IPPL International Primate Protection League

IPPL News

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 35, No. 3 December 2008

Happy Holidays to all primates!

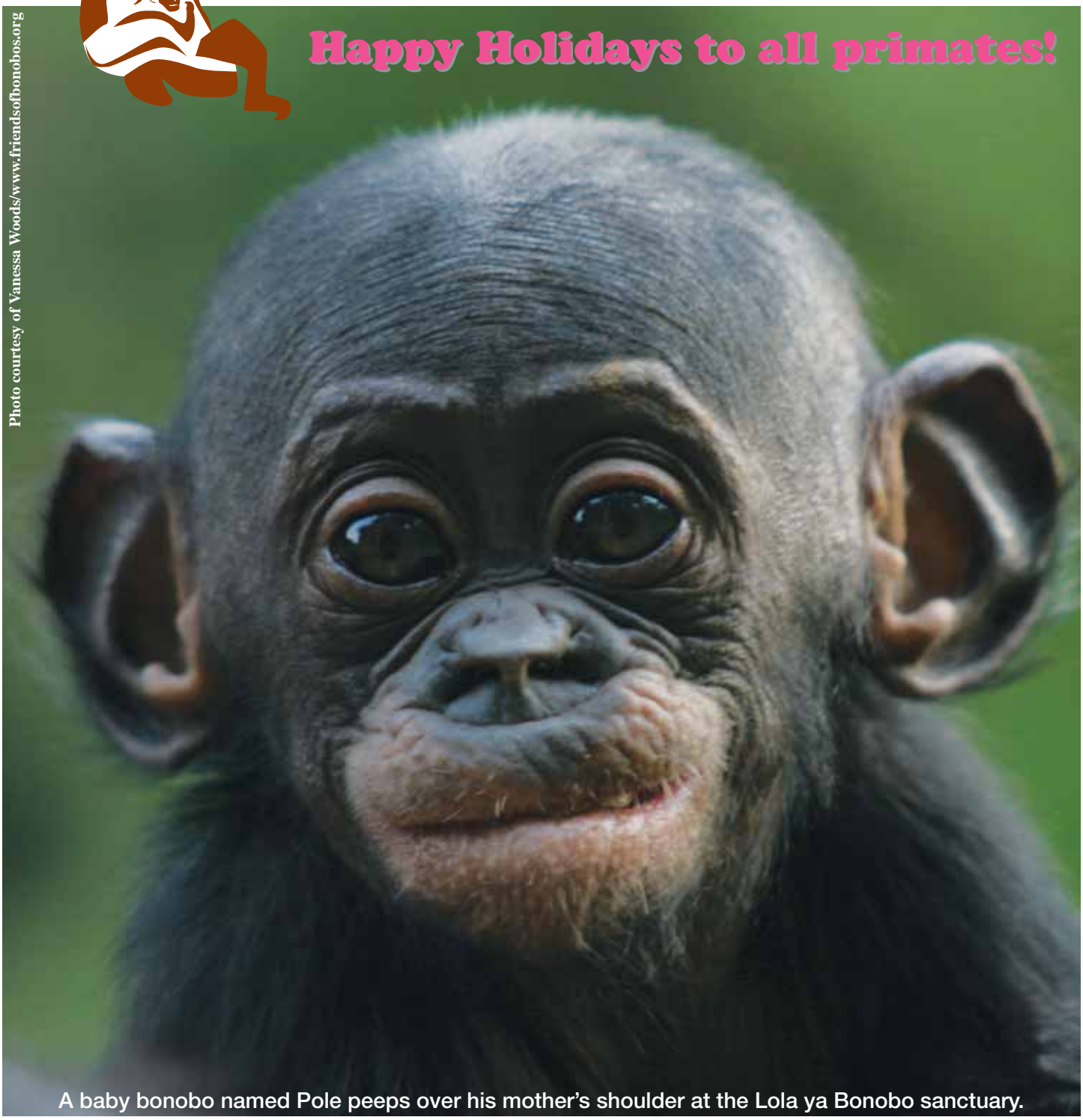


Photo courtesy of Vanessa Woods/www.friendsofbonobos.org

A baby bonobo named Pole peeps over his mother's shoulder at the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary.

A Letter from IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Supporter,

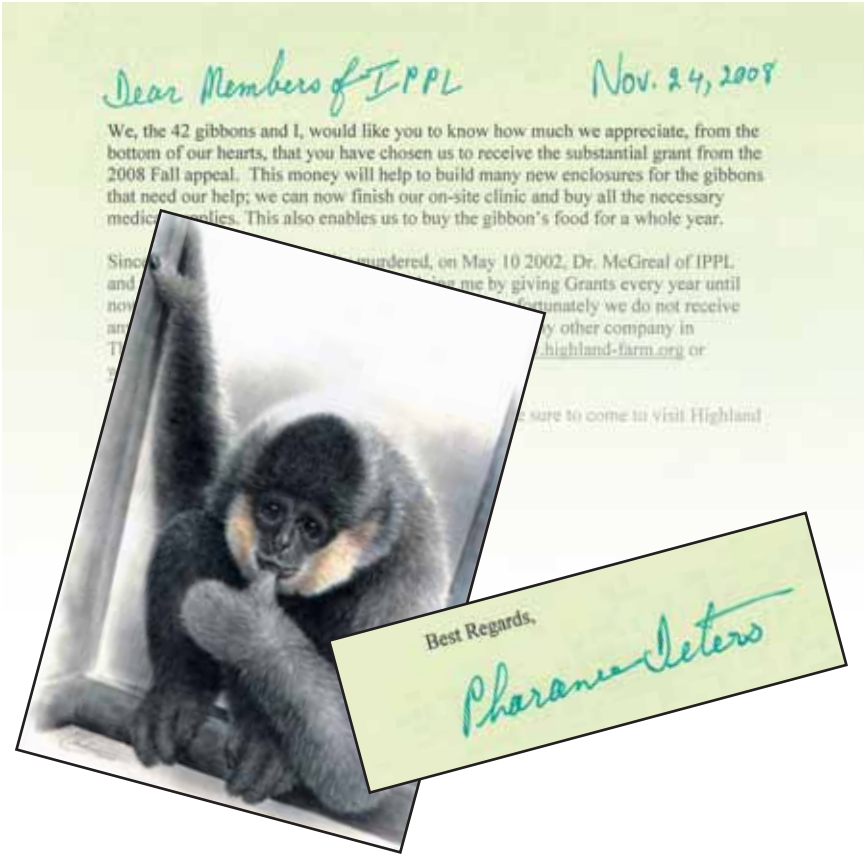

My favorite food: dessert!

I hope you and all your human and nonhuman friends will have a wonderful holiday season despite the difficult conditions facing so many of us. As usual, I'll stay at Headquarters in Summerville where I'll enjoy the company of IPPL's unique family of 32 gibbons, six dogs, and our lively pair of Asian otters.

Of course, the highlight of the year for me was going back to England, the land of my birth, to receive an award from Queen Elizabeth for my decades of work on behalf of our primate friends. It was really less of an award to me as an individual than to the noble cause we fight for—making the world a safer place for the other primates who share the world with our species.

During 2008 we have had the continued pleasure of working with groups all around the world. Our grassroots allies work on the front lines to ensure the continuation of monkey export bans threatened by greedy overseas companies and uncaring governments. We applaud that minority of heroic unsung humans who make tremendous sacrifices to provide sanctuary, sustenance, love, and medical care to primates rescued from trade.

IPPL also continues to provide special help to overseas primate rescue centers in Africa, Asia, and South America. During this past fall's fundraising campaign, IPPL raised $60,000 for the Highland Farm sanctuary in Thailand. There, Director Pharanee Deters, with help from her staff and volunteers, has continued to care for rescued gibbons and monkeys ever since the tragic murder of her husband in 2002. She sent IPPL members a lovely thank-you card, with a gibbon on the front and a personal invitation to visit whenever you're next in Thailand! Currently, zoologist Keri Cairns from England is at Highland Farm at IPPL's request (*see page 16*). We've asked him to put his 10-years-plus of primate sanctuary expertise to work in helping Highland Farm make the best possible use of the funds.



It would be easy to get discouraged at the terrible plight of our planet. However, if we give up the fight, who will do all the work that needs to be done? So please try to avoid getting too discouraged to act or to support your favorite charities. **Let's make 2009 a year of struggle and progress for the animals who share our world!**

All of us in the IPPL family—including all the staff, the gibbons, our canine mascots, and our playful otters—wish you a very happy holiday season and much joy in 2009.

