



News

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 32, NO. 2

AUGUST 2005

Inside:

**Smuggled orangutan
seized thanks to IPPL!**

**CERCOPAN's newest
sanctuary residents**

Photo: ©Art Wolfe

A Letter from IPPL's Chairwoman Shirley McGreal

As always we are keeping busy at IPPL. Summer has arrived with its heat and humidity, which the gibbons don't seem to mind at all. They change their schedules a little and do most of their acrobatics early in the morning or late in the day.

The 2005 hurricane season has arrived "with a bang." We are all keeping our fingers crossed that we will be spared. We just can't pack up 30 gibbons and move to a motel 100 miles inland like many of the area's human residents do!

The peach season has started and the Summerville Farmers' Market, held every Saturday morning, is in full swing. It's such a lovely place to go—full of local color and atmosphere. The area's farmers bring in their fresh produce, and Summerville residents, many with their dogs in tow, come to look for great fruit and veggies and meet their friends.

We're still busy trying to make the world safer for our primate cousins. We were delighted to receive word recently from Saudi Arabia that authorities had confiscated a young orangutan who was for sale in a pet shop. We had publicized this case in our April issue of *IPPL News* but hardly dared to hope that the poor little ape could be rescued in time.

Earlier this year, we were thrilled when a smuggling case we have been working on for years (the case of the four gorillas smuggled from Nigeria to Malaysia) received extensive coverage in the *New York Times*. The *Times*



ran a full-page story on 10 May 2005 with photos of the gorillas, who are unfortunately now on public display at Pretoria Zoo in South Africa. The article mentioned IPPL's efforts to bring this case to the world's attention. Prospects for the animals' transfer to Limbe Wildlife Rescue Centre in Cameroon, a gorilla habitat country, are not looking rosy at the moment, although the battle continues, with many wildlife groups working on the case.

We were also pleased to discover that several problem situations that IPPL has helped bring to world attention were on the agenda of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species held in Switzerland at the end of June. These issues were: 1) the trafficking of endangered wildlife from Nigeria, 2) the import of smuggled animals by Saudi Arabia, and 3) the smuggling of over 30 orangutans into Cambodia.

In all these cases, protest letters from our members have helped ensure that these crimes against animals were not swept under the rug. Thank you for your support of IPPL's ongoing work!

Shirley McGreal

ATTENTION – U.S. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Soon you will be asked to select charities to which you would like your Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) pledges to go. Please consider our hard-working organization and, if you have friends who work for the U.S. government, tell them about us! Our CFC number is #1827.

Saudi Pet Shop Orangutan: Confiscated!

Thanks to the diligent protests of IPPL staff and members, Saudi authorities have confiscated an approximately two-year-old orangutan who was being offered for sale in a pet shop in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The authorities conducted a raid on Exotique Pets on June 15 and discovered a number of endangered animals that were being offered for sale, in violation either of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) or of Saudi Arabia's own Act on Trade in Endangered Wildlife Species and Their Products. (CITES is the international treaty that restricts cross-border trade in wild plants and animals that are threatened with extinction.) All the animals that had been acquired illegally by the pet shop owner were confiscated and taken to the Saudi CITES rescue center, including the young male orangutan.

IPPL reported in the April 2005 issue

of *IPPL News* that the young ape was being offered for sale illegally and asked members to send protest letters to various Saudi officials. (See "*Orangutan in Saudi Pet Shop*," page 3.) According to a July 23 letter addressed to IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, Professor Abdulaziz Abuzinada (Secretary General of Saudi Arabia's National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development) expressed appreciation for IPPL's initiative in alerting them to the presence of the orangutan. Professor Abuzinada stated that, following IPPL's tip-off, the shop came under surveillance by the CITES Management Authority in Saudi Arabia, the official arm that bears responsibility for enforcing international wildlife trade laws in that country. In addition, the letter stated that, in the aftermath of the raid, "further legal action will be taken" and that it is hoped that the young ape can be

sent to a "suitable rehabilitation facility in its natural range that is willing to receive this endangered animal."

IPPL believes that the orangutan would be best off being sent for care at one of several excellent rehabilitation centers on the islands of Borneo or Sumatra, depending on whether he is a Bornean or Sumatran orangutan. It is very gratifying that the authorities were able to intervene quickly enough in this case, before the pet shop owner could profit from his illegal trafficking by selling the animal.

IPPL had received a confidential tip about the orangutan's situation in January 2005. The owner was trying to sell the little ape for 55,000 Saudi riyals (about US\$13,000). The store was also selling other endangered wildlife like macaws, black cockatoos, and various monkeys. Fortunately, thanks to IPPL, in this case the authorities were able to act in time.

PLEASE SEND A THANK YOU LETTER TO SAUDI ARABIA!

Please tell Professor Abuzinada that we are grateful for the prompt action of his organization in halting the sale of a highly endangered baby ape. We wish that more wildlife authorities took similar responsibility for reducing the trafficking in endangered primates.

*Professor Abdulaziz H. Abuzinada, Secretary General
National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development
P.O. Box 61681
Riyadh-11575, SAUDI ARABIA
Fax: 966 (1) 441 07 97*

IPPL 30 Years Ago: Highlights from 1975

Three issues of *IPPL News* were published in 1975. At that time IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal was living in Thailand. Among the year's highlights:

Top-notch Advisors and Field Reps:

In 1975 Dr. Colin Groves, Dr. Jane Goodall, Dr. Barbara Harrisson, Dr. Frances Burton, Dr. Vernon Reynolds, Anna Merz, and Charles Shuttleworth became IPPL officers. All continue to assist IPPL with their specialized skills.

Gibbon smugglers infiltrated: Shirley McGreal went to Singapore and infiltrated the premises of two notorious gibbon smugglers, Christopher Wee and Y. L. Koh. The unsuspecting dealers informed Shirley of their "methodology!" One said

he used coastal freighters running between Thailand and Singapore to move baby gibbons. The other said he hid animals in false fuel tanks under trucks. The baby gibbons were then exported from Singapore, many to the U.S. IPPL's exposé was published in the *Bangkok Post* and worldwide by Reuters wire service.

Bangkok Airport under surveillance:

From March to June 1975, IPPL ran "Project Bangkok Airport." We hired Thai university students to observe all wildlife shipments exported from Bangkok Airport. They logged over 100,000 departing animals—and were furious. As a result of the project, Thailand banned all export of primates.

Experiments protested: IPPL exposed a variety of hideous experiments conducted in the United States, such as dipping rhesus monkeys in boiling water, shooting monkeys through the head, killing monkeys by slowly allowing them to bleed to death, and inflicting severe head trauma. We also learned that a U.S. military laboratory in Bangkok had infected four three-year-old gibbons with dog heartworm and killed them all. Our well-publicized protests led Thai authorities to raid the gibbon laboratory.

IPPL will happily provide free copies of our April, May, and October 1975 issues. Contact IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA.

CITES Standing Committee Meets in Geneva: Recommends Nigerian Wildlife Trade Embargo

The Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 27 June to 1 July 2005. The Standing Committee consists of elected representatives from each CITES region and carries out the business of the Convention between the biennial general conferences.

One of the more welcome outcomes of this meeting was a recommendation by the Standing Committee, "with immediate effect," for the international community to suspend trade in endangered plant and animal species with Nigeria. According to an announcement that appeared on the CITES Web site (www.cites.org) in July, all signatory countries to the CITES treaty "should refuse any import from and export or re-export to Nigeria of specimens of CITES-listed species."

These trade sanctions were proposed because of Nigeria's persistent failure to implement safeguards against international trafficking in endangered species (including primates) occurring across its borders. Other countries that have recently been home to scandals in illegal primate trade, like Cambodia or Saudi Arabia, could likewise be on the receiving end of CITES sanctions if they do not take steps to improve their nations' wildlife law enforcement.

