



Photo: Chadden Hunter

Inside:

▲ An attentive male gelada guards his harem of five females.

A unique chimpanzee reintroduction project in the Congo
IPPL helps educate the public about Bioko Island's monkeys

A Letter from IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Member,

I hope you and all your human and nonhuman friends will have a wonderful holiday season. As usual, I'll stay at Headquarters in Summerville to allow my staff to take their vacations and to enjoy the company of IPPL's special family of gibbons, dogs, and our lively pair of Asian otters.

This year has seen IPPL continue its 34-year-long battle against the international ape and monkey trade. We have had the pleasure of working with wonderful groups in Nepal and Malaysia who are on the front lines of these efforts to keep intact monkey export bans under threat from greedy overseas companies and governments that place little or no value on monkey life.

At IPPL Headquarters we are currently caring for 38 gibbons ranging in age from 5 to 50+ years. All are currently in good health. Our wonderful veterinarian did one of his regular "well animal house calls" recently and thought everyone looked great, with shiny coats and lustrous eyes.

We have been helping many gibbons overseas, including one special gibbon named Nakola who lives at a struggling rescue center in Indonesia. Dr. Karnele Llano Sanchez takes care of Nakola, who is handicapped by severe rickets. Dr. Sanchez says that the IPPL-assisted transfer to new housing and better care has given Nakola a new lease on life.

We are also helping rescued gibbons on a larger scale at Kalaweit Sanctuary, which has facilities on the Indonesian islands of Borneo and Sumatra, Highland Farm in Thailand, and the Endangered Primate Rescue Center in Vietnam.

We have made many grants, some large and some small, to sanctuaries and primate protection groups around the world. For example, in Africa we are helping projects in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, the Congo Republic, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It would be easy to get discouraged at the terrible plight of our world. Global warming, human over-population, and war are impacting every aspect of our lives and the lives of the animals we care for. However, if we give up the fight, who will do all the work that needs to be done? So please try to avoid getting so discouraged that you can't act. **Let's make 2008 a year of struggle and progress for the animals who share our world!**



All of us in the IPPL family—including all the staff, the gibbons, our canine mascots Bullet, North, and Zoe, and Ricky and Agape, the playful otters—wish you a very happy holiday season and much joy in 2008.

Shirley McGreal

Splendor in the Grass: The Gelada Monkeys of Ethiopia

Chadden Hunter, Ph.D., BBC Natural History Unit, Bristol, UK

Chewbacca is one of 300 gelada monkeys I have been studying in Ethiopia for the past ten years. He is an impressive beast with a billowing mane that shimmers in hues of gold and chocolate. His tail is lion-like with a golden tuft at the end, his shoulders broad and powerful. On his chest is an hourglass-shaped patch of bare pink skin.

If Chewbacca is in an aggressive mood, he'll stare me down with a piercing amber gaze. Direct eye contact is a threatening gesture in gelada society, and I usually give in, dropping my eyes to my clipboard and muttering some apologies. It's not easy conducting observational research out of the corner of your eye, but if I continue to stare Chewbacca will react by pulling his upper lip over his nose and flashing pink gums and glistening canines at me. Generally I watch my gelada manners when I'm sitting beside him.

But it wasn't always like this. When I first came to the Simien Mountains

National Park in northern Ethiopia to begin a Ph.D. on the behavioral ecology of the gelada, I wasn't able to get anywhere near them. My supervisor, Professor Robin Dunbar, had been the last person to study geladas in the early 1970s, but since then Ethiopia had languished in a dark 20-year period of bloody civil war. The remote mountain home of the gelada saw some of the worst fighting, and no foreign scientist had been able to return since. It seemed like a golden opportunity to me, and at the ripe age of 25 I stumbled into Ethiopia with naïve dreams of learning local dialects to track down the last remaining gelada. Instead I was handed an AK-47 and told where to watch out for landmines. It was no surprise gelada were keeping a low profile.

Geladas now call the alpine highlands home

Although commonly called baboons,

geladas differ from their better known *Papio* baboon cousins by occupying a genus all of their own, *Theropithecus gelada*. Three million years ago the Theropithecines were a highly successful genus of grass-grazing primates—many of them the size of gorillas—roaming throughout Africa and into Europe and Asia. As the African continent dried out and the grassland shrank, only the runt of the genus survived. The gelada is now considered a relict species, eking out a living as the world's last grass-eating primate in the last fragments of high-altitude Ethiopian grassland.

The gelada's habitat is a spectacular mix of canyons, spires, and escarpments. At my field site in the Simien Mountains you can admire views reminiscent of the Grand Canyon or Hawaii's volcanic ridges or the Alaskan tundra just by turning 360° on one spot. Add to this the sight of hundreds of monkeys grazing on an alpine

Gelada herds often number over 800 individuals—the largest commonly occurring primate groups in the world.



Photo: Chadden Hunter

Dr. Hunter studies gelada behavioral ecology using video records.



“democracy” is often beset by fierce internal fights. If the family is large like Chewbacca’s, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep all the females happy. They have their sexual cycles together, and there’s only so much Chewbacca to go around. Cracks may begin to appear in the social network of the family, and this may lead to a splinter cell of females, often a mother and daughter, breaking away and forming a brand new unit. Chewbacca might be impressive to look at, but females call the shots in gelada society.

Geladas always look for where the grass is greener

The gelada’s dependence on a grass diet has led to a number of other unique traits. Without the ability to digest cellulose, geladas must rely on plucking and eating vast quantities of carefully

plateau at 13,000 feet and you have a truly breathtaking spectacle.

After a long day of shuffling along on their backsides and shoving their faces full of grass, the gelada tumble over sheer cliffs and sleep on narrow ledges to avoid the nocturnal threat of leopards and hyenas. As I retire to my sleeping bag and tent to avoid howling winds, lashing hail, and sub-zero temperatures, my thoughts are with Chewbacca and his family clinging to their sheer rock face in the dark.

Most dawns are spent sitting at the top of the sleeping cliffs waiting for the geladas to clamber up and join me on the plateau. I have a thermos of Ethiopian coffee—the best in the world—binoculars, and a notepad with hundreds of gelada faces sketched for identification. On each one I have tried to mark the tiniest of scratches and imperfections, their faces being frustratingly uniform. The gelada’s day always begins with grooming, the social glue that holds their society together. It’s a peaceful time of day and the best opportunity I have for studying their complex social relationships.

800 unique monkeys

Deciphering patterns of relationships within a herd of monkeys that sometimes numbers 800 individuals was daunting at first, but we now understand that

geladas have one of the most complex social systems of any primate. Called a hierarchical system, if we analyze it closely the herd of 800 can be broken down into ever-smaller units of association: from herds to bands to tribes to units, down to pairs of gelada that might form lifetime grooming dyads. But the basic building block of gelada society is the Family Unit, made up of around three to eight related females and their offspring. Each Family Unit has a dominant alpha female and a distinct internal hierarchy. These related sisters, mothers, and daughters choose a single unrelated adult male to be the family “patriarch.” In deciding on a male, the genes shared by females within each family provide a powerful bond for consensus, and the new male, despite being twice their size, learns quickly not to mess with the sisterhood. But choosing the male is not always a smooth affair, and the females’

Chewbacca’s magnificent mane identifies him as a ten-year-old male in his prime.



chosen young green grass blades. This has endowed them with the highest “opposability index” (the ability to touch thumb to fingertips) of any non-human primate, making their hands incredibly dextrous. In order to graze more efficiently, gelada shuffle along on their haunches keeping both hands free to pluck grass continually. Unfortunately, this leaves a primate’s most common sexual “signpost,” its rear, invisible for large parts of the day. Natural selection has overcome this problem by shifting the gelada’s sexual display to the chest,

where both males and females have a bare hourglass-shaped patch of skin that varies in shades of pink depending on their hormonal state.

The future of a relict species?

As a behavioral ecologist I was entranced by the gelada's extreme ecological adaptations and rich social life. But it took some years for my eyes to open to the broader issues of conservation in the Ethiopian highlands. After the civil war came peace—and a new wave of human population into the mountains: subsistence farmers with few alternatives but to plough up alpine grassland and plant barley. An uneasy truce existed while geladas learned to graze alongside domestic goats and cattle. As long as the geladas stuck to grass it seemed they might be a rare example of an African primate living in relative harmony with its human neighbors. The gelada's other saving grace was a devout Orthodox Christian peasantry who would prefer to starve than turn to bushmeat. If geladas had lived in certain other African countries, their docile nature and open habitat would have led them to extinction long ago.

We currently estimate the total gelada population to be in the region of 100,000 to 200,000. These numbers sound reasonably healthy, but mountain wildlife suffers from the "island effect," in which sub-populations are isolated from each other and are highly sensitive to small ecological perturbations. Gelada socio-ecology has been shown to be remarkably sensitive to average ambient temperature. There is no doubt that a small increase in average global temperatures would push the gelada's protein-rich grasses higher in altitude. This can already be shown by comparing images from Prof. Dunbar's study with mine 30 years later. What is less certain is how great an increase in global temperatures would be needed to drive the grasses, and thus geladas, off the top of the mountains entirely. Geladas are approaching the altitudinal limits of their habitat, and I often describe them as sitting on their mountain roof-tops watching the proverbial flood waters rising around them.