Shirley McGreal

Bonobo Paradise

Vanessa Woods, Friends of Bonobos Board Member

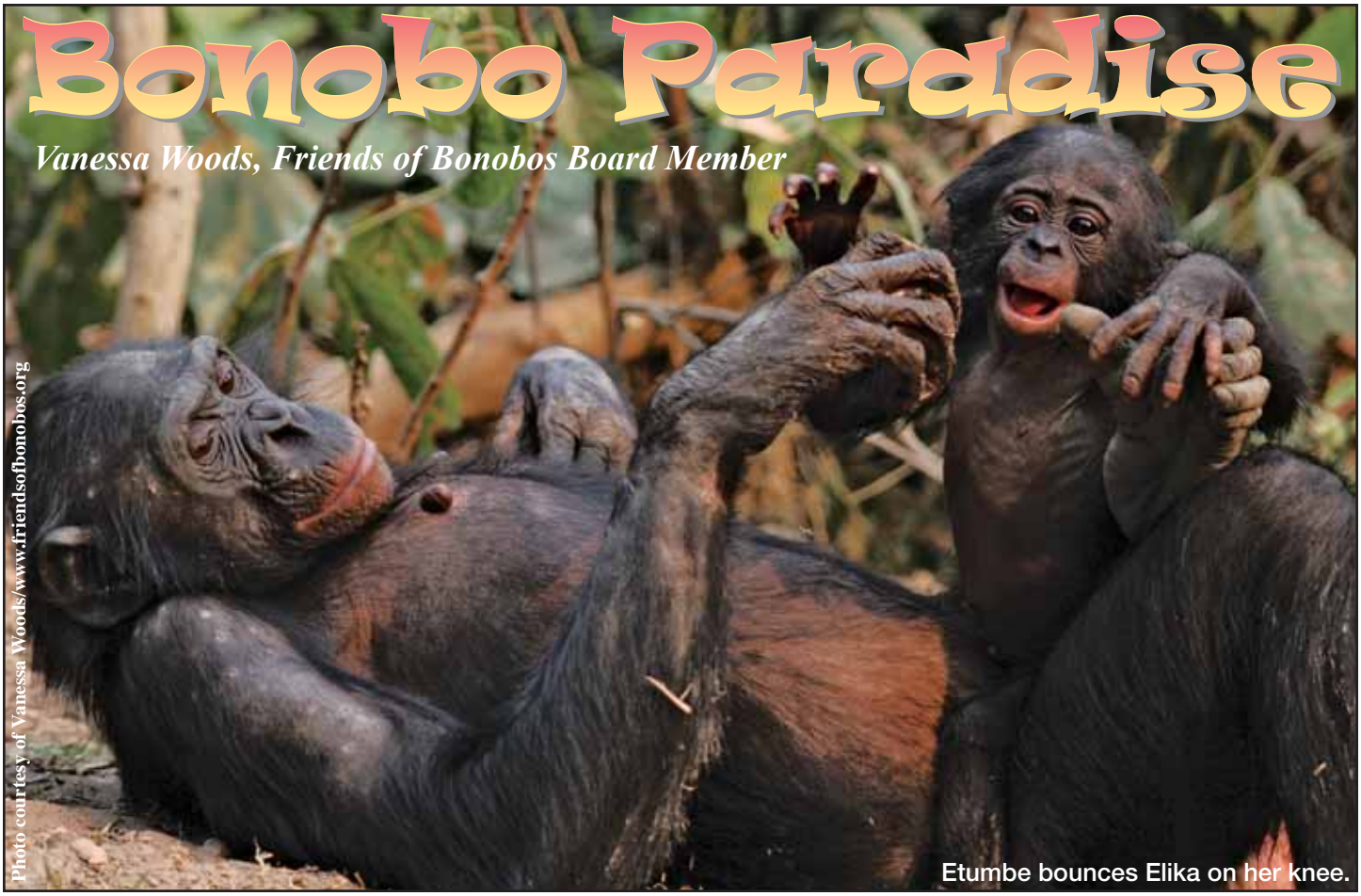


Photo courtesy of Vanessa Woods/www.friendsofbonobos.org

Etumbe bounces Elika on her knee.

It was a warm Sunday afternoon in September in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Victor Minesi, an Italian businessman, was relaxing in his house in Ma Campagne, an airy suburb built on a hill in the capital city of Kinshasa.

There was an insistent knock at the door. Victor opened it to find a soldier standing to attention. In Congo, after a decade of civil war that killed four million people and resurgent fighting in the east, a soldier standing on your doorstep is not a reassuring sight.

But Victor had survived two lootings, exile, and an attempted lynching back in the 1990s. He was not an easy man to intimidate.

"Can I help you?" he asked politely.

It was then Victor noticed that cradled in the arms of the soldier was a tiny black creature, whose skeletal fists were clenched shut and eyes were wide with terror.

"I am a soldier, and this bonobo is mine. I obtained it in Bolobo, near Bandundu, and I wish to sell it in order to pay the school fees of my children."

It was not by chance that the soldier chose Victor's house. A green SUV in the driveway with a huge image of a bonobo on the side told him that this house belonged to none other than the famous Claudine André, also known as Maman Jardin, Angel of the Bonobos, and the Director of Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary.

Several school children who had visited Lola ya Bonobo had told the soldier that it was illegal to have a bonobo and that he should give it up to Mama Claudine. There have been several spontaneous surrenders of infant bonobos to Lola in the past few years as a direct result of the education programs that reach thousands of Congolese each year.

Photo courtesy of Vanessa Woods/www.friendsofbonobos.org

Instead of pulling Mistique's tail or otherwise terrorizing Lola ya Bonobo's faithful guard dog (like the other bonobo infants), Masisi gently nibbles on Mistique's ear. After this picture was taken, they both fell asleep.

Esperance, a substitute mother at the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary, cradles little Sandoa in her lap. Bonobos are sensitive animals and need the extra attention only a "mother" can provide to survive the psychological trauma of capture.

The soldier knew this was the place to give up the bonobo, but he had not been paid in a while and wanted to try to sell it.

"I'm sorry, Monsieur Commandant," Victor told the soldier calmly. "You can't sell that bonobo. It's illegal. Bonobos are the national pride of Congo. They only live in our country, and they are endangered. The law protects them, and if we continue to hunt them, they will disappear forever."

The soldier was downcast but resigned. A few days later, Claudine went to collect the little bonobo, whom she called Sandoa, and brought her to Lola ya Bonobo, a sprawling 27-hectare (65-acre) sanctuary run by Les Amis des Bonobo du Congo (ABC, Friends of Bonobos in Congo).

Sandoa had terrible lacerations around her groin, where she had been tethered in captivity. She was so close to giving up, she might have died had it not been for the love and devotion of Esperance, a young Congolese girl who is a substitute mother for the infant bonobos at Lola.

Orphaned bonobos tell the same story

Sandoa's story is almost the same story of every bonobo at Lola. All of them are orphans whose mothers were killed by hunters. They were all taken from their mothers' bodies to be sold at a local market or brought to Kinshasa to sell to well-meaning but misguided foreigners. Some were caught being smuggled overseas as pets.

ABC tries to provide these orphans with a good life. "Lola ya Bonobo" means "the paradise of bonobos" in the local language. They have a huge forest to play in. They have other bonobos who become their new family. They have plenty of food to eat and are safe from hunters and soldiers.

But in the end, this isn't enough. In many parts of Congo, bonobos are still hunted for meat. In a country ravaged by war and poverty, villagers and unpaid soldiers often have little choice but to take what they can from the forest to survive.

Bonobos are our closest living relatives and share 98.7% of our DNA. There could be as few as 5,000 left in the wild. If serious measures aren't taken, bonobos could soon disappear forever.

That's why ABC does not stop at providing shelter for the few lucky orphans who make it to the sanctuary alive: it also actively educates Congolese youth and adults on the importance of protecting bonobos. Last year, the sanctuary received over 25,000 visitors, most of them Congolese school children coming as part of organized visits with their schools. Most of these children have never seen a bonobo, and their visit provides them with a unique opportunity to learn about their close relatives and the similarities we share.

Outside the capital city, the population dwindles but the threats to bonobos do not. Their natural habitat is a dense, swampy jungle three times the size of France.

While demand comes from urban areas, the people who live in and around these forests are the main hunters of bonobos.

Over the past few years, ABC has expanded its education programs to several bushmeat hotspots in and around the bonobo habitat. The aims are to inform people that the hunting and killing of bonobos is illegal, and to instill a sense of pride that the bonobo is the national symbol of Congo and lives nowhere else in the world.

Finally, although Lola ya Bonobo comprises the biggest forest most people in Kinshasa have seen and really is a "paradise" for rescued orphan bonobos, a sanctuary can only represent a transitory situation. The place for bonobos is in the swampy forest of the DRC, their natural habitat. To that end, ABC has been planning the world's first bonobo release, anticipated in mid-2009. A 20,000-hectare (50,000-acre) site has been found near Basankusu; the local population, the Po, have proudly agreed to serve as the guardians of the bonobos. Authorities at all levels have given their unmitigated support to this initiative.