Standing Committee discusses problems in primate trade

Unfortunately, primates continue to be a focus of international traffickers. Two nations (among others) with an especially disturbing record concerning primate trade include Nigeria and Cambodia:

1: The Nigerian Connection

For many years Nigeria has been notorious for its "scams" and corruption, including flagrant trafficking in wildlife smuggled into Nigeria from its neighboring countries, including Cameroon. Three of the most appalling cases on which IPPL has worked are:

- **September 2001:** Officials at Cairo

Airport confiscated a baby gorilla and baby orangutan from a woman passenger who was carrying them on an EgyptAir flight. The infant animals had been smuggled out of Nigeria and airport veterinarians in Cairo feared the primates might be carrying infectious diseases. They therefore drowned the animals in a container filled with chemicals because of the risk that contaminated blood could spill if they chose another method of "eliminating" the unfortunate primates. This atrocity was condemned worldwide, yet nobody was arrested in Egypt or Nigeria.

- **October 2001:** IPPL received from a Middle Eastern zoo director a copy of a price-list being circulated by the Nigerian dealer Abduljubreel Odukoya. It offered four baby gorillas for sale at \$1.6 million, as well as chimpanzees, mandrills, and other endangered wildlife.

- **March 2002:** IPPL learned in March 2002 that four young gorillas had reached the Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, in January 2002. They had traveled via Johannesburg on South African Airways. South African veterinary authorities had issued permits for the animals' transit. The animals were exported from Nigeria on documents falsely claiming that they had been born at Ibadan Zoo, which, at that time, had only one female gorilla and no males.

In October 2002 IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal and Ian Redmond, Chairman of the Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP), held several meetings with Dr. Imeh Okopido, Nigeria's then-Minister of State for the Environment. Okopido promised to talk with President Olasegun Obasanjo of Nigeria about the establishment of a commission to investigate Nigeria's wildlife trafficking.

Dr. Okopido stuck to his promise and provided IPPL with a copy of the "**Report of the Administrative Panel of Inquiry to Investigate the Illegal Trade/Smuggling of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora into and out of Nigeria.**"

The commission recommended that several people be prosecuted and

dismissed from their government positions, including **Dr. Dora Olufunmilola Akinboye**, former director of Ibadan Zoo; **Professor Mathew Ofierherhe Akusu**, the veterinarian who had signed the health certificates for the baby gorillas; **Alhaji Lateef Olofinjana Suberu**, who had worked for the CITES Office at the Ministry of the Environment's Lagos office; **Engineer D. B. Usman**, who signed the CITES permit for the gorillas; and the wildlife smuggler **Abduljubreel (Tunde) Odukoya**, as well as several others. The Panel also learned that six baby gorillas slated for export had died before shipment.

Unfortunately, to the best of IPPL's knowledge, no follow-up action has been taken against any of these individuals, and the trafficking of wildlife out of Nigeria has continued. In a report presented at the recent Standing Committee meeting, the CITES Secretariat reported further details:

In early February 2005, the Secretariat became aware of an incident regarding illicit trade in primates involving Nigeria. It appears that live animals, including six chimpanzees, were smuggled out of the country. The animals were subsequently seized in Kenya. An investigation is apparently underway but it is of concern that such a significant number of Appendix-I listed species could apparently leave the country undetected. This appears to illustrate that border controls continue to be inadequate. However, the Secretariat awaits full details of the incident and subsequent investigation...

At the time of writing (April 2005), the Secretariat had not received any recent report from Nigeria on its progress in implementing the action plan. This causes the Secretariat considerable concern, since the plan envisaged, among other elements, that deployment of specialized staff to ports would take place by late 2003; that training of relevant staff would take place by early 2004; that workshops for Customs and police would be held by early 2004; and that drafting of legislation would be completed by late 2004.

2: The Cambodian Connection

The December 2004 issue of *IPPL News* carried a story about a huge theme park located on the island of Koh Kong, Cambodia. The park, named Safari World, is just 200 meters from the Thailand-Cambodia border. The park has a large collection of animals and features performing animal shows, including orangutan “kick-boxing” shows designed to amuse visitors from Thailand. The park is associated with the huge Koh Kong International Resort. The resort’s Web site (<http://www.kohkonginter.com>) advertises “Thai massage” and a casino.

Visitors have reported to IPPL that Safari World-Cambodia holds at least 30 orangutans. The animals were probably smuggled into Cambodia from Indonesia, possibly with an intermediate stop in Thailand. A Thai facility also named Safari World was found in possession of over 100 orangutans (see “*The Safari World Orangutan Scandal*” in the August 2004 issue of *IPPL News*).

Cambodian wildlife authorities have confirmed to IPPL that no import permits were issued for orangutans by the authority charged with issuing permits, which is the Cambodian CITES Management Authority. Clearly the shipment(s) of orangutans into Cambodia were in flagrant violation of CITES.

IPPL learned that the operators of the safari park have high-level positions in Cambodian society (some are reportedly Thai nationals who have procured

Cambodian nationality). One such person paid for construction of the bridge linking Thailand to Koh Kong Island.

The CITES Secretariat commented on the Cambodian situation:

In late 2004, the Secretariat received information from a non-governmental organization of an alleged illegal import to Cambodia of several specimens of Pongo pygmaeus (orangutan). It was suspected that these animals had subsequently been received by a zoo or safari-type facility, primarily for public entertainment purposes. The Secretariat requested the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia to investigate this allegation. A similar request was passed via Interpol channels, since it was alleged that the import might have been authorized by a government agency of Cambodia, although not the CITES authority....

The Secretariat understands that an investigation has been conducted by the CITES authorities in Cambodia but it is awaiting news of the result. The Secretariat has recently been advised, by a separate source, that the number of animals involved may exceed 30. This is clearly a very serious incident of illicit trade and the Secretariat hopes to provide further information orally to the Standing Committee. If no progress report has been received, the Secretariat is likely to make a recommendation to the Committee regarding this matter.

CITES lacks information to act

In other business discussed at the

meeting of the Standing Committee, the CITES Secretariat noted with regret that many countries had not provided it with the names of their national contacts (especially the Customs and police officials) for wildlife law enforcement matters. Although the Secretariat had in December 2004 circulated a prepared form to the 160+ CITES parties to facilitate their cooperation, only 18 nations had submitted names by the time the report for the Standing Committee was written in April 2005. The Secretariat’s report on law enforcement included these comments:

The CITES Enforcement Expert Group identified the lack of readily-available enforcement authority contact details as one of the primary reasons why the exchange of information, the collaboration between enforcement agencies and the coordination of cross-border investigations continue to be a major problem for the Convention....

The Secretariat wishes to emphasize that Customs officers are often required to use only Customs contact points and the police are often required to use only police (or other national law enforcement agency) contact points. It is not necessarily easy for Customs or police agencies to readily access contact information for their counterparts around the world. Having the contact details for such agencies in every Party available on the CITES website would be of considerable assistance.

“Cowboy Monkey” Used in Commercials: Protest!

The 19 July 2005 issue of the *News-Tribune* (Duluth, Minnesota, USA) ran an article entitled, “Cowboy monkey a bonanza for ad company.” The article explained that Whiplash, a 19-year-old capuchin monkey, is being used in Taco John’s commercials; the monkey “saddles up on a border collie, wears a sombrero, and rides to the rescue bearing Mexican fast-food.” These commercials are being produced by Kerker Ad Agency, which is based in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Whiplash is most known for being the monkey used in animal trainer/entertainer Tommy Lucia’s “Banana Derbies,” which typically involve taking frightened monkeys dressed in restrictive clothing, strapping them to the backs of dogs or horses so that they are unable to escape, and “racing” them around a small ring.

This treatment of the monkeys is cruel. Forcing animals to perform unnatural acts usually requires punishment-based training methods. These sometimes include electric prodding and

deprivation of food and water. Animals are sometimes drugged and their teeth and nails are surgically removed or blunted. The animals are frequently stressed: confined to tiny transport cages and subjected to temperature extremes and irregular feeding and watering schedules. It is IPPL’s opinion that “entertainment” using live animals such as that represented by “Banana Derbies” trivializes these monkeys and makes a mockery of how they live in the wild, where they interact with each other in complex social groups. By making monkeys figures of ridicule, it can undermine serious conservation efforts.

To protest the use of monkeys in these commercials, please contact:

Taco John’s International, Inc.
P.O. Box 1589
Cheyenne, WY 82001 USA
Phone: 307-635-0101
Web/E-mail: www.tacojohns.com (“Contact Us”)

GERCOPAN Sanctuary – Compassion and Education

Zena Tooze, Founder-Director of CERCOPAN

I left Nigeria on April 4th for a six-month “sabbatical”—I was planning to use the time to raise the profile of the CERCOPAN monkey sanctuary and education center abroad and to raise much-needed funds. Although we were very short-staffed, our dedicated volunteers on site (Nicky Pulman and Darryl Birch) were keen to give me the chance to do this after my 14 years in Nigeria, and happy to take up the challenge with the help of all our staff.