The theoretical effect of climate change on geladas is largely a matter for

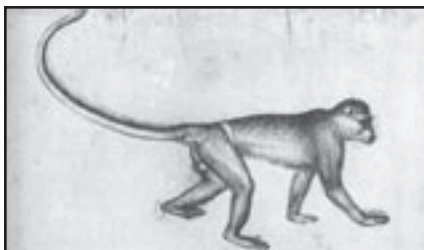
speculation. A more immediate concern is with the gelada's own public relations in Ethiopia. As the Ethiopian highlands become increasingly crowded, farmers are complaining more vociferously that ever more geladas are raiding their barley crops. Very few Ethiopians know that geladas are an endemic species and an animal, like the rare Ethiopian wolf, that they can be proud of and invest in. Despite boasting the greatest number of endemic species of any mainland African

country, Ethiopia has not had the chance to develop an ecotourism industry like its neighbor to the south, Kenya. As the years of war and famine gradually fade into Ethiopia's history, our hope is that more visitors will be attracted to the stunning natural scenery of the Ethiopian highlands and charismatic wildlife that can be found nowhere else on earth. A unique monkey that had been forgotten so long now needs as much attention as it can get.

Pairs of geladas groom in front of the sheer sleeping cliffs where they seek refuge each night.



Photo: Chadden Hunter



“Apes” vs. “Monkeys”

Colin Groves, Professor, Australian National University

Ever wonder how we came to distinguish between the terms “ape” and “monkey”? IPPL Advisory Board member Prof. Groves pursues the historical roots of this semantic distinction—a trail that leads back to ancient times.

The Greco-Roman world knew monkeys, but not very well. Baboons, of course, were well known in ancient Egypt, and so were vervet monkeys from the Sudan; vervets were evidently traded as pets to Bronze Age Greece and turn up in brightly-colored frescos in Knossos and on Thera. After the fall of Minoan Crete in about 1400 BC, the links with Egypt were severed, and by classical times monkeys were little more than a rumor.

In 146 BC, Rome finally established itself as the dominant power in the Mediterranean region by conquering and destroying Carthage, in North Africa. Among the animals that subsequently became familiar in the Roman world were Barbary macaques (*Macaca sylvanus*), which were called “Simia,” meaning snub-nosed. Barbary macaques, unlike almost all other Old World monkeys (a couple of other species of macaques being the only exceptions), have just a tiny knob for a tail and appear pretty much tailless. And so it was, right up until nearly 1480 AD, that the only nonhuman primate that was known in Europe was a tailless one.

The word “apa” first appears (in about 700 AD) in the Épinial Glossary, a compilation giving the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) equivalents of Latin words. The plural was “apan,” which became “apen,” and finally, by about 1350, “apes.”

In medieval Christendom (and Islam), animals were not interesting for their own sakes, but as religious symbols. “Apes” were regarded as a sort of devil’s jest; usually, as God had made the human form, the devil had

created one which mocked it. More kindly, “apes” could be seen not as evil in themselves but as warnings: an English translation (1398) of Bartholomew the Englishman’s *De Rerum Proprietatibus* (“On the Nature of Things”) says, “Some bestes be yordeynede for mannes merthe,

as apes and marmusettes and popyngayes.” (“Some beasts are created for human amusement, such as apes and marmosets and parrots.”) “Apes,” of course, meant Barbary macaques; “marmoset” (meaning, literally, a small marble figure) meant a gargoyle, hence any grotesque figure, even an ugly little boy.

From the 12th century, the stories of Reynard the Fox—essentially satires of the establishment, including the church—became popular throughout Western Europe. Several of the characters in the stories are apes, including Reynard’s uncle Martin, who is a bishop’s clerk. Martin has a son, Moncke or Moneke (Low-German) or Monnequin (French); the names are either diminutives of the old Spanish mona (“ape”), or derived from “mannekin” (diminutive of “man”). Whether this character occurs in the English versions we do not know, but the similarity to the word “monkey” is irresistible. (The word “monkey” did not itself appear in written English until the early 16th century.)

The first evidence for monkeys with tails in Europe is some colored sketches by the artist Giovannino de’Grassi in the 1390s. He depicted the inevitable Barbary macaque, along with a long-tailed monkey which looks to me like the West African green monkey, *Chlorocebus sabaeus*. This was at the very beginning of the age of European expansion, and monkeys from Africa and Asia thereafter became more and more familiar, at least in European art. They were called monkeys, and contrasted with



Above, a Barbary macaque monkey from Swiss naturalist Conrad Gesner’s bestiary, printed in the mid-1500s; this monkey is identified as “Ein Aff”—An Ape! Top, a long-tailed monkey (possibly a vervet) frolics through the sketch books of Renaissance painter Antonio Pisanello (1395-1455).

the tailless “apes,” the Barbary macaques. Knowledge of what we now call apes still had to wait for over 200 years.

In 1610, the Rev. Samuel Purchas, who was compiling tales of overseas travels, met a sailor, Andrew Battell, who had been held captive by the Portuguese in Angola for some 20 years, and his tale became part of the final book *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, published in 1625. Battell had either seen or, more likely, heard tales of gorillas and chimpanzees, and he described (with much fabulous adornment) the gorilla under the name “Pongo” and mentioned (but forgot to describe) the chimpanzee as “Engecko.” Names resembling these two words are still used for gorillas and chimpanzees, respectively, in languages of the peoples north of the Congo estuary.

Meanwhile, a Dutch physician in Indonesia, Jakob de Bondt (known as Bontius), examined what he called a female “satyr,” but his account was not published until 1658, long after his death, in a book on tropical medicine, *Historiae Naturalis et Medicae Indiae Orientalis*.

To this day there is controversy whether he was describing an orangutan, although the crude drawing that accompanied his posthumous account, though much reproduced, is certainly a hairy woman.

Even by the time Linnaeus got around to classifying the animal kingdom in 1758, and the humanlike creatures in 1760, the major division within what he called Simia was between those with and without tails. The ones without tails were Barbary macaques and an amalgam of everything that was rumored (“known” would be too kind a word) about great apes. The Old English division between tailed monkeys

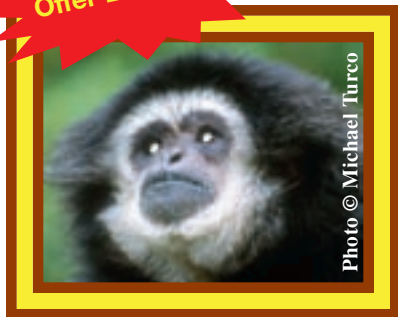
and tailless apes was thereby perpetuated. His successors gradually distinguished between one kind of ape and another, and recognized that the Barbary macaque was related to tailed monkeys.

Ironically, therefore, the species to which the word “ape” first applied became no longer to be considered an ape (although one can still find it called “Barbary ape” in publications as late as the 1950s), leaving that word to the hominoids—a group that includes today’s gibbons, chimps, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans—which were completely unknown to Europeans until the early 17th century!

More to come from Colin Groves

Be on the lookout for the forthcoming book by Prof. Groves, *Extended Family: The Story of People and Other Primates*, to be published next February. He describes this latest work of his as “a personal history of primatology.” The book includes tales of his own encounters with monkeys and apes—from the London Zoo to the wilds of Africa—and goes on to examine the evolving folklore and science that have marked the relationship between human and nonhuman primates.

Offer Extended!



Give your friends a “primate portrait gallery” for the holidays!

Those of you who are already familiar with the beautiful nature photography available from Second Nature Software will be glad to know that the company has extended a special offer to IPPL members. From now until **January 31, 2008**, you can purchase their “**Primates! Primate! Primates!**” collection of **22 wonderful primate portraits** by the award-winning wildlife photographer Michael P. Turco at **50% off the listed price**. These high-quality digital images (which include lovely pictures of a couple of IPPL gibbons) can be used as a screensaver or desktop wallpaper—a wonderful gift for that “primate person” in your life (or for yourself, if Santa doesn’t get the hint!). In addition, Second Nature takes pride in helping support several nonprofit environmental organizations with the proceeds of their sales. To take advantage of this offer, go to **www.ippl.org** and click on the Second Nature link on our homepage; then, just enter your special coupon code **ippl50off** when checking out. It’s a way of saying “Happy Holidays” from our friends at Second Nature!



