



IPPL

International
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League

News

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A Letter from IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL supporter,

Everyone at IPPL has been very busy in recent months. A highlight was my June visit to Buckingham Palace to receive the Order of the British Empire (OBE) award from the Queen. The award was given for "For services to the protection of primates." So of course it is also shared with all of IPPL's supporters and friends over the past 35 years. You have made everything we do possible!

Dianne Taylor-Snow will tell you more about the IPPL team's adventure at Buckingham Palace (*see page 3*). In London we also met Cyril Rosen, who has been running IPPL-UK since the 1970s, and the newly-hired Conservation and Welfare Director of IPPL-UK, Helen Thirlway.

My travel companions were IPPL Board Members Dianne Taylor-Snow, Jean Martin, and Ann Koros. It was wonderful to visit Prince Philip in his sitting room, where we had a lovely chat about IPPL's adventures over three and a half decades.

While I was away, the lawsuit over the gibbons sent to IPPL in March 2007 by the State of Texas appointed receiver for Primarily Primates was settled, with nine of the gibbons, including two elderly lab veterans named Gibby and Whoop-Whoop, staying at IPPL permanently. Three gibbons returned to what we heard is much-improved housing.

Now that we know who'll be staying, we have started building a solid new gibbon house, with two heated and air-conditioned indoor units, both connected by runways to outdoor enclosures. All our indoor units are built like fortresses in case a hurricane comes our way.

This new house will be used for introductions: the housing is designed so we can transfer a selected male gibbon alongside a hopefully compatible female to form a new pair. Gibbons are very picky and a mismatch can lead to a fight and sometimes even stitches! With this new gibbon housing complex, we hope to create many new compatible couples.



Photo © British Ceremonial Arts Limited

The Times of London runs a daily column called the "Court Circular" listing the activities of the Royal Family. This was what was published 5 June 2008:

Buckingham Palace Wednesday, 4th June 2008

The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Her Majesty, Sovereign Head, the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, received Mr. Eric Barry upon relinquishing his appointment as Lord Prior.

The Rt. Hon. Gordon Brown MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President Emeritus, World Wide Fund for Nature - International, this morning received Dr. Shirley McGreal (Chairman, International Primate Protection League).

Investiture at Buckingham Palace

Dianne Taylor-Snow, IPPL Board Member

The days prior to Shirley's investiture were London days, drizzly with light rain, but a phone call from a staff member of H.R.H. Prince Philip cheered up one dull day. The Prince had heard that Shirley was in town to receive the Order of the British Empire (OBE) from Queen Elizabeth—and he would like to have a private meeting with her prior to the ceremony.

On the morning of the investiture we awoke to a bright and beautiful day. The rain had stopped, and

we were greeted by blue skies and billowy white clouds. We had been instructed to arrive at Buckingham Palace early, and early we were! It was much better to be early for a meeting with Prince Philip than to be late! Our car pulled into the gates and, after our identification was checked, we were instructed to drive to a small door, one rarely noticed by the general public.

We alighted from our taxi, the "secret door" opened, and, after being greeted by members of Prince Philip's staff, we were escorted into an anteroom. We did not have to go through the metal detectors that the other people being invested had to endure. Since we were early, Richard Maundrell, a member of Prince Philip's staff, asked us if we would like a tour of areas of the Palace that were not open to the public. We all were delighted with the invitation, so off we went down an incredibly huge, gilded hall containing exquisite paintings, including some by Rembrandt. Two corgi dogs slept below one of the masterpieces.

The rooms to our right faced the gates outside of which the public gathers at times of great events, such as royal weddings or coronations. On such occasions, the "royals" gather on the balcony above to greet the citizens. At the end of the hall



Photo © Charles Green

Shirley McGreal (second from left) displays her new insignia at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by IPPL Board Members (left to right) Dianne Taylor-Snow, Jean Martin, and Ann Koros.

was the magnificent Great Ballroom. This was where the investiture would occur.

After our tour, it was time for Shirley to have her meeting with Prince Philip in the family wing of the palace. The prince has been a wonderful friend of IPPL for many years, and the meeting made this memorable day even more special.

While Shirley was meeting with the Prince, Richard Maundrell escorted Ann Koros, Shirley's sister Jean, and me back down the long, beautiful hall to the door of the Great Ballroom. We passed stately guards, their razor-sharp swords at the ready to protect their Queen.

We were met at the door of the ballroom by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl Peel, who chatted with us for quite a long time. I peeked into the great hall. It was immense, and I noticed that up in the back was a balcony with an orchestra at the ready (the Orchestra of the Scots Guards). The hall was empty. The Lord Chamberlain said that he would give us the best seats in the house, as we had come so far, and led us into the hall. The minute we entered, the orchestra began playing, just for the three of us. We were escorted to front-row seats and told that the Queen would pass within a few feet of us; we saw that we would have an excellent view of the

Queen and Shirley at the presentation of Shirley's OBE.

The room began to fill with guests of the other honorees. Pomp and music filled the air as men in formal dress appeared, and soon the Queen passed before us, wearing no hat and no gloves. She was preceded by two smartly stepping Gurkha guards. The Queen took the podium, and the investiture began.

As Shirley was called to come before the Queen to receive her OBE, we all sat up straight with huge

grins on our faces. The Queen shook Shirley's hand and spoke with her. We could not hear the dialogue but noticed that Her Majesty had asked Shirley about the necklace she wore: her beautiful hand-made porcelain image of a gibbon. Shirley showed her gibbon necklace to the Queen and explained to Her Majesty the glory of gibbons. Later, other people who had also received honors came up to Shirley and said they noticed how she had been so relaxed and animated, while they quivered in their boots!

After the investiture Richard Maundrell found us and asked if we would like to join a few people for drinks. The room turned out to be quite crowded, so Brigadier Miles Hunt Davis, the right hand man of Prince Philip, invited us into his private office so we could talk about primates. The Brigadier has been with Prince Philip for many years and knew about all of IPPL's campaigns, trials, and tribulations. We chatted about our work and the challenges we now face, including drawing attention to the massive problem of monkey trafficking.

What a spectacular day for Dr. Shirley McGreal! A much-deserved honor—the Order of the British Empire for "services to the protection of primates."

A Visit to Cefn-yr-Erw Primate Sanctuary

Helen Thirlway, IPPL-UK Conservation and Welfare Director

During their recent trip to the UK, it was my pleasure to take Shirley and her three companions—IPPL Board Members Jean Martin, Ann Koros, and Dianne Taylor-Snow—on a journey to Wales to visit the Cefn-yr-Erw primate sanctuary. Our hosts were the sanctuary's founders, Jan and Graham Garen, who gave us a very warm welcome and introduced us to the many colorful characters in their care.

This haven for primates is set in beautiful surroundings on the edge of the Brecon Beacons National Park. The site was previously a traditional Welsh hill farm. It was on hearing that a nearby wildlife park was closing down that Jan

and Graham wondered whether they could accommodate some of the animals. They became particularly moved by the plight of the chimpanzees. These apes all displayed psychological problems and, as no zoos would take them, they were condemned to be shot. So this extraordinary couple set about harnessing support from the local council and all manner of local suppliers and service providers and worked around the clock to re-home the chimpanzees at Cefn-yr-Erw. The rest, as they say, is history, and many more species of primate have since found refuge in this tranquil location.

Many of the animals at the sanctuary have suffered mistreatment or neglect

in their previous abodes, having come from various locations including zoos and laboratories. This means that rehabilitation into the wild is not an option; instead, the sanctuary aims to allow them to live out their lives in the company of their own kind with plenty of enrichment and as little stress as possible.

Our group managed to see all of the different residents, including chimpanzees, capuchins, lemurs, baboons—and, of course, gibbons! Readers wishing to learn more about the work of Cefn-yr-Erw can visit their Web site (www.cefn-yr-erw.co.uk). Volunteers and donations are always welcome!