OK, I thought, quarantine was empty for the first time in many years, leaving no time-consuming babies. Trustee Bob Baxter arrived to help fill the gap for three weeks, and with mixed feelings, I left.

Well, as I should have known, the moment we free up space somewhere, someone always arrives to fill it. All our monkey orphans arrive as a result of their mothers’ being killed for meat, and the rainy season (May to September) is peak hunting season. Few of our arrivals these days are official confiscations—most are donations. Our nine-year outreach program has been very effective in Calabar, the region of southeastern Nigeria where our sanctuary is located. We recently conducted a special poster campaign. Almost all schoolchildren now know that keeping monkeys as pets is definitely not a good idea. These children go home and educate their parents, and so many monkey orphans, who would otherwise languish in terrible conditions, come to us as a

direct result of the thousands of children we reach through our education program (see Mimi’s story below).

So before we could turn around, we

first to arrive; she was donated by a Mr. Bassey Effanga on 10 April 2005 and is well suited to her name.

Nkame, a male putty-nosed guenon donated by Mr. Ntufam Clement Ntui (who works for the First Lady in the Governor’s Office), originated from the border area of the national park, where a hunter “acquired” him from his farm. He was able to join Grace and keep her company once he cleared his first TB test. Clement has been a friend of CERCOPAN for many years, and he brought Nkame to CERCOPAN as soon as his busy job allowed him—a delay of only three days, so Nkame was in reasonable condition.

A University of Calabar student called Victor donated **Tessy**, a female putty-nosed guenon on 15 May 2005. Victor had kept Tessy for five months in a home full of children—12-month-

old Tessy was therefore very used to people and loved attention and being played with. Tessy’s favorite thing is to jump up to sit on your shoulder at every opportunity. She is now having the difficult task of learning how to interact as a monkey again and has joined the other five babies in the main quarantine block. Unfortunately, even tiny little Mimi (see his story below) seems to have dominance over her: she has a long journey ahead of her, learning social and survival skills. Tessy joined Grace and Nkame in quarantine after she passed her first TB test on 7 June 2005.



Photo: CERCOPAN

Tessy the putty-nosed guenon with three newly-rescued baby mona monkeys at CERCOPAN, a sanctuary and wildlife education center in Nigeria

had no less than **SIX** new baby monkeys in quarantine, all **YOUNG** and all requiring milk several times a day, Tender Loving Care, and an initial tuberculosis (TB) test before they could be together and keep each other company as monkeys should. Nicky had her hands **MORE** than full down in Calabar, not only having to do my job and hers, but the job of a supporting volunteer and veterinarian as well. Here is Nicky’s story of how our six new charges arrived.

Grace, Nkame, and Tessy

Grace, a lovely little female mona guenon about seven months old, was the

Mimi, Bebe, and “No Name”

Mimi and **Bebe**, two small mona monkeys, arrived only a day apart. Four-month-old Mimi is a tiny male mona guenon who came to us on 29 May 2005, donated by Bassey Effiong and Mrs. Effiong Maurice. Mimi must have been very tiny when taken from his mother, as he had already stayed with this family for three months—until one day their daughter pleaded with her parents to donate the monkey to CERCOPAN. The Effions’ daughter was actually involved in celebrations leading up to a World Environment Day rally led by CERCOPAN and attended by over 5,000 children. Indeed, the little girl had received a poster entitled “Why Monkeys Are Not Good Pets” and shown this to her mother!

Bebe, a six-month-old female, was donated by Mr. John Areshi Awah after being with him for one month. You will easily recognize Bebe from the photo, as she has a very fluffy face and her wide

eyes give her a slightly surprised look all the time. Finally, “**No Name**” was confiscated by the Cross River National Park and donated to CERCOPAN in June. A female of about 14 months, she came to CERCOPAN in a terrible physical state (very emaciated and with bald patches) and psychologically very disturbed.

Mimi, Bebe, and Noname (formerly “No Name”) had to be kept in separate quarantine enclosures until they all passed their initial TB tests. Being on their own, they needed “play time” with humans and had to be brought inside daily to sleep in travel boxes with stuffed toys and blankets, due to the coldness of the rainy season. Nicky had her hands full once again! Thankfully, they could soon be placed together—but we wondered how they would get along.

Fortunately, in just the space of a few days, **Noname** was like a different monkey: despite being still a baby herself, she has appointed herself as **Mimi’s** new Mum. From their first introduction, she took to carrying him about constantly.

It is like she has a new lease on life. They are really so close and cuddle and groom all day long. **Noname’s** health has consequently improved, and she is now doing fine and adding weight. As the younger Mimi bonded very strongly with **Noname, Bebe** was a little left out of the loop—so she has adjusted by becoming more independent than the others and just does her own thing during the day. But she is sure to join in the nightly huddle for her beauty sleep.

Following our protocol, they will all need to stay in quarantine for a further three months and undertake more tests. During this time they need formula several times a day, medical treatments, and plenty of affection. Luckily, now they don’t need a stuffed toy surrogate mom, or a human one, as they have each other.

Thank you so much Shirley, and IPPL members for your support and publicity over the years. You can find out more about CERCOPAN and our work online (www.cercopan.org).

HOW YOU CAN HELP CERCOPAN

IPPL’s UK and U.S. branches have been strong supporters of CERCOPAN for many years. We admire the group’s efforts on behalf of many primate species that are not “trendy” or “high profile.” We hope you will consider making a generous donation to this project. Please send checks to: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, or to IPPL-UK, Gilmore House, 166 Gilmore Road, London, SE 13 5AE, United Kingdom. You can also donate online (www.ippl.org).

Thank you so much!

Special Gifts to IPPL

Given by:

- ❖ **Mr. Lawrence E. Allen**, in memory of Raymond Neil Massa
- ❖ **Rebecca K. Austin**, in honor of Chanee
- ❖ **Barbara Bemelmans**, in memory of her mother, animal rights activist Madeleine Bemelmans
- ❖ **Bradford Brown**, in honor of Katlyn Brown
- ❖ **Ms. Karen B. Dantine**, in honor of her son Damian in the Army Reserve
- ❖ **Ellen R. Hall**, in memory of Beanie
- ❖ **Doreen and Seth Heimlich**, in memory of Clay, brother of Gail Brownlee
- ❖ **Larissa and Christopher Hepler**, in honor of Seth and Doreen Heimlich’s anniversary
- ❖ **Mrs. R.B. (Agnes) Kemp**, in memory of Richard B. Kemp
- ❖ **Ann and Bill Koros**, in honor of Chanee and Shirley’s new rescue dog, Zoe
- ❖ **Adolfo and Irene Lopez**, in memory of their pets
- ❖ **Georgianne and Brett Nienaber**, Little Gem magnolia trees in memory of departed gibbons
- ❖ **Mrs. Kehaulani Pettersen**, in honor of Jeff Pettersen
- ❖ **Lt. Col. and Pattie Reber**, in memory of their last cat, Pug

Member Profile: Kevin Bernhardt

IPPL goes to Hollywood!

"I'm strongly involved in a lot of animal rights causes and have a number of projects that are centered around animal rights," Kevin Bernhardt said in a 2002 interview, reported online by Comics2Film.com. Kevin is a supporter of IPPL—and a card-carrying member of Hollywood's corps of actor/producer/screenwriters. Since the mid-1990s, however, Kevin's career has emphasized his talents as the latter: by now, 16 of his screenplays have been made into movies featuring such high-profile stars as Charlie Sheen, Dennis Hopper, Patrick Swayze, and Wesley Snipes. Other ventures have included co-authorship of the unique comic book "Primate" (2001), which introduces the character of a super-intelligent "guerilla gorilla" who seeks revenge on the wildlife traffickers raking in money at the expense of the world's animals.

IPPL: Our name in lights?

