

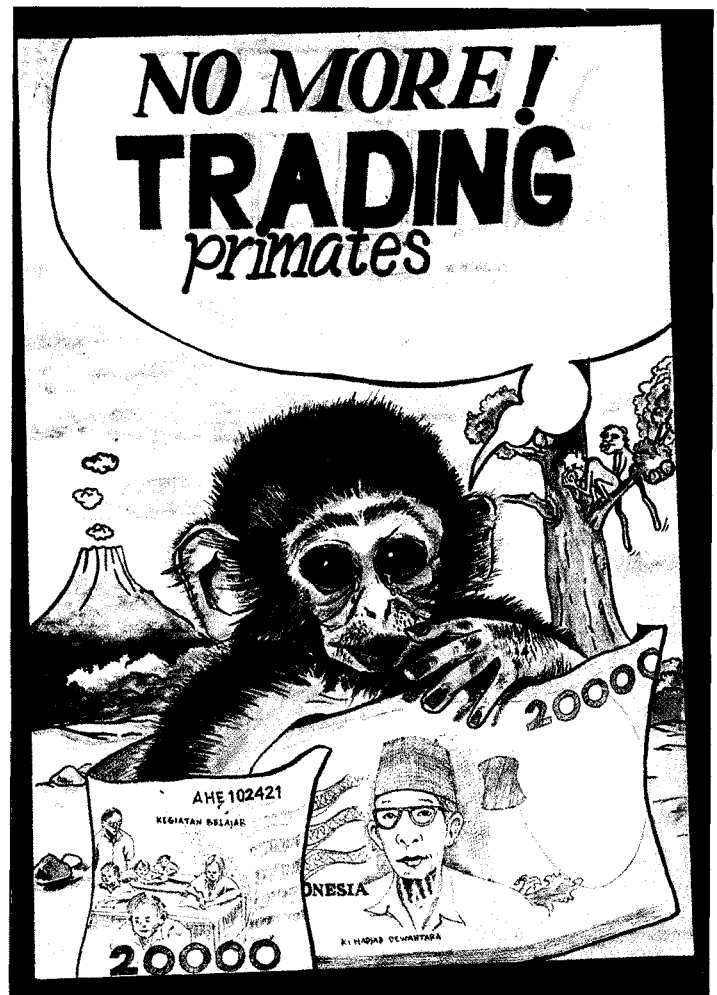


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AUGUST 2001



“Stop the Trade Before They’re Extinct”
Achmad Rosidi



“No More Trading”
Agus Salim

INSIDE:

KSBK/IPPL ART CONTEST

THE PLIGHT OF US LABORATORY PRIMATES

A LETTER FROM IPPL'S CHAIRWOMAN



Dear IPPL Friend,

So far this year, IPPL has recruited over 800 new members. We would like to welcome all our new members. Together we will make the world a better place for our fellow primates.

In this issue we are delighted to report a small victory against the sickening international trade in live primates. Two baby chimpanzees were smuggled into the Middle Eastern nation of Qatar by international wildlife criminals. The poor babies were hidden in a cylinder inside a crate full of live birds. It is a miracle they survived the long trip from Africa to Qatar.

Fortunately vigilant Qatari officials realized there was something strange about the shipment and they opened the cylinder and found the two baby chimpanzees. The animals were taken to Doha Zoo in Qatar where the near-dead babies received excellent care.

IPPL is lucky to have a wonderful friend in Qatar, a physician named Dr. William George. Bill informed IPPL of the confiscation and we in turn informed our friends at Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia. Orphanage directors Dave and Sheila Siddle immediately offered a home to the babies.

At the Qatar end, Bill and his great friends Valerie Bader and Kathy Molyneux worked on assembling all the needed documentation for the animals' return to Africa. IPPL and the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care agreed to split all the costs. Now the two chimpanzees are safely back in the continent of their birth. Valerie and Kathy deservedly have chimpanzees named after them!

IPPL is indeed fortunate to have such a wonderful network of animal-loving friends around the world.

MEET PALU-PALU!

Palu-Palu (formerly named “**Boy**”) is a honey-colored gibbon who now lives at IPPL Headquarters. He arrived in Summerville from Hawaii in 1998, accompanied by his mate **Jade**, their son **Maui**, their human friend **Mary Chumbley**, and several boxes of delicious pineapples.

Palu-Palu was a resident of Maui Zoo, which ran into problems with the US government for its sub-standard animal care. The zoo closed in 1998. Its three resident gibbons (**Jade**, **Boy** and their son **Maui**) were sent to IPPL for care.

We changed the name “**Boy**” to “**Palu-Palu**” which means “softly, softly” in the Hawaiian language, because the word “**Boy**” has unpleasant racist connotations in North America.

Palu-Palu is a very gentle and affectionate gibbon.

We have built a 200-foot runway which extends from his main living area all the way down to the IPPL office. Palu-Palu's favorite place to sit is at the end of the runway. We think that he enjoys relaxing there and watching everyone else at work!



Palu-Palu

Photo: Shirley McGreal

THE PLIGHT OF THE OREGON MONKEYS

by Matt Rossell and Leslie Hemstreet

Abuse Exposed!

The Oregon Regional Primate Research Center (ORPRC) of the Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) has been taking a well-deserved beating in the Oregon and national media over the past year.

This was the result of two “whistle-blowers,” one a primate technician and the other a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Welfare Act inspector, coming forward at an In Defense of Animals press conference in August 2000.

Painful evidence of animal cruelty includes video footage of ORPRC’s electro-ejaculation procedure, in which technicians electrocute the penises of fully conscious male monkeys to obtain semen samples.

Other video, secretly taken by myself (Matt Rossell), depicts monkeys driven mad by isolation and maternal deprivation, attacking their own bodies and inflicting serious injuries.

More than a dozen abnormal behaviors result from housing monkeys alone in cages little more than two by two feet (0.6 by 0.6 meters) for their entire lives.

Bored and lonely, many monkeys in labs pull their hair out, smear and eat their own feces, and circle and pace neurotically awaiting the next experimental procedure.

For more details about the Oregon Regional Primate Center, please check this web site:

<http://www.vivisectioninfo.org/ohsu/>

USDA in Collusion

Dr. Isis Johnson Brown, Oregon’s former USDA inspector, quit in frustration because her superiors refused to support her efforts to uphold the Animal Welfare Act.

She stated:

The USDA inspection system is comprised of a “good old boy” network that blatantly defies federal laws which, even if they were enforced, are too ineffectual to protect the animals. More than once, I was instructed by a supervisor to make a personal list of violations of the law, cut that list in half, and then cut that list in half again before writing up my

inspection reports. My willingness to uphold the law during my site visits at the Primate Center led to me being “re-trained” several times by higher-ups in the USDA. I recognize the system is not set up to protect the animals but instead the financial interests of the research labs.

Criticism From Within

ORPRC administers inhumane care by any standards, including those of primate researcher Carol Shively, who was hired by the OHSU to review their programs at ORPRC. Shively called electro-ejaculation “inhumane” and criticized the lack of social housing—more than 1,200 monkeys are housed alone.

Dr. Shively stated,

The consensus of the scientific community is that these monkeys are dependent upon their social relationships for their physical and psychological well-being.

Shively also stated that depriving primates of social housing causes pathological behavior such as pacing, self-aggression, and hair-plucking to the



This infant is one of many deprived of their mother’s love and kept isolated in small cages

point of nudity.

That's what happens to animals that have evolved to be social when they are singly housed. It's entirely preventable.

“Model Institution”

So what does the Oregon Primate Center have to say in its defense? OHSU Provost Leslie Hallick calls their Primate Center a “model” for the

industry. If Oregon is a “model,” what does that say for the other seven Regional Primate Research Centers—and all the other primate labs?

Perhaps it tells us that the Oregon Primate Center demonstrates the standard neglect and inhumane treatment found nationwide?

Capuchins Freed!

Through local campaigns and as a

result of the criticism of the local media, we were able to free 22 capuchin monkeys. They were released to zoos where they are now breathing fresh air, getting produce, feeling the sun and, best of all, living together in groups for the first time in more than 20 years.

We wish we could produce the same “happy ending” for all the ORPRC monkeys.

CALL TO ACTION

Through coordinated grassroots action and a coalition of national and international advocacy groups, we can look forward to the day when these horrific experiments are put to a stop and when all of the animals are retired to sanctuaries. Here is what you can do to help the thousands of monkeys living at the eight U.S. federally-funded primate centers.

Readers living in the United States, please get out your pens and write your representative and senators. To locate these officials, check www.congress.org and enter your zip code; the right names will appear on your monitor. Express your concern over the fate of U.S. laboratory primates. Request a congressional investigation into the ethical practices of all the centers. Ask that a congressional oversight committee investigate the weak enforcement of the US Animal Welfare Act, especially the extremely serious allegation by Dr. Isis Johnson Brown that she was repeatedly asked to ignore violations of the Act and to rewrite her inspection reports, deleting most of the violations.

Note that the whole world is becoming aware of the waste of taxpayer dollars and of the suffering of the wonderful animals at the Oregon Primate Center and other laboratories. Let them know that you think the public deserves access to all information about what is going on inside Oregon's publicly funded Primate Center, and comment that additional oversight is necessary to improve conditions internally and eliminate what we believe to be redundant and often ludicrous research.

*(Name of your representative)
House of Representatives
Washington DC 20515, USA*

*(Names of your senators)
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510, USA*

Readers living outside the United States should communicate their concern to the US Ambassador in the US Embassy in the capital city of their country of residence.

If you would like to start a similar campaign in your area or want to use information and images from this campaign, please contact Matt Rossell or Leslie Hemstreet at primates@aracnet.com

LETTERS WORK BETTER THAN E-MAIL!

If you want to make sure your US congressional representatives learn of your opinion on any issue, try to avoid using e-mail. Traditional letters and faxes are more effective.

According to an 18 March article carried by the Reuters news service, members of the US Congress are **“inundated with so many e-mail messages from constituents and special interest groups—80 million alone last year—that lawmakers routinely ignore most of them.”**

The Congress On-line project noted that, besides constituent mail, lawmakers receive endless lobbying messages from advocacy groups and corporations. These are not necessarily from constituents. In some cases the deluge of e-mail is so heavy that mail delivery can be delayed for several days!

IPPL suggests that there is nothing better than sending old-fashioned personal letters to your own representative or senator. Be sure to concentrate your letter on one important issue as different staff members handle each issue. Be careful not to write too often as you don't want to be written off as a “pen pal.”

THE IMPOSSIBLE HOUSING AND HANDLING CONDITIONS OF MONKEYS IN RESEARCH LABORATORIES

by Viktor Reinhardt, former research veterinarian

I used to associate cruelty against monkeys with pictures of individual animals subjected to experimental procedures that obviously inflicted extreme pain.

Personally I see no ethical justification for any research which inflicts pain, distress, or suffering on animals, and primates in particular.

However, this type of research is a given reality and, as long as it continues, I feel a strong obligation to at least promote refinement techniques that lessen the suffering of animals whose lives are involuntarily sacrificed for a questionable research enterprise. When I do nothing I betray not only the animals but I also betray my humane nature.

When I saw a primate research facility from the inside for the first time, I quickly realized that the cruelty against monkeys is much more pervasive than I had concluded from the horrible pictures. The suffering is not restricted to the inhumane experimental procedure itself but extends to every single hour of the animal's life in the laboratory.

More than 700 macaques—the prevailing primates in the research laboratory—were locked behind bars, fearfully waiting to be forcefully removed and immobilized during life-threatening procedures.

The situation was reminiscent of a high security prison for convicted criminals, though none of the animals was guilty of any crime other than being a helpless victim.

Each monkey was kept alone, in a cage that was so small that he/she could not take a few steps in one direction, let alone jump or run in monkey fashion. There was no companion to huddle, groom or play with.

It should be remembered that macaques are primates—just like us—

who have an intensive need for social contact and social interaction. Solitary living conditions are similarly unbearable for them as they would be for us.



The prevailing single-caging of macaques does not address the social needs of the animals

Most cages were completely barren, offering not even a perch that would have allowed the animals to make use of the arboreal dimension. In the wild, macaques spend most of the day in elevated sites—away from ground predators—and seek the refuge of trees at night.

When kept in cages without a high perch, the animals have no way of retreating to a “safe” place during alarming events, such as when a staff member approaches them. Being cornered in this manner must, indeed, be a very distressing experience for a helpless monkey who associates people with painful and dis-

tressing handling procedures.

In order to accommodate as many monkeys in one room as possible, cages were arranged in double-tiers with one row stacked on top of the other. This condemned half of the animals to confinement in a permanently shady, cave-like environment. Needless to say, this was not a living quarter that was suitable for diurnal animals.

The conditions I witnessed were so depressing that most monkeys had developed stereotypic behaviors such as pacing, rocking, bouncing, somersaulting, swaying from side to side, biting parts of their own bodies, pulling their ears, tossing their heads back and forth, or smearing feces on the cage walls.

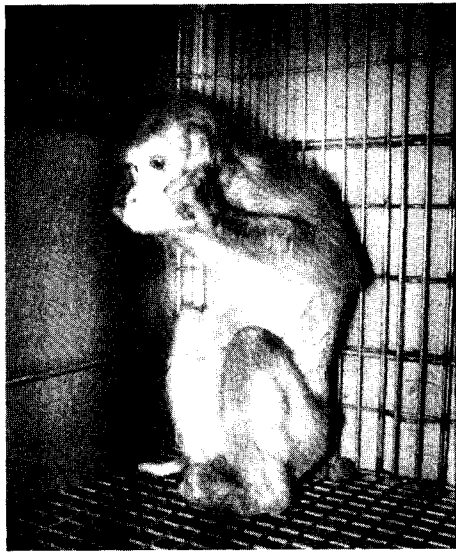
When I expressed my concern about these alarming signs of distress, I was told that they are “abnormal” behaviors that the animals develop when kept in cages for a long time. My conclusion was different: the appalling caging environment was abnormal—not the behavior of the monkeys.