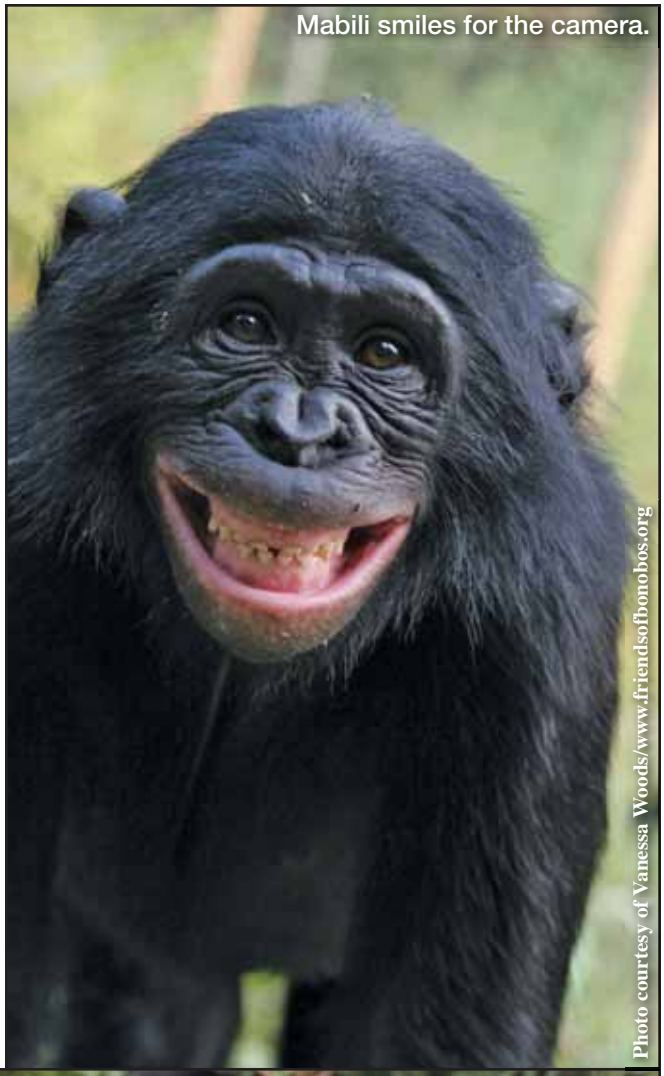
Sandoa's new friend, new life

Sandoa's new best friend is Masisi. She was handed over to ABC by a villager who found out through the ABC education programs that keeping a bonobo was illegal. Masisi has a big heart and likes being friends with everyone, including Lola's guard dog, Mistique. But Masisi has taken a special interest in Sandoa. As soon as Sandoa walked into the nursery, Masisi threw her arms around her. If any of the other young bonobos tried to play rough, Masisi slapped them back with one arm, still hugging Sandoa with the other.

Hopefully these two bonobos will one day return to the forests they came from and have a chance at life as wild bonobos. But even if they don't, they will always be safe at Lola ya Bonobo. Mama Claudine will make sure of it.

• • •

For more information, visit Lola ya Bonobo's Web site (**www.friendsofbonobos.org**) or read the blog (**www.friendsofbonobos.org/news**).



Mabili smiles for the camera.

Photo courtesy of Vanessa Woods/www.friendsofbonobos.org

Bonobos relax on a warm summer afternoon by the lake at the Lola ya Bonobo sanctuary. Thanks to the past support of IPPL's generous members and the Arcus Foundation, IPPL has been able to send over $150,000 to Lola ya Bonobo since 2002.

Photo courtesy of Vanessa Woods/www.friendsofbonobos.org

Photo courtesy of Megan Kanski/AAI

Photo courtesy of Megan Kanski/AAI

IPPL Salutes

They come bearing electric weed-whackers and other power tools. They have their favorite work gloves, baseball caps, and plenty of poison ivy ointment. They're IPPL's volunteers!

IPPL gibbon sanctuary has benefited from the hard work and enthusiasm of its volunteers from the very beginning: IPPL was founded in 1973, but our first paid staff member, animal caregiver Kathy Gilbert, only started work in 1982. Now we have a volunteer who comes from as far away as Norfolk, Virginia, to help feed the animals, clean their enclosures, and maintain the grounds. And every fall we enjoy a special bonanza of volunteer help.

A "Day of Caring" at IPPL

IPPL's biggest volunteer blitz in recent years has been the annual Day of Caring, which is organized by United Way groups across the nation and is held every year in the fall. On that day, employees of participating companies are permitted to take a day off work and volunteer at the local school or charity of their choice. The local Day of Caring, coordinated by Trident United Way (TUW), has become "a day to remember, a day to give back" as people reconnect with their communities in commemoration of the September 11 attacks.

According to TUW, 2008 saw another record-breaking Day of Caring for local participants, with 5,500 volunteers from 127 companies and service organizations, whose work benefited 134 nonprofits and schools. Having grown from a handful of projects and 175 volunteers in 2000, it's now the largest Day of Caring in the nation.

IPPL has participated in the Day of Caring since 2004. Every year brings 14 to 30 handy people to the IPPL Headquarters Sanctuary. This time, the two companies who signed up for specific tasks were AAI (a defense contractor that makes "model airplanes"—big ones!—used for training mechanics), and some of our old friends from Hagemeyer (an industrial, electrical, and safety supply distribution company that sells everything from light bulbs to generators), which chose IPPL as a volunteer site last year, as well. While some companies give their employees time off with pay to take part in the Day of Caring, AAI volunteers were not compensated by their employer for their work at IPPL—making their participation an especially generous gesture.

Bright and early on 11 September 2008, 22 volunteers arrived at the IPPL sanctuary to report for duty. (Fortunately, the threatened 70 percent chance of rain did not materialize.) Some members of the Hagemeyer team wanted to get started right away with weed-eating around the outdoor enclosures, before the gibbons were let out for the day. Other volunteers had signed up for tasks listed on the TUW Web site as "Too much bamboo!" (calling

Top of page: Long-time IPPL volunteer Susan, from Virginia, is also an avid photographer and always shares with IPPL her "happy snaps," like these portraits of some IPPL sanctuary gibbons from a visit this past September.

Our Volunteers!

for sturdy souls to clear some overgrown bamboo deep in poison ivy territory) and "I can see clearly, now" (for volunteers to clean the screens, sills, and windows of IPPL's office building).

"It's like a park!"

By the end of the day, our newest gibbon caregiver Dianne was so impressed she was ready to crown a "Weed-Eating King and Queen of the Year." Said IPPL senior animal caregiver Donetta, "The whole IPPL staff looks forward to the Day of Caring every year because so much work gets done. It's easier to do big projects all at once, too, so we tend to save the major fall planting and cleanup work for this occasion."

This year, Donetta was the primary volunteer coordinator (with some help from our groundskeeper Peter and from second-in-command animal caregiver Lauren), while Dianne made sure that the gibbons were fed and cared for on their usual schedule despite the unusual degree of activity. Lauren showed her appreciation for all the dirty work getting done by bringing in home-made "dirt" cupcakes—moist little chocolate cakes with chocolate cookie crumb topping, each one crowned with a gummy worm!

Donetta and Dianne were tickled by one volunteer this year who brought his brand-new chainsaw with him and was so eager to try out his new "toy" that he kept coming up with his own projects ("Hmmmm, that branch looks like it should be taken down, too…."). And regular IPPL volunteer Heather, who was also on hand that day, was pleased to see how "ready and willing" everyone was to get down to work.

Peter exclaimed at the end of the day, "It looks like a park around here!"

A volunteers' volunteer

Heather, IPPL's latest star volunteer, has been coming out to the sanctuary at least twice a week since last February to help with animal care chores. During this year's Day of Caring, Heather was especially helpful in keeping track of the new volunteers, making sure the electric cords of their weed-eaters did not accidentally get within reach of our curious gibbons. Donetta, grateful for the extra pair of eyes, said that Heather is becoming "one of our best volunteers ever; she's great—she'll do anything!" And that includes using a hose to retrieve her ever-present baseball cap from her friend Scrappy's enclosure; he was probably as astonished as she was that he managed to snag such a prize!

Heather and Jake are both regular helpers at IPPL these days. Jake is a high school student who achieved local fame by getting perfect SAT scores earlier this year despite taking the test during a bronchitis attack. He wants to go to Duke University to study primates—but he's already getting some first-hand experience at IPPL.

Photo courtesy of Megan Kanski/AAI

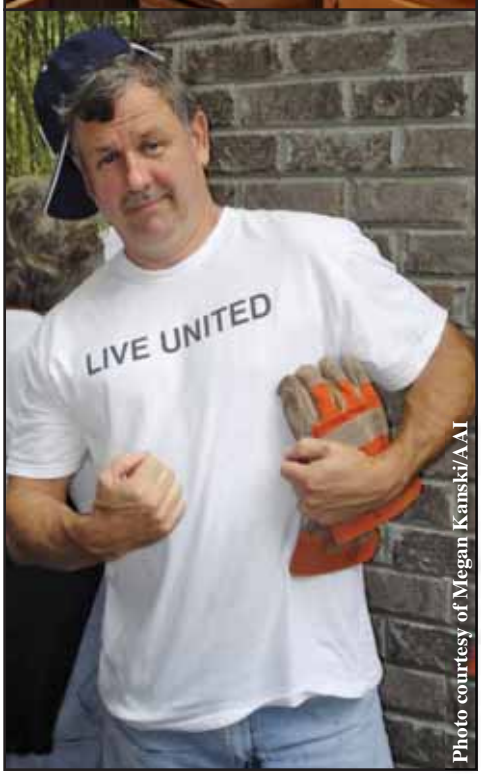


Photo courtesy of Megan Kanski/AAI

Sides of page, clockwise from opposite bottom: 2008 Day of Caring volunteers from Team AAI—Barbara tames the lawn, Tommy bleaches the gibbon night quarters, Judy is on top of the cleaning situation, and Hyde is ready for anything!