One film possibility that Kevin has been trying to bring to the silver screen for several years is *The Bangkok Six*, based on IPPL's founder Shirley McGreal and her harrowing experiences combating the notorious orangutan smuggler Matthew Block (who, in the real world, was eventually sent to prison thanks to Shirley's efforts). Kevin believes that, despite years of financial and legal delays, there is still interest in this story and he actually has already worked on a couple of draft treatments of the film. "I see it as *Erin Brockovich* with animals," he says enthusiastically. "Shirley is someone who knows no boundaries, who will cross all borders to get justice done. It's an inspiring example of doing the right thing—one that should be out there for everyone to see. People need to be educated about what's going on in the world."

Unfortunately for primate-loving filmgoers, actual production will have to wait until a few more details can be ironed out. But in the meantime Kevin's other works-in-progress are keeping him busy. Lately he has been getting away



from lower-budget independent films and more into studio fare. One of his current projects is an anti-bullfighting movie (*Veronica*) set in Franco's Spain. In this film, an American bullfighter seeks justice for wrongs done to his father, and in the process (thanks to the enlightened viewpoint of the protagonist's love interest, the bull breeder's daughter) renounces that blood sport.

A reluctant deer hunter

Kevin's strong feelings for animals were tested at an early age when growing up poor in rural Pennsylvania, where the prime trophy of any young man's room was a set of antlers from a deer he'd shot himself. Although Kevin was obliged to go on occasional hunting trips with his dad (not least because if they didn't bring home venison, the family would be obliged to eat fried horsemeat), shooting deer "turned my stomach," Kevin remembers. "Having seen an animal die because of me reinforces my beliefs," he adds (he is semi-veggie and has not touched red meat in ten years). He recalls one particular trip when, sitting high in a tree stand, he looked up from his book to see a magnificent 12-point buck standing on its hind legs to browse among

the trees. Kevin took aim with his .30-30 Winchester rifle—but did not fire. Kevin knew that animals matter, too.

Maybe that's why his favorite animal movie is *The Bear* (1988), an almost dialogue-free film shot from the animals' perspective: "It's how wildlife films should be made," Kevin says. The Oscar-nominated film tells the story of an orphaned bear cub who finds companionship with an adult male, as the two of them attempt to elude some hunters. "Most people don't want a movie with a message," says Kevin, "they just want to be entertained. But I still believe a positive message is possible; it just has to be carefully constructed. I want to make positive messages about animals a priority."

Beyond soaps

After high school, Kevin got a National Merit Scholarship to the State University of New York, Binghamton, where he earned a degree in economics. He started his working life as a stock trader in Los Angeles, but he didn't care for it. "There should be more to life than just making money," he says, "but I wanted to be a writer—and I didn't want to be poor." On the advice of some friends, Kevin turned

to TV acting (including the daytime soap opera *General Hospital* and primetime's *Dynasty*), working on screenplays during his time off-camera.

Although his aim was always to become a writer, he gradually came to take his acting more seriously and eventually took several classes. This enabled him to break free of the stereotype of a "soap

opera actor" and move onto the big screen, appearing in films like *Hellraiser III* and *The Immortals*.

But Kevin's first love was always writing, and this is where his energies are currently focused. His abilities as a writer are apparent in conversation, as he volubly and (remarkably for Hollywood) without egomania discusses his life and

work. "I love what I do," says Kevin, "and am lucky to be making a living at it." (Though he also likes to joke, "I don't get paid to write, I get paid to put others' thoughts into writing!") As someone fully engaged with creative work he enjoys, he doesn't find the need for any hobbies—other than reading and playing with his two Chow Chows.

IPPL Advisor Vernon Reynolds' New Book: "The Chimpanzees of the Budongo Forest"

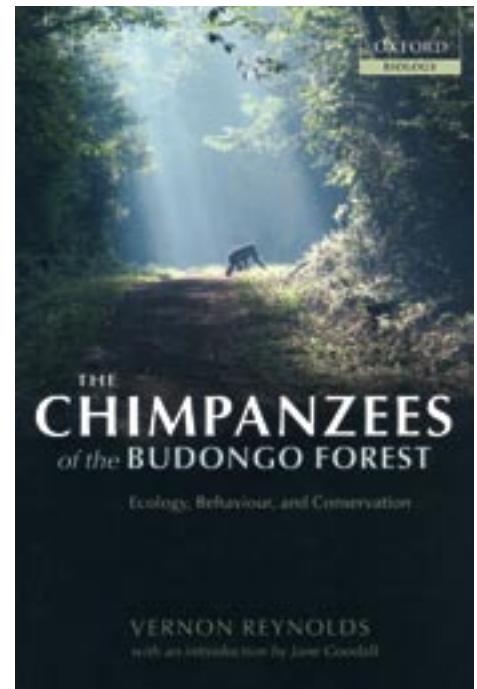
In the introduction to his new book *The Chimpanzees of the Budongo Forest* (2005, Oxford University Press), Vernon Reynolds credits IPPL's Shirley McGreal as the inspiration for his returning to the wilds of Africa in 1990, 27 years after his initial one-year study of Budongo's wild chimps. Dr. Reynolds, a primatologist and retired professor of biological anthropology at Oxford University, also encouraged Shirley to establish IPPL in 1973 and has been on IPPL's Board of Advisors ever since.

Dr. Reynolds' book focuses on the lives of the chimpanzees that comprise the Sonso community (now numbering about 60) in the southern part of the Budongo Forest Reserve in western Uganda. Often an academic primatologist will necessarily concentrate on one particular aspect of the lives of the animals under study: their diet, for instance, or their social behavior. But this book draws on the work of a host of visiting students and researchers at the field site over the past 15 years (including people like Dr. Gladys Kalema, the Ugandan wildlife veterinarian who spoke at IPPL's 2002 Members' Meeting) and generates a more complete profile of the animals' existence.

The chimpanzees of Budongo have never been supplied with food by the researchers, unlike wild chimps at some other field sites. Provisioning, of course, affects the animals' natural diet, but may also lead to changes in social behavior, as well (higher rates of competitive aggression, for example). So—apart from being trailed by various scientists for the last 15 years—the Budongo chimps

have been able to interact with their natural environment unimpeded. This environment includes selectively logged forest (mahoganies and other valuable timber species had been removed from Budongo for decades), prey animals that are occasionally hunted and eaten by the chimps (including small forest antelopes and various monkeys), and also the native people living nearby, who often unintentionally snag chimps in wire snares that have been set for other animals, like antelopes and pigs (about a quarter of Sonso's chimps have unfortunately been maimed by these snares, despite the chimps' residence in a Forest Reserve and the protection afforded them by the constant presence of researchers).

The text is geared toward an intelligent layperson, forgoes academic jargon, and takes care to explain useful concepts like "habituation" and "forest succession." Dr. Reynolds skillfully combines solid research data with many anecdotes from the field, including his own reflections as well as personal communications by others who have made unique observations of rare occurrences. For example, he writes, "I felt sorry for each of our old individuals at Sonso as they got less active. I recall seeing Magosi (who had once been the alpha male) in his latter years, sitting on the trail and looking up into the trees where there was [a] ... female [in heat] with a number of males The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak" [p.49]. Or the episode, witnessed by one of the field assistants, of a female chimp who, despite having only one functional hand,



successfully gave birth to her first infant, alone and 30 meters high up in a tree. Interestingly, "...her own mother... was not present either during the birth or on the following days. Perhaps she disapproved?" [p. 91]. In addition, each chapter begins with a transcript of some field notes or a personal journal, which give a flavor of daily life in the research camp.

So don't be alarmed by the academic-sounding name of the publishing house: for people with a serious interest in chimpanzees, the stories will draw you in.

The Chimpanzees of the Budongo Forest is available in the United States from www.amazon.com or in Europe from Oxford University Press (<http://www.oup.co.uk/isbn/0-19-851546-4>).

“Taiping Four” Update: Smuggled Gorillas Now On Display

Despite years of worldwide protests, the four young gorillas who were smuggled from Cameroon via South Africa to Taiping Zoo, Malaysia, in January 2002 were finally placed on exhibit in May 2005 at South Africa’s Pretoria Zoo. The animals had been shipped to Pretoria in April 2004, since international exposure had made it unfeasible for Malaysia to retain the smuggled animals. The animals were sent to Pretoria even though South Africa was part of the original smuggling itinerary.

IPPL and a number of other wildlife organizations have continually campaigned to have the animals returned to their country of origin, where a high-quality rescue center with a large social group of gorillas (Cameroon’s Limbe Wildlife Centre) is ready to welcome them home.