A black-and-white ruffed lemur, native to Madagascar, is quite at home at the Cefn-yr-Erw primate sanctuary in Wales.

IPPL meets Cefn-yr-Erw: *left to right*, Dianne Taylor-Snow (IPPL Board), Helen Thirlway (IPPL-UK), Jan Garen (Cefn-yr-Erw), Shirley McGreal (IPPL), Graham Garen (Cefn-yr-Erw), Ann Koros (IPPL Board), and Jean Martin (IPPL Board).



IPPL-UK Update: Good News for Gibraltar's Monkeys

Helen Thirlway, IPPL-UK Conservation and Welfare Director

IPPL-UK's recent campaign to stop the killing ("culling") of a group of Barbary macaques in Gibraltar has had overwhelming support from all over the world, both from the scientific community and the wider public. IPPL members will no doubt be concerned to know what has happened since the situation was described in the May 2008 issue of *IPPL News*. Although nothing is yet confirmed, the future for Gibraltar's macaques is looking much rosier.

The particularly at-risk group of monkeys in the Catalan Bay neighborhood appears to have been spared. Culling has been suspended for the time being, and we are currently working with the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society (GONHS) and Stichting AAP, a primate sanctuary in the Netherlands, to secure their survival. Negotiations with the Gibraltar government are ongoing. We had hoped that they would take the measures we recommended to resolve the conflict between the monkeys and the human population in the area; there was still much

that could have been done to avoid culling. This is clear from a statement issued by GONHS back in April: "in future, culls should not even be contemplated until all potential feeding sites such as bin stores are made monkey proof, and there is full and proper enforcement of the law forbidding the feeding of monkeys, in the Upper Rock and elsewhere."

However, increasing pressure from local residents and businesses to deal with the immediate tensions in Catalan Bay is not making this easy, and it is clear that a longer-term education plan is needed if deeply-held attitudes are to be changed. The likely compromise is that we will assist with the relocation of this particular group on the condition that the government commits to enduring measures to ensure the situation does not occur again. Our friends at AAP have kindly offered to re-home the Catalan Bay group of monkeys on an island at their rescue and rehabilitation center in the Netherlands. It is vital that this is not regarded as a way of solving the problem

but only as a means of dealing temporarily with its effects.

We hope that the consultation in progress will result in GONHS obtaining the full support they need, including the appointment of monkey wardens, complete enforcement of the feeding ban, and more resources to fully implement the contraceptive program. Educating visiting tourists, and the local population, is also essential. IPPL will be working with GONHS on an educational leaflet for distribution throughout Gibraltar and an education pack for local schools to explain the negative impact of feeding and interacting with the monkeys. We also aim to help GONHS realize its long-held plan to build an interpretation center on the Upper Rock Reserve, providing an opportunity to educate visitors on the Barbary macaque and its threatened status in its native habitat.

We would like to thank all of the IPPL members who have supported us in this campaign. Here's to a brighter future for the monkeys of Gibraltar!

The Forgotten Ape: Why can't the gibbon get any respect?

Ben Crair

This article originally was posted on slate.com on 29 July 2008.

At some point in the next four months, Spain will likely become the first country to extend legal rights to great apes, thereby protecting gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, and bonobos from abuse, torture, and unnatural death. The measure will, in practical terms, prevent the inhumane confinement of and testing on great apes, which are singled out among nonhuman animals for their cognitive abilities—on par, it is believed,

with a 1-year-old human child. But there's another ape that might be just as sensitive and intelligent as the great apes, and yet the Spaniards are prepared to offer it no special rights or protections. No one stands up for the gibbon.

There are five types of ape. Four are considered "great." The fifth is the gibbon. Greatness in apes is largely a matter of size, and the gibbon, maxing out at 30 pounds, doesn't make the cut. To primatologists, it is known instead as the "lesser ape"—or, as its partisans prefer, the "small ape." As a result, it's overlooked in everything from environmental protections to fantasies of simian domination. (There are no slave-driving gibbons in *Planet of the Apes*.) Humans have resolved to protect our evolutionary family, yet we continue to ignore one of our closest cousins.

Gibbons may be small, but they bear all the requisites of apehood: large brains, no tail, and rotary shoulder blades. Like orangutans, they populate Southeast Asia. They're typically black with white markings around their faces, as if dressed in furry habits. Swinging through the treetops at speeds up to 35 miles per hour,



Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, and Birute Mary Galdikas to study chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans, respectively, but never dispatched an emissary to the gibbons. The practical difficulties faced by primatologists in the field also contribute to our ignorance: Gibbons live in small families in remote tropical canopies, while great apes like the chimpanzees and gorillas stay in large, terrestrial groups.

they look a bit like flying nuns.

The gibbon's arboreal lifestyle is unique among the apes and, along with its small size, often leads people to mistake it for a monkey. (An ape, of course, is not a monkey: Both are primates, but they're not in the same superfamily.) Peter Gabriel, for example: His music video for "Shock the Monkey" stars a gibbon. The creators of the popular YouTube video "Monkey Death Wish" similarly misattribute their leading role. And a child swinging from monkey bars emulates the brachiation of a gibbon more than the movement of any monkey. They should be called gibbon bars.

The laboratory turns out to be no better than the playground. "I think quite often some researchers just look at gibbons like monkeys," says Alan Mootnick, who runs the Gibbon Conservation Center in California. That's one reason so little is known about them, even though they're more common and diverse than any other ape, with four genera and at least a dozen species. (Seventy percent of all apes are gibbons.) Louis Leakey, the famous paleoanthropologist, encouraged

The scarcity of scientific knowledge about gibbons hampers advocacy on their behalf. In 1993, Princeton bioethicist Peter Singer co-founded the Great Ape Project, a nonprofit animal-rights organization based in Seattle. Singer's group champions the principle enshrined in the new Spanish law—extension of human rights to great apes on account of their self-awareness, sense of the future, and ability to use human language. Does the Great Ape Project leave out gibbons because they don't possess these special abilities? No. According to Singer, it's because "we just didn't know enough about them."

Scientists haven't proven gibbons deficient so much as they haven't bothered looking. The few who have relate encouraging results: Thomas Geissmann, director of the Gibbon Research Lab in Zurich, has observed mirror self-recognition in gibbons, which is generally regarded as a sign of self-awareness; others have observed tool use by gibbons in captivity. Alan Mootnick says he's met a gibbon capable of rudimentary sign language and suggests that gibbons may have more difficulty signing than the great

apes because of the unique morphology of their hands—which are equal in length to human hands but half the width. However, all of these observations are anecdotal; high-level cognition in gibbons has not been systematically studied.

Meanwhile, there are whole institutes devoted to the study of the cognitive abilities of great apes. And many of their vaunted discoveries have come only after long and arduous work. For example, gorillas are often celebrated for their ability to recognize themselves in a mirror, but the earliest studies found just the opposite. Scientists began testing for self-recognition in gorillas in 1981 but did not find it until 10 years later. Koko, a research animal in California (and an alleged nipple fetishist), was able to identify her reflection. But she was a very special case: Humans had reared her since the age of 1. Some researchers are skeptical of mirror self-recognition in gorillas, but they have no problem rationalizing its absence, suggesting that the gorillas' aversion to eye contact might prevent them from looking in the mirror long enough. Gibbons have not had the benefit of such attention and large sample sizes. "In the initial studies, they just tested one or two gibbons and said, 'Oh yeah, they failed,'" says Geissmann.

Tests of animal self-recognition sometimes seem more like exercises in human self-recognition: Gorillas appear humanlike, so we test them repeatedly until we can prove they have some form of consciousness. Gibbons, on the other hand, look like monkeys, so we're inclined to dismiss them as "lesser" without a second thought. While it's true that the great apes are more closely related to each other than they are to gibbons, it's also true that the gibbons are more closely related to the great apes, including humans, than they are to any monkey.