It was hard for me to believe that the situation I had seen was typical. I therefore decided to contact animal care personnel of

other laboratories and survey the scientific literature to find out how macaques are housed and handled in other research facilities.

What I heard and what I read confirmed what I had seen myself, leading me now to the following conclusion. In the U.S. there are currently approximately 15,000 macaques imprisoned in double-tier stacked solitary cages waiting in fear to be subjected to distressing procedures.

The conditions under which these animals are forced to live are so inadequate that researchers themselves have repeatedly admitted in scientific publications



The prevailing cage environment for macaques does not provide sufficient environmental enrichment so as to prevent the development of stereotypic behavior; this rhesus macaque female is pulling her ears over and over again because she lacks environmental stimulation

that about 10 out of 100 caged monkeys are so desperate that they mutilate themselves.

The recent scandal at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center—one of the most prestigious facilities in this country—gives the public a rare opportunity to get a sobering look behind the doors and see for themselves that the manner in which most primates are currently being housed and handled is not only inhumane but at the same time counterproductive to good research.

Wouldn't it be naive to expect scientifically valid research data from an intelligent, social animal who is forced to live alone in a barren cage with nothing to do but engage in self-injurious behavior out of utter frustration?

Providing monkeys in research institutions with primate-adequate housing and humane handling conditions would be a guarantee that scientific data are not unnecessarily skewed by uncontrolled extraneous variables.

There is no doubt that primatological investigators could do their research with fewer animals—and hence avoid a lot of unnecessary suffering and squandering of

tax dollars—if they would make sure that the animals are not behavioral cripples as a result of under-stimulation, and that they do not suffer distress during handling procedures.

The ethical and scientific concerns arising from the prevailing housing and handling practices of monkeys have been acknowledged by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1991 stipulating in the **Regulations and Standards of the Animal Welfare Act** that:

*The housing arrangement of monkeys **must** [emphasis added by author] address the social needs of the animals, the cage environment **must** [emphasis added by author] be enriched by providing means of expressing monkey-typical behaviors, lighting **must** [emphasis added by author] be uniformly diffused and provide sufficient illumination for the well-being of the monkeys, handling should be done as carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause stress or unnecessary discomfort.*

These legal requirements are consistent with guidelines promulgated by the International Primatological Society in 1989/1993 and recommendations set forth by the National Research Council in 1998.

Many reports have been published in scientific journals outlining well-tested options for addressing the social needs of monkeys in the research laboratory, for enriching their environment in a species-adequate manner, for assuring uniform lighting conditions, and for training the animals to cooperate, rather than resist, during common handling procedures such as capture, injection, topical drug application, and blood collection.

This information has also been compiled in bibliographies and a comprehensive database which can be accessed on the Internet at no cost.

How is it possible that investigators keep research monkeys under living conditions and handle them in ways that are in gross violation of federal rules and professional standards?

Here are my thoughts.

Lack of interest

A prestigious researcher conceded in an American scientific journal:

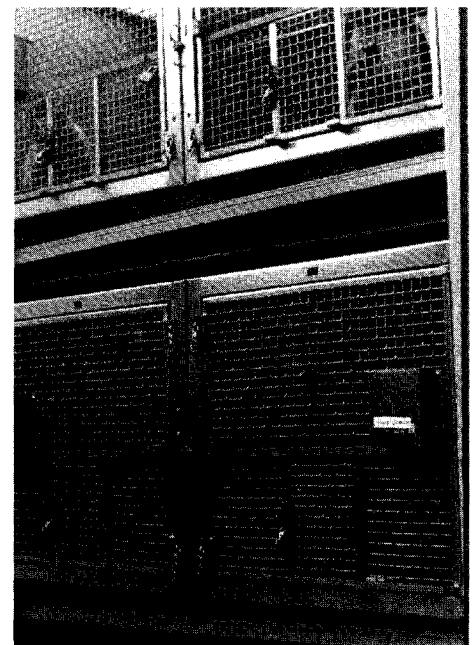
Most investigators think only briefly about the care and handling of their animals and clearly have not made it an important consideration in their work.

It is true, for many researchers the monkey is merely an identification number attached to a computer-processed data entry, and they consider it a waste of their time to visit the animals and check for themselves if they are properly housed and handled.

Arrogance

To quote from the same article:

Finally, I think that all investigators consider themselves upstanding citizens of excellent ethical and moral character. Their feeling may be that since they are moral and ethical in every sense of the word, they are quite



The traditional double-tier caging system makes it impossible to provide uniform illumination; it condemns half the animals to live in a cave-like environment that is often so gloomy that staff have to use a flashlight to identify them correctly

capable of monitoring their own animals without outside interference.

Without question, most investigators regard compliance with the minimum housing standards set forth by the federal Animal Welfare Act as a nuisance.

Inertia of tradition

Many scientists resist any changes in the traditional husbandry practices of research monkeys, probably because of fear that historical data will be invalidated by different, albeit better, housing and handling conditions.

Lack of ethical concern

It is not uncommon for investigators to treat monkeys with few, or even without, ethical reservations. A world-famous scientist made this quite clear when he explained that experimentation with human patients is hampered by "sound ethical constraints", but that, "No such problems exist for the monkey researcher."

The present situation in primate research laboratories strongly suggests that professional judgment is no guarantee that the inhumane housing and handling conditions of laboratory monkeys will ever improve.

Progress will be possible only if USDA makes more serious efforts to enforce the federal law as Congress intended.

Until then, the well-being of research monkeys will continue to depend on the mercy of scientists who traditionally view them as research objects and treat them accordingly.

USDA Regulations and Standards give the public the impression that monkeys in research laboratories are housed and handled in ways that reflect minimum ethical concern for their well-being. The prevailing housing and

handling conditions of monkeys give testimony that these federal rules are not enforced properly. If you care for the well-being of animals, and of caged primates in particular, you may want to contact:

Dr. Ron DeHaven
Acting Deputy Administrator
USDA, APHIS, AC
4700 River Road, Unit 97
Riverdale, MD 20737 USA

Please request that APHIS enforce more effectively the Animal Welfare Act's **Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care and Treatment of Nonhuman Primates**. Rules have no meaning unless provision is made that they are actually followed! Emphasize that stronger regulations are needed to ensure the well-being of captive primates.

MEET THE AUTHOR

Viktor Reinhardt has worked for ten years as an ethologist and clinical veterinarian at a primate research

facility where he took care of the animals' health and introduced more humane housing and handling conditions for them.

After the laboratory hired a new director, Dr. Reinhardt's work was no longer appreciated and his contract terminated in 1994.

He joined the Animal Welfare Institute, Washington DC, in the same year where he continues "from outside" to promote better living conditions for nonhuman primates in research institutions.

The Animal Welfare Institute has recently published **Environmental Enrichment for Caged Rhesus Macaques—A Photographic Documentation and Literature Review**.

You can order a free copy of this book by sending an e-mail to awi@awionline.org or by phoning **202-337-2332**.



Routine handling procedures, here blood collection from a rhesus macaque, are traditionally done in a manner that cause avoidable stress and unnecessary discomfort.

Bibliographies

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/primates/primate.htm>
http://www.awionline.org/lab_animals/biblio/index.html

Database

http://www.awionline.org/Lab_animals/biblio/enrich.htm

CHECK OUT IPPL'S WEB SITE

IPPL regularly updates its web site at: <http://www.ippl.org>

We invite you to visit our site regularly. You can start or renew a membership, donate to an overseas project, and make purchases by our secure server.

IPPL also exchanges links with other organizations sharing all or part of our goals.

SRI LANKA; THE LAND AND ITS MACAQUES

by Ruchira Somaweera, a biology student at Trinity College, Kandy, Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka (known as “Ceylon” in the past) is located in the heart of the Indian Ocean. The nation is ranked among the highest in Asia in terms of biodiversity.

It is famous worldwide for its incomparable scenery and wildlife, and also for its rich cultural heritage.

Sri Lanka, a small humid tropical island covers 65,000 square kilometers (25,000 square miles). It lies in the monsoon region of South Asia. The island’s mammals include 86 indigenous and ten introduced species. There are four primate species. Two of them live nowhere else in the world.

Sri Lankan Primates

Sri Lanka is essentially a forest country and there are many monkey troops. Three species of Old World monkeys and the slender loris are found in the country. The monkeys are the toque monkey and the purple-faced leaf monkey, both found only on the island, and the grey langur.

The Toque Monkey

The toque monkey, a member of the macaque family, lives only in Sri Lanka and is widely distributed. There are three subspecies with only small differences in appearance. These monkeys are medium sized and sturdily built. They have short stout limbs and long tails. Fully grown adult males can grow up to about 50 centimeters (20 inches), while females are smaller.

Toque monkeys vary in color. Usually monkeys’ backs are a dusky reddish brown, as are the outer limbs. The front of the body is lighter in color.

The toque macaques of Sri Lanka eat a varied diet, including fruits, seeds, flowers, berries, shoots and small animals like crickets, spiders and sometimes even eggs. Using both hands, they cram their food into their mouths until their cheek pouches are full. They can chew their food later.

Wild Sri Lankan macaques live in troops. A troop can number up to about 20 members, of both sexes and all ages and sizes. A troop has its own territory and a large fully grown male leads and protects the troop. He has power over his entire harem and the other males.

Sri Lanka

Nearly 18 million humans live on the small island. There are about 275 people per

square kilometer. Sri Lanka’s overall population density is comparatively high for an agricultural nation. This means that Sri Lanka’s remaining forests are under siege.

Much of Sri Lanka’s biodiversity has already been lost as a result of high levels of deforestation, land degradation and unregulated exploitation of resources.

Deforestation, fueled by logging and slash and burn farming, is the greatest threat facing all the wildlife in the country, including the toque monkey.

The rate of deforestation has been so drastic that only about 20% of the original forest cover remains today.

Because of recent deforestation and habitat fragmentation, toque monkey troops have adopted an unusual life style.

Driven away from their natural habitats by sprawling urbanization and cultivation, they have become used to searching for food on the outskirts of cities and cultivated lands.

These monkeys have long lost their ancestral fear of humans, and are not shy of penetrating further into cities, raiding the neighboring cultivated lands, and breaking into houses. This proximity to humans has exposed these animals to contagious human diseases, against which they may not have resistance.

Although toque monkeys are shy in the wild, they can become very trusting and

tame when habituated.

Unfortunately a few “Snake Men” and villagers in Sri Lanka catch them to keep as pets. However, they are not captured for laboratory experiments.

Macaques often get killed when crossing roads in towns or during troop movements across roads, which have fragmented the home range of wild macaques.

Large scale hydroelectric dam projects adversely affect several important wildlife habitats and pose another serious threat to primates and other animal species.

The preparation of a list of nationally threatened species by IUCN-Sri Lanka is an initiative to help promote protection of the country’s natural resources. The toque monkey is not currently listed as threatened in the IUCN Red Book of Threatened Species, even though the species is vulnerable to extinction. Further, the toque monkey is not protected by Sri Lankan law.

Ultimately it appears that successful conservation of primates in the country will have to depend largely on education.

Without good outreach work which encourages the full participation of local residents in implementation and maintenance of conservation plans in their areas, prospects for the protection of many of the primates and other wildlife species in Sri Lanka are bleak.



Two young toque monkeys

Photo: Samitha Harischandra

TAKING CARE OF PRIMATES—NOW AND FOR EVER

Over the years, IPPL has greatly benefitted from caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills. Thanks to those wonderful people, IPPL can continue, and expand, its program of investigations and is able to help horribly abused primates in rescue centers in Africa and Asia. We assist groups working to help wildlife in remote parts of the world, and take care of the 32 wonderful gibbons, many research veterans, living at our headquarters sanctuary.

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

One kind member left a special gift for Igor, our lab gibbon who had spent 21 years behind black plexiglass because he self-mutilated at the sight of other gibbons. Igor has spent 14 years in “retirement” with IPPL.

We also care for our gentle blind gibbon Beanie (seen with his friend Bullet, our blind rescue dog).

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

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.

Please contact IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, if you would like a pamphlet about providing enduring help for IPPL.



OBI REACHES CERCOPAN

by Nicola Gopalkrishna, CERCOPAN volunteer

CERCOPAN is an organization headquartered in Calabar, Nigeria. The organization serves several functions. It is a primate rescue center, an educational center and a center for conservation activities. Recently we received a baby red-eared guenon at the center. Here is his story.

Obi arrives at CERCOPAN

At night a carbide lamp blinds Obi’s troop as the hunter aims at Obi’s mother. Obi clings to her body as she falls, and the hunter easily grabs him. Many infant monkeys are killed either by stray shot or the fall. With one bullet the hunter has bushmeat and a nursing infant to sell as a pet. Luckily at the market Obi is confiscated by wildlife officials and brought to CERCOPAN.

Poor Obi is a mess when he arrives. Being tied up in the market has left rope burns that reach his muscles. He is also terrified; his body shakes from the tips of his yellow side-whiskers to the end of his long red tail. Obi, an endangered red-

eared guenon, is all fur and bones and fits in the palm of my hand. Obi is two months old and should be nursing, but he refuses milk.

Other CERCOPAN monkeys

CERCOPAN has five species of guenons and one species of mangabey, all from Southern Nigeria. Local forest environments, including coastal mangrove forests, tropical swamp forests, and moist tropical rainforests, contain over a dozen primate species.

With only five percent of its forests remaining, Nigeria has lost most of its natural vegetation and larger wildlife. Hunting and habitat destruction for timber, farmland, and oil extraction threaten local primate populations.

Primate numbers have dropped so drastically they are no longer specifically hunted. Instead opportunistic hunters find it financially rewarding to shoot any animal over two kilograms.

CERCOPAN never buys animals because this encourages further illegal

hunting. Most of CERCOPAN’s monkeys are bushmeat orphans, which people donate as a result of education.

Usually these orphans, fed only bananas, live as pets until killed by malnourishment or disease.