In a protracted effort to delay the gorillas’ repatriation, one of the tactics employed by Malaysian and South African authorities has been to dispute the gorillas’ true origin. The initial story promoted by the Malaysians—that the

young gorillas had been bred in captivity in Nigeria’s Ibadan Zoo—was clearly false, as the zoo had only a solitary adult female gorilla in its collection. Sworn testimony from a Nigerian panel of inquiry confirmed that the animals were originally captured in Cameroon.

Under CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the international treaty that prohibits the trafficking of protected wildlife), smuggled animals should be returned to their country of origin if that country so desires. And although Cameroon has made numerous requests for the return of the animals, South Africa has failed to make any progress in that direction. Interestingly, the recently published 2005 edition of the International Gorilla Studbook, which is compiled through information submitted by zoos and breeding centers that care for gorillas, lists the Taiping/Pretoria Zoo gorillas—and also identifies Cameroon as their country of origin.

Nevertheless, the campaign to have the Taiping Four gorillas sent to Limbe

Wildlife Centre in Cameroon continues. The Government of Cameroon is taking the lead but many organizations are also involved, including the Cameroon-based Last Great Ape Organization, the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and IPPL.

On 10 May 2005, the *New York Times* ran a full-page story about the gorillas on page A3. The article highlighted IPPL’s role in initially unmasking the deal in March 2002 and included quotes from IPPL Chairwoman Dr. Shirley McGreal. She pointed out that Pretoria Zoo’s history marks that institution as under-qualified to care for the new arrivals: five gorillas died in Pretoria’s care between 1989 and 1998, including two infants less than a month old. Now that the Taiping Four gorillas are literally in the public eye—and will likely stay that way, given the expensive new enclosure that was built by the zoo to house them—public pressure on the South African government will likely continue for some time to come.

Global Protests Over Smuggled Orangutans

“Send Them Back Home!”

Global protests continue to mount over the fate of over 150 orangutans, most of them youngsters, who were smuggled to zoos and theme parks in Thailand from their native Indonesia between 2002 and

2004. Safari World, a huge theme park outside Bangkok, Thailand, had single-handedly amassed around 140 of the animals over the past few years. Some were used in degrading “kick-boxing”

shows for the amusement of tourists. Now that the park’s orangutans have been pulled from public display as a result of the outcry, it is not clear how many of these animals are still alive.



ProFauna’s Hardi Baktiantoro interviewed at ProFauna/IPPL demonstration



ProAnimalia protesters at Thai embassy in the Netherlands

The story made world headlines in 2004 when several organizations—including ProFauna (an Indonesian grassroots activist group that often collaborates with IPPL), the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS), and IPPL—started a campaign to get the owners of Safari World and their suppliers prosecuted and the orangutans returned to Indonesia for rehabilitation.

First public protests in Thailand

Some of the first public demonstrations occurred from 2 to 14 October 2004, as protestors dressed in orangutan costumes demonstrated outside the Queen Sirikit Convention Center in Bangkok, Thailand. The protests were held during the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (the international treaty that forbids trade in protected animals like orangutans). Although the protest, which was spearheaded by Wildlife Friends of Thailand (a Thai wildlife rescue and education center), generated much publicity, no official action was taken to return the orangutans to their country of origin.

ProFauna protests in Indonesia

On 25 April 2005 ProFauna members held a demonstration outside the Thai Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. The protestors called for the return of the orangutans held at Safari World, Bangkok, Thailand. The protest was organized by Hardi Baktiantoro of ProFauna (and co-sponsored by IPPL) and received wide print and television coverage across Indonesia. Following the demonstration, Hardi and Willie Smits, Director of the Gibbon Foundation, were invited by Metro TV, one of the national TV networks in Indonesia, to appear on a one-hour talk show. Viewers sent 178 Short Message Service (SMS) messages to Metro TV to comment about the case and support the orangutans' cause.

New protests and petition

In July 2005, one year after the orangutan scandal first made international headlines, there was a new round of protests in which many groups participated. Demonstrations were held in the Netherlands, Indonesia, and Thailand. ProFauna, ProAnimalia (a new nonprofit group active in Indonesia and the Netherlands), and BOS led the

protests.

In addition, an Internet petition drew over 5,000 signatures. A special Web site (www.sendthembackhome.org) has been established. It features an excellent slide show about the Safari World orangutans and a link to the petition.

Femke den Haas of ProAnimalia reports on the demonstration held on 15 July 2005 in front of the Thai Embassy in The Hague, Netherlands:

Supporters of the campaign held up a giant banner in front of the Embassy and our volunteers received much positive response from all the passersby. The police also came to control our movements on and along the road.

Then we rang the bell at the embassy and to our surprise were received in a most hospitable way. The secretary then received the petition with more than 4000 signatories and it was clear that he was taking our visit seriously and he promised to immediately inform the department of foreign affairs about our demands to have the orangutans returned to Indonesia.

Femke has stated that if official actions are not forthcoming, more protests will surely follow.

How You Can Support the “Send Them Back Home” Campaign

Please send protests requesting that the orangutans housed at Safari World in Minburi, Thailand, be confiscated and sent to Indonesia for rehabilitation to:

*H.E. Mr. Thaksin Shinawatra
Prime Minister of Thailand
Government House
Thanon Nakhon Fathom
Dusit Bangkok 10300
THAILAND*

Overseas postage from the United States is 80 cents. In addition, please contact the Ambassador of Thailand in your country of residence. A list of Thai embassies worldwide can be found online (http://www.traveller2000.com/thailand/embassies_worldwide.htm).

Korean Lab Monkeys Die of Over-Heating

According to the 27 April 2005 issue of the *Joonjang Daily*, 99 monkeys maintained at the Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology in Daejeon, which is South Korea's only primate laboratory, died of over-heating on 20 April when temperatures in the animals soared following a malfunction in the facility's temperature control systems.

According to the article, “The laboratory announced that it would buy 30 monkeys from Indonesia to continue its research.”

News from Kalaweit, Indonesian Gibbon Sanctuary

The Kalaweit gibbon and siamang sanctuary in Borneo was founded in 1999 by Aurélien Brulé, a native of France who adopted the nickname “Chanee,” which means “gibbon” in the Thai language. Through our members and our friends at the Arcus Foundation, IPPL has been helping the rescue center for several years.

Kalaweit now cares for 254 rescued gibbons and siamangs at its two locations. Mueller’s gibbons and agile gibbons are housed at a site outside Palangya Raya in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). More gibbons are housed on Marak Island, which lies off the west coast of Sumatra, but 70 percent of the animals at the Marak facility are siamangs (larger-bodied cousins to the gibbons).

Chanee recently sent us a photograph of Delon, a rescued baby gibbon now living at the Kalimantan sanctuary (seen above right). Chanee writes,

Delon arrived at Kalaweit in April 2005 when he was just a few days old. His mother was killed by poachers shortly after he was born. Wounded in the arm during his capture, Delon (this is the name of a singer who is famous in Indonesia) is doing well at the present time. He is fed every three hours by the team and is already trying out the taste of bananas. In addition, Kalaweit’s program in Sumatra, the world’s only siamang rehabilitation program, is beginning to become known by local people.

Thanks to a generous grant from the Arcus Foundation to IPPL, Kalaweit has received the funds needed to operate an FM radio station that features popular



Indonesian music—interspersed five times every hour with primate protection messages. The public is educated about primates, told why the animals need protection, and are informed that it is illegal to buy or possess them. People owning gibbons are invited to donate their pets to the sanctuary to avoid confiscation, and many have done so.

Indonesian musical artists have assisted Kalaweit’s primate campaign by recording pro-animal messages and songs for airing. As a result, gibbons are no longer seen in the markets of Palangka Raya, the town nearest to the sanctuary, and Kalaweit hopes to expand its educational radio programs to other areas of Indonesia plagued by the primate trade.

More information about the center’s work and how interested people can apply to volunteer with construction, animal care, and in other ways can be found online (www.kalaweit.org).

Earthquake Strikes Kalaweit’s Siamangs on Sumatra

On Tuesday 29 March 2005, Chanee wrote to IPPL about how a major earthquake (8.7 on the Richter scale, compared to 9.0 for the December 2004 quake) affected the siamangs at the Marak Island location.