As a result, interesting aspects of gibbon ethology have long been ignored. The lesser apes, for example, are the only apes besides humans to live in monogamous couples. Among the apes, their songs are second in acoustic sophistication only to humans', and they walk bipedally when grounded, unlike the great (nonhuman) apes. But it's hard to generate interest in the lesser apes, especially given that no charismatic human researcher—à la Goodall or Fossey—has ever taken up their cause.

What makes this particularly frustrating is that the most endangered species of ape isn't a gorilla, chimpanzee, or orangutan. Certain types of gibbon are in far greater trouble. The orangutan may be the

beneficiary of a high-profile conservation campaign in Indonesia, but it's not as rare as the Javan gibbon. In four decades, the western hoolock gibbon has declined in number from 100,000 to just 5,000. The Hainan gibbon, of which only 20 or so individuals survive, is perhaps the most endangered primate in the world. The eastern black-gibbon population in Vietnam has similarly dwindled to a few dozen.

Such species are unlikely to survive as long as humans treat gibbons as second-rate apes. Recently, there have been some encouraging signs: Legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives would prohibit laboratory testing on all apes, including gibbons. This wouldn't have much of a direct impact since small apes are rarely studied in labs. But it would have symbolic importance. The petite, tree-dwelling gibbon may not be as easily anthropomorphized as its great ape cousins, but that's no reason to ignore it. In protecting the great apes, the Spaniards overlooked at least one vital human right: Freedom from discrimination based on appearance or lifestyle.

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Primate Congress in Scotland

Shirley McGreal

The International Primatological Society (IPS) held its 22nd congress in Edinburgh, Scotland, from 3 to 8 August 2008. The congress, which is held every two years, drew a crowd of over 1,200 people. Most participants were active in primate conservation and protection. There was also a small contingent of animal dealers and users.

Three hundred of the registrants were students. Oxford Brookes now has an excellent master's program in primatology, and many Brookes students presented papers on a variety of topics.

Shirley McGreal and Helen Thirlway represented IPPL. Long-time IPPL Advisory Board Members Drs. Vernon Reynolds, Ardith Eudey, and Colin Groves also attended. Everyone had a difficult time choosing what sessions to attend because there were nine parallel

sessions most of the time, and often I had to run from room to room to catch a speaker I wanted to hear! There was a one-hour plenary daily in the main auditorium, followed by one morning and two afternoon sessions, each lasting two hours. An award-winning primate video was shown daily at lunch time. There were two evening poster sessions in a jam-packed exhibition hall, each session featuring different posters attended by the preparer of the poster.

World press covers report on finding 125,000 gorillas

Many reporters attended the conference. One widely-covered story involved a report on the finding of 125,000 western lowland gorillas in the Congo Republic by a team of Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) scientists. In other locations, the species has

been devastated in recent years by illegal hunting for the bushmeat trade and several outbreaks of the fatal Ebola disease.

The reported gorillas had not been seen by the scientists; the estimate was based on nest counts. The census in northern Congo reported finding 73,000 gorillas in the Ntokou-Pikounda region and 52,000 more in the Ndoki-Likouala area. The Ndoki population included an obscure group of nearly 6,000 gorillas living in close quarters in isolated swamps near Lac Télé. WCS scientist Emma Stokes commented:

We knew there were apes there, we just had no idea how many. The gorillas have thrived thanks to their remoteness from human settlements, food-rich habitats, and two decades of conservation efforts in one of the world's poorest countries.

Besides the Congo Republic, lowland gorillas are found in tropical forests and swamps in Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

The “Top 25” primates

A list of the 25 “most endangered” primate species is discussed at every IPS congress. The media likes such sensational things as productions of lists and discoveries of new species, so this is always a prominent feature at IPS congresses.

Among the species on the 2006–2008 list are the greater bamboo lemur and silky sifaka from Madagascar; the Roloway monkey, Tana River red colobus, and Cross River gorilla from Africa; the Cat Ba langur, western hoolock gibbon, and Sumatran orangutan from Asia; and the Peruvian yellow-tailed woolly monkey and brown-headed spider monkey from South America.

There was considerable discussion of candidate species to add to or remove from the “Top 25” list during the congress. The new 2008–2010 listings will be announced at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) congress in Barcelona to be held in October 2008.

In addition, after major efforts by IPPL Advisor Dr. Ardith Eudey, a new category of species will probably be added: primates still widespread but rapidly dwindling. The first candidate is likely to be the crab-eating macaque, which is currently being subjected to trade pressures so great that Dr. Eudey fears that the species will go extinct, just like the passenger pigeon that once darkened the skies of the eastern United States.

Interesting presentations

Sally Walker of the Zoo Outreach Organization, based in Coimbatore, India, gave a fascinating presentation about “Mind Your Monkey Manners—People/Primate Conflict in India.” Sally stated that the

Zoo Outreach Organization developed a simple education program which is popular with forest departments, educators, NGOs [non-governmental organizations], etc. The program is called “Monkey Manners” and stresses

that human beings must mind their own manners in monkey locales instead of expecting monkeys to change. It is written in a popular style using humor, rap and rhyme combined with sensible “rules” called “Monkey do’s and monkey don’ts” that promote understanding, balance, and peaceful co-existence.

Sally gave me some of the face-masks she has developed for use with this program (see page 19).

There were also two sessions about the little-known but fascinating “odd-nosed” monkeys of Southeast Asia. These include the proboscis monkeys of Borneo and Sabah, the douc langurs of Vietnam, the pig-tailed snub-nosed langur of the Mentawai Islands off the coast of Sumatra, the Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys of Vietnam, the Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys of China, and the golden snub-nosed monkeys of China. There was also a fascinating film about the Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys who live at high altitudes in the Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve in the Yunnan Province of Western China. These animals are black and white in color and live in large groups.

There were several presentations about primate and human viruses that can be transferred in either direction, and about the continuing worldwide bushmeat problem. Gail Hearn and her team have worked for many years to end the bushmeat trade on the island of Bioko in Equatorial Guinea. Sale of monkey meat was finally banned in October 2007. At first, enforcement was good and the monkey meat disappeared, but more recently monkeys have again been found on sale at the meat markets. Gail’s work, which received a grant from IPPL for production of educational posters (as described in the December 2007 issue of *IPPL News*), is featured in the August issue of the *National Geographic* magazine.

Kathleen Conlee of the Humane Society of the United States organized a symposium about the use of chimpanzees in research. Most speakers (including Theo Capaldo of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and Gloria Grow, who runs the Fauna Foundation sanctuary for retired research chimpanzees in Canada) expressed concern about the inhumanity of using chimpanzees in invasive research. One speaker, John

VandeBerg, director of the Southwest National Primate Research Center presented “The Scientific Case for Invasive Research with Chimpanzees.” This is the same Dr. VandeBerg who is working to establish a rhesus monkey research and export facility in Nepal, which IPPL has been campaigning to prevent (see page 14).

“Inconvenience to Asset”

One symposium bore the grim title “Inconvenience to Asset: Transforming nonhuman primate problems into resources.” Among the titles of the talks were: “Barbados: Introduced monkeys have been transformed from pests to a natural and renewable research resource;” “Inconvenience to Asset: Transforming nonhuman primate problems into biomedical resources in East Africa;” and “Successfully Transforming Nonhuman Primate Problems into Resources: *Macaca fascicularis* on Mauritius.”

The final paper was entitled “*Homo sapiens* and Other Nuisance Primates: Turning annoyance into asset.” It is likely that the monkeys written off as “pests” view human beings the same way!

Award to Nishida

While Jane Goodall is well-known worldwide, few members of the general public have heard of Dr. Toshisada Nishida of the Japan Monkey Center in Inuyama, Aichi, Japan. Dr. Nishida received a Lifetime Achievement Award honoring his 40 years of uninterrupted chimpanzee studies in the Mahale Mountains of Tanzania. Dr. Nishida believes in lifelong learning and commented:

Chimpanzees are always new to me. Whenever I visit Mahale, they surprise me by showing novel behavior patterns that I have never seen before. Consequently I have no doubt that the research on chimpanzees will continue up to the next century, so long as they survive human persecution. Even researchers bring them noxious diseases, so we should make every effort to conserve them in the vast preserves of the African continent.