When Obi reaches CERCOPAN he is starving and crams fruit into his mouth by the fistful, stretching his cheek pouches as though he is carrying two gumballs. In the wild, cheek pouches let monkeys collect food rapidly in dangerous places and then move to safety to eat.

Staff and volunteers work together

CERCOPAN has overseas volunteers and paid local staff. Volunteers provide knowledge and expertise cheaply, letting us train and employ more local staff.

One volunteer teaches me to groom like monkeys do: roughly pulling hair to one side to remove tangles and dirt, all the while checking for parasites.

Obi sits on his other surrogate mother, Ollie the stuffed orangutan, as I groom

him. Grooming is important for cleanliness, and for forming long lasting friendships, which are essential for a stable hierarchy. Grooming soothes hurt and upset monkeys and Obi is soon sleeping.

The monkeys draw visitors in and work as a catalyst for discussions on environmental issues. Most of the 200 new local visitors CERCOPAN receives each week are unaware that such primates or forests exist in Nigeria.

Education is a priority to CERCOPAN so we are open free of charge to visitors 365 days a year. We also have an extensive outreach program with educational materials for different audiences.

Within days Obi becomes playful. I tickle Obi's sides and under his chin, while he lies on his back, flailing his arms and legs, laughing silently, with his mouth open and his eyes squeezed shut. As any mom, I dream of Obi's future, of Obi and the red-eared guenons being released into the wild.

After 14 weeks Obi leaves quarantine to join the troop. Obi sits on Ollie as we move into the satellite cage attached to the enclosure. Obi meets the troop one at a time. Letting primates form cohesive social groups increases birth rates and the chances of successful re-introduction to nature.

Minkey, a female, rushes into the satellite first. Within minutes Obi bravely lets go of me and ventures closer to Minkey. Soon Obi is clinging to Minkey as she

grooms him. It takes young Obi days to adapt; some monkeys take over a year, and some never fully adapt.

Goals for the Future

CERCOPAN is working towards forest conservation and the eventual release of our monkeys. We need to locate an area capable of sustaining monkeys that also provides long-term protection. Much of the remaining forested areas in Nigeria are community forests and are key to conservation.

The community of Iko Esai will host one of our re-introduction sites.

CERCOPAN and Iko Esai are creating a management plan to solve environmental problems, particularly deforestation and community forest protection.

Ultimately the community will become a model for other communities with similar problems, and the re-introduction of Obi and his troop will provide useful information to ensure the success of other re-introductions.



Obi sitting on his stuffed orangutan

IPPL'S "OUTFIT A RANGER" CAMPAIGN BIG SUCCESS!

The April 2001 issue of IPPL News asked readers to make donations for purchase of uniforms for park rangers in the beleaguered Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Each dark green uniform would cost \$50 (US). IPPL offered to double donations up to \$2,500.

Wearing green uniforms will help protect rangers from being mistaken for soldiers—a mistake that has cost some rangers their lives.

Members responded generously. To date we have received over \$6,000, which will buy 120 uniforms. The uniforms are being produced in the DRC.

On 27 June 2001 Jo Thompson of Friends of Lukuru, which works for the protection of the DRC's

wildlife, especially the bonobo, informed IPPL,

I will be leaving in a few short weeks for DRC. With the generous donations from IPPL readers and matched funds from IPPL, we have been able to reach nearly 80 percent of our financial goal to "Outfit A Ranger."

In fact, while I am in Kinshasa I will be meeting with the Executive of Utex Africa to give the go-ahead on production of the hats, shirts, and trousers. So, by the time your readers get their August issue, production will have begun...

I will return with news and photographs in October.

QATAR CHIMPANZEES RETURNED TO AFRICA

The December 2000 issue of **IPPL News** told how two young chimpanzees were confiscated at Doha Airport, Qatar, in September 2000. The babies had been hidden in a cylindrical container in a shipping crate containing wild birds.

The country of origin is suspected to have been Nigeria since the airline which carried the shipment, Egyptair, flies from Nigeria to Qatar.

The chimpanzees were very ill on confiscation. Thanks to skilful care, they survived and were kept at the Doha Zoo pending finalization of plans for their future.

Meanwhile animal lovers in Qatar and around the world started work on getting the chimpanzees sent to an African sanctuary.

In Qatar, IPPL Advisor Dr. William George, along with Valerie Molyneux and Kathy Bader, worked hard with Qatari government officials.

In Zambia, Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, run by Dave and Sheila Siddle, offered the chimpanzees a home.

In the United States, IPPL and the Center for Captive Chimpanzee Care, Fort Pierce, Florida, offered to pay (and later paid) all expenses.

IPPL started an immediate letter-writing campaign to get Egyptair to stop carrying primates. In January 2001, the President of Egyptair informed IPPL that the airline would no longer accept primate shipments.

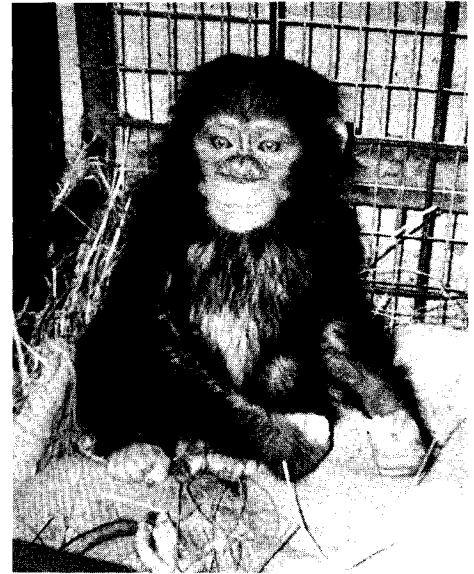
In May 2001 Qatar announced that the country would join the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Qatar became a CITES member on August 6, 2001.

Valerie, Kathy and William worked very hard for several months to get all the labyrinth of airline paperwork and official certificates in order. Finally everything was worked out. On 27 March the chimpanzees left Qatar for Gatwick Airport, London, where they were transferred to a British Airways flight from London to Lusaka, Zambia.

The return of the chimpanzees received enormous amounts of coverage, especially in the Arab language press.

At Chimfunshi the animals were given the names Kathy and Valerie and were last reported to be doing well after their long ordeal.

Congratulations to William, Valerie and Kathy for the huge efforts they made on the "Qatari Two" case. These three wonderful people showed near super-human determination on the chimps' behalf, despite it often seeming like success would never come.



Safely home in Africa

QATAR

GULF TIMES

Baby chimps off to Zambia

THREE animal lovers in Qatar yesterday appealed to people who keep chimpanzees and similar endangered animals as pets to release them to their natural habitats.

"As kids, they (chimps) may be cuddly and sweet. But, when they grow older they become dangerous and can only spread diseases," said Dr William George, Valerie Molyneux and Kathy Bader, three animal rights activists in Qatar, who worked hard for the "repatriation" of two young chimpanzees from Qatar to Zambia.

The two young chimps, a female, aged 20 months, and a male, 10 months, were confiscated by an alert customs inspector, Mubarak Mohamed al-Ali, at Doha airport in September. The animals left last night by an Emirates flight to Dubai, and then on to Gatwick. There they will be moved to an animal centre at the airport for giving food and water before being transferred to a British Airways flight to Zambia.

The two chimps are scheduled to land at Lusaka at 10.35am tomorrow. From there, they will be taken by road to the Chimfunshi Wildlife orphanage in Chingola in Zambia, the world's largest protection centre for the primates.

At the centre, they will have the time to adapt themselves to their natural habitat, the wild of Zambia, where they will be eventually released.

Their transport, costing QR4,700, is jointly funded by two American organisations - International Primate Protection League (IPPL) and Save The Chimps, said Molyneux and Bader. Dr George is an IPPL adviser.

The two women, who started working for the release of the animals in September, co-ordinating with various agencies in Qatar and abroad, said now they are familiar with the paperwork and formalities involved in sending similar consignments back to Africa.

They pointed out that chimpanzees had almost the same DNA (98.6%) as humans. The young ones, like human babies, suckle till the age of six. They continue to stay with the mothers for several years later. These babies must have been snatched from the arms of their mothers.

To capture these two babies, the hunters may have killed several mothers, they said. Often, the mothers run away with their babies even after being hit. But, usually, they die because of the injuries later on.

The three activists observed that the attitude of people to ani-

mals has definitely changed. "This changed attitude, among scientists and non-scientists alike, has unquestionably come about because chimps are so like us," Dr George has said.

"It would seem completely insane to picture two human babies torn from their mothers and shipped across the world in a cylinder to some pet shops," he added.

Kathy Bader alleged that pet shops in Doha have been selling chimps for several years now. One shop offered a baby chimp to a decoy customer for QR10,000 a few years ago.

The two baby chimps were tried to be smuggled into Qatar inside a bird cage and was consigned to a pet shop. On being found out, they were shifted to Doha Zoo on September 10, where they were put under special care.

"When we received the chimps, they were under severe stress - both physically and psychologically," Dr Abubacker Hamouda, the chief veterinary doctor at the zoo, told *Gulf Times* yesterday. "We put them under special supplementary diet and gave them extra nutrition."

For the last one week, the babies were removed from their "large confines" and put in another cage to make them get used to the journey to Zambia, Dr Hamouda said. The air conditions were put on full blast in the room where the cage is kept not only to lower the temperature but also to generate some vibration. The idea was to give them a chance to adapt themselves to an airport-like atmosphere to prepare them for their journey. "This is the transition period," the veterinarian added.

Dr George said the chimps "looked" well taken care off and "seemed" to be fine.

Trafficking in endangered animals would stop in Qatar once the country becomes a signatory to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). Yousuf al-Hamar, an official of the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Reserves, told a press conference held to announce the chimps' travel plan. Qatar has agreed to



The baby chimps in their cage at the zoo, posing for our photographer Noushad Thekkayil.



At the press conference (from left) are customs inspector Mubarak al-Ali, zoo director Mohamed Suroor and Yousuf al-Hamar.



Animal lovers Kathy Bader, Dr William George and Valerie Molyneux, happy at the way things have turned out.

join the convention and this is expected in a few months.

The press conference was also attended by Mohamed Suroor, director of the zoo, and Mubarak Mohamed al-Ali, the customs inspector who detected the smuggling attempt at the airport's cargo terminal.

Any trade in such animals would be punishable under a new set of rules now being framed, Suroor said. Asked whether the guilty pet shop owner would be punished, Suroor said, such matters did not come under his purview. Valerie Molyneux and Kathy

Bader said they wanted to ensure that animals like the chimpanzees were not ill-treated again and for that they wanted to get more involved in animal-related activities.

Their efforts to send the chimps back home were greatly aided by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture, Dr Khalid Ghannem al-Ali, chairman of the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Reserves, Dr Saif al-Hajri, chairman of Friends of Environment Centre, Mohamed Suroor, Emirates airline, which offered a "good discount", and others.



Chief veterinarian Dr Abubacker Hamouda with the cage which is taking the two baby chimpanzees to Zambia.

PRIMATE ART COMPETITION

by Rosek Nursahid of KSBK (*Animal Conservation for Life*)



Mother and baby monkey
by Patar

In January 2001, KSBK, an Indonesian organization working for protection of the nation's wildlife, organized a primate art competition.

Young people were asked to make drawings of Indonesian primates. Contest sponsors included IPPL and the Gibbon Foundation.

This competition interested many people because 106 paintings were received by KSBK. The background of the contestants was varied; they included students at elementary schools, senior high schools and universities, painters, and others.

There were two themes in this painting contest: "Stop the Primate Trade" and "The Best Home for Primates is in Nature."

The primate to be painted had to be an Indonesian primate. Some contestants turned out not to know the native primates of Indonesia! No less than 30% of the contestants drew non-Indonesian primates, such as the gorilla and the chimpanzee.

The announcement of the winners of the painting contest was made on 17 February 2001 at the Montana Hotel, Malang, East Java, during a seminar on

the conservation of Indonesian primates.

The first prize winner was Achmad Rosidi. He received 750,000 rupiahs (US \$66), the second prize went to Agus Salim, and the third prize went to Tjahjo Pramono Sigit. Later, the drawings submitted by the finalists (12 paintings) were exhibited at the Indonesian primate exhibition at Malang Plaza.

The exhibition on Indonesian primates was funded by IPPL and the Gibbon Foundation. The exhibition was held from 17-19 February 2001. Over 100 people attended every day.



Art contest winners
with Rosek Nursahid of KSBK

MAKING A FILM ABOUT THE JAVAN EBONY LANGUR

In order to encourage people's awareness about the importance of conserving the Javan ebony langur, KSBK produced a film about the species in VCD (Video Compact Disc) format.

Nowadays, VCD is very popular in Indonesia. Almost every Javan family has a VCD player at home. The KSBK VCD

tells about Javan ebony langurs in the wild, their natural behavior, and the threats to their existence, such as habitat destruction and hunting.

KSBK will distribute the VCD to the people in the villages around the forest habitat of the Javan ebony langur, to senior high schools, nature lover groups, and

reporters.

We hope that our multi-faceted campaign to protect the Javan ebony langur will encourage public awareness and bring an end to hunting and trading of these wonderful monkeys, so that future generations will have a chance to see these beautiful animals in their native habitat.

Rosek Nursahid, KSBK

KSBK CAMPAIGNS FOR THE JAVAN EBONY LANGUR

In March 2001 KSBK, supported by IPPL, conducted a series of education programs for the people of Pesanggrahan Village, Batu, Malang Region (East Java) to educate them about the importance of protecting Javan ebony langurs (scientific name *Trachypithecus auratus*).

A previous study revealed that there is a great deal of hunting of the Javan ebony langur on Panderman Mountain, next to Pesanggrahan Village. The monkeys are killed to provide meat.

That is why KSBK considers it important to encourage the Panderman villagers to take part in the program for the conservation of the Javan ebony langur and its habitat.

The first step was the introduction of the program at Gus Udin's house. Gus Udin is an important public figure in the village of Pesanggrahan.