In December 2004, Kalaweit-Sumatra escaped the “killer tsunami.” But since the beginning of 2005, the team on Marak Island has been working in a climate of fear.

On Monday 28 March (yesterday) around 11:30 p.m., the siamangs began to make loud panicked calls. A few minutes later, the earth began to shake. The team, awakened by the earth shaking and traumatized by December’s tsunami, fled right in the middle of the night into the hills to escape a wave that fortunately never came. This earthquake caused no damage to the project, but the morale and motivation of the team was again put to the test.

The epicenter of the earthquake was close to the island of Nias (where more than 450 people died) to the north of the Mentawai archipelago and our island, named Marak, where 120 of our gibbons and siamangs reside.

“Wildlife Refuge” Director Indicted

On 19 July 2005, the owner of a facility called the “Amarillo Wildlife Refuge” was indicted on criminal misdemeanor charges in connection with offering to sell two clouded leopards and a white tiger cub across U.S. state lines (from Texas to Oklahoma), which is illegal without federal permits. The owner, Charlie Azzopardi, was trapped in a “sting” set up by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent. He now faces up to a year in prison.

The facility operated by Azzopardi is located in Amarillo, Texas. His facility exhibits chimpanzees, gibbons, and other primates, in addition to a variety of other wild animals, particularly big cats. According to the *Amarillo Globe-News*,

Late Tuesday afternoon, state and federal wildlife agents emerged from the Amarillo Wildlife Refuge north of Amarillo and said the property was considered a crime scene.

Unfortunately, many facilities now call themselves “refuges” or “sanctuaries” while selling or otherwise profiting from the exploitation of wild

animals. Misleadingly, the facility’s Web site proudly announces itself as the “Amarillo Wildlife Refuge—Protectors of the Wild.” In fact, the facility employs the animals it houses for commercial purposes, offering them for use in advertising or in family “photo ops”—for a fee. Nonetheless, the “refuge” has been granted tax-exempt status by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and solicits donations from the public.

In 2003 PETA investigated the “refuge” and the group’s undercover worker took video footage of Azzopardi and an assistant darting a mother gibbon in order to procure her baby. IPPL was provided a copy of a video of this capture by PETA. The father gibbon presumably had already been separated from his mate. Outside the cage, Azzopardi and a female assistant were struggling to shoot the hysterical mother gibbon down with a tranquillizer-loaded blow dart to remove her tiny, clinging baby. The gibbon mother’s distress as she moved nervously around her cage was made obvious by her fear diarrhea, a typical gibbon reaction to a stressful situation. No veterinarian was present during the

traumatic capture.

Later footage shows the tiny baby gibbon, now permanently separated from his mother, wrapped in a reddish-brown furry blanket, being shown off at a public place. The poor infant was surrounded by gawking humans.

Now the self-styled “protectors of the wild” are charged with crimes against wildlife.



New Regulations Needed to Protect Australia’s Zoo Animals

Lynette Shanley, President, Primates for Primates, Australia

A pair of listless rhesus monkeys in a dingy cage. A group of three capuchins, two of which exhibit “cage neuroses” like head-tossing and toe-sucking. A second group of capuchins, whose only “enrichment” consists of bare branches devoid of bark, compelled to dig about in the dirt just outside their cage for stimulation. These are the kinds of primate exhibits that greet visitors to Bredl’s Wonder World of Wildlife, South Australia. And such dreary displays, unfortunately, are too familiar to patrons of Australia’s zoos.

A years-long campaign

For years Primates for Primates (PFP; www.primates4primates.org) and the IPPL have been troubled by the poor living conditions of animals

residing in certain Australian zoos. In 2001 PFP commissioned several reports by a professional zoologist to document this state of affairs. We then approached the National Consultative Committee on Animal Welfare (NCCAW) to support a national Code of Practice—a legal set of uniform standards—that would ensure humane care and housing for primates and other wild animals held in Australia’s zoological parks.

Australia is a country of pet lovers—surveys have proven most Australians hate animal cruelty. But many states have only a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (POCTA), which just provides for basic necessities like water, food, shelter, and exercise. Most POCTAs do not detail requirements for maintaining psychological well-being nor address the

special needs of animals that are always on display.

Animal welfare is a state issue in Australia, but in the case of circuses the NCCAW developed a Code of Practice and prevailed on each state to adopt this code, thereby making it effective nationwide. We were informed by the NCCAW that they would also develop a code covering zoo animals, but, in the years since that promise was made, little has been accomplished and zoo animals continue to suffer.

Australian “Wonder World” a grim home for primates, others

This past May PFP commissioned professional zoologist Graeme Crook to inspect a zoo in the Renmark area of South Australia (about 350 kilometers



A Nile crocodile in the wildlife park.



A monkey feeding from a dirty container.



Rubbish piled up next to a goat's enclosure.

Wildlife park under scrutiny after report



Adelaide Advertiser, July 16, 2005

out of Adelaide) called Bredl's Wonder World of Wildlife, after we had received complaints about the conditions there. The report detailed a number of distressing findings regarding the primate displays, including the following:

1) The pair of rhesus monkeys and two groups of capuchins were all kept in enclosures devoid of enrichment, apart from a few bare branches. There was no ground cover to encourage foraging nor were other items provided to stimulate the animals' natural instincts.

2) One of the rhesus monkeys appeared to have a skin infection.

3) The hanging food container in the rhesus cage was extremely dirty and the floor under it was littered with old food scraps. There was plenty of evidence of rodent infestation along the bases of the concrete walls. The shallow concrete water bowl of one capuchin group's cage had not been cleaned recently, certainly

not on the day of the visit, as it contained several old food items and water that was obviously not fresh.

4) Two capuchins demonstrated forms of stereotypical behavior (compulsively repetitive movements frequently seen in stressed caged animals) like head-tossing and toe-sucking, while a third clearly displayed displacement behavior when approached by the juvenile male in its group.

Other animal exhibits had similar problems:

1) An arboreal (tree-dwelling) lizard was kept in a cage with no trees for it to climb, while a rundown shed housed the "only Nile crocodile in Australia," an immobile creature lying on a concrete mockup of a sandbar surrounded by a narrow strip of fetid-looking water.

2) The reptile house had a considerable amount of debris and general rubbish (old syringes, pill

bottles, light fittings, etc.) on the tops of most of the cages. Visitors to this particular reptile house would certainly not get a feeling of empathy for reptiles, nor any educational value from their time in the house.

3) Deer and kangaroos were living together in a large paddock with no ground cover at all. Dog fecal matter lay around this enclosure; the presence of dogs would have caused the animals in this area a good deal of stress.

"The worst wildlife park I have seen in a long time"

The zoologist added:

The whole park has an air of neglect and disrepair. While the primates are poorly kept, the reptiles are totally neglected and the other mammals are also extremely poorly kept. There is absolutely no educational value from the visit: the

signage is atrocious—minimal and even incorrect. The outer perimeter fencing is poor, especially where it borders a factory behind the eagle and dingo enclosures. There were dirty food containers, filthy water, and signs of mice infestations.

When I visited, the temperature was relatively mild; however, as the summer temperatures can reach the low 40s Celsius range [low 100s Fahrenheit], I would imagine that conditions would be intolerable for the animals at this time of year. The lack of clean water on a mild day would become a major issue on a hot summer's day. The Python Cave would be unbearably hot for both visitors and inmates, and once again the lack of sufficient water in some of the enclosures could prove fatal for the snakes. In addition, the minimum temperature in the winter can drop to almost freezing, so the lack of heating and enclosed sleeping quarters for the primates is also a great concern.

This is possibly the worst wildlife park that I have seen in a very long time. It fails to contribute in any form to any of the reasons for maintaining animals in captivity. It would fail to satisfy any animal welfare audit undertaken, even at a very basic level, and I am

greatly surprised that it is still allowed to operate. This park adds absolutely nothing to the education of the local and visiting public, and in fact, could well adversely affect people's perception of the needs of wildlife in captivity.

This is not the first time we have had such a bad report come back from South Australia. PFP found the same air of neglect at the Whyalla Fauna and Flora Park, which fortunately has now closed down, their collection of monkeys and other wild animals dispersed to, one hopes, better homes. Sadly, Bredl's captive animals may not be so lucky.