Below: **Heather, a regular local volunteer, helped keep things running smoothly during the recent Day of Caring volunteer blitz at IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary.**
Left: **Jake, another IPPL volunteer and a local high school student, plans to study primatology.**

Volunteers from near and far

Of course, IPPL has always drawn on volunteer help beyond our own backyard. IPPL's Advisory Board and Field Representatives are all volunteers, but some of our long-distance volunteers are more hands-on, like Susan from Norfolk, Virginia.

Since 2004 she has been making the seven-hour drive several times a year, and each time she spends the better part of a week giving our animal care staff an extra hand. "I became interested in gibbons after 'adopting' Beanie, a blind gibbon who used to live at IPPL. I went to meet Beanie and got hooked on gibbons—and I've been volunteering at IPPL ever since," says Susan. "Over the years I've learned a lot about the nature and care of gibbons. I've made new friends there, too, both human and gibbon—like Penny, the gibbon great-grandmother. Plus, my volunteer experience helped me get a job as a zoo keeper!"

"One other perk of being a part of IPPL," Susan adds, "is the opportunity to meet people from all over the world that run primate sanctuaries, like Hélène and Carlos Palomino. After getting to know them at IPPL, I had the opportunity to go to Peru and work with them at their rehabilitation center for woolly and spider monkeys. I've spent two to three weeks a year there for the last two years. It was an especially great experience going there a second time and having several of the monkeys recognize me. But I will always return to IPPL to work with my friends the gibbons!"

Team AAI at the 2008 Day of Caring at IPPL.

Photo courtesy of Megan Kanski/AAI

IPPL Mourns the Passing of Jake Gagnon

Everyone at the IPPL sanctuary was shocked and saddened to learn of the recent passing of one of IPPL's biggest—and youngest—fans. Regular readers of *IPPL News* will remember the touching story of Jacob "Jake" Gagnon, a little South Carolina boy with muscular dystrophy who came with his mother and grandmother to visit the IPPL sanctuary in the spring of 2007. The purpose of this field trip was for Jake to store up good memories for the coming months: he was facing bilateral hip surgery and a lengthy recovery, with the hope that he would eventually be able to "run and climb like his little friends the gibbons," according to his mother Michelle Hall-Gagnon.

Despite the pain and confinement to a wheelchair for months on end, he was an especially imaginative, intelligent, and lively boy. When he went in for his hip surgery, the hospital staff washed him down with a blue disinfecting solution; they also offered to wash his stuffed gibbon "Courtney-Boy" so that the little creature could go into the operating room, too, which Jake happily gave them permission to do. (Courtney-Boy is named after IPPL's—female—gibbon Courtney, now six years old, who also had to have surgery when very young to repair a damaged leg.) But when the staff asked Jake about his "little monkey," he quickly corrected them: "It's not a monkey, it's a gibbon!"

Following an article that profiled Jake in the September 2007 issue of *IPPL News*, IPPL supporters wrote cards and letters and sent him little gifts; up until the end, he would still get something in the mail just about every week. According to his mother, "He really enjoyed all the cards and letters members continued to send him. I want to thank you for putting a smile on his face each time he received mail from you."

Jake Gagnon passed away on 25 September 2008, from complications as a result of minor follow-up surgery; he was five years old. The IPPL staff will be planting an oak tree in his memory on the IPPL grounds.

Special Gifts to IPPL

Given by:

- **Courtney Boeck,** in honor of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi's birthday
- **Brien Comerford,** in honor of Cesar Chavez
- **Nancy Hall,** in memory of her grandson Jake Gagnon
- **Stephanie Marrone,** in honor of her sister Jenny Sheeren
- **Jean and Peter Martin,** in memory of Jake Gagnon
- **Heather McGiffin,** in memory of Jake Gagnon
- **Shirley McGreal and all the IPPL staff,** in memory of Jake Gagnon
- **Lisa A. Payne,** in honor of the 24th anniversary of Donald and Molly Payne
- **Ann Smith,** in honor of the birthday of Don Basinger
- **Pepper Snow and Dianne Taylor-Snow,** "in memory of our friend Jannice Hill who so loved animals; we will miss her dearly"
- **Kim Tuberville,** in honor of the 40th birthdays of Scott and Lori Ellern

Good-bye to Craig Westfall

IPPL is sorry to bid farewell to our long-time member Craig Westfall. Craig and his partner Cliff Morley visited IPPL many times, including attending IPPL's 1992 conference. IPPL's Founder Shirley McGreal always stayed with them when visiting their home in Atlanta, before they headed west with their dogs Rusty and Tid Bits. Craig passed away on 30 October 2008. He will be remembered for his persistent use of the Freedom of Information Act to help animals, his superb culinary skills, his love for IPPL's gibbons, and his warm and loving personality. We send our condolences to Cliff and all Craig's friends.

Introducing the Peculiar Proboscis Monkey

Dr. Colin Groves, IPPL Advisory Board Member

Dr. Groves, a distinguished primate taxonomist based at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia, has been on IPPL's Advisory Board since 1974.

Proboscis monkeys (scientific name *Nasalis larvatus*) are confined to the large island of Borneo and a few smaller nearby islands. They live mainly in the rainforest alongside rivers and in mangroves. In suitable habitats they can be extremely numerous. However, as each year goes by, fewer and fewer of these habitats remain, owing to the destruction of Borneo's forests in order to harvest tropical hardwoods and create oil palm plantations.

Considering the rapidity with which the Bornean rainforests are being lost, proboscis monkeys must be regarded as endangered. Even though the total number of animals is probably still in the thousands (perhaps tens of thousands), it is dropping year by year. The earnings from tourism to see proboscis monkeys, considerable though they are, are not as lucrative as those from palm oil.

A big gut and a big nose!

Proboscis monkeys belong to the Colobinae, the group of Old World monkeys that also includes the langurs of Asia and the colobus monkeys of Africa. These monkeys eat rather little fruit. Instead, they consume huge quantities of leaves and, in many cases, seeds. Plant cell walls are made mostly of cellulose, which most mammals cannot digest properly. Only three major groups of mammals—colobines, kangaroos, and ruminants like cows and sheep—can make full use of it.

Colobines do this by having huge, complex stomach pouches in which there are colonies of bacteria that ferment the cellulose into fatty acids, which can then be absorbed into the bloodstream. Proboscis monkeys, like other colobines, consume vast quantities of leaves, which go into the first stomach pouch to be worked on by the bacteria, making the monkeys look grotesquely pot-bellied for most of the day.

Proboscis monkeys are red in color (including the skin of the face), except for the arms and legs, which are gray, and the tail and a triangular patch at its base, which are white. Their pot-bellies are not the only bizarre things about them: they have the largest noses of all the primates! In females and young, the nose protrudes well forward. In the adult male, it is simply enormous and grows downward. (A popular jokey name for them in Indonesian is *monyet belanda*, meaning "Dutchman monkey"!) The other astonishing thing about them is their huge size. Females average a fairly modest 10 kg (22 pounds) in weight, but adult males weigh in at twice that much, a substantial 20 kg (about 45 pounds).

They live in groups consisting of just one adult male and several females, with their young. Having foraged by day (and rested in the mid-day heat), they come to the trees at the water's edge in the evening, where they settle down to sleep, and a tourist boat can see one group after another as it travels along the river. The monkeys are not afraid of water; they frequently cross small streams and brackish creeks, wading in as far as they can and then swimming. If badly disturbed in their sleeping trees, they simply drop into the water and swim away.

Monkeys share fragile island with other unique species

Borneo, the third-largest island in the world (after Greenland and New Guinea), is rich in wildlife, and many of its native species of primates and other mammals are found nowhere else. The proboscis monkey's closest relative, known as the simakobu, lives on the Mentawai Islands west of Sumatra. Simakobu monkeys have snub noses, but these are much smaller than those of young proboscis monkeys. Otherwise, proboscis monkeys have no close relatives: there is nothing like them on Sumatra, Java, or the Asian mainland.

Other primates on Borneo include probably seven other species of colobines apart from the proboscis monkey, all but one found nowhere else; two species of macaques, both of them more widespread in Southeast Asia; a species of tarsier, which is found also on Sumatra and on the islands in between; and a unique species of slow loris. The Bornean orangutan is a separate species from the one found in Sumatra, and there are two native species of gibbon, one confined to the south-west, the other found over the rest of the island.