This first education program, attended by more than 30 residents of Pesanggrahan and the villages surrounding the Panderman Mountain, was well received. KSBK was represented by staffers Dedi Kurniawan and Suparno and members Eni Nurhayati and Yuni Haryati.

A slide show about the plight of the Javan ebony langur, both in nature and in trade, followed an introduction to KSBK's work. The people seemed to be interested in the slide presentation. Some even brought their children to watch the slide show.

In our dialogue with the villagers, KSBK emphasized the importance of conserving the Javan ebony langur as one of the very important parts of nature.

One function of the langur and other monkeys in nature is to help maintain the

balance of nature by dispersing the seeds they eat over a large area.

One public figure who is also a leader of majelis ta'lim (routine Islamic meeting) in the village agreed that the Javan ebony langur must be protected.

Islamic religious teachings state that human beings must be responsible for maintaining the balance of nature by not letting any part of nature either be destroyed or driven to extinction.

Besides the slide show and the education programs, KSBK is distributing posters and t-shirts calling for conservation of the Javan ebony langur.

The posters have pictures of the langurs. They were given to everyone present at the meeting. Some of the people from the village of Panderman invited us to conduct such meetings regularly. KSBK, of course, agreed to this request.

Rosek Nursahid, KSBK

THANK YOU TO OUR FRIENDS AT IPPL!

KSBK would like to thank the International Primate Protection League and David Rand (a generous IPPL member) who funded the Javan ebony langur conservation education program. Thanks also to the Gibbon Foundation for funding our art contest and the exhibition on primate conservation. Special thanks go to all the members of KSBK who have helped us conduct our primate conservation campaigns.

GOLDEN HEADED LANGUR, WHERE ARE YOU?

Report to IPPL by Dr. Roswitha Stenke

Dr. Stenke is Project Manager of the Cat Ba National Park Conservation Project run by the Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations, which is based in Germany

Golden headed langur, where are you?

This was the title by which one of the most popular newspapers in North Vietnam recently tried to direct the attention of its readers to Vietnam's topmost endangered primate species, the golden headed langur (the species' scientific name is *Trachypithecus poliocephalus*).

The golden headed langur is only found on Cat Ba Island, which is located 30 kilometers off the coast of Hai Phong, in Halong Bay, North Vietnam.

At the beginning of 2000, the golden

headed langur population was estimated by Tilo Nadler and Ha Thang Long to consist of only 105-135 individuals.

Threats to the Cat Ba Langur

The major threat to the Cat Ba langur is poaching, according to a study conducted in 2000 by Lynne Baker.

However, poaching pressures were not the only problem that made these endangered primates a topic of many newspaper reports.

The other issues that attracted public concern were a) the Government's plans to turn Cat Ba Island and adjacent areas

into one of the major centers for tourism and aqua-culture in North Vietnam, and b) the suggestions made by a deputy prime minister to excise the marine protected area and some parts of the buffer zone from Cat Ba National Park, and to use these areas for purposes in accordance with socio-economic development planning.

The two most frequently-asked questions during the past months were:

1) *"Is the Government now prepared to sacrifice even Vietnam's National Parks to industrialization and modernization?"*

2) "Will it be Cat Ba National Park, one of only two parks in Vietnam with both a marine and a terrestrial component, and its unique langurs that will be sacrificed first?"

The human population on Cat Ba Island is steadily increasing and the poor economic situation of the local people pushes many families to illegally exploit the resources of the National Park.

Poaching and agricultural encroachment now constitute a major threat to biodiversity on Cat Ba Island. Without a proper buffer zone, Cat Ba National Park might no longer be able to fulfil the tasks it was originally designated for. This could lead, in the long term, to the abolition of Cat Ba National Park's protected area status.

The planned urbanization of areas inside the National Park gives additional support to these concerns.

International conservation organizations are concerned about the possible excision of parts of the buffer zone and the marine protected area from Cat Ba National Park and the opening of these excised areas to aqua-culture and other economic activities.

These steps would not only encourage immigration to Cat Ba Island of people from outside the area, which is currently happening, but will also induce massive agricultural encroachment into the protected area.

This would intensify illegal logging, firewood extraction, and hunting of protected species. These impacts have already been observed in other developing zones

in Vietnam's forest areas, as well as throughout Asia.

Status of Golden Headed Langur

In November 2000, the Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations (ZSCSP, Germany) started a project at Cat Ba National Park, aimed at the conservation of the golden headed langur.

We came to realize rather soon that poaching of langurs was still ongoing—and that the langur population had decreased still further.

The results of our survey and our questioning of active hunters on Cat Ba Island suggest that only about 50 individuals now survive.

These monkeys live in three sub-populations that are spatially completely isolated from each other. About 25% of the remaining langur population inhabits areas outside the boundaries of Cat Ba National Park.

The langur groups there are trapped in small areas between agricultural land or on small islands, and they are under severe hunting pressure.

In the face of these results the ZSCSP project is now concentrating on an emergency program for the Cat Ba langur, which consists of the following three steps:

** Positioning of guards in the immediate vicinity of the langur groups, now in progress,*

** Establishment of a strictly protected langur sanctuary (to be put under international management),*



Golden headed langur

Photo: Tilo Nadler

** Evacuation and translocation of langurs into this protected area.*

A peninsula about 8 kilometers (5 miles) long and 3.5 kilometers (two miles) wide at the east coast of Cat Ba Island has been chosen as a future langur sanctuary.

This peninsula is situated within the boundary of Cat Ba National Park and is part of the buffer zone of the UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site named "Halong Bay."

IPPL note: readers wishing to donate to this project should contact IPPL Headquarters. Remember, there are far fewer golden headed langurs than there are mountain gorillas.

LETTERS URGENTLY NEEDED

Letters expressing support for the full protection of Cat Ba National Park and all its land and marine wildlife, especially the Cat Ba langur, and concern over reports of poaching of timber and wildlife, may be sent to the officials listed below. Postage from the United States to Vietnam costs 80 cents per ounce.

His Excellency Mr. Phan Van Khai
Prime Minister of the SR Vietnam
Vietnam Governmental Office
Ha Noi, Vietnam

Mr. Le Huy Ngo
Minister of Agricultural
and Rural Development
2 Ngoc Ha Street
Ha Noi, Vietnam

Mr. Tran Huy Nang
Chairman of the Peoples Committee of Hai Phong
Uy ban Nhan dan Thanh Pho Hai Phong
18 Hoang Dieu
Thanh Pho Hai Phong, Vietnam

His Excellency the Ambassador of Vietnam
Embassy of Vietnam
1233 20th Street NW, Suite 400
Washington DC 20036 USA

THE KALAWEIT GIBBON PROTECTION PROGRAM

by Aurelien Brule, director of the Association Etho-Passion which runs the Kalaweit Gibbon Conservation Program in Indonesian Borneo

In 1998 the Etho-Passion Association (E-P), which is based in France, undertook a three-month expedition to Borneo. The Association's mission is to work for the conservation of primates.

Our goal was to study the status of wild gibbon populations. We first looked around Kalimantan Tengah, the central region of Borneo, at the foot of the Schwaner Mountain Range, and in the Bukit Baka Bukit Raya (BBBR) National Park.

Following our survey of this area, E-P decided to establish the first program for the conservation of the gibbons of Borneo (the Bornean agile gibbon and the Mueller's gibbon).

It took seven months to complete the negotiations. The project started on 9 September 1999, in the BBBR National Park. It was named "Kalaweit," which is the word for gibbon in the Dayak Ngaju dialect.

The main reasons behind the birth of our project were:

* the shrinkage of gibbon habitat, following the 1997-98 fires on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Two million hectares (50 million acres) of forest were



Klassi at 3 months

burned, according to the Environmental Investigation Agency,

* the frequent capture of gibbons destined to become pets, and finally

* the passivity of the Indonesian authorities in regard to national park protection.

The Kalaweit program has three elements: gibbon rehabilitation, habitat protection, and education.

Gibbon Rehabilitation

E-P works with the local government of Kalimantan Tengah to confiscate gibbons illegally held by private individuals. In 2001, all confiscations at Palangka Raya are conducted in collaboration with the Forest Department and the police.

Educational campaigns via FM radio are also conducted in the hope that people will voluntarily surrender their animals, in order to give them a second chance.

Incoming gibbons are brought to the Nyaru-Menteng Orangutan Rehabilitation Project clinic operated by the Balikpapan Orangutan Society (BOS) Foundation on a site 25 kilometers (15 miles) away from Palangka Raya. BOS runs the Wanariset Orangutan Reintroduction Project directed by Dr. Willie Smits.

There the gibbons undergo quarantine and tests for a variety of diseases, including TB and hepatitis. Photos are taken of each animal.

E-P has designed and plans to test a rehabilitation protocol. Rehabilitation is only possible with young animals. Bringing gibbons to a sanctuary before they are four years old facilitates socialization and formation of couples.

Rehabilitation of a single gibbon is impossible (the animals will die after attacks by wild gibbons). So we have to work on forming solidly bonded pairs to maximize the gibbons' chances of avoiding and surviving territorial conflicts.

E-P's protocol involves forming groups of young gibbons, monitoring their relationships, and forming couples. Once pairs are formed, reintroduction of couples is planned. E-P has spacious flight cages for these young gibbons.

One of the major problems is that many gibbons are over six years old. Therefore other methods must be tried since formation of groups to form pairs is no longer possible.

E-P is growing slowly. The first confiscations took place in April 2000, with the arrival of three gibbons at our center. One female aged six years old was released close to the center. We hope to release the



Haweit, two years old

first pair at the end of this year and monitor its progress.

Protection of the Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park

Less than 40% of Borneo's primary forest remains. Borneo comprises East Malaysia (which is composed of Sarawak and Sabah), the nation of Brunei, and Kalimantan, which is part of Indonesia.

Just 30 years ago almost the entire island of Borneo was forested.

Before we arrived, no authority or organization was charged with protecting the part of the BBR National Park located in Kalimantan Tengah (about 70% of the park area).

There is considerable logging inside the park. The biggest meranti trees close to the river are systematically cut down. Since our arrival in September 1999, illegal logging has slowed considerably.

The local people have the habit of sending the tree trunks downriver to the big towns to sell them. It is an illegal but extremely profitable business. In the economic context of Indonesia, illegal logging has become a threat to all the nation's protected areas.

Because the Forestry Ministry's Department of Conservation and Protection of Nature (PKA) team is extremely passive in the face of illegal logging in the BBR National Park, E-P finances and organizes operations to locate and drive out illegal loggers.

These operations are conducted in cooperation with the Palangka Raya authorities. E-P is also exerting pressure on companies active on the park borders not to enter the protected area.

Finally, E-P has exposed in the press the passivity and absence of the National Park team. E-P, supported by European groups and individuals, is pushing PKA, requesting that the Forest Department implement a strategy for real protection of BBR National Park.

It is estimated by E-P that there are 18,000 agile gibbons in the park and the Worldwide Fund for Nature estimates that there are 301 orangutans.

Education of local population

ABOVE ALL, our work is education.

We frequently visit all the villages around the national park to explain our activities. The first thing is for Kalaweit to be accepted by the local people before we can think about a meaningful education program. We have to make our mission clear in order to reduce peoples' fears.

Our principal difficulties result from the lack of educational initiatives from Indonesian authorities. Before our arrival, many villages had no idea that the park had national park status, even though the park has existed since 1992! It is therefore a delicate task for E-P, on which we are working alone.

People are going to have to change their customs and stop killing primates (langur hunting is very common). Villagers find responses to their concerns at the Kalaweit Station, which has three full-time Indonesian staffers, who speak all the local dialects fluently.

Kalaweit currently has a guest program for children who come from the villages around the national park. Usually the youngsters spend a night at the center. They can observe the gibbons at the rehabilitation center and observe other wild animals, which helps them understand the importance of protecting Indonesia's biodiversity.

We work in close collaboration with FM radio stations which broadcast all over Kalimantan. We have special programs about the future of primates and forests. Educational messages are regularly re-

corded and sent out on the airwaves.

The advantage of this technique of spreading information is that we reach young listeners between 15-25 years of age.

In cooperation with these radio stations, we teach people not to kill or buy gibbons and not to keep gibbons as pets. E-P prefers using the media for educating the public.

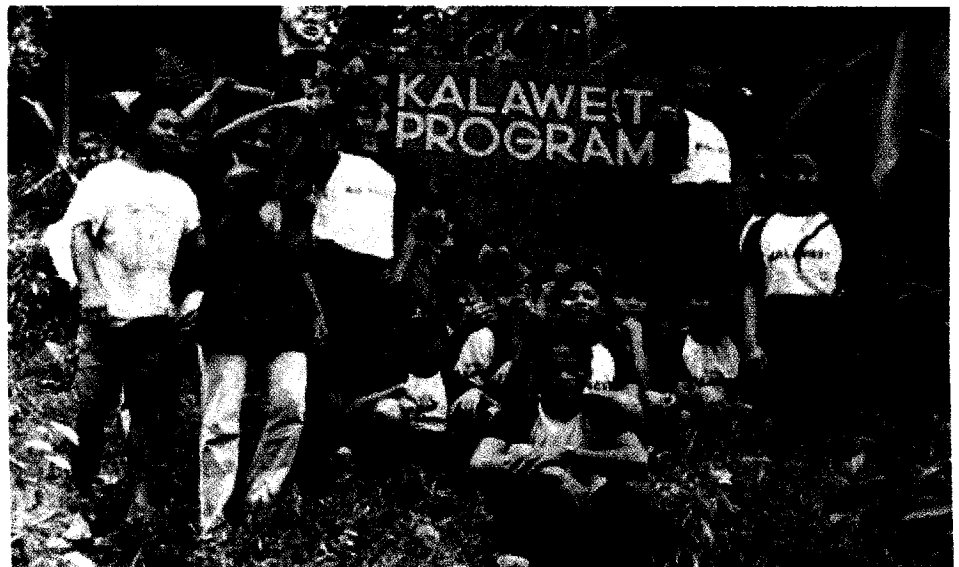
E-P is producing excellent results, so much so that many animals are voluntarily donated to us, thus reducing the number of confiscations.