Evening at Edinburgh Zoo

Conference participants attended an evening function at the Edinburgh Zoo. We visited the enormous Budongo Trail

exhibit (named after the Budongo Forest in Uganda where Dr. Vernon Reynolds' project is based—it receives financial assistance from the zoo). The huge area

has many living units and has room for 40 chimpanzees.

We also saw the Living Links Center where capuchin and squirrel monkeys are

housed in huge living areas and allowed to mix when they choose.

The 23rd IPS Congress will be held in Kyoto, Japan, in August 2010.

Two Silvery Gibbons Rescued

Dr. Karmele Llano Sanchez, International Animal Rescue

Saar, a baby silvery (or Javan) gibbon, was confiscated last February by the Forestry Department of the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park in West Java. He had been kept by a villager who claimed to have found the animal on his land, separated from his mother. Saar was only about six months old at the time. As there was no other place where the forestry officers could take him, they brought Saar to the newly-established International Animal Rescue (IAR) rehabilitation center outside Bogor, Indonesia.

During his four months at the IAR center, Saar was taken care of 24 hours a day. Baby gibbons cling to their mothers for several months and need round-the-clock loving care. In just these few months, he grew three times his initial size and developed good tree-climbing skills.

Then, last June, Saar was taken to the Javan Gibbon Rescue and Rehabilitation Center (run by Perth Zoo) where he was going to be socialized with other members of his species. In that center, there was another gibbon, still a juvenile, called Sasa. Sasa was a female Javan gibbon who used to live at Indonesia's Cikananga Rescue Center, which had fallen on hard times. Poor Sasa had been held in a very small, dark cage in an isolation building at Cikananga. She was very depressed and



Saar, a young silvery gibbon cared for by IAR.

scared of humans. Sasa was one of the gibbons rescued last year with help from IPPL, which donated funding for the care and the transportation of the Javan gibbons from Cikananga to an acceptable gibbon rehabilitation center.

Once Saar and Sasa met at the Javan Gibbon Center, they were both quite stressed at seeing another gibbon for the first time in a long while. However, they

have slowly started to like each other. Maybe they began to understand that being together would mean they would never have to stay alone in a cage again.

Now, Sasa and Saar are still in the process of socialization, and we hope that they will become very good friends. If they do, they will have the opportunity to be released back into the forest one day, after the rehabilitation process ends.

Thanks from Karmele

IPPL had provided funding to Karmele to help with the care of a handicapped silvery gibbon named Nakola and other gibbons formerly housed at the unsuitable Cikananga Rescue Center in Indonesia. She wrote to IPPL on 24 July 2008:

Nakola has already been taken to the Javan Gibbon Rescue and Rehabilitation Center, a facility especially for silvery gibbons. Thanks to the help from IPPL, he had already been transferred to a much better cage and received proper care during his last months at Cikananga, but also he got a chance to move to a place dedicated to the care of his species. At the Javan Gibbon Center, he will be able to be socialized with other gibbons and very possibly form a couple. Now he is next to Dina, a very sweet female gibbon. He doesn't seem to like her that much, but surely he will find another female gibbon that he will like!

Thanks to IPPL for helping Nakola and all the other Javan gibbons at Cikananga, like Septa and Echi, Sadewa and Kiki, Kun and Gun, Mel and Pooh, Dina, Sasa, Jowo, Dompu, Charlie, and Bombom.

Indonesia's Slow Lorises Suffer in Trade

Dr. Karmele Llano Sanchez, International Animal Rescue

Karmele, a veterinarian from Spain, made a presentation about the plight of Indonesia's primates at IPPL's 2008 Members' Meeting. Her visit to IPPL was sponsored by our friends at Stichting AAP, the Netherlands.



Lorises like this one have their teeth forcibly removed by animal traffickers in the open-air "bird markets" of Indonesia. These maimed primates cannot be released back to the wild, where their numbers are plummeting, and risk high death rates from stress, improper nutrition, and infection in captivity.

Slow lorises are small, beautiful nocturnal primates, and several of them (including the greater slow loris, Javan slow loris, and Bornean slow loris) are native to Indonesia. In 2007, slow lorises were upgraded to Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), focusing more attention on preventing international trade in these animals.

However, one of the main threats to lorises in Indonesia is the rampant local trade, and as a result their plight is becoming critical. Hundreds of Indonesian lorises are traded domestically every year, sold in open-air "bird markets," by the side of the road, and even at shopping malls. Because they look cute and cuddly, they are desirable as pets or even as a kind of "living toy" for children. Buyers typically do not know anything about these animals and so are unaware of their endangered status.

Local hunters work for specialized animal trade mafias. In some areas, loris

collectors can get up to 30 lorises from different hunters working in a wide area. Traders will buy them and take them to the main markets in big cities, where customers will pay around 300,000 to 500,000 rupiahs (US\$32 to US\$54) for one animal. Often, the buyers are Western tourists or expatriates who sometimes pay up to 1,000,000 rupiahs (US\$108). The buyers feel pity for these poor animals, although they don't know that buying them is cruel—and technically illegal.

Lorises are not well adapted to captivity and are very stress-sensitive. On top of this, owners usually have no idea how to care for their new purchases and do not feed their lorises a proper diet. Consequently, captive lorises often die of nutritional problems, pneumonia, and stress.

One additional cause of death for traded lorises is dental infections, with a death rate of up to 90 percent. Lorises' teeth are often brutally cut or pulled out by traders

using nail cutters, causing unbearable pain. Lorises with no teeth are not able to fend for themselves in the wild, as they use their canines and a special venom they produce in their brachial glands to stun their prey and protect themselves from predators. These lorises are unreleasable and must remain in captivity the rest of their lives.

For such animals, International Animal Rescue (IAR) has set up a sanctuary to provide lifelong care, including a special soft diet and antibiotic treatment. Lorises rescued from traders who have not had their teeth cut will undergo proper medical quarantine procedures and will be released by a team of IAR biologists and veterinarians. Collaborating with Indonesian authorities, IAR Indonesia will also work on the release of healthy lorises.

Education and awareness programs carried out by IAR Indonesia will also help to stop the domestic trade in these animals—before it is too late.

The Chinese Monkey Connection

The crab-eating macaque's natural range is found in many areas of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, the Philippines, the Indian Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Indonesian islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, and Sumbawa.

Introduced crab-eating macaque populations are found on the islands of Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Angaur, which is one of the South Pacific islands forming Palau. There are also a few introduced monkeys on Indonesian Papua.

Note that China is not on the list of crab-eating macaque habitat countries. Yet China is by far the world's leading trafficker of crab-eating macaques. In 2007 the United States imported 25,899 primates, of whom 24,196 (93 percent of the total) were crab-eating macaques. Most of these crab-eating macaques (15,093) came from China.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided IPPL with a spreadsheet of primate imports as of 30 June 2008 (please send an e-mail to info@ippl.org if you'd like a copy). Huge numbers of crab-eating macaques (11,947) were imported, with 7,811 coming from China. Very few (a mere 408) were declared to have been wild-caught, but the number is probably larger.

IPPL has received many complaints of wild-caught monkeys allegedly being exported from China, Vietnam, and Cambodia, on documents falsely claiming that wild-caught monkeys were bred in captivity. Some U.S.-bound monkeys are said to be moved into China from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia prior to shipment.

Note that only nine primates were imported by U.S. zoos: these were nine silvery leaf monkeys going to San Diego. The rest of the monkeys are ALL bound for research, including gruesome biowarfare experiments. Most will live lives of pain and suffering and die young.