This whole rich ecosystem, which is based ironically on a foundation of poor soils, is in dire jeopardy. Indonesia and Malaysia, which between them account for all but a tiny fraction of Borneo's land mass, seem unwilling or unable to stop the mad destruction of their native forests that threatens to bring so many species to the edge of extinction—and which, incidentally, also impoverishes those of the island's indigenous peoples who depend on rainforest products.

Only in the tiny oil-rich country of Brunei, which covers less than one percent of the island, is most of the rainforest still intact. Essentially, we are seeing the same sort of get-rich-quick vandalism that in the past year has brought so many Western economies to their knees. But by the time the palm oil and tropical wood bubbles have burst, the wonder that was Borneo will be in ruins.

13 Ways of Looking at a Proboscis Monkey

Heather Leasor, graduate student at the Australian National University, Canberra

The island of Borneo has much to offer the wildlife-seeking tourist. One very convenient place to see much of the Bornean flora and fauna is along the Kinabatangan River, located in the Malaysian state of Sabah in northern Borneo. A 26,103-hectare (64,500-acre) wildlife refuge made up of 17 parcels of land in the Kinabatangan floodplain was officially designated as the Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary in August 2005.

This is the area where I did my PhD work on proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) in 2003 and 2004. I chose this area because, during an evening cruise, you are almost guaranteed to see proboscis monkeys, a macaque species or two and, if lucky, a gibbon or an orangutan. Most likely you will find many bird species as well, and there is also a chance of seeing maroon leaf monkeys and silver leaf monkeys. For those who are interested, it is also possible to see more orangutans at the Sepilok Rehabilitation Center, which is easily done en route to or from the Lower Kinabatangan.

Proboscis monkeys under pressure

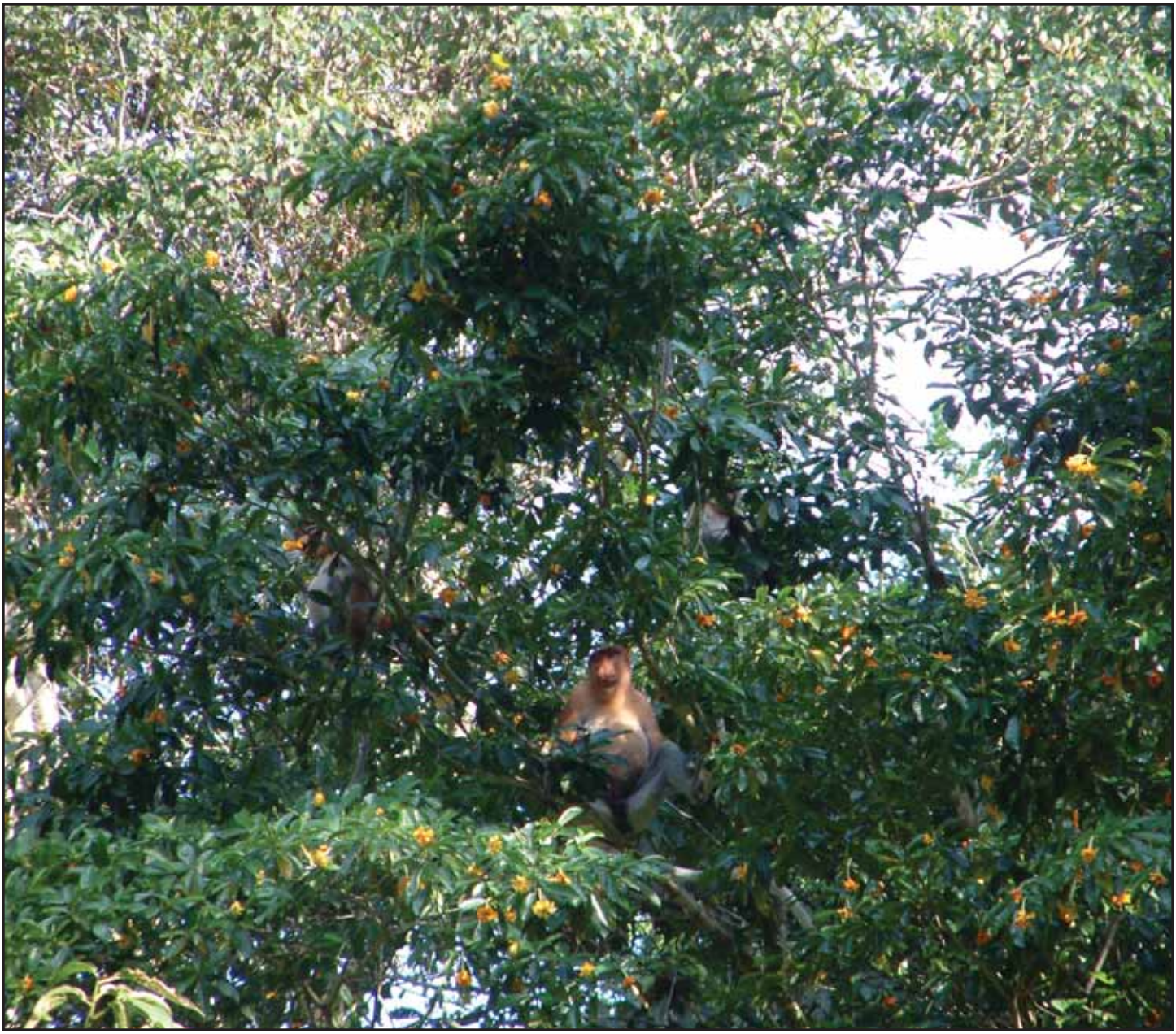
I focused my research on three main tributaries, which are visited by varying numbers of tourists: the Menanggul River, the Resang River and the Tengang Besar River. Wildlife conservation researcher Ramesh Boonratana did work a decade ago in the same area, prior to the development of a tourist industry and the clearing of forests for oil palm plantations, and I used his numbers as a baseline to compare how things have changed for the monkeys living there. During Boonratana's study, much of this area was visited primarily by local fisherman, and the riverside forest cover was much more intact.

Boonratana and I counted similar numbers of monkeys; in fact, the overall number of individual monkeys seen per kilometer of river has much increased. Along the Resang River, for example, Boonratana counted 7.3 individuals/kilometer, while I saw 62.2. However, this is not necessarily good news. Rather, it suggests a compression effect: the same overall population of monkeys is trying to fit into a smaller area. Much of their former habitat along the Resang and Tenagang Besar Rivers has been converted into oil palm plantations, and along the mouth of the Menanggul River land has been cleared for tourist lodges. This is not sustainable, and the competition among animals is bound to thin out the proboscis monkey populations eventually.

Impact of ecotourism

There are many studies demonstrating the negative impact on animal behavior that can occur in response to increasing numbers of tourists. Studies have been done on black macaques, spectral tarsiers, pig-tailed macaques, and orangutans. It is not possible to predict the exact threshold of human activity at which adverse effects on different species will occur, nor what the negative reactions may be. In some cases, animals will become more nocturnal, more arboreal, or will take to avoiding areas where human traffic is high.

I found a trend toward fewer monkey groups along the river when there are more people and more boats, and that some groups could have moved farther upriver away from boat traffic. The number of humans present has an effect on the overall size of proboscis monkey groups, which decreases. This is not to condemn tourism,



but it is important to be aware of its potential effects on the species you may encounter.

What your guide may not tell you

Here are some things to remember when engaged in primate tourism:

1. Research is very important before you leave home.
2. Try to ensure you are using sustainable and local tourist initiatives when possible.
3. Especially in places like Malaysia and Indonesia, be aware of oil palm issues.
4. Dress appropriately for the culture of the area you are visiting; local people may not find it appropriate to see your belly button, knees, or shoulders.
5. When you sneeze or cough, do so away from the primates, as there is always a possibility of disease transmission.
6. Do not feed the animals.
7. Do not litter in their home: take it back with you if you brought it in.
8. Do not have a stare-down competition with primates.
9. Do not mock primates or other animals with "monkey" calls; you can see and hear most of the animals very well without doing this.
10. Do not let your tour operator get too close to the primates. These are still wild animals. Even if your operator thinks it is OK, say that you do not need to be directly next to or to touch the animals in order to enjoy them.
11. Be sure to let your guide know about things that you found inappropriate or would like improved, as well as the good points; we all learn from friendly feedback.
12. Be considerate with your camera, to wild primates and humans alike. Try not to use a flash when photographing primates; most animals really do not like it.
13. Be an informed and conscientious traveler, and make sure your tourism provider knows you are.

Animal Research Goes Global

Globalization is here to stay. That's the take-home message from a meeting attended by IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal and Program Coordinator Sharon Strong. The conference, "Animal Research in a Global Environment: Meeting the Challenges," was held 23–26 September 2008 and sponsored by the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR), a component of the U.S. National Academies.