The Future

The E-P team works hard, but the future of the BBR National Park rests on the will of Indonesian authorities. The lack of experience in gibbon rehabilitation is also causing us to be very cautious.

E-P is a small organization based in France, which does not get support from any large organizations or foundations. We are always looking for support and partners. The Kalaweit program has received 20 gibbons so far and we expect the number to double in the next year.

Please contact us at kalaweit@hotmail.com if you are interested in volunteering or require further information. Please stop by our web site: www.kalaweit.org



Children visit Kalaweit

MY RETURN TO THE LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTRE

by Jane Dewar, President of Gorilla Haven www.gorilla-haven.org

It had been two years since my first visit to Cameroon and the amazing Limbe Wildlife Center (LWC) (see August 1999 issue of **IPPL News**). This time my husband, Stuart, joined me to visit the center and attend the second meeting of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), including a pre-tour visit to the Yaounde Zoo and the Mefou National Park.

It was a thrill to meet people literally on the front lines of the war against the bushmeat trade and other human conflicts with wildlife, including the managers of many sanctuaries I'd heard or read about in previous IPPL newsletters, such as **CERCOPAN** and **Pandrillus** (Nigeria); **Chimfunshi**, (Zambia); **Ngama Island** (Uganda); **Sweetwaters** (Kenya); **HELP** (Congo Republic) and **Tacugama** (Sierra Leone).

As our vehicle passed through Douala en route to Limbe, my heart was racing

and my emotions were getting harder to control. I was so excited at the prospect of seeing my beloved friends.

The Gorillas

The faces of Limbe hadn't changed much, although both the animals and the human children were maturing fast.

* **Pitchou**, who arrived at the center in 1998 with a serious case of ringworm, is thriving. She was the youngest gorilla, but now she's as big (or bigger?) than her playmates Emma and Benito.

* **Nyango**, the oldest gorilla and a former pet, has been positively identified as a Cross River gorilla, making her the only confirmed member of this subspecies in captivity, and one of less than 300 left on the planet.

* **Benito** was rough-housing with Chella a lot, and alternating between being a strutting mini-silverback and a pouting baby gorilla.

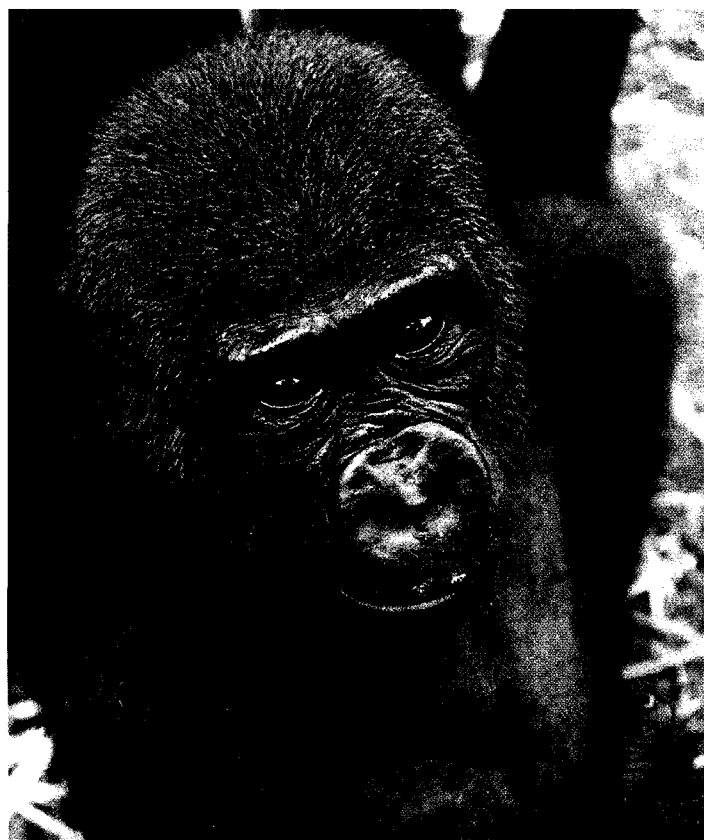
* **Jumbo** is my prediction for dominant female, as her personality and intelligence really showed through on this visit.

* **Emma** had come out of her shell, imitating Nyango's smashes and charges of authority, strutting around or being absolutely silly.

* The Supreme Master of Goofiness, however, remains and always will be **Chella**, the oldest male, on his way to becoming a magnificent silverback.

The death of the gorilla **Evindi**, about six weeks earlier, was still fresh in everyone's minds. One of his caregivers, Wilson, who also serves as Education Officer, and others were hardly able to discuss his illness and the valiant efforts to save him from the unidentified virus which took his life.

I was expecting the gorillas to be withdrawn or lethargic as they mourned Evindi's passing. Indeed, Jumbo became seriously ill shortly after Evindi's death



Left: Pitchou on arrival at Limbe
Above: Pitchou now



Chimpanzee in new enclosure

but thankfully recovered.

I have observed many captive gorilla groups and I believe that the Limbe group is one of the most fascinating.

The Chimps

The adult chimp group has grown, just in time for their new, expanded outdoor enclosure to be put to good use. **Jacob** is definitely the boss, although **Mokolo** isn't far behind. Several new chimp faces were added, but the most familiar and the most changed was **Suzy**, LWC's longest resident, who has put on weight and is now in her element and glory. **Loko**, who was just being introduced to the nursery group in 1999, was now the mother-figure to newcomer baby chimp, **Jackson**.

AJ and **Ewake** had recently been moved to the adult chimp group, but **AJ** wasn't happy with this change and escaped no less than eight times (to the shock and amazement of all the keepers).

He'd somehow hop over the hotwire and rush straight back to the nursery group enclosure, jump in, rush up and hug **Loko** and his old friends, exclaiming, "How dumb can these humans be? Don't they know I'm still a baby and belong here, even if I am almost 5 years old?"

The Monkeys

The highlight of the first day of the PASA group's arrival was the opening of the new **drill** enclosure, which is large, lush and wonderful. **Tommy** had put on weight since I saw him. His family in-

cluded familiar and new faces.

The mandrill group is now housed in the drills' old enclosure. During his first day with access to the large enclosure, **Man-Along**, the dominant male, refused to leave the safety and familiarity of his old cage! He had not been out of his small cage for years!

However **Eboa** (a young male) and **Nicola** (female) were eager to explore and eventually convinced **Man-Along** that things were great in their new home. In a nearby cage, baboons **Shabara** and **Kay** await completion of their new enclosure (where the other baboons, **Pinky**, **Perky** and **Luna**, still in quarantine, will join them).

This time I actually managed to learn the names of most of the monkeys, including the agile mangabeys, **Bemsk** (adult male with one blue and one brown eye and a silly grin when excited), **Chirilla** (female) and **Kanna** (male).

I remembered **Sarah**, a red-capped mangabey, from my previous visit and **Liza**, who is blind and has a broken tail. Another red-capped mangabey, **Eta**, was in quarantine.

Sadly two of the Preuss monkeys had just died, leaving only **Janou** and **Jawaya** (females) and **Jahmana** who, though unrelated, clung to **Janou** for reassurance, just as if he were her son.

In with the Preuss monkeys were two female red-eared monkeys, **Aggie** and **Sokolo**. Their fellow female red-eared monkeys, **Mama** and **Nguti**, were pulled out and put in quarantine, in an attempt to ease overcrowding of a too-small enclosure.

Mona monkeys **Muniotte** and **Manyemen** (both males) and **Messese** (female) were housed with putty-nosed guenon **Zulu** (male), but the mustached monkey I remembered from my last visit had died. **Linda**, another Preuss, was in quarantine, as were four tantalus monkeys named **Stumpy**, **Adamou**, **Andek** and **Ngie**, and a Patas monkey named **Abu**.

One putty-nose monkey named **Motumba** and one red-eared monkey, **Nyang**, were in the vet's care, as both were running high fevers and one had a bite wound on his leg which wasn't healing.

Amazing Humans and Hardships

A bit of history occurred at the PASA meeting, as many of the former Limbe volunteer project leaders were in attendance, including Kay Farmer, Anna Randall, Linda Percy, and Jacqui Groves. Jacqui is still a volunteer at Limbe whenever she has time off from her wild gorilla research at Takamanda.

Dan Bucknell was leaving to return to



Tom Drill in his lush new enclosure

England, since his self-funding had run out and he couldn't afford to stay any longer. He will be hard to replace.

Dave Lucas, the current project manager, was hospitalized while I was visiting, but recovered, thankfully. He isn't sure how much longer he'll be able to stay on, financially or otherwise. Swiss veterinarian Eric and his wife Sylvie Dubuis, were working tirelessly, arriving as volunteers just after Evindi's death and able to stay only until the Fall of 2001—again, due to depletion of their own funding.

The Limbe Wildlife Centre as I know it wouldn't be where it is today if it weren't for the tireless, amazing efforts of Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby of **Pandrilus**. But Peter and Liza are based in Nigeria, running their own sanctuary for the critically endangered drill and chimpanzee.

There is still a big debate about the efficacy of sanctuaries, with some in conservation maintaining they are a waste of resources, which should be spent on habitat preservation instead.

But I (and others) see it as two sides of the same coin. On one side, everyone agrees that the goal of any good sanctuary is to be out of business. Ideally there would be no animals coming in. Since animals **ARE** coming in, then sanctuaries can be education and outreach centers, helping to change the conditions under which the bushmeat traffic continues to thrive.

While helping individual animals, good sanctuaries help effect changes in local customs and attitudes towards indigenous wildlife.

Simultaneous efforts at preserving ecosystems from destruction and non-sustainable use/hunting should go hand-in-hand with every good sanctuary, in a partnership of conservation goals.

Unfortunately, it's often an "**us against them**" mentality for a lot of people in conservation, and so helping sanctuaries isn't considered politically correct. Meanwhile, animals continue to suffer and lofty idealists talk about how things should be.

Sadly, during my stay in Limbe, a drill

named **Briscoe** and a rare Preuss' monkey named **Bakingili** died. The rainy season was beginning and shelter/housing for all the animals is in desperate need of repair and renovation, as even conscientious cleaning and attempts at sanitizing aren't always successful in preventing disease.

Fortunately, the quarantine area had been renovated and vastly improved under Dave and Dan's guidance.

Limbe's oldest employee, with 19 years of service, Mr. Joseph Abang, died recently. Mr. Abang's son, Felix, has joined the staff of Limbe and is determined to continue his father's efforts to keep Limbe a thriving, growing, successful enterprise.

Plans and Progress

There is an urgent need for an expanded monkey enclosure, as many of the injuries and problems facing the monkeys are the result of overcrowding. Gorillas **Chella** and **Benito** are only a few years away from being silverbacks and even now the only things keeping them in their bamboo and soft cinder-block night quarters are their easy-going personalities, which haven't discovered their own strength.

Even now, they could easily punch their way out through the roof or with a few more charges at the weakened mesh. Thankfully five of the six gorillas are still babies or juveniles, but time is running out fast! The education and outreach programs of the LWC are only limited by their lack of funds, since Wilson and Dan have both made amazing strides in putting together educational programs and information and in visiting school groups in the area around Limbe.

The local Reformation Theatre group performed a welcome show for PASA, giving an excellent idea of the kinds of pro-active projects they do, as often as time and funding allow.

They performed an anti-bushmeat show, which was very funny yet serious at the same time. It is usually done in "Pidgin" or the local dialect, as it's intended to impact directly their local target audiences. But for the PASA delegates, they performed it in English and

everyone was truly touched by their talent and dedication.

While there I met a man from a village where bushmeat is still prevalent and he offered to help Dave find local people to work with the LWC in an outreach program targeted directly to the villages where hunting of primates continues. Again, getting and maintaining contact with those people will be difficult at best, but the enthusiasm and dedication of the staff of the LWC make me a believer.

Obstacles To Overcome

One day I was having breakfast at the Atlantic Beach hotel when I noticed a white man with a laptop computer rushing in, nervously (or angrily?) tapping his fingers when the waiter wasn't there to take his order instantly.

Since most things in Africa are pretty laid back, this man stood out like a sore thumb, but I smiled and nodded "good morning" to him and he sneered back a half smile, as he opened his laptop and continued his urgent business.

Later I learned that this man was the (in)famous Paul Sullivan, convicted wildlife smuggler and animal dealer IPPL and others have been tracking for years. When talking to people at the LWC, I mentioned how a foreigner was robbing the Cameroonian people of their heritage and getting wealthy in the process, which most locals were shocked to hear about.

People thought Mr. Sullivan had left Cameroon, but suddenly his wildlife export permit was renewed by someone in authority.

Just like drug dealers, wildlife dealers can apparently operate with relative impunity. [**IPPL Note:** *Sullivan spent time in a US federal prison after being convicted on criminal wildlife smuggling charges*].

Until or unless people shame and scorn the government of Cameroon into doing the right thing and standing by their wildlife protection laws, the Paul Sullivans will continue to operate smoothly and freely.

Renewal of Faith & Support for LWC

Sadly, with all the new growth and positive changes in Limbe, there's still a long way to go before it can be self-sustaining.

IPPL donations are so critical to the daily operation and survival of the animals, that often money ear-marked for improvements or expansion must go for food and medicine.

While the Cameroonian government is supposedly helping Limbe, on paper, in practice it appears to take very little pride in the gem it has in the LWC. I won't get into the political aspects of a very difficult situation, other than to say the people at Limbe need to know they're not working so hard in vain.

Contributions to Limbe via IPPL are urgently needed to keep morale up and enthusiasm strong among the amazing Cameroonian staff and expatriate volunteers.

Despite the fact that many issues and problems facing Limbe continue, the devotion and dedication of the staff and



Limbe volunteer Dave Lucas with gorillas

volunteers are more than enough for Stuart and me to renew our commitment to helping Limbe survive.