IPPL Wants Action

Please send a letter to the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Division of Law Enforcement asking that the agency make a serious investigation of the international traffic in crab-eating macaques, which could lead to the extinction of this species if continued in such massive numbers:

*Director, Office of Law Enforcement
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
USA
Phone: 703-358-1949
Fax: 703-358-2271*

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Primate Import Statistics January – June 2008

Species:

Crab-eating macaque (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>)	11,947
Rhesus macaque (<i>Macaca mulata</i>)	356
Vervet monkey (<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>)	252
Silvered langur (<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>)	9
TOTAL	12,564

Source:

Captive bred	8,496
Born in captivity (F1+ generations)	3,660
Wild caught	408
TOTAL	12,564

Countries of Origin:

China	7,811
Mauritius	2,322
Vietnam	840
Cambodia	720
Indonesia	310
Saint Kitts and Nevis	252
India	200
Philippines	100
Singapore	9
TOTAL	12,564

Ports of Entry:

Los Angeles, CA	8,253
Chicago, IL	2,306
New York, NY	1,127
Miami, FL	452
San Francisco, CA	410
Champlain, NY	16
TOTAL	12,564

Orangutan and Gibbons Still Held at Thai Resort

On 24 August 2008, officials from Thailand's Natural Resources and Environment Crime Division (NRECD) under the direct command of Police Colonel Subsak Chavalviwat investigated an illegal mini-zoo on the premises of a resort in Chumporn province. The mini-zoo was located at the Kaeng Pheka Resort.

The officers of the NRECD were joined by a team from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants (DNP), and were acting on a complaint filed by the Wildlife Friends of Thailand (WFFT).

The small facility houses many wild animals in sub-standard conditions and claims on a sign at the entrance to be a registered zoo that has been open for the past four years. However, after the first complaints from tourists were sent to the WFFT, no documents to support this claim were found. After further investigation by WFFT, it was found that this facility had no permit to keep any wildlife at all.

Just a few weeks prior to the investigation, a juvenile orangutan, two gibbons, and other protected wildlife were observed at the facility by WFFT staff. WFFT then urgently requested action from the NRECD because of suspicions that these animals were taken from the wild to be used for the entertainment of tourists visiting the resort.

At 11 a.m., a team of 20 police officers from the NRECD and three officials of the DNP showed up at the resort with a search warrant and asked the owner of the resort for his cooperation in searching for illegal wildlife.

Although the owner promised to cooperate, some of his staff immediately went to the enclosure with Sarus cranes

Edwin Wiek, from the Wildlife Friends of Thailand, holds an orangutan that his group had hoped to rescue.



Ask Thailand to Confiscate Illegally Held Primates

Please send letters to these officials expressing concern that animals, including one orangutan and two gibbons illegally held at the Kaeng Pheka Resort, were not confiscated by police and wildlife authorities despite their questionable origins. Postage from the United States to Thailand is 94 cents per ounce.

*Director-General
Department of National Parks, Plants and Wildlife
61, Paholyothin Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900
THAILAND*

*Police Colonel Subsak Chavalviwat
Deputy Commander
Natural Resources and Environment Crime Division
Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900
THAILAND*

and released these birds into the open air. Another staff member lifted the orangutan out of his enclosure and ran into the forest and palm plantation behind the resort. He disappeared quickly with a dozen policemen chasing him. Police then quickly started to check all enclosures and take photos of all the wildlife to make sure that no more animals would be moved, hidden, or released.

About one hour after their disappearance, the orangutan and the animal keeper were found in a nearby palm plantation by a police officer. The keeper reacted

by releasing the orangutan. The heavy orangutan, who probably weighed 30 kilos (over 60 pounds), clung to the police officer's leg, making it impossible for the officer to continue to chase the man. Finally, police and WFFT staff came to the policeman's rescue, and the animal was removed from his leg! Both were driven back to the resort.

The owner was not able to show any evidence that the wildlife at his resort was acquired legally. Besides the orangutan, two gibbons, one langur, and many other mammals and birds were found on the

premises. He suggested several times that the animals were taken from the wild and that he had bought them out of compassion. DNP officials have previously said that all illegally owned wildlife will be confiscated and moved to government holding facilities. The WFFT has offered to help with moving the animals and with financial support for transportation and further care.

Unfortunately the Thai government is unwilling to confiscate these animals, despite their lack of legal documentation.

❧ Special Gifts to IPPL ❧

Given by:

- ❖ **Courtney Boeck**, in honor of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi's birthday
- ❖ **Mr. Brien Comerford**, in honor of Cesar Chavez
- ❖ **Ruth Stone Feldman and Barry Stone**, in loving memory of their parents Jack R. and Racia Fischer Stone
- ❖ **Mr. Andrew Goldberg**, in honor of Kristan Serafino
- ❖ **Ms. Elinore B. Gordon**, in honor of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi's birthday
- ❖ **Mr. Roy A. Heymann III**, in memory of Henry Heymann
- ❖ **Darci Kennedy**, in honor of Andrea Jivamukti, teacher and mentor
- ❖ **Heather McGiffin**, in honor of Lynette Shanley
- ❖ **Ken and Linda Morton**, in honor of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi's birthday
- ❖ **Eric and Jody Seidenberg**, in honor of Sophia Seidenberg's birthday
- ❖ **Matthew and Nancy Silverman**, in honor of Sophia Seidenberg's birthday
- ❖ **Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in memory of Bonnie Brown and Jim Zareck
- ❖ **Pepper Snow and Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in memory of their friend Howard M. Elliott

Update on the "Taiping Four" Gorillas

Sadly, Oyin, one of the "Taiping Four" gorillas smuggled from Cameroon via Nigeria and South Africa to Malaysia in January 2002, died at the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon in June 2008. The cause of her death has not been determined.

Oyin and three other smuggled gorillas named Tinu, Izan, and Abbey had been confiscated from Taiping Zoo by Malaysian authorities and sent to

Pretoria Zoo in South Africa in 2004. Pretoria Zoo sent them to the Limbe Wildlife Centre in November 2007. The surviving gorillas are doing well and have now joined Limbe's resident group of 14 gorillas.

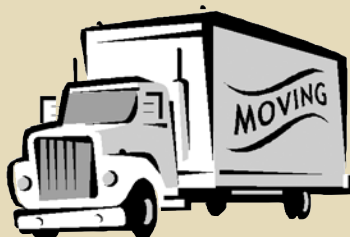
To the surprise and delight of the sanctuary staff, Abbey, who is probably around eight to 10 years old, "adopted" Bolo, a one-year-old infant gorilla who was confiscated from poachers

in Cameroon and reached Limbe in December 2007.

Felix Lankester, one of Limbe's veterinarians, commented,

This gives Abbey and the other females a chance to experience aspects of motherhood, which is a really important thing for gorillas. When they haven't got that, they get bored and might display unnatural behavior. Having Bolo in the group is a very calming influence.

Moving Soon? Let Us Know!



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

Help Protect Nepal's Monkeys

Since 2002, IPPL has been working to oppose the establishment of two rhesus monkey breeding and research facilities in Nepal, along with a coalition of Nepal-based and international groups called the "Stop Monkey Business Campaign" (see www.stopmonkeybusiness.org). The campaign partners include Animal Nepal, Wildlife Watch Group, Wildlife Action Group, Kathmandu Animal Treatment Center, and Roots and Shoots Nepal. Roots and Shoots is a program of the Jane Goodall Institute, and Jane herself has traveled to Nepal to support the campaign.

One of the research facilities was formed in association with the Natural History Society of Nepal (since renamed the Nepal Biodiversity Research Society). This laboratory is located at Lamatar in

the Lalitpur District and receives financial support from the Washington National Primate Center in Seattle, Washington, USA. This facility reportedly does not yet have any monkeys.

The other facility was formed by the National Biomedical Research Center in Nepal in association with the Southwest National Primate Center in San Antonio, USA. This facility is located at Lele, also in the Lalitpur District, and reportedly holds over 200 monkeys.