Officials deny problems

Even when presented with this most recent evidence gathered by our zoologist, Australian officials continue to deny that a problem exists. According to an article posted on *ABC News Online* 15 July 2005 ("Report questions zoo animal's welfare"), Australia's "Environment Department says it has not had any issues with the park. Riverland district ranger Phil Strachan says a previous inspection found all native animals were well maintained." In addition, the "RSPCA

says it made an inspection of the site last year. It says it made some suggestions on improvements to the facilities, which were undertaken by the park owner." These statements reflect the fact that the standards of care currently deemed adequate are simply too low.

Primates for Primates requests international help

In the face of persistent inaction by the Australian government to act on behalf of captive wild animals such as those at Bredl's zoo, PFP feels the time has come to initiate an international campaign to promote the establishment of a nationwide, enforceable Code of Practice that will protect Australia's zoo animals from lives of deprivation.

This Code should require that animals' essential needs for food and shelter be met and that appropriate environmental enrichment be provided. The state of New South Wales already has an excellent basic code, and the most feasible solution to the current situation would be to ask every state to adopt the NSW code. But it is clear that, in the foreseeable future, nothing will be accomplished without public protest.

AUSTRALIA: ADOPT STANDARDS FOR ZOO ANIMALS

Please write to the Australian embassy in your country and request that all Australian states immediately adopt and enforce the New South Wales Code of Practice for animals in Australian zoos. Note that evidence of inadequate housing conditions and lack of concern for environmental enrichment—for primates as well as other animals on display—has been accumulating for years, particularly in zoos that are located off the beaten tourist track. State that action needs to be taken immediately to prevent further animal suffering.

The Ambassador of Australia to the United States
Australian Embassy
1601 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington DC 20036, USA
Fax: 1 202 797 3331

The High Commissioner of Australia to Canada
Australian High Commission
710, 50 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, ON K1P 6L2, CANADA
Fax: 1 613 236 4376

The Ambassador of Australia to Japan
Australian Embassy
2-1-14 Mita, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 108-8361, JAPAN
Fax: 81 3 5232 4149

His Excellency the High Commissioner of Australia to the United Kingdom
Australia House
The Strand
London WC 2B 4LA, UNITED KINGDOM
Fax: 44 20 7465 8217

For other embassy locations, go to <http://www.dfat.gov.au/missions/>

Taking Care of Primates — Now and For Ever

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefited from caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills. Thanks to those wonderful people, we can continue and expand our program of investigations and we can help primates rescued from horrible abuse by sending them to sanctuaries in Africa, Asia, and South America.

IPPL assists groups working to help wildlife in remote parts of the world and takes care of 30 wonderful gibbons, many of them research veterans, at our headquarters sanctuary.

In 1999 we built a much-needed education center, thanks to a generous bequest from **Swan and Mary Henningson**.



One kind member left a special gift for **Igor**, our lab gibbon who had lived behind black Plexiglas for 21 years because he self-mutilated at the sight of other gibbons. **Igor** has now spent 18 years in “retirement” with IPPL.

These departed members’ compassion and thoughtfulness survives their leaving this world.

Our “special needs” gibbons require considerable attention. One of these is **Courtney**. **Courtney** was born at IPPL to **Michelle** and **Maui**. This was a complete surprise because **Maui** had undergone a vasectomy. **Courtney** was born on 10 January 2002. Sadly, her mother lacked milk and attacked her baby as she struggled to suckle. **Courtney**’s left leg was severely injured and she was in shock. Our veterinarian managed to save her life but she has required special care ever since. Local attorney **Karen McCormick** (seen above with her gibbon friend) has been wonderfully helpful with **Courtney**. She volunteers every Monday to give **Courtney** quality play and cuddle time.

We hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them now and in the future—and that the primates living at IPPL will continue to receive the best food and physical and emotional care that they need and deserve.

Please contact **IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**, if you would like to discuss providing enduring help for IPPL. Thank you so much.

Check out www.ippl.org

IPPL frequently updates its Web site. We invite you to visit our site regularly. You can start or renew a membership, donate to an overseas project, adopt an IPPL gibbon, and buy IPPL T-shirts and other primate items through our secure server. You can also follow IPPL’s links to other projects and organizations. Visit www.ippl.org regularly!

ARE YOU MOVING? PLEASE TELL US!

Attention, readers! Please let IPPL know if you change your mailing address. We would hate to lose track of you. IPPL E-Alert members should also let us know when they change their e-mail address. Contact us via e-mail (info@ippl.org) or by phone (**843-871-2280**).

Highland Farm Survives Despite Tragedy

Highland Farm is a primate sanctuary close to the Thai-Burmese border, an area where many tribal people live. The sanctuary was founded in 1991 by William (Bill) Deters and his Thai wife Pharanee. The couple established an organic farm on deforested land. This farm was a source of food for the gibbons.

In May 2002 a terrible tragedy struck the sanctuary when a disgruntled former employee murdered Mr. Deters and the entire animal care staff, including one staff member's baby. Mr. Deters' widow, Pharanee, who was in Bangkok at the time of the killings, has bravely continued the sanctuary's work.

In July 2005 IPPL Secretary Dianne Taylor-Snow visited Highland Farm after representing our organization at the Animals Asia conference. Dianne reports,

It is so beautiful in the highlands. The Highland Farm gibbons all seem well; there are so many amputees who brachiate around amazingly well. The animals' diets are very good. I can truly say that she [Pharanee] is saving the lives of gibbons just as they saved her life. She seriously considered killing herself after Bill's death. She went so far as to drive high into the mountains with the intent of driving off a cliff...then she thought, "Who would care for the gibbons?" and drove back down the mountain to begin this new phase of her life.

We had fun together...she said that she hadn't laughed so much in a long time. It was easy to be with her. She is very Thai but, having lived in the U.S. for 21 years, she is really bi-cultural.

She has four full time local men working "the farm" and one woman, Khun Nok, who is the manager and lives in the house with her...Nok only goes home to Bangkok once a month for four or five days...she is there 24-7 the rest of the time.

The Arcus Foundation and IPPL have been contributing to the care of the Highland Farm primates through annual grants. We hope you enjoy these photos of the gibbons whose lives been enriched by Pharanee's courage and dedication and sustained by gifts from compassionate people – and organizations like IPPL.

Top right, Pharanee with a white-cheeked gibbon orphan; below, a mother white-cheeked gibbon with her baby, two of Highland Farm's 30+ resident gibbons.



Primate Imports to the United States 1995-2004: The “Monkey Slave Trade” Continues

Our colleagues at the AESOP Project (Allied Effort to Save Other Primates) have worked hard to obtain statistics pertaining to primate imports to the United States in recent years, using the U.S. Freedom of Information Act. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collects wildlife trade data.

Unfortunately the international primate trade has been increasing, with China becoming a major exporter of primates. Although China has no native crab-eating macaques, it has imported thousands of these animals from Vietnam. The animals are maintained in huge breeding farms in China. Monkeys exported from China are mainly captive-born, but there is no way to verify the origin of individual animals. China exports very few of its native rhesus monkeys.

Mauritius is also a major primate exporter. The crab-eating macaques of Mauritius are the descendants of monkeys imported to the island by people who kept them as pets. Some of the animals escaped and established themselves on the island. For decades the remoteness of Mauritius and the tolerance accorded to monkeys by the largely Hindu population

of the island kept them out of trade. Then came the era of jet aircraft, and Western entrepreneurs established monkey-dealing enterprises on Mauritius. A large export trade involving both wild-caught and captive-born monkeys followed, and continues to this day.

Non-Asian countries with significant primate exports to the United States between 1995 and 2004 include Guyana (2,554), Peru (1,647), St. Kitts (1,475), and Tanzania (1,080). Guyana exports mainly squirrel monkeys. The Caribbean island of St. Kitts exports vervet monkeys, descendants of monkeys who reached the island on slave ships. Tanzania exports baboons and vervets and Peru a variety of South American species.

Almost 100 percent of imported primates are used in experimentation. The United States bans import of primates for the pet trade and U.S. zoos import only small numbers, usually animals belonging to rare species. Go to the AESOP Web site (www.aesop-project.org) for spreadsheets showing more details of the shipments.