Over 100 attendees gathered at the handsome National Academy of Sciences building, in Washington, DC, its great hall topped by a mosaic dome and illuminated by a mural of Prometheus snatching fire from the sun. The elegant surroundings contrasted with the grim reality of animal research in the 21st century.

Harmonization vs. standardization?

One major topic concerned how to "harmonize" standards for laboratory animal care in an era of globalization. Given that animal experimentation is likely to continue into the foreseeable future—despite the best efforts of those working on behalf of animal rights and promoting alternatives to animal models in bioresearch—the concern of many conference attendees was that all animals subjected to experimental procedures be cared for as "humanely" as possible. No matter where.

However, many speakers raised concerns for the consequences of outsourcing animal research to less developed countries, like China or India. In such places, "standards"—of animal care, of research, of facility quality even, whether harmonized or not—might not always be consistent with practices taken for granted in the West. The question was raised as to whether it is possible to care for lab animals around the world in ways that researchers in the Western nations doing the outsourcing would find acceptable, and whether this could be done without imposing strict, uniform standards, and risking the charge of "cultural imperialism." This is an issue that is especially relevant in light of ILAR's current project to revise its pivotal *Guide to the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (see below). The *Guide* is relied upon by many facilities and organizations (like the international nonprofit Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care) to set a baseline for evaluating whether animals in research facilities are being cared for properly.

Standards of care here vs. there?

But how does one introduce standards of care in the face of the many social, political, and religious drivers of different cultures? One American scientist offered a laundry list of potential pitfalls when working overseas: problems with some male lab workers not being willing to take direction from female supervisors; different attitudes to disclosure of problems in nations where "saving face" is important; differences in the work ethic in many countries; and differences in perspectives on animal care, hygiene, and quality of workmanship in housing construction.

The credentialing process for becoming a qualified veterinarian in a research facility is quite variable, too. According to Judy MacArthur Clark (President of the International Association of Colleges of Laboratory Animal Medicine), in some countries a two-year technical training course is sufficient.

In spite of these varying perspectives, Western pharmaceutical companies are already building facilities in faraway countries, and some academic organizations are developing cooperative agreements. The financial impetus is too great to ignore, as research dollars clearly go farther in such places.

The "Bible" for Lab Animal Care

One of the functions of ILAR (which is part of the U.S. National Academies) is to develop guidelines "on the scientific, technological, and ethical use of animals and related biological resources in research, testing, and education." The primary result of this charge is ILAR's *Guide to the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, the closest thing to a Bible for those charged with caring for lab animals. Since the *Guide* was first published in 1963, it has been translated into at least 12 languages, and more than 400,000 copies have been distributed. The seventh edition appeared in 1996, and a revision process for the eighth edition is currently underway.

According to ILAR Director Joanne Zurlo, the guiding principles for this publication are what have become known as "The Three Rs," that is, to *Reduce*, *Refine*, and *Replace* the use of lab animals in research. Malachy Hargadon (the Environment Counselor for the Delegation of the European Commission to the United States) remarked that *Replacement* is a "reasonable goal" for an "advanced, civilized society," but added that "we're not there yet." Nonetheless, he felt that there were reasonable mid-range objectives that animal researchers could consider, such as promoting animal welfare and reducing the use of nonhuman primates, especially those who have been wild-caught.

Dr. Zurlo stated that a major goal of the new *Guide* will be to confront globalization. How to generate reliable/reproducible data in facilities around the world, how to help developing countries come up with their own national guidelines for animal care, and similar matters will be addressed.

Part of the editorial process includes opportunities for public comment, which are being organized around the country. Following the September conference there was one such comment period. IPPL's Shirley McGreal took the microphone to urge ILAR panel members to recommend improvements to the housing of captive primates: to consider mandating increased space for the animals to allow them to use their flight response, and to increase the emphasis on pair-housing.

The Future for Lab Primates

One afternoon at the conference was dedicated to issues related to the "International Coordination of Nonhuman Primates (NHPs)." Some comments were surprising.

Hear no evil, see no evil…

One eye-opening remark concerned the number of primates currently being "used" (for breeding, for research, or held in reserve) in U.S. facilities each year: no one seems to know! William Morton (former Director of the Washington National Primate Research Center) explained that this information is scattered among various institutions—the Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and many others—all of which compile data in different ways.

He admitted that, in the end, he was obliged to consult with various animal rights groups, check some Wikipedia entries, and "take an average" to arrive at the estimated figure of 70,000 to 75,000 primates used in the U.S per year. (In contrast, even an ordinary European newspaper—in this case the *Edinburgh Evening News,* as reported this past November—seems to be able to say with confidence that "[t]he latest EU [European Union] figures show 10,451 primates—our closest living relatives—such as macaques and squirrel monkeys, baboons and marmosets were used in the EU in 2005 for research, drug development and safety testing.") Dr. Morton also mentioned his attempts to discover from the USDA the number of primates used in research that involves unrelieved pain or distress—and reported being referred to a Web site with no data on that issue!

Similarly, when Carl Kole from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) spoke about issues involved in the international transport of lab animals, he left a number of questions unanswered. When IPPL's Shirley McGreal asked him whether IATA kept data regarding the numbers of primates who die during shipment, for example, he replied that his organization did not keep track of such statistics. He suggested she consult the appropriate "regulatory authorities" for such information!

Primate use in the U.S. and beyond

Of the estimated 70,000 primates that are used in the U.S., Dr. Morton continued, 26,799 are to be found at the eight government-funded National Primate Research Centers (NPRCs). About 64 percent of these are rhesus monkeys, who are used for research purposes. In contrast, crab-eating macaques (also known as long-tailed macaques or cynomolgus monkeys), who now comprise over 90 percent of primate imports to the U.S., are used mostly in industry, for studies concerning toxicology, pharmacodynamics (the action of a drug in a living body), and safety issues.

Two of the NPRCs (Yerkes and Southwest) use chimpanzees in research. According to Dr. Morton, the claim is still made that the chimpanzee is the only possible animal "substitute" for humans when it comes to doing research on topics like monoclonal antibodies, vaccine development (for hepatitis B and C, for example), and infectious diseases. However, the use of these apes is declining, as is the population of chimps in U.S. research facilities. With the passage of the Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance, and Protection (CHIMP) Act in 2000, the U.S. government committed to the lifetime care of "surplus" chimps used in federally funded research. Louisiana's Chimp Haven was selected to receive the contract to house the animals. The first chimp "retirees" arrived at the Chimp Haven sanctuary in 2005, and over 100 now live there. With the 2007 National Institutes of Health ban on breeding captive chimps for research purposes coupled with an aging chimp population, by 2030 there may no longer be any chimps available for research in the U.S.—welcome news for all animal protectors.

However, this decrease is likely to be more than counteracted by increases in the use of monkeys for research in the U.S. and abroad. Two conference speakers addressed the expansion of research facilities in China, for example: funding for research and development there has increased tremendously in the past 10 years. Another speaker, Sam Poullé (a veterinarian with Bioculture Ltd), predicted an increase in research taking place on the island of Mauritius, which is home to perhaps 50,000 free-living crab-eating macaques, the descendants of Javan monkeys imported by Dutch traders in the 17th century. In Mauritius, these animals are considered "pests" and viewed as crop raiders and destroyers of native wildlife. Now, over 18,000 of these monkeys are in captivity there, where they are bred for export to research labs—but soon the labs may come to them.

Indeed, as Steven Niemi, Director of the Center for Comparative Medicine claimed, money is the primary reason for this shift—not, as some would suggest, to avoid the regulatory or public scrutiny of the West. Academics, he said, are accustomed to such oversight, but will be increasingly driven to collaborate with China as U.S. National Institutes of Health research funds dry up.

Now, science is going to where the animals are, rather than vice-versa.

Care vs. use?

At the ILAR conference, the focus was on the "*care* and *use*" of lab animals. It was interesting to see evidence of the relative emphasis on these two concepts.

The attendees were a decidedly mixed group. They ran the gamut from the animal dealer Matthew Block, who spent time in prison for orangutan smuggling (and who was seen to be stroking his beard thoughtfully during the presentation about primate transportation issues), to people working in the pharmaceutical industry, to representatives of the American Anti-Vivisection Society.

Still, the vegetarian sandwiches seemed to go pretty fast during lunch breaks. And when the après-dinner speaker, Princeton philosopher Kwame Anthony Appiah, attempted to give a nuanced response to the question of whether chimpanzees should be used in lab research, he received an impromptu but spirited defense of the rights of chimpanzees from a number of those present.

Nepal to Export Monkeys: Protests Needed

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

For several years IPPL has opposed plans by U.S. organizations to establish facilities in Nepal where local rhesus monkeys caught from the wild would be maintained in captivity and bred for experimentation. Now we are saddened to report that it seems that a shipment of 25 monkeys is likely to leave Nepal for the United States despite local and international protests.

The breeding center in Lele, Nepal, that will be exporting monkeys to the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in the U.S.