For years opponents of these projects, including many IPPL members, have been deluging Nepalese government officials and embassies with protest letters and petitions. A banner proclaiming "Stop the Monkey Business: Don't Export Nepali Monkeys to American Labs" was placed at a major Kathmandu

intersection, but was sabotaged within days.

More recently, demonstrations have been held outside the embassies of Nepal in several European countries, including Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark. The campaigners are requesting that the captive monkeys be rehabilitated in a "professional" and "humane" manner, "preferably into the communities from which they were taken."

IPPL's representative in India, Dr. Iqbal Malik, has worked with rhesus monkeys for many years and has had success transferring monkeys from areas where they cause problems to safe habitats. She and IPPL stand ready to help should it be possible to get the 200 confined monkeys rehabilitated.

How You Can Help

Please send letters to Nepalese government officials and embassies to express your support for the protection of Nepal's monkeys from trade. Also be sure to ask for the rehabilitation and release of the already-captured monkeys. Postage from the U.S. to Nepal is 94 cents per ounce (addresses of other Nepalese embassies can be found at <http://www.welcomenepal.com/brand/missions.asp>).

His Excellency Ram Baran Yadav
President of Nepal
Sital Niwas
Kathmandu
NEPAL

The Honorable Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal
Prime Minister of Nepal
Singha Durbar
Kathmandu
NEPAL

His Excellency the Ambassador of Nepal
Embassy of Nepal
12a, Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4Q
UNITED KINGDOM

His Excellency the Ambassador of Nepal
Embassy of Nepal
2131 Leroy Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008
USA

One of the Best Charities in America!

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

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

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



ProFauna Sets Up a “Primate Corner” at Rescue Center

Rosek Nursahid, President, ProFauna Indonesia

Indonesia has a wide variety of primates: at least 35 species, from the tiny tarsier (see page 18) to the orangutan, one of the world’s largest primates. But in some areas of Indonesia people eat monkey meat and brains as delicacies, and in the big cities some people keep primates as pets.

For these reasons, ProFauna Indonesia, with financial support from IPPL, set up a “Primate Corner” at the Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC, www.p-wec.com). This facility was established by ProFauna in 2003, in Malang, East Java. Every month, P-WEC is visited by about 600 people, including students (from kindergarten through college), teachers, businessmen, and others.

The Primate Corner is an inviting open-air gazebo filled with information about primates presented in posters and images. The goal is to give P-WEC’s visitors the opportunity to learn more about Indonesia’s primates. Some visitors thought that the orangutan lived in Africa. After visiting the Corner, one boy exclaimed, “I never thought that Indonesia had so many primate species; I thought the only primate species here were monkeys and orangutans!”

The Primate Corner has also become the place where the P-WEC team holds educational programs. The most recent activity was an animal painting competition. Because the competition was held at the Corner, many participants featured primates in their drawings, showing that Primate Corner displays were a source of inspiration as well as information. Thanks to IPPL for the support!

Village education with “primate” theme

ProFauna has also chosen primates as its “ambassadors” to children in the villages near the forested hills that surround the education center. Every month, ProFauna’s mobile library visits children living in remote areas of this part of East Java to encourage them to love reading. Many children in Indonesian



villages do not have regular access to story books because their parents cannot afford them. Most of the books in ProFauna’s library are about nature, wildlife, primates, and forest conservation.

To get the children’s attention, one ProFauna member once wore a primate costume to an educational event. This primate has now become the mascot for the mobile library and is a great attraction to the education program. The primate mascot is also a storyteller and often talks about the importance of protecting forests and animals, including primates.

Some of the villagers’ plantations are adjacent to forests, and sometimes long-tailed and mitered leaf monkeys come into their fields. ProFauna encourages the farmers not to kill these primate visitors. Some farmers understand the message because they believe that God provides for them adequately, so they don’t have



to worry when the animals steal some of their crops. However, some farmers have not yet gotten the message, so ProFauna is persisting in running its mobile education program. We understand that conservation education for the younger generation is vital: today’s children will have the task of taking care for their country’s wildlife in the future.

From top: IPPL sponsors a “Primate Corner” at ProFauna’s education center; the exhibits are sheltered by an attractive gazebo; P-WEC’s primate mascot sits in on a storytelling session; results from the center’s art competition.

Hugo's Philosophical Ape

Dr. Vernon Reynolds

Dr. Reynolds has been a member of IPPL's Advisory Board since 1974 and has long been involved in chimpanzee research and protection.

What brings together Charles Darwin, Adam and Eve, and Shakespeare's *Hamlet*? The answer, surprisingly, is a bronze sculpture of a chimpanzee sitting on a pile of books, looking at a human skull, and holding a pair of scientific calipers in his right foot.

The work was originally conceived and created by the German sculptor Hugo Rheinhold (1853-1900). When I wrote my book *The Apes* in 1967, I included a photo of this sculpture, which was one of two examples in our family. I had seen it on a visit to relatives in Germany, some time in the 1950s. I thought it was rather curious, simply commenting in the book that it was "from the time of the Darwin controversy." Later, in 1956, I decided to study anthropology at university, and even later, in 1962, my wife and I went out to Africa to study chimpanzees. Was this, I now wonder, all down to that sculpture? I'll never know.

In 1998, two researchers, Roberta Morgan and Adam Moore, wrote an article about this statue, which is posted on the Web site of the Boston Medical Library (<https://www.countway.harvard.edu/bml/rheinhold.htm>). They described it as a "whimsical piece of sculpture that reflects a broadly philosophical medical subject," and they pointed out that examples of this sculpture can be found in Aberdeen's Medical Library, at the Royal College of Surgeons (RCS) in Edinburgh, and in the Medical Library of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (they could have added the RCS in London, too, as there is one there as well). They noted that the sculpture was cast by H. Gladenbeck & Son, a Berlin firm. They also remarked that Lenin had one on the desk in his study.

Morgan and Moore had seen a photo of this sculpture in *The Apes*, and Roberta Moore later wrote to me asking about it. They also asked about the coincidence that my name was Reynolds and the sculptor's name was Rheinhold. I replied that I was

born with the name Rheinhold and that this had been changed to Reynolds when my family emigrated from Germany to England in 1939. The sculptor, Hugo Rheinhold, was my great-uncle, the brother of my paternal grandfather.

named Emma. He went to San Francisco to make enough money to be able to marry her and keep her comfortably. He succeeded, became quite wealthy in a short time, and returned to Germany to marry his beloved. But just one year after the wedding, tragedy struck: Emma died. Disconsolate, Hugo moved to Berlin to study at the university, first philosophy and then sculpture.

At the end of their course of studies, the art students had to undertake a project and

Hugo Rheinhold...



Hugo's history

As a young man, during his training in Cologne to become a merchant, Hugo fell in love with a young lady

...and his bronze sculpture of the philosophizing chimpanzee.



Photo of Hugo Rheinhold courtesy of Axel Schmetzke and Marion Epstein

have their works judged by the professors. It appears that Hugo had been attracted by the philosophical conflict between Darwinian evolutionary theory and the biblical version of the creation, and by the evil as well as the good side of human nature. Conceivably, it was in the Berlin Zoo where he hit on the idea of sculpting a chimpanzee contemplating a human skull, placing the chimp in the posture of Shakespeare's Hamlet regarding the skull of Yorick. Instead of a graveside scene, he had the chimp sitting on a pile of books, one being by Darwin and another being the Bible, open at the Book of Genesis where the Devil in the form of a snake tempts Eve to eat the symbolic apple of knowledge with the words ERITIS SICUT DEUS: "You will be like God." But the phrase that should follow—SCIENTES BONUM ET MALUM, "knowing good and evil"—is not there: the page has been torn in half and that piece is missing. Herein lies the true message of the sculpture. Man, with his intelligence and technological skills, is tempted to think himself as powerful as God, but he forgets that such power brings with it not only good but evil, and as a result he fails to restrain the use of his power for evil and brings destruction and death upon himself. What a prediction for the terrible events of the twentieth century!