I hope that everyone reading this plea will join in these efforts, especially now that we've learned that yet another

baby gorilla has been added to the LWC.

Her arrival is a sad reminder that the bushmeat trade is alive and well. Sadly most of its animal victims are not.

IPPL NEWS – THE LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTER – SIX YEARS ON

by Kay Farmer

The second meeting of the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) held in Limbe (Cameroon) in May 2001 finally gave me the perfect excuse to return "home."

For the first time in six years, I was going back to visit a project that I helped to establish with **Pandrillus** in 1994-1995: the renovation of the dilapidated Limbe (Victoria) Zoo and its conversion into a sanctuary and conservation education center for the endangered wildlife of Cameroon, the Limbe Wildlife Center (LWC).

Regular readers of **IPPL News** will have seen the progress over the years, but finally I was going to see it first hand! During 1994-1995 we had laid the foundations for change and when I left, we had a long list of things to do! Last year for the first time, managers of African chimpanzee sanctuaries met to exchange

information and collaborate in an effort to confront and find a solution to the mutual problems they face.

A manual with guidelines on sanctuary management, veterinary protocols, conservation education, etc. was produced. An umbrella group representing the voice of all sanctuaries, the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance, was formed.

A plea from Ateh Wilson, education officer at LWC, was heard and in 2001 we saw the workshop extended to all African primate sanctuaries and held at the Limbe Wildlife Center.

I arrived a few days before the workshop to spend some time at LWC meeting up with human and non-human primate friends alike. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of the local staff and the volunteers over the years, the transformation that has taken place is incredible!

There are new enclosures for the juvenile chimpanzees, gorillas, baboons, mangabeys, drills, and mandrills; a veterinary facility; an official quarantine area; an education pavilion, and educational boards galore at the newly decorated entrance and throughout the whole center.

And there is more. The LWC has its own Nature Club that meets every Saturday, and an outreach program to villages, schools and hunting camps, spreading the message of wildlife conservation to all.

The workshop provided a perfect excuse for me to not only re-visit Limbe, but to meet all my successors. A grand reunion took place and an evening of beer and grilled fish on the streets of Limbe for all past and present staff celebrated the work and continuing progress of the LWC!



Man-Along the mandrill

Update on a few of my animal friends!

Carlos and Ewaki, two chimpanzees who arrived as young infants in 1994, progressed from the nursery a long time ago and are now in a large enclosure with other juvenile chimpanzees. I am not sure whether they recognized their mother of 1994-1995, but as **Carlos** refrained from throwing stones in my direction (apparently he's a good shot), I like to think so!

Ewaki no longer grasps herself and rocks. She is now a confident individual who likes to play and still loves a tickle!

Nyango, a Cross River gorilla, used to ride around on my shoulders in '94 and '95, but six years on, I certainly would not relish that task! She has grown from a comparatively gangly individual to a big, strong, healthy gorilla with attitude, although I must say that the attitude has always been there!

When she first arrived at LWC, **Nyango** refused to stay in an enclosure and to be with other gorillas because she had become too imprinted on people in her years as a pet. She even had her own

keeper who used to follow her around LWC keeping her out of mischief. I am pleased to say that she now resides happily with five other gorillas in an enclosure, finally enjoying the company of her own species.

The day before the workshop, a tour of the LWC was organized for all participants. This year fifteen projects based in ten different African countries were represented, as were welfare and conservation organizations directly involved in fund raising for sanctuaries and field researchers.

The LWC Nature Club greeted the participants with songs about the environment. As participants were guided around the center, a group of drills was released into their new large forested enclosure for all to celebrate their long-awaited move.

The drills rapidly explored their new environment, climbing the trees and sampling the leaves.

Leaving Tom, the largest male of the drill group, to sit and splash around in his new fresh water pond, the participants moved to the Limbe Botanic Garden, where the local Reformation Theater Group performed a play about the impact of the bushmeat trade on local populations. This play has already been taken to many local villages with LWC and adapted to each particular situation to spread the message of conservation.

As with last year, the participants at the three-day workshop continued to work on high priority issues such as conservation, primate health care, release guidelines and the development of PASA. A secretariat and an advisory committee were selected to make PASA a legal and official working representative body for African sanctuaries by the time of next year's workshop.

This will be a further step forward in uniting the voices of sanctuaries

across Africa...

This is not the end of the story, there is more news to tell... Following the workshop, the long awaited move of "**Man-Along**" took place. "**Man-Along**," an adult male Mandrill, was brought to the former Limbe Zoo when he was very young. He was kept alone for many years, hence his name.

Since 1994 his situation has gradually improved. He now has two female companions, so finally his name no longer reflects his situation!

If I am allowed to have a favorite character, it is "**Man-Along**." He was my first port of call when I reached LWC in May. I used to spend many an hour with him during my year at Limbe, playing a poor substitute for a companion mandrill, but he seemed to enjoy the grooming sessions.

As soon as I called his name this time, he jumped down off his ledge, gave me one of his famous "smiles" and turned his back to me so that I could groom him—gone but not forgotten!

So with the move of the drills to their new enclosure, there was finally a better place with an outdoor area for "**Man-Along**."

With the door to the new enclosure open, he sat and watched his companions exploring, refusing to go out. He was just not sure what to do. But before long, he slowly ventured out, surveying his new domain; he can now impress even more visitors to LWC with his amazing coloration and smile!

The work of the LWC survives on donations and I would like to thank all IPPL members for their interest and support over the years. However, as mentioned earlier, the list of "things to do" just gets longer, so please continue to support the important and innovative work of the Limbe Wildlife Center.

Carlos, Ewaki, Nyango, "Man-Along" and all their friends need you!



SEE PAGE 22 FOR HOW YOU CAN HELP LIMBE!



PLEASE HELP AKIBA-BERI!

Your help is urgently needed to help all the animals housed at the Limbe Wildlife Center (LWC), especially a new gorilla girl. **IPPL will match all donations up to a total of \$5,000.**

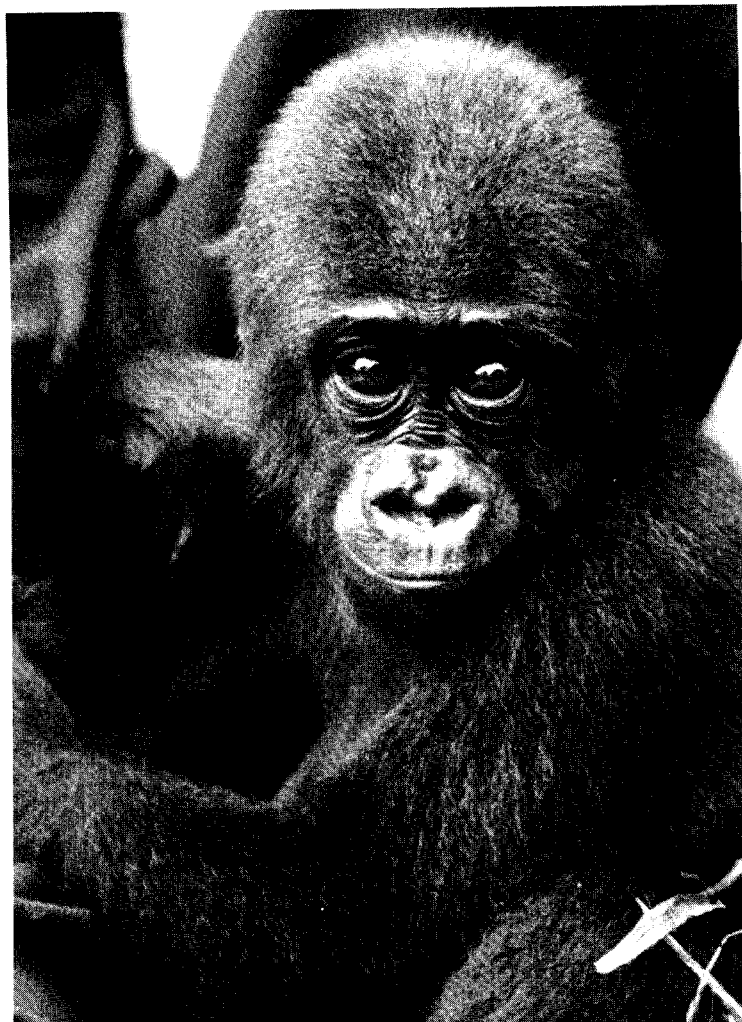
We just heard from LWC manager David Lucas:

LWC received, on Thursday, July 19th 2001, a ray of sunshine in the middle of a particularly bad wet season: an adorable infant gorilla, an 18-month old baby girl who has since been named Akiba-Beri. She is another victim of the illegal trade in bushmeat here in Cameroon. Her mother was certainly killed...

As the hunter tried to find a buyer for Akiba, word reached the train station at Belabo, 120 kilometers away...The chief of a nearby village confirmed that a hunter was indeed trying to sell a baby gorilla... After much negotiation, the hunter agreed to donate her to a place capable of providing care for her.

Accompanied by the coordinator of the Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Centre, I immediately made the trip by train and road to transport her back to Limbe under minimal stress. The trip took four days.

Please send your donations for Akiba and all the Limbe animals to **IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**. Mark the check "For Limbe." You can donate by check or credit card. You can also donate through our web site www.ippl.org/



A LOOK AT TWO AUSTRALIAN ZOOS

by Lynette Shanley of Primates for Primates, Australia

Recently the Australian press reported that the New South Wales Government (NSW) was giving Taronga and Western Plains Zoo 22.1 million Australian dollars (11.2 million US dollars).

Both zoos face major financial crises. The major zoos in New South Wales, South Australia (SA), Western Australia (WA), and Victoria (VIC) are apparently unable to bring in enough money to support themselves. Admission fees are nowhere near enough to keep them going. Corporate sponsorship for some zoos is in decline. Without government backing, some zoos might not exist.

However there are other problems with zoos. Two problems which concern me especially are that most zoos only live up to one of the four roles of the modern zoo (conservation, non-invasive

observational research, education, and recreation).

Another problem is that many surplus animals from larger zoos are passed on to smaller private zoos, some of which do not offer the same quality of care.

Not all of the small private zoos are bad. Some, in fact, are good. I believe they should be receiving some of the government money that normally goes only to the larger zoos.

Money Problems

According to the latest Annual Report from Taronga and Western Plains (99-00), their total income was \$37,677,000.

Both zoos ran at a loss for the financial year of 98-99. Whilst a profit was made for the 99-00 year, it was only achieved with state government funding.

Clearly the Australian public does not attend zoos enough to allow them to operate without government support.

Visit to two South Australian zoos

There are usually four stated roles of modern zoos; **conservation, education, research and recreation**. Recently I visited two zoos in South Australia (about which our organization had received complaints).

I was accompanied on one visit by zoologist Graeme Crook. I am omitting their names as they are probably typical of small zoos and I prefer not to single them out.

The degree of participation of each zoo in the four roles was noted. Unfortunately there was only one role that they seemed to live up to—and that was recreation.

Graeme Crook commented:

I have long asserted that the purpose for maintaining any species in captivity is threefold:

** to establish protected breeding programs for endangered species under ideal conditions, and eventually establish a reintroduction program (conservation)*

** to conduct as complete as possible a biological study of each species, especially those aspects that are too difficult or too costly to study in the wild, and which may help in the preservation of that species in its natural habitat (research),*

** displaying and explaining the work to the public, persuading people of the necessity, and indeed in many cases, the urgency, of the conservation of species and habitat (education).*

Conservation: at both zoos there was little evidence of conservation attempts. One of the zoos rehabilitates Australian native animals back into the wild.

Education: at both zoos the educational signs could have been a lot more informative. At one zoo the educational role was lacking almost entirely.

Whilst looking at the educational role there are other problems to be considered. One message that zoos pass to the public is that it is permissible to take animals out of their natural environment and keep them captive, and use them for our advantage.

This is one message I do not like to see children receive. No matter what attempts the zoos make to replicate the natural environment, it never gives the full picture to the public.

Wildlife programs on TV do a better job of this, being able to cover much more and give a lot more information.

Research: neither of the two zoos visited stated that it was carrying out research programs that would benefit the captive animals' wild brothers and sisters.

Recreation: it appeared that the main role of both zoos was entertainment. But what price do the animals pay for our entertainment?

Problems at the two zoos

The following are just a few of the problems we noted: a koala exhibit with no natural food or natural cover visible; pythons kept in an exhibit that would appear to be too hot in summer to support any life form; a dingo exhibit at one zoo so close to the spider monkey exhibit that it caused one monkey stress every time the dingoes called out.

Also, stereotypic behavior (repeated routine movements) was observed in primates and large cats. Unsuitable food was seen, e.g. cream buns for some primates. A lemur was housed alone. Cages had not been cleaned out for some time. Dirty drinking water was seen at one zoo.

There were no privacy corners for many animals. Some endured a lack of shade.

Some monkeys lived in caging from which it would be easy to escape.

Dead rodents were hanging from the ceilings of bird enclosures at one zoo—the bodies were in various stages of decomposing and rotting.

These are just a few of the problems we noticed. To the best of my knowledge, no animal protection group has made attempts to address the suffering of these animals.

Most of the animals at these small zoos come from the larger government sponsored zoos in each state. At one zoo the spider monkeys were recognized by Mr. Crook, who used to look after them while they were living at Adelaide Zoo.

Primates for Primates is designing a new zoo brochure. Some of the points we will highlight are the lack of education and conservation. We will also make attempts to educate the public as to the origin of the animals in smaller zoos and ask the public to write to their state governments asking that some of the zoo dollars go to smaller zoos, since they often take in animals the larger zoos no longer want.

Animal protection groups in Australia and around the world need to keep a closer watch on zoos. At this stage there is no chance of closing down zoos. They will not close down in my lifetime, but the public can, and must, apply pressure on governments and zoo administrators to make zoos more animal-friendly.