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Into the Wild: The Congo's Uniquely Successful Chimpanzee Reintroduction Program

Benoît Goossens and Aliette Jamart, HELP Congo

The return of trafficked primates back to a life in the wild is the gold standard of primate protection. When wild primates are poached from their natural habitat, only a lucky few end up in a reputable sanctuary. But for many reasons—the difficulties of fully rehabilitating injured or psychologically traumatized primates, the expense of repatriation, the lack of secure release sites—only a few sanctuary residents ever have a chance to roam free again. That's why HELP Congo, a small non-governmental organization working in the Republic of the Congo, is so remarkable: not only has HELP rescued dozens of chimpanzees from the bushmeat trade, HELP has rehabilitated and reintroduced many of them back into the wilds of a protected park. Even more significantly, for the last decade, HELP has used dedicated trackers to monitor the behavior of the radio-collared chimpanzees as they continue the reintroduction process on their own terms. The data HELP Congo has collected over the years will be of immense value to other organizations that hope to reproduce HELP's successes.



Photo: HELP International

When little Maï grows up, she could be the first daughter of a rehabilitated chimpanzee to reproduce in the wild.



Photos: HELP International

Above, Jeannette, left, a bushmeat orphan, and her daughter Mäï peer into the depths of their forest home in the Conkouati-Douli National Park, in central Africa's Republic of the Congo. Jeanette was the first rescued chimpanzee to be released into the park as part of HELP Congo's rehabilitation project in 1996. Right, Youbi arrived at HELP's sanctuary a few months ago with a lead pellet in his forehead; other members of his family were killed for the bushmeat trade.



Habitat destruction and the subsequent increase in the illegal (but lucrative) bushmeat trade continue to threaten wild chimpanzee populations across Africa. Sanctuaries have been created to provide a safe haven for young apes whose parents have been killed for meat, but the high financial burden of keeping chimpanzees in captivity, frequently in politically unstable countries, means that a longer-term solution is urgently needed. In that context, HELP (Habitat Ecologique et Liberté des Primates) Congo developed a reintroduction program in the Conkouati-Douli National Park (CDNP), Republic of the Congo, to address the fate of chimpanzees orphaned by the bushmeat business.

Between November 1996 and November 2001, HELP released 37 rehabilitated chimpanzees (27 females and ten males) into the wilds of the park. They had been rescued by the Congolese authorities before being entrusted to HELP. The

orphans spent their early years in a nursery, venturing into the forest each day, accompanied by caretakers. By three years of age, they were released onto forested islands in the Conkouati lagoon where the rehabilitation process continued. The final stage of the release process consisted of the identification of a suitable release site ("the Triangle," located in the forests of the National Park), and the design and implementation of post-release monitoring. It was determined to radio-collar the released chimps and have local trackers follow their progress on a daily basis. Before release, all the chimpanzees underwent several veterinary screenings, and only candidates free of significant diseases were released into the National Park.

As of mid-2007, HELP trackers were still monitoring the behavior and movements of ten (37 percent) of the 27 released females; three are known to have died (11 percent), while 14 have disappeared (52 percent).

The fate of these females is unknown, but at least some may have integrated into the wild population. In support of this, additional females have disappeared for periods ranging from eight to 21 months before reappearing in the release zone, either back in a group of released individuals or in the company of wild chimpanzees. Other females also have regular contacts with wild chimpanzees and also disappear from the release zone occasionally, reappearing days or weeks later.

Given our knowledge of wild chimpanzee behavioral ecology, this is not surprising. Wild female chimpanzees disperse permanently into new communities at ten or 12 years of age, around the time they reach sexual maturity, while male chimpanzees remain in their natal community and cooperate in territorial defense against neighboring communities, showing intense hostility to foreign males. Most of our females disappeared when they were sexually attractive to other males. Of

the males, four of the ten released males are still being followed. Of the rest, three have died (30 percent), two have disappeared (20 percent), and one was relocated onto one of the islands in the Conkouati lagoon and will be soon reintroduced back into the forest of the Triangle (the release zone of the park). Thus, with help of advanced radio-telemetry equipment and a team of dedicated field assistants, 14 (38 percent) of the chimpanzees are still being followed, confirmed mortality is 16 percent, while the disappearance rate is 46 percent.

As a result of this ongoing monitoring, HELP Congo is acquiring important information for other projects that are planning to release chimpanzees in the near future (particularly the Jane Goodall Institute's Tchimpounga Sanctuary, also in the Republic of the Congo, and the Chimpanzee Conservation Centre in Guinea). In addition, the daily presence of HELP Congo's monitoring team has made the Triangle and its surroundings one of the only parts of the CDNP where poaching and deforestation have been substantially reduced. The project is therefore successful in ensuring the effective protection of the release area and adjacent habitats, as well as of all native flora and fauna (including lowland gorillas, chimpanzees, mandrills, forest elephants, and buffaloes) within those areas. In 2006-2007, HELP Congo even carried out several anti-poaching patrols, mainly along the two rivers (Louvandzi and Ngongo); several crocodiles were seized

and released back into the wild.

HELP is currently analyzing data on large mammal sightings (particularly those of forest elephants) in the Triangle and its surroundings collected during the last ten years; these sightings are an important marker of an ecosystem's overall health. HELP is also pleased at the progress of its agro-forestry program, in which 600 eucalyptus, 300 acacias, and 300 fruit trees were planted near a riparian forest that borders the Conkouati lagoon. Now, only five years later, local wildlife is already exploiting the plantation, including deer, elephants, and wild chimpanzees.

The most exciting news for HELP was that, during the last five years, nine offspring were conceived and born in the wild to six of the released females. Four of these infants are still alive as of October 2007, while five have disappeared following encounters with wild chimpanzees. The oldest baby (Mai, 4.5 years old) was born to Jeannette, who was the first to be released in the Triangle in 1996. In a few years, Mai could be the first chimpanzee born to a released female to reproduce in the wild.

Unfortunately, the bushmeat and pet trades have not yet been stopped, and there are still animal orphans suffering as a result. Within the past year, five orphan chimpanzees have been entrusted to HELP by the Ministry of Water and Forests, the most recent just a few months ago; one even arrived with a lead pellet embedded in his forehead. The youngsters are currently

being rehabilitated by HELP Congo, which is seriously thinking of starting a new release program and is currently looking for another release site in the CDNP.

However, HELP Congo recognizes that environmental conservation and the protection of endangered species require the active participation of local populations, if the bushmeat trade is to be halted at the source. To promote the education and sensitization of the Congolese people, HELP has set up a new education center in the city of Pointe-Noire. The facility has a space for exhibitions as well as a library. Public awareness campaigns in the Kouilou district (where the CDNP is located), and more specifically within the schools, are already ongoing; recently, HELP has brought schoolchildren out on field trips to explore the mangroves.

As a result of HELP's years of dedicated work on the conservation and rehabilitation of chimpanzees in central Africa, the organization's expertise is now recognized around the world. HELP frequently shares its success stories at meetings of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, a network of sanctuaries dedicated to caring for rescued primates across the continent. By supporting the costs of the radio equipment and the chimp tracker salaries, the Arcus Foundation, IPPL, and other sponsors have made it possible for HELP to continue gathering its long-term data and contribute to the well-being of future generations of rescued apes.



An Otter Odyssey—A Family Affair

Dianne Taylor-Snow, IPPL Board Chairwoman

For as long as I can remember, IPPL's Headquarters sanctuary has always been home to not only our wonderful gibbons but also to short-clawed Asian otters. Wonderful little creatures but, like so many of the ones we love on this earth, their life span just never seems long enough. Earlier this year, we found ourselves with only one otter, Dauber, a senior gentleman living alone. Dauber and his companion Ricky were formerly performing otters at a California marine park, but sadly, this past April, Ricky passed on at the age of 13, which is quite old for an Asian otter. We hoped to locate a nice, sedate, older female to give Dauber the company he seemed to long for.

We were delighted when a zoo in Colorado contacted us. They had a lone female otter who

could not be put in with other otters because she was too humanized, having been raised as a pet. We had no plans to breed (Dauber and Ricky were castrated before they reached us), so we said yes, we'd be delighted to welcome "Agape" (pronounced "ah-GAH-pay," meaning "Brotherly Love") and introduce her to Dauber, hoping they would become friends.

I donated some of my flight miles and flew to Denver where I procured a vehicle appropriate for the trip. We prefer not to fly animals if it can be avoided; there are too many horror stories about animals lost or Dead On Arrival when flying.

I have family in Denver and my niece Karen went with me to collect Agape. We would stay at her house overnight. My other niece, Debbie, would accompany me to Summerville. We were hoping to make the drive in three days.

When Karen and I arrived at the zoo we were escorted to the "off exhibit" areas, one of which housed Agape. The shock set in about five minutes after meeting the little creature. She was just 13 months old!

She had never interacted with other otters, and was terribly spoiled and full of energy. Where was "the sedate old lady" we had expected? In addition, her diet was not the same as ours. Some of the items included live goldfish, scallops, lobster, shellfish, hard cooked eggs, a fish called capelin, etc.

We did all the paper work, got her diet sheet, and loaded her into her transportation

them go down the drain. Remarkably, she slept quietly that night in her little house in the small bathroom.