The 17 November issue of the *Himalayan Times* announced the impending export of 25 rhesus monkeys to the United States. They would be shipped from the National Biomedical Research Centre in Lele, Lalitpur. The monkeys' destination would be the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research (SFBR) in San Antonio, Texas. According to the *Times*, the monkeys "will be used as subjects for research on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis."

IPPL learned in April 2002 that U.S. scientists were planning an assault on Nepal's monkeys when I attended the Institute of Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR) conference on "International Perspectives: The Future of Nonhuman Primate Resources." The conference was held in Washington, DC.

At the 2002 meeting Nepalese speaker Dr. Mukesh Chalise discussed a 29 July 2001 agreement between the Nepal Natural History Society and the University of Washington Primate Center "to establish a collaborative International Program in Primatology." The workshop proceedings can be found online (**http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=10774&page=227**).

The University of Washington established the first primate facility in Nepal. Later, another breeding center in Nepal was set up by the SFBR; this is the facility planning to export the 25 monkeys. According to the *Himalayan Times,*

The National Bio-medical Research Centre (NBMRC) in Lele, Lalitpur, is exporting the primates to the US to

How You Can Help

Please continue to send letters to Nepalese government officials and embassies to express your support for the protection of Nepal's monkeys from trade and opposition to any export of monkeys. Explain that, once monkeys are in a foreign country, there will be no way to monitor their fate. Please ask for the rehabilitation and release of the already-captured monkeys and for a total ban on the capture of any more monkeys.

Postage from the U.S. to Nepal is 94 cents per ounce. Addresses of other Nepalese embassies can be found online (**http://www.welcomenepal.com/brand/missions.asp**).

The Honorable Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal
Prime Minister
Singha Darbar
Kathmandu
NEPAL
E-mail: **info@opmcm.gov.np**

Mr. Shyam Bajimaya
Director General
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Kathmandu
NEPAL
E-mail: **info@dnpwc.gov.np** or **dnpwc@bdcin.wlink.com.np**
Mr. Kiran Gurung, Minister
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
Kathmandu
NEPAL

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

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

experiment vaccines for HIV and TB. The breeding facility of the NBMRC is funded by the US government.

The centre has 210 monkeys and over 100 babies, all born in captivity. The NBMRC works with the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in Texas that has 6,000 monkeys…

Surya Bahadur Pandey, management officer at the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, said 200 rhesus monkeys were caught for the centre in three years.

Mangal Man Shakya, chairman, Wildlife Watch Group, said their organization would protest the bid to export the monkeys. "This act contradicts the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1976, which prohibits export of monkeys," Shakya added.

Prabesh Man Shrestha, Director of the NBMRC, told the *Times*, "They will not get virus injected in the labs. The scientists will only analyze their behavior and genetics."

Shrestha may unfortunately be over-optimistic. It is impossible for Nepalis to know exactly how any individual exported monkey is used overseas. Most exporters and importers only want money and do not care what becomes of the animals. Currently, no monkey exporting nation microchips exported monkeys or attempts to follow up on their fate.

Unfortunately many monkeys in the United States are being used in biowarfare projects, the details of which are not available to the public but are known to include studies of anthrax, Ebola, and smallpox. Many of these projects are conducted at Biosafety Level 4 research facilities, one of which is located at the SFBR.

IPPL sees no justification for the SFBR to attempt to procure more monkeys, especially from a country that has traditionally protected its wild monkeys. IPPL believes that it is important to continue to keep Nepal's monkeys wild and free in their homeland.

News from Highland Farm

We at IPPL would like to thank everyone who donated to our fall 2008 appeal on behalf of the gibbons and monkeys living at Highland Farm. This sanctuary is located in Thailand in a remote area on the Burmese border. The nearest town is Mae Sot. A total of around $60,000 was raised. One extremely generous member contributed over half the total. IPPL has sponsored British sanctuary expert Mr. Keri Cairns to fly to Thailand and help Highland Farm start construction of some new primate housing and repair the perimeter fence (Keri's travel was funded from IPPL's treasury, not your donations). Keri will also help with gibbon care, enrichment, and long-term sanctuary planning. Keri has set up an informal blog to tell people about his experiences. Go to **http://www.ippl.org** and click on "Keri Cairns' blog." Here are some extracts.

Day 1

Gibbons are incredibly agile and move through the trees by brachiating, basically arm over arm. They have very long fingers and non-opposable thumbs to enable them to do this. Given a good space to do this, they can reach speeds of up to 35 mph! They can then turn very easily, as their wrists have ball-and-socket joints and can twist round 180 degrees.

My plan is to make a big set of monkey bars for them. I also thought I would try and make some bamboo food puzzles for the monkeys; this helps to keep their minds active.

One of the infant gibbons IPPL's sanctuary expert Keri Cairns met during his stay at Thailand's Highland Farm sanctuary.

So, having heard there was a lot of bamboo growing on the land, I asked fellow-volunteer Stephanie to show me where it was. On the way, she points out an area where a giant python lives. Then, when we get to the bamboo there are loads of it, so I run off and get a saw. When I get back, I realize that there is a small yellow and black spider in its web between the pieces I was going to cut down. I also spot what is either an ant or bees' nest up in the bamboo! For once common sense prevails, and I decide to leave it until tomorrow so maybe Pharanee can tell me what is actually dangerous and what is not. It is, after all, my first day, and it wouldn't be very good if I was to be bitten by an unknown spider, chased by bees, and run into a python on the way!

Day 2

We go for lunch just up the road to Pharanee's favorite restaurant; the food is great and it seems I will be able to sample some great vegetarian dishes while I am here. I just have to

learn the Thai for "No fish sauce please." Pharanee drives us in the direction of the mountains so we can see Burma but also to show us the extent of deforestation. There is barely a tree in sight. What trees there are, are softwoods that have been planted recently to produce fruit or firewood.

Day 3

Part of the funding application was to redo the perimeter fence. There is a little stream that normally runs through the north end of the land. This year when it flooded it actually broke the concrete posts and flattened the fence. This enabled people to sneak in from the nearest village and start chopping down trees and stealing firewood.

Having seen photos of how the land looked in 1991, it is amazing to walk around it now. It is a wildlife haven in an otherwise wholly agricultural countryside. As little as 50 years ago this whole area was tropical forest. Pharanee has been told that there were lots of gibbons here, and members of the older generation are reminded of how it used to be by the sounds coming from Highland Farm.

Each time the fence is cut someone has to fix it, and time and resources are taken from the residents here. I could see how distressing this is to Pharanee and Nok (the manageress, who also lives here). So we agreed that work should start on it right away. Nok has redesigned the fence as a wall which will have a two-foot (0.6-meter) gap underneath at the point where the flooding occurs, the rest of the wall will be six feet (1.8 meters) tall. Although that is scalable, you cannot just cut it!

Day 4

We head off to the market. Pharanee travels the 45 kilometers to Mae Sot twice a week to buy all the fruit she needs. The vegetables like "pak choi" and pumpkin tend to come from the local farms close to the sanctuary. Mandarin oranges are in season at the moment, and most stalls are selling them by the bag-load. Some of the stall owners must have been out early with the superglue, as they have two-feet-tall perfect pyramids of them adorning their stalls. There are also pyramids of pomelos (football-sized Chinese grapefruits).

It isn't quite the manic hustle and bustle that I had expected, though it is great fun watching Pharanee barter with the stall owners.

Day 5

This morning we discussed the changes to the enclosure plan in light of the price of materials. We agree to go ahead with five new enclosures: three larger ones at 9 meters by 6 meters by 4 meters high (30 x 20 x 13 feet), then two smaller ones at 6 meters by 6 meters by 4 meters high (20 x 20 x 13 feet). Every enclosure will have at least two runways connecting them with two hatches on each runway.

Apart from being able to move the gibbons around, the runways enable two or more enclosures to become one bigger space. This will be good when there are larger groups or when they are introducing two adults to one another. If you are introducing a male to a female, you can start by opening one end of a runway and leave the other end shut. This enables the gibbons to be close—but not close enough to harm each other if they decide they don't like one another.

We'll tell you more about Keri's accomplishments in the next issue of *IPPL News*.

Oakland Zoo Fundraiser Helps Budongo Project

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

On Thursday 2 November 2008 the Oakland Zoo held a fundraiser for the Budongo Forest Snare Removal Project in Uganda. IPPL Advisory Board Member Dr. Vernon Reynolds, who is the Director of the project, was the guest speaker in 2007. This year I was invited to speak on the topic of "CSI: Primates! Busting the Illegal Primate Trade with the Woman Who is Leading the Way."

Despite competition from the U.S. Vice Presidential debate, around 100 people attended. The silent auction, entrance fees, and donations raised $10,000 for Budongo.

Several Californian IPPL members, including Ruth Feldman, Linda Huber, Eric Mills, and Virginia Handley, attended. It was wonderful to see them all.

Oakland Zoo is a small, unpretentious facility. The caregivers take great care of their charges. I noticed the excellent portable two-way radio system in use at the zoo. We have had such trouble with portable radios at the IPPL Headquarters Sanctuary that I ordered a set just like Oakland's for IPPL as soon as I got home! All staff members are thrilled with their new radios!