My sincere thanks to Graeme Crook for accompanying me to one of the zoos. Mr. Crook, a zoologist, is part of Gerald Durrell's conservation army. We employed him to carry out inspections of both zoos and to complete a report for Primates for Primates.

SHOPKEEPERS SENT TO PRISON IN ENGLAND

On 14 May 2001, Mobolaji Osakuade and Rosemary Kinnane pled guilty to the charge of selling a dead tantalus monkey smuggled into the United Kingdom from Nigeria. The couple owned a store in Dulwich, South London, England. The store, named Mercyland Trading, had no license to trade in food—it was supposed to be a record store.

The police had been tipped off by a British reporter, who had been offered a dead monkey when, posing as a buyer, he entered the store during a study of the bushmeat trade in England.

An undercover police investigator then visited the store and was offered the dead monkey, whose corpse had been smoked, along with a recipe for stewing the animal to make "peppered soup," a preferred "bushmeat." The reporter had also taken undercover video of other mammals at the store.

The shopkeeper also boasted to the investigator that he could get him a chimpanzee's hand and a male lion.

Mobolaji Osakuade and Rosemary Kinnane were later found guilty on ten charges and sentenced to four months in prison.

ARCHIE AND EDITH - TILL DEATH DO US PART

by Cecil Chesser, *Coalition for Animal Rights Education (CARE), Minnesota, USA*

This story refers to two wonderful people who are both called Shirley. Try not to get them confused! Shirley Chesser is my spouse. We will call her **“Our Shirley.”**

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman, International Primate Protection League, is an expert on gibbons. We will call her **“Shirley McGreal”**—a little formal, but we do not want any confusion here!

Mostly this story is about two primates called Archie and Edith. They are gibbons at the Minnesota Zoo. They belong to the highly endangered Concolor gibbon species (sometimes known as white-cheeked gibbon).

I should say they were, rather than “are,” living at the Minnesota Zoo, as sadly they were recently separated. Neither is dead, but it appears that they are separated for ever. We don’t know for sure that Archie has left, but plans are under way for him to be shipped to Memphis Zoo, Tennessee, without his mate.

It all started for us on Friday 22 June, when we got home from work. A phone message was waiting for us from Jane Garrison of PETA, asking us to contact her about a pair of gibbons living at the Minnesota Zoo.

The gibbons, Archie and Edith, had been together for 24 years. The zoo was reportedly planning to separate them permanently, hoping that Archie will mate with another female.

Gibbons are generally monogamous and bond for life (in my opinion, they have higher morals in this respect than some humans). I am sure Archie didn’t want to move. After all, Archie and Edith have had six babies together and until recently the pair was living with their five year old daughter, Tia.

Our Shirley and I have been together (married) for 23 years and I would not want to be sent to Memphis if I were a gibbon!

We decided to help. On Friday night, we called other members of our local group (CARE). We were already committed to a protest on Saturday in front of a

local fur store, and a regular planning meeting. We still needed signs and hand-outs and people.

The Minnesota Zoo is open from 9-6 daily. We decided to go there on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. On Sunday mornings, a lot of Minnesota people go to church. A lot of people recover from hangovers! A lot just get up late! So we hoped we would not miss too many people by starting at 11 in the morning.

We also guessed that people would not arrive after 4 p.m. because it would be too close to closing time.

I prepared a hand-out titled **“Till Death Us Do Part—Keep Archie and Edith Together.”** The US television program **“All in the Family”** starring Archie and Edith Bunker was based on an English program called **“Till Death Us Do Part.”**

I decided that a picture of a gibbon (or at least an ape) on the hand-out might encourage more people to read it. I found a CD with 10,000 photo images on it, and searched for a gibbon. I found one image entitled **“Animals: mammal: monkey: brown gibbon.”**

So I pasted it to both top corners of the handout. It seemed like a good idea at the time! We e-mailed the hand-out to Shirley McGreal and Jane.

Then I made four signs about Archie and Edith. I also made a sign saying **“The Zoo Needs Your Advice.”** This latter sign

turned out to be a really good idea!

On Saturday we had 400 copies of the hand-out printed. Since I had just received my new pith helmet on Friday, our Shirley suggested that we could wear pith helmets and plain clothes so that people might think we were zoo employees! We found a local store and bought a second pith helmet!

The other CARE members did not have any free time on Sunday, but Carol, Colleen and Durk rearranged their schedules to help with the demonstration.

When we got home, we found a crushing e-mail from Shirley McGreal. She said the two primates on our 400 hand-outs were monkeys, not gibbons!

She said that gibbons are apes and that they do not have tails. She referred us to a picture of real concolor gibbons on the Internet!

Well, who would you believe—the Chairwoman of the International Primate Protection League or a CD with 10,000 photos? How was I to know that some monkey was going to impersonate a gibbon and have her picture taken? We should sue!

Then our Shirley says the zoo officials might show the media that we do not even know what a gibbon is! So I made a new hand-out.

Press releases were sent to all media outlets in the Twin Cities. Sunday started with phone calls from Minnesota News



Network and WCCO (the most popular radio station around here). They each did a phone interview with me. Then we made a quick trip to the 24-hour copy center to make 400 new hand-outs.

Then Shirley McGreal said we would not have enough hand-outs! She was right again. Finally our Shirley and I arrived at the Minnesota Zoo at 10:30, and drove in like a customer.

One half mile from the main road, the parking lot near the entrance and ticket place had very few cars. We had not missed very many people. We were deep into Minnesota Zoo property now. We knew from experiences at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds that we would not last five minutes if we tried to do anything here!

We returned to the place where the entrance passed through a fence just before the spot where a zoo employee directs traffic right or left. This is about two blocks from the main road. We put up our signs, and the employee started talking

into her radio.

A security guard came immediately and told us to get off Minnesota Zoo property. We gave him one of our hand-outs. We moved to the main road and put up our signs.

A city police officer soon arrived and told us we could not stop the cars to give them hand-outs too close to the main road. We looked so sad that he said we could go back on Minnesota Zoo property, about half way to our original place at the fence. The security guard returned.

We said the police told us to be here.

He said he had looked at our web site, which was mentioned on the hand-out, and noticed we were planning on staying until 4 p.m. He asked us not to get hurt in the traffic, because he was on the Minnesota Zoo Emergency Response Team! This was the best location of all! Our thanks to these helpful people.

The only problem was that people wouldn't stop to take our hand-outs. So

we tried taking down all the signs except for the one about "**The zoo needs your advice.**"

We were wearing our pith helmets and looking more like zoo employees than the zoo employees! That got people to stop.

Carol, Colleen and Durk arrived. We gave hand-outs to over 700 vehicles. Five of the vehicles contained Minnesota Zoo employees. We gave them hand-outs, and asked for their help. Several people leaving the zoo stopped to say they would contact the zoo.

Our sincere thanks to everyone who helped with this effort. Everything went amazingly well. Archie belongs with Edith in Minnesota. These apes are loving creatures, and in our view they were treated as pieces of used furniture.

We can only hope that the Minnesota Zoo will keep Archie there, if he has not yet left, or bring him back from wherever he is, so that Archie, Edith and Tia can be "**All in the Family.**"

TWO ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES

On 6 July 2001, Alan Varsik, Gibbon Species Survival Plan Coordinator for the American Zoo Association, informed IPPL:

The recommendation given to the Minnesota Zoo was developed from many sources and not limited to strict genetic management. In this case, the social history of the pair was examined. The Minnesota Zoo staff has reported that the original pairing was, behaviorally, less than ideal. Since being separated, the female appears more active, animated with an improved attitude. Also note that the

male involved was separated during his time at Minnesota and did breed with other females.

Along with maintaining genetic viability for the captive SSP population, maintaining good social situations for the SSP individuals is paramount. The recommended move fits these needs. The recommendation is also appropriate for the natural history of gibbons. Like other primates, gibbons that have good social and rearing skills can readily apply them to a new social situation. These gibbons will continue in social situations.

A woman named Karen, who identified herself as a retired Minnesota Zoo employee, contacted the Chessers by e-mail. She stated of the separation, which she thought a good idea:

It wouldn't have been considered, except for Edith's gyn problems. She needed a hysterectomy. But Edith loves babies...there are a lot of management type people out here who feel Edith should be euthanized because her usefulness is done just because she can't have babies...Separating them was not a problem for them.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FOR IPPL-UK

From 29 September 2001, the address for IPPL-UK will be:

IPPL (UK)

Gilmore House

166 Gilmore Road

London SE13 AE, England

The phone number will be **(44)208-297-2129** and the fax number will be **(44)208-297-2099**. Till then, please address correspondence to **IPPL, 116 Judd Street, London WC1H 9NS, England**.

CHIMPANZEE DEALER FINED \$1,000

David Sabo, a chimpanzee breeder/exhibitor doing business as the "New York Primate Center," Amenia, New York, USA, recently agreed to pay a fine of \$1,000 to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for keeping chimpanzees and other primates in sub-standard conditions.

The fine was to be \$4,000, but USDA allowed Sabo to keep \$3,000, which he is supposed to spend on improvements to his facilities.

IPPL first heard of David Sabo when, on 19 December 1985, the Associated Press wire service told the story of how an exploding kerosene heater set fire to a shed used for animal housing, causing the deaths of five chimpanzees by smoke inhalation, with other chimps dying later and some animals requiring reconstructive surgery (reported in the April 1985 issue of **IPPL News**).

In the "Consent Decision and Order" signed by Sabo on 25 April 2001, he agreed to cease and desist from,

** failing to provide sufficient space for animals in primary enclosures,*

** failing to maintain programs of disease control and prevention and adequate veterinary care,*

** failing to store supplies of food and bedding so as to adequately protect them against contamination,*

** failure to keep the premises clean and in good repair and free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste and discarded matter,*

** failure to establish and maintain an effective program for the control of pests,*

** failing to utilize a sufficient number of trained employees,*

** failing to maintain records of the acquisition, disposition, description, and identification of animals, as required*

Sabo's USDA inspection reports

On 26 September 1994, an inspector from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the unit of USDA charged with enforcing the Animal Welfare Act, found that proper veterinary care records had not been kept "concerning the deaths of two chimpanzees." The inspector also found

vermin-infested food, inadequate enclosures, and trash and junk on the premises.

On 24 May 1995 and 20 July 1996, an APHIS inspector found similar violations.

On 28 July 1998, Dr. Clem Dassault of APHIS found a squirrel monkey in a cage 22 inches high and 1.7 feet square, well below the required minimum, and a squirrel monkey cage "with packed manure on perch." Primate food was outdated and the ante-room was cluttered and had cobwebs on the walls. The food storage area was dirty and, "when one primate rattled the door, roaches fled from the cracks." There were not enough employees to maintain the premises.

On 22 March 1999, the ante-room was full of junk and cobwebs. Cockroach and ant problems were noted and moldy food was found in the cooler. There were still not enough employees.

On 8 August 2000, the facility's veterinary care program was not available for inspection, and the required records for sale of one animal were also not available. The cockroach and ant problems continued and there was trash around the premises.

IPPL IS DISGUSTED!

IPPL considers that a fine of \$1,000 is a totally inadequate penalty for this facility which has been keeping unfortunate chimpanzees and other primates in sub-standard conditions for many years. Sadly USDA has started calling the facilities it regulates its "clients" (in reality the incarcerated animals should be its main "clients"). It now calls violations of the Animal Welfare Act "non-compliances" (presumably as a favor to these "clients"), and has instituted "creative punishments," such as collecting only a small proportion of the already-small fines, allowing the offenders to use the rest of the money on repairing and upgrading their premises.

WILDLIFE AUCTION POLICY CHANGES AT eBAY

The eBay company is a large auction site on the Internet. The April 2001 issue of **IPPL News** told about orangutan skulls and other animal parts being offered for sale at the site.

Members protested to the company president. In May 2001, an IPPL member received a response from the eBay Community Watch Team which stated,

As per eBay's Animals and Wildlife Products policies, all endangered ani-

mals are prohibited on eBay. To determine if an animal is endangered, we utilize the US Fish and Wildlife's Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS) list.

If an animal is listed as endangered or another status, like threatened, then the animals, their parts, and products are prohibited on eBay...eBay's policies are more encompassing than most laws, rules and regulations...

Although some animals are only en-

dangered in specific geographic regions, eBay doesn't handle any merchandise, so we are not in a position to verify that an item adheres to all applicable restrictions...we prohibit all animals listed as an endangered species.

When we receive a report, the auction in question is reviewed...Once a determination has been made regarding whether or not the item is in violation of our policies, we will take what we feel is the appropriate action.

RECOMMENDED READING

SC Point Story about LABS

In its Summer 2001 issue, **Point**, which is South Carolina's only independent newspaper, finally told in detail the story of the "Baby Monkey Scandal."

In 1997, the company Laboratory Animal Breeders and Services (LABS) imported a series of shipments totalling around 1,400 monkeys from Indonesia.

The shipments included infant monkeys as young as 3-4 weeks old and also wild-caught monkeys falsely declared as captive-born.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service conducted an investigation of the legality of the shipments. The final results are not yet known. Civil litigation also resulted from the importations and dismissals of

staff. Drs. Patrick Mehlman and Alecia Lilly sued LABS for wrongful dismissal and were awarded over a million dollars by a Hampton County jury.

South Carolina's daily newspapers and wire services were aware of the story, but never gave it a single line. Even though LABS director David Taub was Mayor of Beaufort, the **Beaufort Gazette** completely ignored the story, as did the **Charleston Post and Courier** and the **Associated Press** wire service.

The story is posted on the Internet at:

www.scpronet.com/point/point/p04.html

If you do not have access to the Internet, but would like a copy, please contact IPPL Headquarters.

"Animal Equality"

All too often we find ourselves using language carelessly in regard to animals.

In her thought-provoking book **Animal Equality**, author Joan Dunayer shows how carelessly humans use such terms as "beast," and "brute," in regard to humans who act in a depraved manner.

She also discusses the use of expressions such as "living things" and "it" in regard to animals, and suggests alternatives.