Debbie and I left very early next morning on the odyssey. The van was packed and we waved good bye and headed in the direction of Kansas, en route to Summerville, South Carolina. We had to stop every two hours to feed and water Agape. Our hotel nights

(three of them) were a game of "Sneak & Shush." First, we would run her into the room. Then, one of us would stay in the room with her while the other ran back and forth from the vehicle to the room with all her "luggage."

On Night One she was fairly quiet. On Night Two she was more vocal, and on Night Three she was up all night. Debbie and I took turns feeding and playing with her—

anything to keep her quiet. Every few minutes I would be awakened with "otter kisses" as she jumped on my bed, then my head, then dove under the covers. We didn't get much sleep that night!

We were so happy to finally arrive at IPPL. The staff had made an outside "introduction" cage for Agape and had placed it right next to Dauber, who seemed to go into ecstasy when he saw his new friend. It was so touching.

In just a few short days it was time for Debbie and me to return to Denver. It was sad leaving our little monster (with whom we had fallen madly in love), and for Debbie to say good bye to the gibbons, too, as this was her first visit to IPPL. We get daily and weekly reports on the pair, and I'm pleased to report that they are now living, playing, eating and sleeping together in Dauber's luxurious yard and water tank. They are inseparable.

The ordeal was all worth it. On a final note, thanks to all my family for their help, and especially to Debbie for her driving skills. I couldn't have done it alone.

Agape, right, plays with Dauber in their pond at IPPL's sanctuary.



crate in the back of our vehicle, making sure all four corners were secured with cord so her crate wouldn't slide all over the place. Her keeper there gave us a few of her toys. A few polished stones were some of her favorites—she would push them at you, you pushed them back, and this would continue until her eye caught something more interesting and she was off and running. We headed back to Denver. After a quick stop at a supermarket for food supplies for the trip, we arrived at Karen's. Agape was let loose in a small bathroom and played in the tub. My 12-year-old great-niece, Alexis, just stared in wonder at this funny little animal swimming in her bathtub and exploring everything on the counter.

Debbie's friend, Steve, pronounced our road trip to be "An Otter Odyssey." He had no idea how right he was! Agape was moved to the master bath, where she proceeded to explore everything. Ah, a glass jar filled with brightly polished stones! Instead of the "push" game she gave it a new twist and pushed the stones into each sink, watching

The Primates of Africa's Bioko Island: IPPL Helps Sponsor Awareness Campaign

Jessica Weinberg, Biodiversity Coordinator, Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program

Bioko is a small but spectacular volcanic island located in the Gulf of Guinea, just off the coast of Cameroon, in central Africa. Once connected to mainland Africa, Bioko became isolated around 12,000 years ago as glaciers melted and sea levels rose. Today it forms part of Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony and Africa's only Spanish-speaking country, now known primarily for its offshore oil wealth.

No larger than Rhode Island, Bioko Island holds Equatorial Guinea's capital, Malabo, and several smaller cities and villages. Undisturbed expanses of rainforest, woodland forest, and grassland still cover the majority of the island, which is marked by three volcanic peaks reaching 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) above sea level. Bioko's forests support an amazing diversity of mammalian life, including eleven primate and two duiker species, as well as porcupines, tree hyraxes, pangolins

(or "scaly anteaters"), linsangs (small, nocturnal catlike creatures), anomalures (also known as scaly-tailed flying squirrels), and over 50 other types of small mammals. The diversity of other species also abounds and remains at least partly undocumented. For instance, a new butterfly species was discovered only a few months ago.

Eleven types of primates face new hunting pressures

Bioko's primates include seven species of monkey and four galagos (also known as bushbabies, these four are prosimians, a primitive type of primate resembling the ancestors of monkeys and apes). As a result of thousands of years of isolation from mainland populations, all but one of these primates has become an endemic subspecies, found nowhere else on earth. These primates include the Bioko drill, Bioko black colobus, Pennant's

red colobus, red-eared guenons, Bioko crowned guenons, Stampfli's putty-nosed guenons, Bioko Preuss' guenon, Bioko pallid needle-clawed galago, Bioko Allen's squirrel galago, Bioko Demidoff's galago, and Thomas's galago. Due to their restricted range and recent levels of unsustainable hunting pressure, all but the last two galagos have been classified as "Endangered" by the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Red List of Threatened Species. With so many endangered primate species in one place, Bioko Island has been declared Africa's single most important location for primate biodiversity conservation.

As most habitat covering Bioko Island is still intact, shotgun hunting is the only current threat to the continued survival of Bioko's primates—but it is a serious one. The problem is rooted in the recent population explosion in Malabo, on the northern coast of Bioko, which was triggered by the discovery

Photo: Derek Hansen



A red colobus monkey on Bioko Island.

Four poster displays educate the public

The top poster translates as “The Monkeys of Bioko: The Wealth of Our Country” and is designed to show viewers each of the seven monkeys that share their homeland and to give viewers a sense of pride and responsibility for being the only place in the world to have these unique monkeys. The second poster, entitled “Illegal Hunting: Putting Our Monkeys in Danger,” addresses the loss of Bioko’s precious monkeys to shotgun hunting and the possibility that they could be lost forever. The third, “The Monkeys of Bioko: For Our Culture and Our Future,” aims to endow the monkeys of Bioko with even more value in the eyes of the audience, given that they form a part of Equatorial Guinea’s rich culture and also represent great “economic, touristic, and educational opportunities for the country.” The fourth and final poster aims to dissuade people from consuming bushmeat and is entitled “Bushmeat: A Risk for Our Modern Country.” It emphasizes that bushmeat is more expensive, and less safe, and then asks would-be consumers to “...please, take care of your family.”

of offshore oil reserves in the 1990s. Following that discovery, there has been an enormous influx of immigrants from mainland Equatorial Guinea, including a class of newly wealthy Equatoguineans accustomed to consuming bushmeat in their native villages. With money to spend, they have established bushmeat as a luxury food item. To satisfy high-paying consumers, hunters are scouring even the most remote parts of the island in search of bushmeat. Primates, Bioko’s largest and most charismatic wild mammals, are among the easiest and most profitable targets for shotgun hunters and, as a result, have been disappearing quickly from Bioko’s forests.

IPPL helps support public education

The Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program (BBPP), formed in response to unsustainable bushmeat hunting on Bioko, works together with the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE) to protect Bioko’s primates through a combination of research, education, and direct conservation strategies.

One of our most recent and exciting projects has been the poster campaign sponsored by IPPL to raise public awareness of Bioko’s primates and their disappearance due to shotgun hunting. After a long process of researching current public opinion, as well as trials

of several different poster concepts and designs, BBPP developed four posters, each with its own message, in Spanish, related to the primates and the primate bushmeat trade on Bioko Island.

Since their completion in September, the eye-catching backlit versions of these posters have been mounted in the primary visitor room inside the Moka Wildlife Center and have proved to be informative and popular conversation starters. Each seems to get its message across clearly and concisely.

In addition to the backlit posters, paper versions were also printed with assistance from ExxonMobil. These are now hanging in the National University and other venues around Bioko, such as the Spanish Cultural Center and the Moka Village School. More widespread distribution to various other ministries and schools is ongoing, and the posters are being welcomed for publicity and



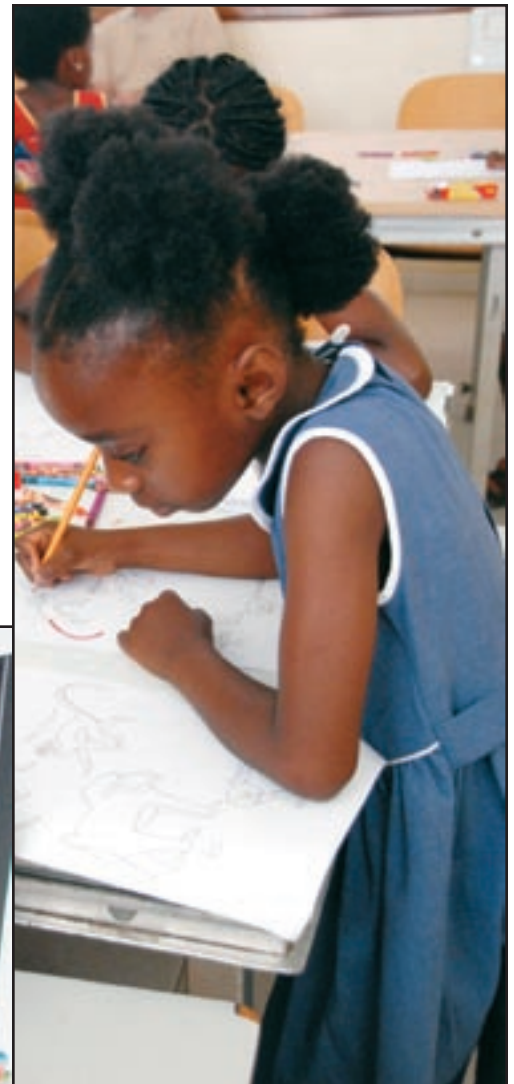
as teaching tools.