The fundraiser was organized by a zoo team led by Conservation Manager Amy Gotliffe. Thanks to Amy and all the new friends I made at the Oakland Zoo.

Thanks from Everyone at IPPL

To our good friends:

- **Peggy Altemueller,** for her gift box of stuffed Kermit frogs for IPPL gibbon Whoop-Whoop
- **Jean Lundy,** for the many boxes of goodies for the IPPL gibbons she sends throughout the year

ProFauna's New Javan Langur Rescue Center

Rosek Nursahid, President, ProFauna Indonesia

Despite the protection of Indonesia's wildlife laws, the Javan langur (or Javan leaf monkey) is still being actively traded in Java and Bali. ProFauna Indonesia's records show that in 2004 there were at least 2,500 Javan langurs poached for trade to supply the pet and food markets. Some people in Bali and East Java even believe that the monkey's meat is an aphrodisiac and can cure asthma.

ProFauna has been active in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation through its Petungsewu Wildlife Rescue Center since 2002, but this year we established the Javan Langur Center (JLC) to focus on the needs of these special animals. The JLC, set up in collaboration with the Forestry Department, offers facilities for a complete species recovery program, including rescue, rehabilitation, and re-introduction into the wild. Earlier this year, IPPL generously donated $5,000 to help launch this new project.

Currently there are 17 Javan langurs at the center. Some came from private residences but most were confiscated from animal markets. The primates are looked after carefully at JLC, and whenever they are healthy and ready, they will be released back into their native forests. ProFauna already has experience with this process: from 2004 to 2007, we released 54 Javan langurs into conservation areas in accordance with IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) guidelines. The JLC team also conducts post-release monitoring of the returned langurs, which has shown that the monkeys are indeed able to survive once back in the wild.

Javan langurs: "protected" but threatened

The Javan langur (whose scientific name is *Trachypithecus auratus*) lives in the mangrove swamps and rainforests of Java, Bali, and Lombok Islands. These langurs are social animals, living in groups of six to 25 individuals, with one adult male in addition to the adult females and their offspring.

Unfortunately, the forests that are Javan langurs' natural habitat are becoming degraded and even disappearing entirely by being converted into farmland and housing sites. The remaining wild Javan langurs are to be found in protected areas such as Baluran National Park, Sempu Island Nature Reserve, and similar restricted places. The IUCN *Red List* of 2007 categorizes the Javan langur as *Endangered,* an alarming change from 1996 when the species had been listed simply as *Vulnerable*. This change in status indicates that Javan langurs in the wild are indeed threatened with extinction.

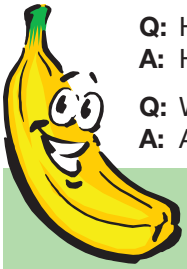
The Javan langur has been listed as a protected species since 1999 by Indonesia's Forestry and Plantation Minister, meaning that trade and pet ownership of the species violates Indonesia's Natural Resources and Ecosystems Conservation laws. Accordingly, the perpetrators are liable for a maximum five-year prison term and a maximum fine of 100 million rupiah (US$8,350). One of the reasons the government enacted this legislation for the Javan langur was ProFauna Indonesia's campaign to protect the species.

We expect that Javan langurs can be the key to forest conservation in Java. Protecting Javan langurs means protecting their habitats at the same time. With better wildlife law enforcement, professional animal rescue and rehabilitation, and community education, future generations will still be able to find Javan langurs in Indonesia's forests. The JLC program is doing its part to make this happen.

Just For Kids!

Monkey Art from Indonesia

IPPL's friend Dedi Kurniawan is a teacher in Indonesia. He used to work for the animal group ProFauna (read about them on the opposite page). He sent us this happy monkey, drawn by eight-year-old Kyara Aysha.



Q: How do you catch King Kong?
A: Hang upside down and make a noise like a banana!

Q: What would you call two bananas?
A: A pair of slippers!

Can you find me?

Look in the star for 12 words (listed below right) from this issue of *IPPL News*.

```
                    N O
                    L G
                F A N W
                G N O Y
            A P G C M R
            H R U Q L E
O Q X C W Q F Z O R C T E U Q A C A M L
C A P P Z D W N B P X S T J R W Z L M L
  V Y E B J L F O P A U N J G S G U O
    M A O U X Z S N U V U U K H P E
      P N K A J C S D L L J Q X N
        O V L T I B U T O R S R
      E B W U T S X B S V W O R I
      C O A U W R T Z G E B R Z X
    F M R G M A V P G Z I H N X E L
    E Y A W V K P       W C B R V A K
  B M N A A H L           F Q B G J W O
  J D D J J                 R O F T X
G A D L                       N E A K
A X                             K I
```

BONOBO
BORNEO
CONGO
GIBBON
JAVA
LANGUR
MACAQUE
PROBOSCIS
RHESUS
SANCTUARY
UGANDA
VOLUNTEER

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

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:

☐ $20 regular membership ☐ $50 sustaining membership ☐ Other amount: $_____ (membership)

☐ $100 patron membership ☐ $10 student/senior membership ☐ 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!***

Primate Paraphernalia!

Lemur T-Shirt: 100% Cotton.
Color: Cypress green
Sizes: M, XL
Cost: US$14 (US)/US$22 (overseas)

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

IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt: 100% Cotton.
These T-shirts feature drawings of three IPPL gibbons: **Arun Rangsi**, who came to IPPL as a baby from a biomedical lab; **Igor**, who spent 26 lonely years in research; and **Beanie**, who was blinded by illness.
Color: Forest green
Sizes: Adult S, M, L, XL, XXL;
Child S, M, L
Cost: Adult US$15 (US)/US$22 (overseas)
Child US$12 (US)/US$16 (overseas)

IPPL Window Clings: Reusable polyester cling with light-tack adhesive (similar to a Post-it note). Stays in place even on slightly moist or dirty surfaces, yet can be easily repositioned.
Diameter: 4 inches
Cost: US$3 (US)/US$4 (overseas)

You can also order IPPL merchandise using our secure server.
Go to **www.ippl.org** and select
How to Help >
Shop at our online store.

Gibbons: A Promise to Protect **DVD (by Planet Bonehead):**
Released in 2008, this DVD about the IPPL gibbons is created by a company that specializes in children's environmental Web-TV.
Cost: US$6 (US)/US$7 (overseas)

Forgotten Apes: The Story of the IPPL Sanctuary **DVD (by Wildsight Productions):**
Contains historic footage of the IPPL gibbons.
Cost: US$6 (US)/US$7 (overseas)

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
			Order Total	

All prices include Shipping and Handling.

Method of payment:

☐ **Check/money order**, payable to **IPPL**. Overseas checks to be drawn on US banks.

☐ **Credit Card** ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMEX ☐ Discover

Card Number

Expiration Date Signature

Phone Number

Ship to:

Name

Address

City

State Zip

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

Address

City State Zip

Mail your order to:
IPPL • P.O. Box 766 • Summerville, SC 29484 • USA
Questions? Call 843-871-2280.

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

Each of the 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, and his daughter Speedy. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.

Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was just 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving the little 12-ounce infant with a terribly mangled leg. Thanks to the skill of our veterinarian and months of attention from Courtney's special nannies, her injuries have healed remarkably well. She has had minor follow-up surgery, but is nonetheless extremely active. If you saw her leaping around, you would hardly believe how badly she had been hurt. Since we cannot place her with another gibbon until she is fully mature, she will contine to need special attention from her human caregivers for several more years. 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.

Meet IPPL's Nicholas!

2008 is Nicholas Gibbon's 15th year with IPPL. He came to IPPL in April 1993 from a zoo in Illinois that had reportedly received him from U.S. wildlife authorities. He was around 11 years old when he reached us. The zoo had sent him to another zoo in the Midwest, but this zoo returned him after just six months for an unknown reason.

Unfortunately for Nicholas, he suffered from entropion, a condition also found in humans, which causes the eyelid to turn inward. This leads to the lashes rubbing against the eye, resulting in painful irritation, scratchiness, tearing, and redness.

John McGreal drove to Illinois and returned home with Nicholas, who had been kept off-exhibit in an indoor unit shared with several birds of prey. A human ophthalmologist from the Medical University of South Carolina came to check his eyes. He observed no irritation, but promised to come and perform surgery at no cost if the condition flared up again.

Fortunately, Nicholas has enjoyed perfect health since he arrived at IPPL. He has been vasectomized and lives with Elsa.

All gibbons look different and Nicholas is very handsome: he has a broad face and thick beige coat.

Nicholas loves the holiday season, as fresh cranberries are among his favorite foods.

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, to reduce the illegal trafficking in these animals.

IPPL News first appeared in 1974. It is published three times a year and, along with IPPL's Web site (www.ippl.org) provides information about issues in primate conservation and welfare.

IN THIS ISSUE:

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

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SUBURBAN MD
PERMIT NO. 2295

PRINTED MATTER