Hugo Rheinhold was indeed a far-sighted philosopher who foresaw some of the evils mankind was to bring on itself in future years. His largest sculpture, also in bronze, was a huge monument called "Dynamite in the Service of Mankind." After winning a contest held by the firm Dynamit Nobel AG, he was commissioned to execute a large version of this sculpture, which was to be placed adjacent to the company's newly-erected office building in Hamburg. A wonderful sculpture emerged, showing a tall, powerful, and confident goddess, probably the goddess Athena (known as Minerva to the Romans), the goddess of war and wisdom. She stands with her foot on a prostrate man whose face bears a desperate expression. Hugo was here showing the power of dynamite not only for good but also its capacity for evil. World War I was just 18 years away. Later, during World War II, the wonderful dynamite statue was removed by the Nazis

to be melted down for armaments, an ironic twist if ever there was one.

Hugo's chimpanzee: philosophy, science, and sculpture

We can best understand Hugo's chimpanzee regarding a human skull, his earliest work and in the long run his most famous, as a first attempt to bring philosophy, science, and sculpture together. There is so much thought in this sculpture. First, there is the "Darwin dimension." At the time, biologists and theologians were locked in furious academic debate about whether humans had evolved from apes, as Darwin said we had. Hugo was well aware of this debate. He himself, although Jewish, argued for equality of all people regardless of their religion, and was in favor of complete religious tolerance. I don't know if he accepted Darwin's ideas, but he most probably did. They would have been more congenial to him than the prevailing Christian religious intolerance.

Given that Hugo was sympathetic to Darwinian evolutionary ideas, he would



Vernon Reynolds, IPPL Advisory Board Member and Hugo's great-nephew (left), with his wife Frankie.

have accepted some kind of ape as our ancestor, and he would know that the chimpanzee is today the closest living representative of our common forebear. So now we come to the chimp looking at the human skull. What is he (it's definitely an adult male) thinking? In Shakespeare, Hamlet says "Alas, poor Yorick!" and sadly contemplates the remains of his erstwhile companion, the man who made court life more fun with his sprightly wit. But I think the chimp in Hugo's sculpture is expressing something different; he is saying, "So you have evolved from the likes of me—and look at the misuse of

power by which you, a mere mortal being, are ruining the world."

Why do I think this? A clue is provided in a 2007 paper by Jochen Richter and Axel Schmetzke ("Hugo Rheinhold's philosophizing monkey—a modern Owl of Minerva," which appeared in the *NTM International Journal of History and Ethics of Natural Sciences, Technology and Medicine*; Schmetzke also maintains a Web site with a wealth of related information, http://library.uwsp.edu/aschmetz/Rheinhold's_Monkey/Rheinhold's_Monkey_Page.htm). The authors point out that Rheinhold would have been familiar with Goethe's Faust, in which the same biblical quotation we find on Hugo's statue occurs, in relation to the evil deeds of mankind resulting from the misuse of man's powers of reason.

This, finally, brings us to science. Science is represented by the pair of calipers that the chimp holds in his foot. They are spreading calipers, the kind used in physical anthropology to measure the length and breadth of human skulls. Science is an important component in this sculpture, and I agree with the interpretation of Richter and Schmetzke in their article. As I see it, a further message in this statue is: "You have evolved from us apes, but you have developed your scientific powers in dangerous directions. Remember that you are mortal and should use science wisely and, above all, ethically."

This interpretation is not overdrawn. When we turn to Hugo's philosophy, we find that he was a founding member of the German Society for Ethical Culture. The society, whose members met regularly in Berlin and some other German cities, produced a periodical called "Ethische Kultur" in which members wrote about the need to expose society to ethical precepts developed independently of religious and political positions. Studying Hugo's reflective chimpanzee and imagining the thoughts going through his mind can provide relevant lessons for us today.

Hugo—and IPPL?

I'm sure that if IPPL had been around in Hugo's day he would have become

a member. His compassion for his fellow human beings surely extended to animals. And the fact that he chose a chimpanzee, arguably the most intelligent of the primates, as the centerpiece of his philosophical sculpture must mean that he held chimpanzees, and probably all

primates, in great respect. Like Darwin, he saw in them not only our former selves but also our purer selves, untainted by the evils of civilization. And to some extent that is what we see in our fellow primates today. We have power, to use for good or evil as we choose. They have

the beauty of natural lives, and when they look us in the eyes we can feel their thoughts—whether the sense of fear and anger felt by ill-treated monkeys in small cages, or the sense of gratitude we see, for example, in Shirley’s rescued gibbons.

Meet the Tarsier!



Photo © Frans Lanting

If you ask most people to name the primates they’ve heard of, most will mention chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and monkeys. But there are hundreds of lesser-known primates who are totally amazing animals. One of these is the tarsier.

Tarsiers are nocturnal, which accounts for their enormous eyes, each one bigger than the animal’s entire brain. These little animals weigh only four to five ounces but can leap up to 10 feet—they get their name from their sturdy tarsal, or ankle, bones. They can rotate their heads 180 degrees. There are several species of tarsiers, and all are predators. Their favorite foods include cockroaches, crickets, and small reptiles.

Tarsiers are not really monkeys and not

really lemurs, but something in between. They are found only on Southeast Asian islands, not the Asian mainland. These unique, fragile animals do not adjust to life in captivity, so to see tarsiers you need to travel to Asia!

Many tourists in Sulawesi like to join a guided group and visit a “tarsier tree” just before dusk so they can have the thrill of watching these tiny primates leaping around from tree to tree looking for prey.



◀ *Cover:* A Verreaux’s sifaka (as photographed by Frans Lanting) is seen leaping to a baobab tree. Sifakas belong to the Indri branch of the lemur family and are found only on the island of Madagascar off the east coast of Africa. They move in the trees by taking flying leaps from one vertical support to another. Sometimes they can leap as far as 10 meters (30 feet). When on the ground, sifakas hop sideways on their hind legs.

Fourth Graders Adopt IPPL Gibbon

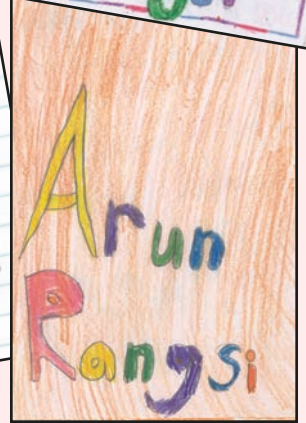
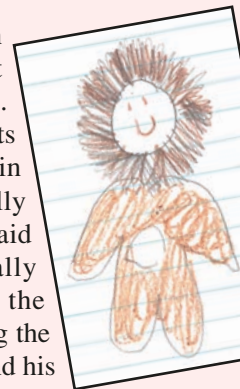


Earlier this year, the fourth graders at Kate Bond Elementary School in Memphis, Tennessee, adopted IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi. Arun was the first lab gibbon rescued by IPPL. He came to IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary more than 25 years ago.



Dear IPPL,
 Thank you for taking care of Arun! He is as handsome as me! My mom is 12 years older than Arun and Arun is cool with me! Thank you again!

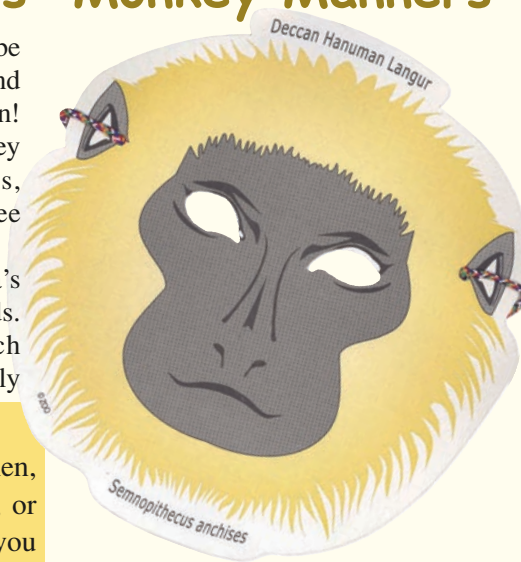
IPPL sent the kids an adoption folder with lots of photos. And at the end of the school year, Mrs. Marler's and Ms. Huey's students sent Arun Rangsi a package in return. It was full of beautifully decorated cards and letters. Said Ms. Huey, "The students really enjoyed the photos sent and the many discussions we had during the year concerning Arun Rangsi and his buddies."