Given the popularity of these posters so far and their effectiveness in communicating their respective messages, we have begun looking into elevating the visibility of these posters and their messages through other types of local media, such as radio and television. So far, the BBPP staff has done two television interviews in which we were able to explain the plight of Bioko's monkeys in greater detail and respond to questions.

In addition to the IPPL poster campaign, BBPP has also been working in recent months on outreach including children's educational workshops, a Field Research in Tropical Ecology

course for Equatoguinean and American University students at our Center in Moka, and field research, including censuses of the island's primates, both in the forest and the bushmeat market. We are also working with UNGE and the Equatoguinean government on developing additional conservation strategies and hunting legislation.

By using these multiple approaches to public education and sensitization, we hope that the primates of Equatorial Guinea will avoid the population crashes that have plagued other hotspots of African biodiversity and continue to flourish in their native island home.



Above right, an Equatoguinean girl colors in monkey pictures during an activity period. Right, the children seem excited to display their new-found appreciation of their wildlife heritage.

Above, visitors discuss the posters on display at the Moka Wildlife Center.



Photos: Jessica Weinberg

Battle to Save Malaysia's Monkeys Continues

On 16 August 2007, the Malaysian Government made an official announcement that it planned to lift the monkey export ban imposed in 1984. The ban was instituted by then-wildlife director Mohammed Khan, who was replaced by Musa Nordin in the early 1990s. Nordin retired in October 2006. In contrast to his predecessor, who has expressed strong support for maintaining the monkey export ban, Nordin has expressed open support for monkey trafficking. He was contacted by reporters for the Malaysian newspaper *Star* who wrote on 11 September 2007,

In a telephone interview, Musa said he was "indirectly involved" in the trade but declined to comment when asked if he had teamed up with a wildlife trader.

The September 2007 issue of *IPPL News* asked readers to contact three senior Malaysian wildlife officials and the Embassy of Malaysia. Thank you to everyone who participated in this campaign.

Several Malaysian organizations have had anti-monkey-trade letters published in the Malaysian press. Gary Phong of



the Malaysian Nature Society wrote in a letter published in *Malaysiakini* on 19 September:

The decision to export "problem" long-tailed macaques appears to be a weak attempt to treat the symptoms of the problem rather than addressing the cause. Moreover, it appears to be motivated

mainly by the commercial incentives of the wildlife trade. Enforcement is always difficult; it will be impossible to verify that the macaques captured for export are truly "problem" macaques, and with the hefty price tag offered for each, it is easy to see how "innocent" macaques will be caught from the wild and sold as well.

The lifting of the trade ban may actually increase poaching of macaques, which also may indirectly lead to poaching of other primates—such as leaf monkeys, which also have long tails.

Humans are ultimately to blame for our conflict with monkeys; we cut down trees, we litter and leave our trash bins open, and we also like to feed macaques. Whether at Bukit Damansara or Batu Caves, we spoil macaques by feeding them for fun.

Dr. Ardith Eudey, of the World Conservation Union's Action Plan for Asian Primates, was quoted in the 11 September issue of the *Star*:

What You Can Do

We have great confidence in the work of our Malaysian colleagues. We feel they are showing outstanding courage. We believe that your letters seeking the continuation of Malaysia's monkey export ban should best be addressed to Malaysia's overseas embassies at this time.

*His Excellency the Ambassador of Malaysia
Embassy of Malaysia
3516 International Court, NW
Washington DC 20008
Fax: 202-483-7661
E-mail: malwashdc@kln.gov.my*

*His Excellency the High Commissioner of Malaysia
Malaysian High Commission
7 Perth Avenue
Yarralumla, ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA
Fax: 2-6273-2496*

*His Excellency the High Commissioner of Malaysia
Malaysian High Commission
45-46 Belgrave Square
London
SW1X 8QT
UNITED KINGDOM
Fax: 2072-355161*

*His Excellency the High Commissioner of Malaysia
Malaysian High Commission
60 Boteler Street
Ottawa, ON K1N 8Y7
CANADA
Fax: 613-241-5214*

The macaque is under threat due to human encroachment upon its habitat. In countries other than Malaysia, efforts are being made, from documenting the extent of the problem to proposing and testing ways in which to minimize it. Many people are coming into contact with macaques for the first time and need to be educated on the proper ways to minimize interaction. Hong Kong and Singapore have embarked on positive educational and control programs. Malaysia has the economic resources to initiate a constructive program rather than resort to destructive actions.

On 24 October 2007, the *New Straits Times* published a letter from Mr. N. Surendran of the Malaysian Animal Rights and Welfare Society (ROAR). ROAR is a coalition comprised of the Selangor Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Malaysian Animal Assisted Therapy for the Disabled Association, the Parti Keadilan Rakyat, and the Malaysian Association for Responsible Pet Ownership. Mr. Surendran wrote,

This week is Malaysian Environment Week. I call upon the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment to restore the ban on the export of long-tailed macaques...

Where to Learn More

<http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2007/9/11/lifefocus/20070911081410&sec=lifefocus>

A story entitled “Monkey Business” with interviews with Shirley McGreal of IPPL and Malaysian activists.

<http://thestar.com.my/lifestyle/story.asp?file=/2007/9/11/lifefocus/20070911081503&sec=lifefocus>

A story entitled “Making a Quick Buck” with interviews with former wildlife chief Mohammad Khan and IPPL Advisory Board member Dr. Ardith Eudey.

<http://www.malaysiakini.tv/?vid=1433>.

Video press conference with Mr. Surendran during ROAR’s trip to the Anti-Corruption Agency to request an investigation of the monkey trade plans.

The lifting of the ban will lead to indiscriminate and excessive trapping and export of monkeys by illegal wildlife traders.

The task of the Wildlife and National Parks Department in monitoring and halting illegal trade will also be that much harder with the lifting of the ban. This was, in fact, the situation in the 1980s, when the government made the right move of imposing the ban. If the ministry goes ahead with the export plan, undoubtedly Malaysia’s reputation abroad will be damaged.

Malaysians are a compassionate people who want animals to be treated

justly and kindly...

It is not skyscrapers and giant malls that make us a civilized nation. It is this coming together of all Malaysians, speaking in one voice transcending race and religion in defense of helpless animals that makes us an enlightened nation.

It is hoped that the ministry will respond to this aspiration of all Malaysians by restoring the ban on the trade of long-tailed macaques.

As of 1 November 2007, no monkeys had been exported from Malaysia, but the battle is not over!

The Taiping Four Gorillas to Return to Cameroon (Again)

On 30 November 2007, four smuggled gorillas may at last return to their native Cameroon after nearly six years away from home. The Taiping Four gorillas—one male and three females, named Oyin, Tinu, Abbey, and Izan—are currently housed at Pretoria Zoo in South Africa. They are scheduled to be sent to the Limbe Wildlife Centre (LWC), a sanctuary on Cameroon’s Atlantic coast, where a dedicated staff already cares for a group of 11 captive gorillas, mostly confiscated from people holding them illegally. In December 2006, LWC’s current director, veterinarian Dr. Felix Lankester, had traveled to South Africa in an attempt to re-home the animals, but South African authorities backed out of the agreed-upon arrangement and suddenly refused to allow the gorillas to leave. However, hopes are high that the

next time Dr. Lankester travels to South Africa the effort will be successful.

IPPL has been helping fund LWC’s work since 1995. The facility is managed by the Government of Cameroon working in cooperation with the U.S.-based Pandrillus Foundation. IPPL Board Chairwoman Dianne Taylor-Snow and IPPL Founder and Executive Director Shirley McGreal visited LWC in 1997 (which at the time had only

seven gorillas) and were very impressed with the care provided to the animals.

Background to the “Taiping Four” saga

The saga of the gorillas named “The Taiping Four” has been ongoing since 2002 and has taken many twists and turns. At the IPPL Members’ Meeting in March 2002, a guest requested a private meeting with Shirley. He told her that four baby gorillas had arrived at the Taiping Zoo in Malaysia and that he had been present at a dinner when the arrival of the gorillas was discussed and two photos of the dealers passed around. He took out his digital camera and took photos of the photos! He opened up his laptop computer and showed Shirley two photos he had snapped. One was of a baby gorilla being held by an

Meet Limbe’s Gorillas

You can meet the 11 gorillas of Cameroon’s Limbe Wildlife Centre and read their stories online (<http://www.limbewildlife.org/gorillas.html>). Hopefully, the Taiping Four will be joining this group soon.

African man, and the other was of a baby chimpanzee being held by an African woman. Both of these individuals, he said, were wildlife smugglers.

IPPL's guest then produced a business card for a company called NigerCom Solutions, which, he said, had brokered the gorilla deal. From the name of the firm, it sounded like a Nigerian smuggler had supplied the animals, and the name Jubreel Odukoya came to mind as a likely suspect, as he had been circulating price-lists to world zoos offering gorillas and other animals for sale.

IPPL Board Member Dianne Taylor-Snow was traveling in Asia at the time and went to Taiping Zoo. A keeper confirmed that the zoo had recently acquired baby gorillas from Nigeria. She also met zoo director Kevin Lazarus, who refused to provide any information about the origin of the gorillas.