Animal Equality, which is sub-titled **Liberation and Language**, is available from www.amazon.com

It can also be ordered through your favorite bookseller.

TEXAS FLOODS DROWN LAB MONKEYS

In June 2001, Tropical Storm Allison flooded basement laboratories at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston, Texas, USA. Among the animals who lost their lives were 78 monkeys.

Many animals had died in a similar flood in 1976. In early 1999 the Texas Medical Center retained Professor Philip

Bedient of Rice University, an engineering consultant, to study flood control problems. Bedient warned that the center might face "devastation" in future flood situations.

The necessary steps were not taken. The result was the June 2001 disaster.

According to the 15 June 2001 issue of

the **Houston Chronicle**, 78 monkeys and 35 dogs lost their lives. In addition several hundred rabbits died.

The Associated Press wire service reported that the university planned to buy more monkeys, although it was not clear whether they planned to house them in the "basement of death."

LETTERS NEEDED

Please write letters expressing your outrage at the deaths of 78 monkeys and hundreds of other animals who drowned in their basement cages at the University of Texas Medical School.

Request that a thorough investigation of the tragedy be made, and that the employees responsible for the university not being prepared for the storm and for its failure to evacuate the monkeys be fired.

Point out that it is totally inappropriate to maintain primates or other animals in basement housing under any circumstances, especially in flood-prone areas.

*Dr. James Willerson, President
University of Texas Health Sciences Center
7000 Fannin, Room 1707
Houston TX 77030, USA*

*Dr. Bradford Goodwin
University of Texas Health Sciences Center
POB 20708
Houston TX 77225-0708, USA*

*Mr. Charles Miller, Chairman, U.T. Board of Regents
Meridian Advisors Ltd.
601 Jefferson Street, Suite 4000
Houston TX 77002, USA*

ATTENTION, READERS!

ARE YOU MOVING? PLEASE SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rwandan wins award

Rwandan gorilla guard Eugene Rutagarama was the recipient of the Year 2001 Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa.

Dave and Sheila Siddle honored

Dave and Sheila Siddle, who founded the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia, have been named Members of the British Empire (MBE) in the Queen of England's 2001 Birthday Honors.

Virus affects monkey workers

The Canadian government operates a macaque breeding colony at Tunney's Pasture outside Ottawa. In June 2001 two workers tested positive for the presence of a simian foamy virus. Virus expert Dr. Jonathan Allan of the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research told the **Ottawa Citizen**:

What we do know about this particular virus is that it is unlikely to have any negative effects on people. For whatever reason, and we don't even know why, it doesn't appear to be one of those disease-causers. But you have to be cautious. You can't say, "Well, it's only Simian Foamy Virus, don't worry about it."

Militants eat mountain gorillas

According to a 5 June 2001 Associated Press (AP) story, two young silverback male gorillas were killed and eaten by Hutu militiamen fleeing a Rwandan army crackdown. Liz Williamson of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International told AP that,

It is a terrible loss. Because the population of gorillas is so tiny, any single individual is invaluable genetically.

Miners raid protected areas

Coltan (colombo tantalite) is a mineral used as a hardening agent for metal by companies producing high-tech electronic products.

Unfortunately about 10,000 miners

have recently moved into the Kahuzi-Biega National Park and the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, formerly Zaire).

The miners are armed and have reportedly been slaughtering elephants and eastern lowland gorillas.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature has called on buyers of coltan to work to ensure that the material they purchase was not mined in protected areas, and has called on DRC authorities to remove miners from both protected areas.

National park expanded

The Republic of Congo has expanded the Odzala National Park to 1.3 million hectares, more than four times the park's original size. The area had originally been earmarked for logging. The park expansion is wonderful news for the lowland gorillas and all the park's wildlife.

Henri Djombo, the Republic of Congo's Minister of Forestry, commented,

The expansion of Odzala means that a large area of productive forests previously set aside for timber exploitation is now protected. The park will be a pioneer in conservation in Central Africa and one of the main tourist resources in our country.

DNA differences

According to a study conducted by Feng-Chi Chen of the National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan, and Professor Wen-Hsiung Li of the University of Chicago, USA, chimpanzee DNA differs from human DNA by 1.24%, gorilla DNA by 1.62% and orangutan DNA by 1.63%.

Global warming threatens gelada baboons

According to the 15 June 2001 issue of the **Christian Science Monitor**, the spectacular gelada baboons who live on the high plateau of Ethiopia are threatened by global warming. The upland grasses that the monkeys feed on have been disappearing from the lower areas of the mountains in the last few years, forcing the geladas

to live at ever-higher elevations.

According to US primatologist Jacinta Behner, who has studied the baboons of Ethiopia for many years,

Since the gelada survive at the physical limits of the landscape, the likelihood of future global warming raises serious questions over the species' survival.

Slender loris seized

According to the 15 June 2001 issue of the Indian newspaper **The Hindu**, the Forest Department seized a live slender loris from an itinerant vendor, along with many animal skins, including the skin of a rare Nilgiri langur. The vendor was charged with violation of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. Slender loris parts are used to prepare talismans which supposedly have medicinal powers.

UNEP sets up ape fund

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has established a million dollar fund for protection of great apes. According to UNEP Executive Director Klaus Toepfer,

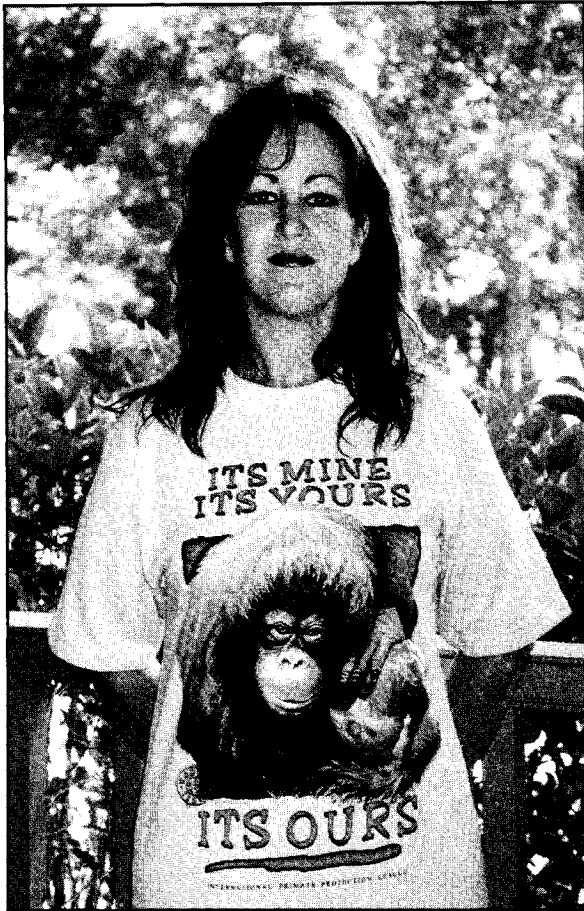
The clock is standing at one minute to midnight for the great apes. Some experts estimate that, in as little as ten years, they will be extinct across most of their range.

British newspaper speaks up for chimps

The 28 March 2001 issue of the British newspaper **The Independent** took an editorial position against chimpanzee experimentation, saying,

The scientific case for such research is dubious. Thanks to genetic engineering, we can create research models for the study of cancer and other diseases...Chimps have no place in the medical laboratory. The Biomedical Primate Research Center [in the Netherlands] should be closed immediately and the wretched inmates returned to sanctuaries in their natural habitat where we can learn from them, and where they belong.

GIFT ITEMS



Gorilla T: \$14
 (\$19 overseas airmail)
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6 Primate Species T: \$14
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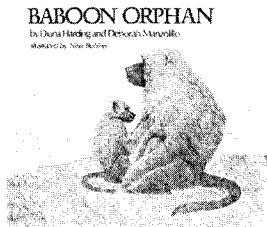
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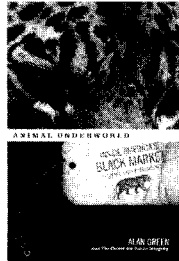
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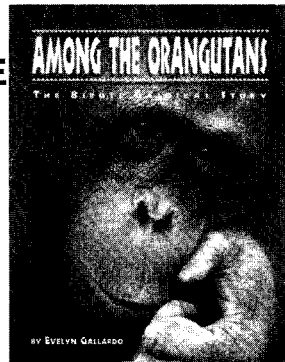
BOOKS FOR SALE



"Baboon Orphan"
 Hard cover: \$8
 Overseas: \$12



"Animal Underworld"
 Hard cover: \$20
 Overseas: \$25



"Among the Orangutans"
 Soft cover: \$8
 Overseas: \$12



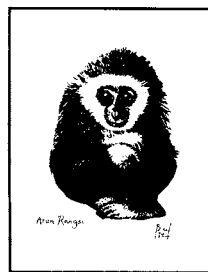
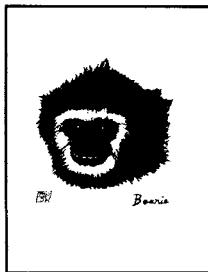
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It contains hundreds of the most spectacular and colorful primate photos you'll ever see. The book costs \$20. Add \$4 shipping and handling in U.S., or \$18 overseas air mail or \$10 overseas surface mail. You can use your credit card to place your order.

LEMUR T-SHIRTS

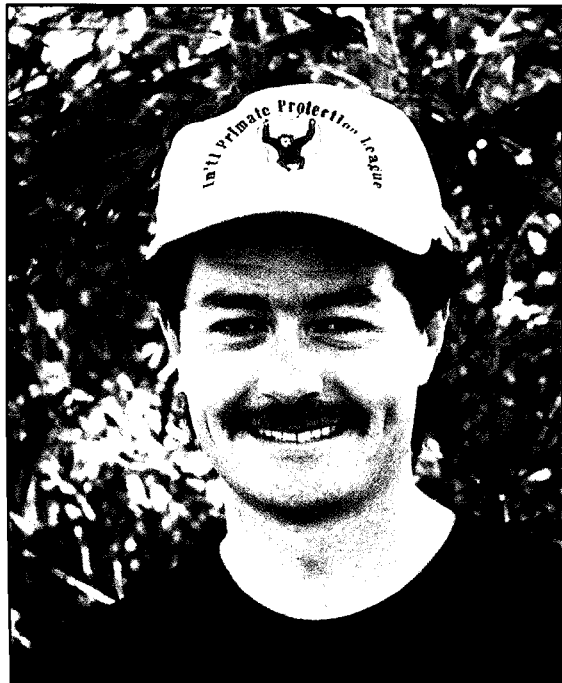
Color: Cypress green only

Adult sizes: XXL, XL, L, M

Kids' sizes: (Lemur Ts only) L, M, S

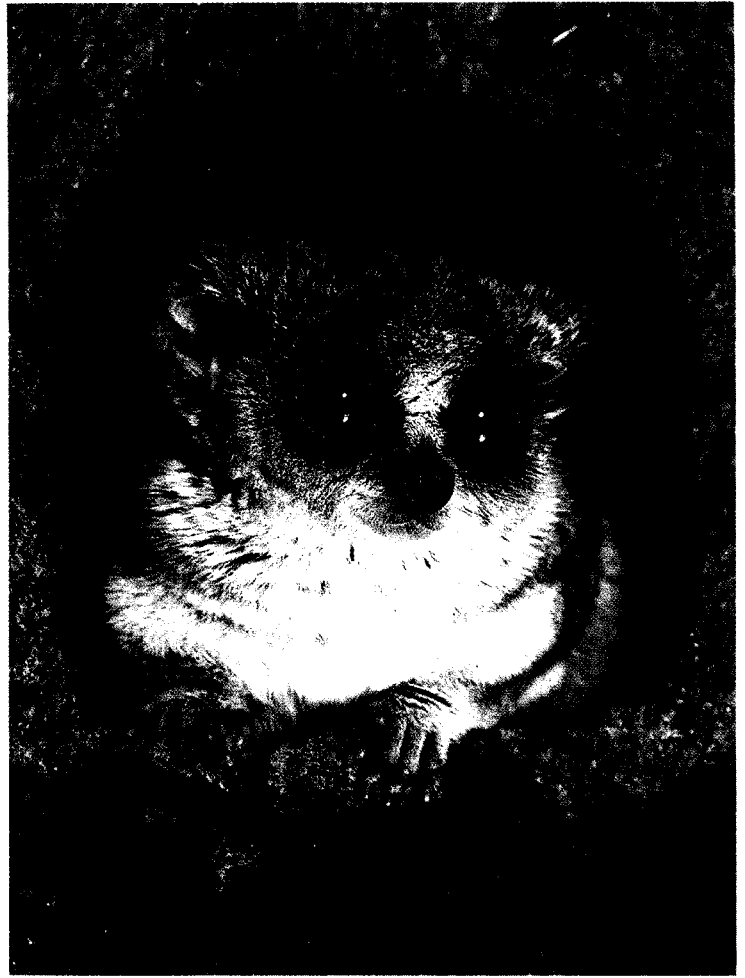
Cost: Adults: \$14.00 (overseas \$19.00)

Children: \$11.00 (overseas \$15.00)



IPPL BASEBALL CAPS

IPPL now has baseball caps for sale. They feature IPPL's name and a swinging chimp. One size fits all as the cap is adjustable. Cap color is khaki. Caps cost \$12 to the US, \$15 for overseas delivery (postage include). Please use order form on page 29.



©Photos by Art Wolfe

MEET TWO AFRICAN PRIMATES!

Africa has many primate species. Some, like the baboon and the African green monkey, are easy for visitors to Africa to see, because they live in large troops and are active by day. On the left you see an African green monkey with her baby.

On the right you see a bushbaby. These small animals belong to the prosimian family—just below monkeys on the primate family tree. Other African prosimians include the potto and angwantibo, animals seldom seen. Bushbabies leap energetically around the trees at night, using their huge eyes to find their way. They live mainly on insects.

International Primate Protection League
P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



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