary since the early 1990s. "The meetings are so encouraging and uplifting. The

camaraderie keeps me motivated when frustration sets in, and it's such an inspiration to hear and meet all those doing so much great work for the primates. I always meet someone new and always learn something I didn't know."

Meetings like this also give her hope for the future, at least with respect to primates being kept as pets. "As legislators get better educated and the general public as well, I hope to see a big decrease in private ownership," she says. She is also optimistic that the near future will bring her more opportunities to personally advocate on behalf of primates: "A chimp or other primate in need will somehow find

me and, as I always do, I will run with the ball to help them." In the meantime, she will tend to those animals in her reach—the songbirds and hummingbirds that frequent her feeders, Raja the Dalmatian, and Sugar the patient Burmese cat (who are both a part of her life courtesy of her new husband, Carlos Cornejo).

And she still dreams of more extensive travels—back to Africa, say, to visit some of the sanctuaries with which IPPL cooperates, like the chimpanzee rescue center Tacugama in Sierra Leone, or back to Chimfunshi, where her "love and passion to help the primates began so many years ago."

New Singaporean Initiative Identifies Animal-Friendly Traditional Medicine Vendors

On 1 March 2007, the Singapore-based Animal Concerns Research and Education Society (ACRES) announced the signing of a landmark Memorandum of Understanding between ACRES and the Singapore Traditional Chinese Medicine Organisations Committee (STOC). The MOU launched the "ACRES & STOC Endangered Species-Friendly TCM Labelling Scheme," which will enable customers for Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) to select vendors who have committed to selling no products made from endangered species.

Such TCM shops will receive the "ACRES & STOC Endangered Species-Friendly TCM Label" to place at the entrance of the store, advertising that no endangered species products are for sale on the premises. ACRES urges the public to patronise only shops with this label. It is hoped that this new scheme will help discourage the trade in endangered species for medicinal purposes in Singapore. Many wildlife species, including primates, are used in TCM.

This MOU was established in the wake of a recent ACRES undercover

investigation into Singapore's illegal trade in bear products for TCM, conducted from May until October 2006. A total of 23 TCM shops (20 percent of those surveyed) were found offering alleged bear products for sale to ACRES

2001, in which a similar investigation found 50 shops (73.5 percent of those surveyed) offering such medicines. "We are delighted that trade levels have dropped so significantly," said Ms. Charlene Tan, ACRES Director of

Investigations. "The launch of this scheme is an important step forward in our efforts to completely wipe out the trade in endangered species. It is very encouraging that, during this investigation, one shopkeeper recommended herbal alternatives instead of bear products. Indeed, there are over 50 herbal alternatives to bear bile, and we look forward to working with STOC toward promoting these."

IPPL congratulates ACRES and its founder, Louis Ng, a long-time friend of IPPL who also serves as our Singapore representative, on this

outstanding accomplishment. If IPPL members travelling in Singapore see a store with the sign "ACRES & STOC Endangered Species-Friendly TCM," please enter the store and commend the staff for their compassion and concern over the plight of endangered wildlife.



investigators, transactions that were recorded on hidden video. As a result of the investigation, six shops were fined under Singapore's Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act of 2006 and 17 shops were given warning letters.

However, this is an improvement over the situation documented by ACRES in

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 Founder

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)

Primate Paraphernalia!



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

Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (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, M, L, XL, XXL;

Child S, M, L

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

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

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



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)



Orangutan T-Shirt:

100% Cotton

Color: Navy

Sizes: XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (US)/

US\$22 (overseas)



Gorilla T-Shirt: 100% Cotton

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

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

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

All prices include Shipping and Handling.

Method of payment:

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

☐ **Credit Card**

☐ Visa

☐ MasterCard

☐ AMEX

☐ Discover

Card Number

Expiration Date

Signature

Phone Number

Ship to:

Name		
Address		
City		
State	Zip	

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

Address		
City	State	Zip

Mail your order to:

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

Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 26 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 M L XL XXL **Children sizes:** S M L

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

Recipient's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

☐ I will be paying via a 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 Blackie!

Blackie Gibbon reached IPPL on 24 September 1984, accompanied by his mate Penny and their newborn daughter E.T. They came from the now-defunct Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in Sterling Forest, New York. Penny and Blackie had spent decades at various research facilities. They were already senior gibbon citizens when they arrived!

After Blackie came here, we gradually found out that he was totally deaf! We don't know the cause, but he is nonetheless very alert and still manages to sing along on cue with the other IPPL gibbons, although not with the same pure tones that the rest of our animals use. And whenever our animal caregivers want to get his attention when his back is turned, they'll pat on the mesh of his enclosure, and he'll respond to the vibrations. He is also very good at gibbon acrobatics and is very active. Sadly, Penny passed away from the complications of old age on 22 June 2006, after 22 years of retirement in South Carolina.

Blackie, however, is still doing well, at an age approaching 50 (he was wild-caught, so we don't know his exact birthday). And he has a new playmate! Our wonderful Newfoundland dog, North, really likes him, and they play together regularly. North runs along the outside of Blackie's enclosure while Blackie swings away alongside. Blackie has never tried to bite him, but does sometimes pull on North's tail if it happens to come within reach, which our gentle giant dog doesn't seem to mind.



IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. It was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal. 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, 26 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL also works to reduce the illegal trafficking in primates.

IPPL News is published three times a year.

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International Primate Protection League
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