IPPL immediately contacted Malaysian wildlife authorities and called for an investigation. Khairiah Mohd Shariff confirmed that four gorillas had been imported in January 2002 and that Taiping Zoo had a permit for the importation of two more gorillas. Ms. Shariff said that she had cancelled this permit pending an investigation of the four gorillas already held at Taiping. However, nobody in Malaysia was ever punished.

Meanwhile, IPPL worked hard to find out more about the gorillas we had named "The Taiping Four." An IPPL friend in Nigeria was able to obtain the shipping documents that showed that the gorillas had been shipped from Ibadan Zoo and that export permits accompanying the shipment stated that the animals had been "captive-born" at the facility. This claim was nonsensical, as the only adult gorilla at Ibadan Zoo was an elderly female who lived alone! The documents also showed that the baby gorillas had been shipped via Johannesburg, South Africa, with South African permits.



Photo courtesy IFAW

One of the Taiping Four gorillas, still at South Africa's Pretoria Zoo—but perhaps not for long?

In April 2004 the four gorillas arrived at Pretoria Zoo, South Africa. The Malaysian government had finally confiscated them but ignored pleas from Cameroonian authorities and conservation groups to send the animals to LWC, a reputable sanctuary in their native country.

If South African authorities thought that the controversy over these animals would eventually die down, they were wrong. The protests continued, led

by the Last Great Ape Organization in Cameroon, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Gorilla Haven, and IPPL. Since South Africa had facilitated the original shipment of the gorillas and Pretoria Zoo had a dismal record of gorilla care, the selection of South Africa seemed totally inappropriate. Finally, however, it seems that years of investigations, protests, and negotiations may be paying off.

A Big "Thank You!" from Jake!



At Jake's recent visit to the IPPL sanctuary, he and his mother opened some packages of "primate presents" his IPPL well-wishers had mailed him.

In the September 2007 issue of *IPPL News*, we told you about a brave little four-year-old boy who is a big primate fan. He had undergone bilateral hip surgery last August because of his muscular dystrophy. We asked readers to send Jake Gagnon "get well" wishes, and many of you responded with a great outburst of kindness. Even a couple of months after his surgery he was getting something in the mail every day. When he started going to school in late September, the other children were less interested in the fact that he was wheelchair-bound than in all the cool cards and presents he was able to "Show and Tell" from across the U.S. and around the world.

In late October, Jake was well enough to come to the IPPL sanctuary for another visit, along with his mother Michelle and grandmother Nancy. Although the operation was successful and he is no longer in a body cast, he must remain in his wheelchair until his legs have completely healed. However, Jake was in

good spirits and loved seeing the gibbons again. He even brought his special stuffed gibbon with him, "Courtney-Boy," who accompanied him to the surgery—and who, like Jake, fortunately no longer has on the "body cast" of surgical tape that Jake insisted the little gibbon wear!

Dear Friends,

Jake and I would like to thank all of you who sent him well wishes during his recovery from his surgery. Your thoughts and prayers were greatly appreciated.

Every day he had a beautiful smile on his face when he got his mail, thanks to all of you. Thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

For strangers to reach out and help a little boy through such a difficult time—there are no words that can describe our gratitude.

He now has a beautiful scrapbook to enjoy for the rest of his life. Thank you all again!

Michelle and Jake

Special Gifts to IPPL

Given by:

- ❖ **Brien Comerford**, in honor of St. Martin de Porres and Cesar Chavez
- ❖ **Karen B. Dantine**, in honor of grandson Matthew Dantine
- ❖ **Laura W. Davis**, in memory of Charles Douglas, beloved brother of Sandy Zoppo
- ❖ **Ruth Stone Feldman**, in memory of Camilla Fox's loss of her beloved Zaela
- ❖ **Dorothy Herbert**, in memory of Edwynna von Pal
- ❖ **Roy A. Heymann III**, in memory of Henry Heymann
- ❖ **Shirley McGreal**, in memory of Washoe the chimpanzee
- ❖ **Harry C. Manger**, in memory of Bingo
- ❖ **Wendy Solis**, in memory of Henry Heymann

One of the Best Charities in America!

As a member of Independent Charities of America, IPPL is entitled to display this Seal of Excellence, which indicates that IPPL is one of a select number of nonprofit organizations in the United States that have met and exceeded standards of excellence established by the U.S. Government. This seal means that IPPL has met numerous criteria including:

- ◆ Low overhead costs (less than 25 percent of total public support and revenue), as verified by an annual financial audit.
- ◆ Documented provision of services and programs.
- ◆ Governance by a Board of Directors with no material conflicts of interest.

This means you can be assured that your donations to IPPL are in the best of hands!



Nakola the Silvery Gibbon: Update from Indonesia

Dr. Karmele Llano Sanchez, Veterinarian, International Animal Rescue, Indonesia

In the September 2007 issue of IPPL News, we introduced readers to Nakola, a silvery gibbon living at the Cikananga Rescue Center in Malang on the island of Java. The silvery gibbon is also known as the Javan or moloch gibbon. The sanctuary had lost most of its funding when its major supporter, the Gibbon Foundation, was unable to continue helping the project. Help was needed.

When IPPL heard of the situation, we immediately sent an emergency grant of \$2,000 to International Animal Rescue (IAR), which was helping care for many of the center's primates and was especially concerned about a handicapped silvery gibbon named Nakola. IPPL members responded generously to the appeal for help for Nakola and IPPL-UK kindly sent a donation.

At the time of the September profile of Nakola, we thought the gibbon was a female, as the animal was so small and undeveloped. But IAR veterinarian Dr. Sanchez figured out that "she" is actually a "he." She sent us this update on this precious little ape.

Nakola is a poor male silvery gibbon who looks like a female. His entire body has been deformed by rickets, a bone disease he developed while he was being kept as a pet: his spine is twisted, his limbs are extremely thin, even his testicles are underdeveloped.

Wildlife pet owners here in Indonesia are typically upper-class people who are attracted by wild animal pets as symbols of power and prestige. Most of these owners have no clue about the normal diet, or even the species names, of the animals they can buy at any open-air "bird market" in Jakarta. The new owners of a captive ape or monkey often feed their pets totally inappropriate diets that include soft drinks and rice—and are very much lacking in good sources of protein or vitamins. In addition, these primate pets are often housed indoors. All primates need sunlight in order to obtain vitamin D. They also need some calcium in their diet to maintain their bones. Without sunlight and calcium, the bones become insufficiently mineralized, and as a result they don't develop their normal shape. They are also fragile and weak. This is what happened to Nakola: not only are his bones deformed, but he is missing several toes, probably because of an unhealed fracture. In addition, he developed flaky skin due to a lack of sunlight and companions to groom him.

After Nakola was rescued by the Indonesian forestry authorities, he was



Dr. Sanchez examines sweet, fragile Nakola.

brought to the Cikananga Rescue Center. Keeping a protected animal (like a gibbon) at home is a crime in Indonesia. Although law enforcement is poor, animals are sometimes confiscated. In addition, owners who no longer want to keep their pets will turn unwanted animals in. When Nakola arrived, he was placed "temporarily" in a fairly small cage; he had to be kept alone because of his medical problems.

Now, however, thanks to IPPL, Nakola is finally in a larger enclosure. To the astonishment of everyone at Cikananga,

Nakola—with his fragile legs and arms that look like steel pins—has become much more active, climbing up and down in his cage. He also enjoys sunbathing and always appreciates being groomed by anyone who passes by and has a moment to spare. Despite having plenty of reasons to be aggressive towards humans, he is actually the sweetest gibbon at Cikananga. He smiles as I have never seen him smile before. Gibbons have wonderful smiles: they extend their lips upwards and utter squeaking "Ee-Ee" sounds. His skin problem has cleared up, and he is a much, much happier gibbon.

Now we are hoping that, with this extra help from IPPL, we can move all of Cikananga's silvery gibbons to the Javan Gibbon Centre, located just inside of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park in Java; the facility is a collaborative venture of the Silvery Gibbon Project and the Javan Gibbon

Foundation. According to our colleagues at the Javan Gibbon Centre, there is already a suitable companion awaiting Nakola, another gibbon with the same handicaps, who also is not a candidate for release. We hope to make this match possible. We are sure that this will be the best place for Nakola.

But in the meantime Nakola is enjoying his bigger cage and is feeling very happy as he enjoys the warmth of the sun. Thank you, dear IPPL members, for making this possible.

The Texas Twelve Gibbons—Settling In at IPPL

Rebecca Austin, IPPL Volunteer

When I visited IPPL in late October, I was so pleased to see the continual progress of the Texas Twelve gibbons, whom I accompanied to IPPL last March on their journey from the troubled Primarily Primates sanctuary in San Antonio, Texas, which at the time had been placed under a receivership by the Texas Attorney General. They have completely settled into the IPPL gibbon community, having picked their favorite (and least favorite) caregivers, fruits and vegetables, and lounging locations. The result of a healthy diet is evident, manifested in their increased weight and shiny coats. A touch of autumn chill arrived in coastal South Carolina the second night of my visit, so the indoor heat was turned on; the twelve appeared to be in no hurry to leave their comfortable night quarters the following morning.