Masks Teach Kids "Monkey Manners"

In some parts of India, it would not be unusual to walk into your house and find a monkey making a mess in your kitchen! Monkeys are native to that county. They can roam about freely. Sometimes, though, people and monkeys disagree about how to get along.

Recently, IPPL learned about India's "Monkey Manners" program for kids. It was created by the Zoo Outreach Organization (ZOO). When ZOO's Sally



Mind Your Monkey Manners!

If you find a monkey in your kitchen, you don't want to make him angry, or he could get scared and bite. What you should do is:

- ☞ **Do** stand still.
- ☞ **Do** keep your arms at your sides.
- ☞ **Do** keep your head low.

AND

- ☞ **Don't smile**, since monkeys may think your bared teeth mean you're about to attack.

Walker does a monkey manners program, she says, kids learn that "these 'manners' are not for monkeys but for YOU!" Kids get to play with masks like this one and learn how behave around monkeys. Sally teaches them that monkeys used to live in the forests, but since humans have cut down so many of the trees, monkeys now have to come into town to find food. And sometimes they wind up in your kitchen.

Caroline's Lemonade Stand Raises Money for Primates

This summer, IPPL learned that the grand-niece of IPPL member Nancy Tobin had set up a very special lemonade stand. With the help of her twin brothers and other friends in Massachusetts, eight-year-old Caroline used her business skills to raise money for IPPL. The sign by her stand said "Help Save the Chimps! All proceeds will be donated to International Primate Protection League." Her Aunt Nancy reports that Caroline was very excited to be doing this. "It's never too early to be committed to such a marvelous cause," says Nancy. Thank you, Caroline & Co.!



Taking Care of Primates—Now and Forever

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your concern for IPPL's future.



Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director



IPPL Supporter's Membership/Donation Form



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

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

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

Card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Name on card: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

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

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the many gibbons living at IPPL Headquarters deserves a happy life. Many of IPPL's residents have come to the sanctuary after years in research, as pets, or in sub-standard living conditions. By adopting an IPPL gibbon, you help to ensure that your chosen animal (and all the IPPL gibbons) will continue to get the best care possible: a quiet, peaceful life in sunny South Carolina, living in spacious enclosures with their mates, and eating only fresh, natural foods. For a donation of \$15 or \$25 per month for at least six months, you will receive the following:

- A signed Certificate of Gibbon Guardianship.
- A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.
- A biographical sketch of your gibbon.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- An IPPL window cling.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.

In addition, if you choose to adopt a gibbon at the \$25-per-month level, IPPL will send you one of our forest-green T-shirts featuring several IPPL gibbons. And remember: adoptions make wonderful gifts that will last all year.

Yes, I want to adopt an IPPL gibbon!

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

Please check if this is an adoption **RENEWAL**:

I would like to adopt (insert name of gibbon)_____.

I would like to **pay in monthly installments** **OR** I would like to **pay in full**

1. At the **\$15 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$90) ___ 1 year (in full: \$180) ___ 2 years (in full: \$360) ___

OR

2. At the **\$25 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$150) ___ 1 year (in full: \$300) ___ 2 years (in full: \$600) ___

For the \$25/month level, select the desired size of T-shirt (circle). **Adult sizes:** S M L XL XXL **Children sizes:** S M L

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

Recipient's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL.

I will be paying by credit card (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover

Name (on card): _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Signature: _____

Credit card billing address (for verification purposes): _____

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

You can also adopt a gibbon on our Web site: go to www.ippl.org and click on the "Adopt an IPPL Gibbon" link.

Please mail your application to: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA; or fax it to 843-871-7988.

IPPL Gibbons Currently Available for Adoption

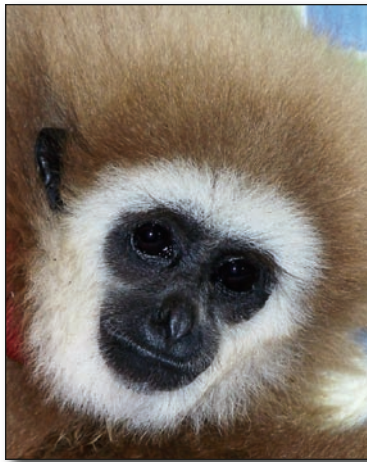
Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and was wild-born in her native Vietnam probably around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold as a pet to an American serviceman stationed in Vietnam; her mother may have been one of that nation's many wild animals that succumbed to Agent Orange or other hazards of war. When Tong's owner left the country, Tong remained in the care of his servants. Unfortunately, the servants did not know much about gibbon nutrition, so Tong developed rickets, a deforming bone disease. Eventually, in 1973, Tong was transferred to the protection of newly-founded IPPL, and she has been a part of the family ever since. By adopting Tong, you'll share in IPPL's commitment to lifelong care for beautiful apes like her.



Arun Rangsi was born in 1979 at a California research laboratory. Abandoned by his mother at birth, he was raised with a substitute mother made of wire to which he clung. Then the laboratory lost the funding for its program, and IPPL Chairwoman Shirley McGreal, acting on a tip-off, rescued him from possible euthanasia. Once he arrived at IPPL's sanctuary, his physical and mental condition greatly improved, thanks to a good diet and lots of love. Today Arun Rangsi lives happily with Shanti, another former laboratory gibbon. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.



Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was just 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving the little 12-ounce infant with a terribly mangled leg. Thanks to the skill of our veterinarian and months of attention from Courtney's special nannies, her injuries have healed remarkably well. She has had minor follow-up surgery, but is nonetheless extremely active. If you saw her leaping around, you would hardly believe how badly she had been hurt. Since she has not yet been placed with another companion gibbon, she will continue to need special attention from her human caregivers. We hope you'll consider adopting this spunky and determined little ape.



Igor was born in the wilds of Thailand some time in the 1950s. Most likely his mother was shot and he himself kidnapped while still an infant. Eventually, he was sold to an animal exporter who shipped Igor to the United States to live in a laboratory. Igor spent a total of 26 years in different labs. At some point early in his "career," he developed a bizarre and distressing behavior: he became a self-mutilator, savagely biting his own arms whenever he caught sight of another gibbon. As a result, he was forced to live isolated behind black Plexiglas. In 1987, Igor was allowed to "retire" after his years of service. Since arriving at IPPL, where he lives out of sight but within earshot of IPPL's other gibbons, he has not attacked himself once. Please think about adopting this wonderful, resilient fellow.



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Meet IPPL's Whoop-Whoop!



Whoop-Whoop came to IPPL in March 2007 from the Primarily Primates sanctuary in Texas. Prior to that, this gentle, playful gibbon had spent several years at the New Iberia primate laboratory in Louisiana, which used gibbons in AIDS research. Now he lives next to a spunky adolescent female gibbon named Courtney, who has been showing a *great* deal of interest in this handsome fellow! Maybe she appreciates his ability to accessorize: he frequently carries with him a cloth hand puppet or similar little friend, preferably a green one. Or maybe she is attracted to his fame: last year, a reporter asked Whoop-Whoop to predict the outcome of the hurricane season by selecting a numbered banana and featured him in a local paper!

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. It was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal. Our mission is to promote the conservation and protection of *all* nonhuman primates, including apes, monkeys, and lemurs, around the world.

IPPL has been operating a primate sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 32 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL is also proud to help support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where primates are native.

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

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International Primate Protection League
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