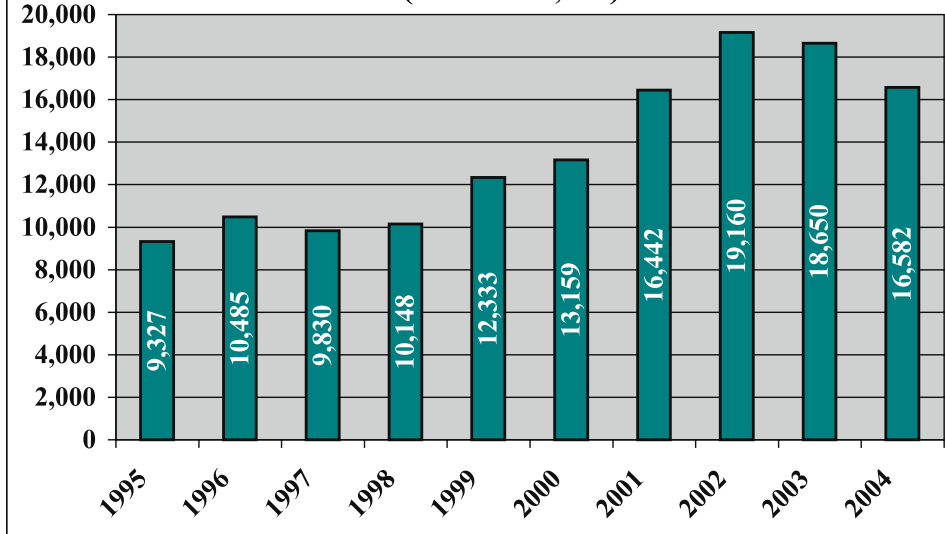
Top Five Countries with the Most Primate Exports to the U.S. 1995-2004

Exporting Country	# of Primates Exported
China (including Hong Kong)	45,031
Mauritius	30,962
Indonesia	20,516
Vietnam	16,895
Philippines	10,415

Top Five Asian Companies with the Most Primate Exports to the U.S. 1995-2004

Exporting Country	Exporting Company	# of Primates Exported
China	Oriental Scientific Instruments	21,535
Vietnam	Vanny Chain Technology–Hong Kong	11,772
China	Guangdong Scientific Instruments	11,175
Indonesia	CV Labsindo Jakarta Indonesia	8,158
Philippines	SICONBREC, Inc.	6,008

Number of Primates Imported to the U.S. 1995-2004 (Total: 136,116)





Recommended Reading: “Hugging the Chimps”

Christel Hann wrote *Hugging the Chimps: Adventures in Burundi* (2004) to describe what it was like working at a chimpanzee sanctuary in Central Africa during 1994, a time of turbulence in that part of the world. Burundi is a small African nation bordered by Rwanda, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (see map above). The nation lies in an area that has been plagued by civil strife.

Hann had longed to work with chimpanzees for three decades before being accepted as a volunteer at the chimpanzee “Halfway House,” which was run by the Jane Goodall Institute in Burundi’s capital city, Bujumbura. On arrival, she learned that two Africans employed as night watchmen at the sanctuary had been hacked to death by machete-wielding thugs the previous day—and that she was the only volunteer.

Hann and a dedicated staff of African caregivers looked after 19 chimpanzee victims of poaching and trade. The entire

project was run on a budget of \$3,000 per month. Besides being jam-packed with anecdotes, the book gives a thumbnail history of each of the individual chimpanzees housed at the Halfway House.

During Hann’s three-month stay, the political situation in Burundi deteriorated. Eventually the sanctuary was closed down and all its chimpanzees were moved to the Sweetwaters Sanctuary in Kenya.

Besides working at the Halfway House, Hann visited an orphanage for child refugees from Rwanda, helped with the distribution of food relief at several huge refugee camps, and finally got to see chimpanzees in the wild.

Hugging the Chimps is available from the publisher Author House (www.authorhouse.com) for US\$12.95 plus shipping and handling, or as an “electronic book” for US\$4.95. You can also order a copy for US\$16.95 from www.amazon.com.

Primate Books for Children

There is a shortage of children’s books about primates. However there are some excellent “oldies but goodies” that are available second-hand from www.amazon.com for very low prices. Among them are:

- *Aerial apes: Gibbons of Asia*. This book, written by IPPL Advisor Geza Teleki, includes some lovely black-and-white photos of gibbons in motion.
- *Leakey the Elder: A Chimpanzee and His Community*. Also by Geza Teleki, this book draws on his years of experience studying the chimpanzees at Gombe Research Center in Tanzania.
- *Goblin: A Wild Chimpanzee*. Another book by Geza Teleki describes the day’s activities for a young chimpanzee at Gombe.
- *The Siamang Gibbons: An Ape Family*. This is a look at the largest members of the gibbon family, by IPPL member Alice Schick.
- *Gibbons*. Written by Patricia Hunt, this book includes a chapter about IPPL’s first veteran laboratory gibbon, Arun Rangsi.

Primate Paraphernalia!



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 (inside the US), US\$22 (overseas airmail)

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

Color: Khaki

Sizes: one size fits all

Cost: US\$12 (inside the US), US\$16 (overseas airmail)



Gorilla T-Shirt: 100% Cotton

Color: Charcoal

Sizes: S, M, L, XL

Cost: US\$14 (inside the US), US\$22 (overseas airmail)

You can also order IPPL merchandise on the Web, via our secure server, at:
<https://sims.net/clients/ippl.org/catalog.html>

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

Method of payment: *All prices include Shipping and Handling.*

- Check/money order**, payable to **IPPL**. Overseas checks to be drawn on US banks. Add 30% if paying in Canadian dollars.
- Credit Card**
 - VISA
 - AMEX
 - MasterCard
 - Discover

Card Number	
Expiration Date	Signature
Phone Number	

Ship to:

Name
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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.

IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt: 100% Cotton.

These T-shirts feature drawings by Michelle Winstanley Michie 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 had been blinded by illness.

Color: Forest green

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

Cost: Adult – US\$15 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)

Child – US\$12 (inside the US),
US\$16 (overseas airmail)



Orangutan T-Shirt:

100% Cotton

Color: Navy

Sizes: M, L, XL, XXL

Cost: US\$14 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)



Forgotten Apes Video:

Featuring IPPL gibbons.

Cost: US\$16 (inside the US),
US\$22 (overseas airmail)

Primate Photography Book:

Award-winning wildlife photographer Art Wolfe teams up with conservation writer Barbara Sleeper to create *Primates: The Amazing World of Lemurs, Monkeys, and Apes*.

Cost: US\$25 (inside the US),
US\$30 (overseas surface shipping),
US\$40 (overseas airmail)

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

Cost: US\$12 (inside the US),
US\$15 (overseas airmail)



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Adopt An IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 30 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 set of gibbon stickers.
- 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

Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a concolor 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.

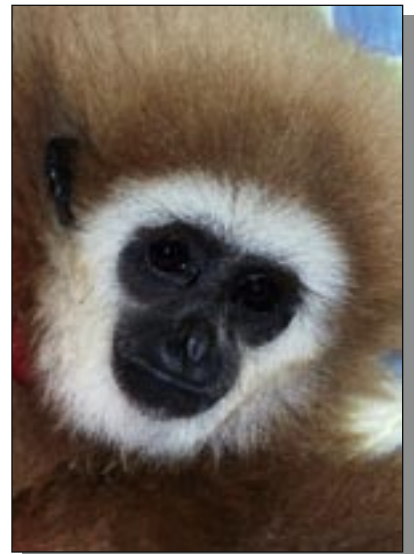


Arun Rangsi

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 family. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.

Courtney

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

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.



MEET IPPL'S E.T.!

E.T. was born at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in Sterling Forest, New York, in 1983, soon after the famous movie about an extra-terrestrial being visiting earth was made. E.T.'s parents are Blackie and Penny, who also now live at IPPL—they are around 50 years old!

The three gibbons were all “retired” together from research and reached the IPPL sanctuary in 1984. E.T. was then a tiny baby clinging to her mother. Now she is a beautiful adult gibbon and lives happily with her gentle companion, Donny.

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. Our mission for over 30 years has been 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, 30 gibbons (the smallest apes) live in happy retirement.

IPPL is also proud to support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where monkeys and apes are native, to reduce the illegal trafficking in these animals.

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

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