Gibby and Chloe, both elderly, have

filled out nicely. Chloe is very active, always swinging around her pole high in the air. Gus loves to travel down his aerial runway to be close to his lady-friend Jade. Feisty José-Marie seems to appreciate his watchtower, the highest on the property, a vantage point from which he can monitor the whole gibbon yard, trying to intimidate any gibbon or human in sight. I was glad to see that Whoop-Whoop has really emerged from his shell—I watched him entertain himself by flipping about his ever-present Greenie hand puppet and making little play sounds. Of course, his human friends are always invited to join in the fun!

The three families from Texas are also thriving in their new gibbon house. Construction had begun in early 2006 and was completed shortly before their arrival. Scrappy and Uma spend considerable time lounging in their spacious indoor

unit. Uma is a little jealous of her female neighbor E.T., as she is highly possessive of Scrappy, who loves ALL the ladies. Ziggy, his mate Erin, and their daughter Cathy, who were so shy when I first met them, are warming up to the IPPL caregivers. And David and Ann, their neighbors across the way, wrestle and play constantly, stopping only for brief hugs between bouts; they are so well suited to each other that David doesn't even seem to mind his partner's peculiar mealtime habit of nibbling on each piece of fruit before tossing it down onto David's head!

IPPL is currently involved in a court case in which IPPL is seeking permanent custody of the Texas Twelve. I only hope the gibbons stay in South Carolina, as IPPL is clearly already providing them with everything they need for healthy and happy lives!

IPPL Founder a Hero Award Finalist

IPPL Founder and Executive Director Shirley McGreal was honored to be one of ten finalists selected by Animal Planet (a U.S. cable TV channel) for their 2007 Hero of the Year award. An eight-month selection process had narrowed down the field from 4,000 nominees, resulting in a ten-member panel of women who had all worked, largely below the public's radar, to promote the well-being of our planet's creatures.

Shirley was nominated by IPPL Advisory Board member Ann Koros, who has worked hard for many years to promote IPPL in the wider press. Ann's successful nomination letter read, in part, that Shirley "has worked with, helped support, and inspired over 40 grassroots conservation organizations, animal protection groups, and primate sanctuaries in many countries.... Shirley's

unique contribution is her combination of global networking and facing the daily challenges of maintaining a sanctuary.... She also spearheads investigations of illegal primate trafficking and abuse, exposing the perpetrators and, when possible, bringing them to justice. Many primates around the world are alive and thriving today thanks to Shirley McGreal's life work and dedication."

As a result of Ann's own efforts, innumerable people got a chance to find out about Shirley's primate-protection work on the Animal Planet Web site (where visitors were invited to vote for the Hero of their choice) as well as in the written press, as two local newspapers picked up on the story (you may still be able to see the gratifying write-up in the *Summerville Journal Scene* at [http://www.summervillejournalscene.com/](http://www.summervillejournalscene.com/articles/2007/10/19/community_news/061019femcgreal_shirleydb.txt)

[articles/2007/10/19/community_news/061019femcgreal_shirleydb.txt](http://www.summervillejournalscene.com/articles/2007/10/19/community_news/061019femcgreal_shirleydb.txt)).

Although the 2007 Hero of the Year award ultimately went to turtle rescuer Jean Beasley, as unveiled by Animal Planet on television November 1, the exposure has resulted in some welcome feedback from IPPL's friends, old and new. As stated in the *Journal Scene* in the paper's online comments section, one of IPPL's long-time supporters, Hollywood screenwriter Kevin Bernhardt, posted, "I have known Shirley for several years and have never met anyone so dedicated and willing to fight for the rights of the most innocent victims.... Animals are her life. All of it. And she works and touches lives internationally. No one deserves this award more than she does. But I feel she has something much bigger and better coming her way, regardless."

Nepal Groups Issue White Paper on Monkey Trade

A coalition of Nepalese animal groups has prepared a white paper on the increasing risk posed by foreign interests to their country's native monkeys. The document is titled "There's Some Monkey Business

Going On Here: A Report On the Misuse of Nepal's Rhesus Macaques in Medical Research" and was introduced by Dr. Jane Goodall at a press conference in Kathmandu on 5 November 2007.

Thirty newspaper reporters and two TV stations were present at the event. IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal wrote the preface for the report.

The Stop Monkey Business Coalition

is composed of Nepalese groups like Wildlife Watch Nepal, Animal Nepal, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Nepal, Wildlife Action Group, Kathmandu Animal Treatment Centre, and Nepal Roots & Shoots, which are campaigning together to oppose the plans to capture free-ranging rhesus monkeys for local use in breeding facilities and future export to research labs. Two monkey collecting centers are already in the process of being built. One of these facilities is associated with the Washington National Primate Center, Seattle, Washington, and the other with the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, Texas.

Nepal is a nation that has previously never exported monkeys. The animals have been protected by the nation's remoteness and by the strong religious beliefs of the Nepalese people. The coalition plans to continue the fight to maintain this fine tradition of primate

protection. Already, Nepal's animal welfare groups have engaged in public awareness actions to bring the danger to general attention, such as holding a street demonstration (organized by Roots

& Shoots) and placing a large "Stop the Monkey Business" banner at a busy intersection in Kathmandu. Unfortunately, the banner was eventually vandalized, but more projects are being planned.

From **"There's Some Monkey Business Going On Here"**

We at the International Primate Protection League urge our friends in Nepal to fight the plans to capture and incarcerate monkeys. If the monkeys of Nepal had a choice of where they would live, not one would vote to be shipped overseas. Please, people of Nepal, do not let foreign money seduce you into abandoning your nation's monkeys. Let them live free as they have done for thousands of years.

Shirley McGreal, IPPL founder (Preface)

Right now the monkeys live a beautiful tribal life deep in the high mountain forest, much the same as my relatives who inhabit the Langtang region. They don't bother anyone, they are not in the way...they are not numerous. They are an integral part of the land's eco-system and surely are important to the balance of life in that area, which contains people living in harmony with nature. Why tempt the people with large amounts of money to give away their heritage, the beautiful natural environment that supports them in so many ways....

Willow Lama, singer and educator



Left to right, Manoj Gautam (group leader of Nepal Roots & Shoots), Lucia de Vries (founder of Animal Nepal), Jane Goodall (founder of the Jane Goodall Institute and a UN Messenger of Peace), and Mangal Man Shakya (Chairman of Wildlife Watch Nepal) unveiled a white paper on the risks to Nepal's monkeys at a November press conference in Kathmandu.

European Parliament: Ban Primate Experimentation!

In September 2007 the European Parliament adopted a declaration calling for an end to the use of apes and wild-caught monkeys in experiments in the European Union (EU). The declaration was sponsored by UK Member of the European Parliament (MEP) John Bowis, French MEP Martine Roure, Swedish MEP Jens Holm, German MEP Rebecca Harms, and Slovenian MEP Mojca Drnarčič. John Bowis commented,

This is great news for everyone who is interested in animal welfare but also wants to protect human health. Currently around 3,300 primates are used in British laboratories each year. Alternative practices are increasingly being developed and applied, which means that this number can be reduced with an eventual aim of a complete

From the Declaration

The European Parliament, having regard to Rule 116 of its Rules of Procedure,

1. Urges the Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament to use the revision process of Directive 86/609/EC as an opportunity to:
 - (a) make ending the use of apes and wild-caught monkeys in scientific experiments an urgent priority,
 - (b) establish a timetable for replacing the use of all primates in scientific experiments with alternatives;
2. Instructs its President to forward this declaration, together with the names of the signatories, to the Council, the Commission and the Member States.

phase out of testing on primates... I welcome efforts to reduce and replace the primates used in tests, but more action needs to be taken to achieve the end of testing on primates. More than a quarter of primate species are in danger of extinction, yet wild-caught primates continue to be captured and

taken from their natural habitat to be used for research in EU laboratories. Advancements in technology have provided alternative test methods that are proving to be more efficient and reliable than primate experiments and ending the use of monkeys and apes in scientific trials must now be a priority.

Truck Carrying Doomed Monkeys Crashes

At around 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, 1 November, a truck carrying 53 monkeys ran into the rear of a van on U.S. Interstate 70 near Belmont, Ohio, and overturned. Unfortunately for the monkeys, they did not break out of their cages, because it appears that a fate worse than death awaits them. The truck driver worked for a company called "Unique Carriers." This firm carries many road shipments of lab monkeys and refused to provide any information about the shipment to the curious media.

Zoo keepers from the Oglebay Good Zoo in Wheeling, West Virginia, went to the site to help care for the monkeys, who were not injured. After a few hours, the supplier (not identified in the news stories) sent a back-up truck that collected the monkeys and departed for the animals' destination

in Maryland, which was reportedly the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (AMRIID) at Fort Detrick, Maryland. For decades AMRIID has used monkeys in its experiments on bio-warfare agents, including diseases such as Ebola, Marburg, and anthrax.

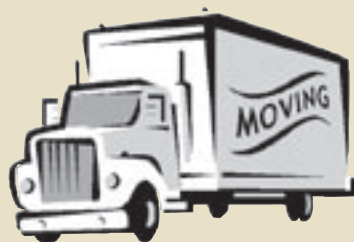
One of the institute's 2005 contracts was for "comparing ricin intoxication from two distinct particle sizes in the guinea pig and nonhuman primate models in support of medical countermeasures." You can search Department of Defense contracts for primate experimentation online (go to http://brd.dtic.mil/plsql/brd/brd_search.p_brdd_search_form).

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control,

Ricin is a toxic protein made from castor

beans. The toxin (poison) can be extracted from the beans, purified, and treated to form a powder that can be inhaled. However, no human cases of ricin inhalation are known to exist. Most ricin poisonings have occurred when the ricin was injected or when the person swallowed the ricin. Symptoms of ricin poisoning should occur within 4 to 12 hours if the ricin was inhaled or swallowed.

Ricin was featured in one high-profile murder during the Cold War era. In 1978, Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov was killed in London, England, by a poison dart filled with ricin, which was fired from the tip of an umbrella by a still-unidentified murderer. How subjecting monkeys to ricin could have prevented this assassination is unclear.



Moving Soon? Let Us Know!

Millions of people around the world change their place of residence every year. That makes it hard to keep our mailing lists up-to-date. You can help us lower our postage costs by telling us of your new address in advance. Just send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org) or postcard with your old and new addresses. That way we can spend less money on overhead and more money on primates! (And you won't miss a single issue of *IPPL News*!)

Member Profile: Asami Kabasawa

A student of cultural anthropology turns to primates

At IPPL, we occasionally field phone calls from people who want to go to Africa, to volunteer at a sanctuary where they can really get directly involved in helping primates. They want to know how to “get there from here.” Maybe we could transfer some of these calls to Asami, who has spent over six years working among chimpanzees in West Africa at three different locations.

Born and raised in Japan, Asami spent a year in France before attending Hunter College, New York City, where she began her studies in cultural anthropology—“It would be nice to travel and meet different kinds of people,” she thought. However, in the United States anthropology is typically taught using the “four fields” approach as a means to understanding human diversity. This meant that, in addition to learning about different cultures, she was exposed to linguistic anthropology, archaeology, and biological anthropology, as well. This last discipline includes primatology within its scope, and soon she found herself reading a lot about animals that “sounded more interesting than people!”

But soon she felt the need for some experience beyond the textbooks. That’s when a classmate told Asami that New York University’s Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) was looking for volunteers to help with chimpanzee enrichment. At that time, she was not attuned to the animal rights movement, although she now is aware that some people would have opposed her assisting at a research facility that had become the target of numerous protests. For Asami, though, she actually thought it was worthwhile to do her best to help animals living in less than ideal circumstances. “Once I knew the LEMSIP chimps were there, I couldn’t *not* think about them,” she says—it made sense to her to provide a better life for the animals who were doomed to be confined for years before alternative research methods were found or the lab closed down.

After graduating, Asami thought that caring for chimps on their native turf was a more attractive option than going on to an expensive graduate school. Asking one of her professors for advice, he told her that she needed field experience before

as their keeper for two years (they were delighted to see their old friend again!), until she felt the call of Africa once more. This time, she went to the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone, where its founder, Bala Amarasekaran, welcomed

Asami’s expertise. She was there about four years, interrupted by a one-year stint at Oxford Brookes University, England, while she got her master’s degree in primate conservation. The Tacugama chimps became her close friends and were a comfort to her during some lonely days; sometimes, she says, she wasn’t sure if they needed her, or if she needed them, more!

One day at Tacugama, she undertook a ten-hour bush taxi ride from Freetown, Sierra Leone, to Conakry, Guinea, to meet the eminent Japanese primatologist, Kyoto University’s Tetsuro Matsuzawa, who has a field site in Bossou, Guinea. He and other researchers have been studying tool use in wild chimps there since 1976. He invited Asami to become his site manager and graduate student—both jobs for which she was by now well prepared.

At this point in her career, Asami is, in a way, returning to cultural anthropology as she works on her Ph.D. dissertation on the many types of human-chimpanzee relationships. Here are just a few: the chimpanzee as a totem animal (as is true for the native people near Bossou); the chimpanzee as “medicine” (some African mothers believe if you wash your baby in water in which a chimp bone was soaked, your baby will grow up strong, like a chimp); the chimpanzee as crop raider (an increasing occurrence as human activities encroach on chimp habitat); the chimpanzee as a resource (as a type of bushmeat); the chimpanzee as merchandise (for example, as a pet). But Asami has her own special relationship with chimps: not only have they have been her friends and companions over the years, they have also shown her how fragile is the boundary between humans and animals.



Asami enjoys a visit to yet another primate sanctuary—IPPL!

she could, well, go into the field. But LEMSIP turned out to be the door to Africa for Asami. The lab’s veterinarian, Dr. Jim Mahoney, knew about a small start-up chimp rehabilitation project in Guinea—and Asami was off to volunteer at the Chimpanzee Conservation Project for a year. She loved going into the forest with them every day and caring for the babies. She even got to raise a baby hippo—to this day, they tell her, “Asami’s hippo” sticks her head out of the river whenever a car passes by!

When Asami returned to the U.S., LEMSIP was finally being closed down and its hundreds of primates dispersed to sanctuaries and other homes. Several dozen of Asami’s chimp friends were relocated to the Wildlife WayStation, a sanctuary in Southern California, and she followed them

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 you 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.

Thank you for your concern for IPPL's future.



Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director



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:

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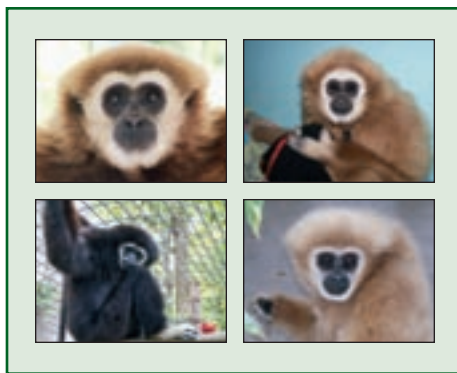
Please mail form and payment to: IPPL ♦ P.O. Box 766 ♦ Summerville, SC 29484 ♦ USA. **Thank you!**



Six Primate Species T-Shirt:

100% Cotton. Features a gibbon, gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan, squirrel monkey, and ring-tailed lemur.
Color: Tan **Sizes:** XXL
Cost: US\$14 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)

Primate Paraphernalia!



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards plus 12 envelopes, 3 each of 4 colorful IPPL gibbon portraits.
Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (overseas)



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:
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Questions? Call 843-871-2280.

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the many 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.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- A gibbon refrigerator magnet.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.

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): _____

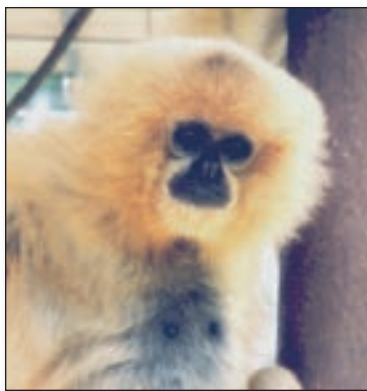
For information about adopting your gibbon through a monthly automatic checking account withdrawal, or if you have other questions, please call us at 843-871-2280, or send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org).

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. 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 Jade!



Photo: Shirley McGreal

Jade reached IPPL's South Carolina gibbon sanctuary in March 1996, accompanied by her mate (who was then named "Boy") and their five-year-old son Maui. They came to IPPL from Maui Zoo in the Hawaiian Islands, which had been closed down after several run-ins with the U.S. Department of Agriculture over its sub-standard animal housing.

Jade's documents state that she was born at the Honolulu Zoo in 1984. She and her mate (whom we have renamed "Palu-Palu," which means "Softly-Softly" in Hawaiian) have lived together at IPPL quite placidly ever since their arrival. However, Jade is a large, imposing gibbon, and she seems to get whatever she wants—whether it's first dibs at the supper pail or sitting in Palu's favorite spot where he likes to peer in the windows of the IPPL office building.

Recently, Jade has discovered a new interest in life. She seems to be developing a crush on Gus, a gibbon who arrived at IPPL last March. She and he run to the ends of their respective runways and gaze longingly at each other from ten feet apart. She has even been heard making cooing calls to him! Palu has been keeping a close eye on these shenanigans, but has not interfered. Maybe he thinks that if Jade pairs up with Gus, he'll have a better shot at getting his dinner!

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, 38 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL is also proud to help support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where primates are native.

IPPL News is published three times a year and provides information about issues in primate conservation and welfare.

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