



# IPPL *News*

International  
Primate  
Protection  
League

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 36, No. 2

September 2009



*Inside:*

- ◆ *Three sanctuaries in need*
- ◆ *EU animal welfare update*
- ◆ *A dismal Indonesian zoo*

▲ *Nepalese mountaineer Jyamchang Bhote holds up a banner at the top of the world on behalf of Nepal's monkeys*

# A Letter from IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Friend,

This summer in Summerville has been really hot. So far we have had no hurricane watches or warnings, and we hope we'll be spared. The 32 resident gibbons are all well and happy. Courtney, whom we hand-raised from infancy, is now living happily with Whoop-Whoop, who spent many years as a lab gibbon at a huge research center in Louisiana. Whoopie is extremely gentle and has handled himself well during his early days with the rambunctious Courtney.

On 9 August we celebrated the 30<sup>th</sup> birthday of our first retired lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi, who reached us on his second birthday. Arun was the first of many lab gibbons who followed him here.

Like many animal protection organizations and other charities, IPPL has suffered from the economic turndown in the United States. Sadly, this has a ripple effect on the overseas rescue centers and other groups IPPL helps. To aid them with the continuation of their vital work, we decided that this fall's appeal to our U.S. members would focus on generating help for three sanctuaries on three continents:

- **The Center for Primate Rehabilitation in Lwiro, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Africa**, which cares for 45 chimpanzees and 55 monkeys;
- **Siglo XXI, in Chile, South America**, which cares for about 150 monkeys, including woolly, howler, and spider monkeys; and
- **Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand**, which cares for gibbons, monkeys, lorises, and many other wildlife species.

We'll introduce you to each sanctuary in this issue and hope you will decide to make a generous donation to help the rescued animals. IPPL promises that 100 percent of the sanctuary gifts from members and supporters will be divided equally between these three deserving projects. (Please mark your donation "For sanctuaries.")

Thank you for all you do to help IPPL's primate constituents.



This summer I went to Alamogordo, New Mexico, for a celebration of the life and accomplishments of my friend Carole Noon, who founded Save the Chimps and who sadly passed away earlier this year. Here I am with Jen Feuerstein (left), the new director of Save the Chimps, and Paula Muellner (right), the executive director of Chimps, Inc.

*Shirley McGreal*



**CFC #10466**

P.S. Every fall, thousands of U.S. employees contribute to the charity of their choice via a nationwide workplace fundraising drive known as the **Combined Federal Campaign**. The CFC lets government workers, folks in the military, and even a number of corporate employees make donations via automatic payroll deductions. For the past five years, IPPL has been a proud participant in this process. We're listed under the name "**Ape and Monkey Rescue and Sanctuaries**," a helpful alias that spells out our entire mission in six short words. If your employer takes part in the CFC, you may want to consider donating to IPPL in this way. And tell your colleagues!



# Successful Everest Ascent for Nepal's Monkeys

Jyamchang Bhote, a young professional Nepalese mountaineering guide, reached the summit of Mount Everest for the third time on 19 May 2009 at 10 A.M. local time. He held up a banner sponsored by IPPL and Nepal's Wildlife Watch Group (WWG). The banner carried the message: "Stop the Monkey Business! Don't Export Nepali Monkeys to American Labs."

## Minister urged to help monkeys

On 29 July, Mangal Man Shakya, Chairman of WWG, presented a framed photograph of this historic expedition to Nepal's new Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation, the Honorable Deepak Bohara, at his office at Singh. In addition, the minister was also given a joint appeal from WWG-NEFUG (Nepalese Federation of Forest Resource Users Group) and a special letter from the IPPL's Chairwoman, Shirley McGreal, addressed to Minister Bohara. In the letter, she stated, "We understand that one monkey breeding center has already been established at Lele and are concerned for the well-being of the animals removed from their free-living families to live there.... they should be released to the wild or live in large, spacious corrals and subjected to no cruel experiments.... Please revoke all permits that may have been granted to any party/parties to incarcerate monkeys."

Mangal Man Shakya (left), Chairman of Nepal's Wildlife Watch Group, presents a photo of the historic Everest ascent to Nepal's new Forestry Minister Deepak Bohara.



Similarly, WWG and NEFUG reminded the new minister of the decision of the former administration on 20 June 2008, forbidding the export of Nepal's native rhesus monkeys for biomedical research. The letter noted that the Wildlife Farming, Reproduction and Research Policy of 2003 does not include any clause for allowing the export of Nepal's monkeys for such purposes. WWG and NEFUG requested that the new minister continue the policy of the former ministry.

NEFUG is a new partner in the WWG- and IPPL-led "Stop the Monkey Business" campaign coalition, which was initiated in 2006 to oppose local and international trafficking in Nepal's monkeys. The President of NEFUG, Mr. Shanker Malla Thakuri, has

promised to urge NEFUG's thousands of members to oppose any government decision to export Nepal's monkeys to U.S. labs. Other members of the pro-monkey campaign include Roots and Shoots Nepal, led by Manoj Gautam.

## Reprieve for Nepal's monkeys!

After receiving the photograph and letters, Minister Bohara said he would thoroughly look into the issue and take appropriate steps.

A month later, in a very welcome turn of events for Nepal's monkeys, the *Kantipur Daily* newspaper reported on 28 August

that the 100 captive-bred and 200 wild-caught monkeys at Nepal's Lele monkey center would be set free, according to Shakya. Minister Bohara reportedly came to the decision to close the facility after discussing the matter with senior officials and department heads at the ministry, who suggested that the present law does not permit Nepal to export its monkeys.

The Lele facility is operated by Nepal's National Biomedical Research Centre (NBRC), an organization created in 2003 to provide rhesus monkeys specifically for export to overseas research centers. Prabesh Man Shresth, the head of the NBRC, will be receiving an official letter within a week to close down the facility, according to Minister Bohara.

## Thanks to Minister Bohara!

Please write to Forestry Minister Bohara to thank him for deciding to free the 300 monkeys held in the Lele primate capture and breeding facility—and to close the facility down. Congratulate him on his historic decision to preserve Nepal's native rhesus monkeys from capture and export. Also ask him to please monitor the safety of the monkeys during their release, and request that he continue to maintain full protection for Nepal's monkeys in the future.

*Honorable Deepak Bohara  
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation  
Government of Nepal  
Singh Darbar, Kathmandu  
NEPAL*

# Baby Orangutans Confiscated from Taiping Zoo

IPPL has learned that two baby orangutans were confiscated from Taiping Zoo, located on Peninsular Malaysia, by officials of Perhilitan, the Malaysian wildlife agency, in June 2009. One orangutan and several birds were also seized from an ostrich breeder. DNA testing to determine the origin of the orangutans has revealed that they are of the sub-species *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*, which is native to the island of Borneo.

The zoo was raided following a tip-off. Apparently a group of five orangutans was initially shipped to the Malay Peninsula from Borneo; parts of the island (Sarawak and Sabah) are Malaysian states, as well. Three animals were located, but two have vanished. The three surviving babies are being cared for by Malaysian wildlife authorities at their facility in Cheras and are reportedly doing well.

## “Taiping Four” revisited

Long-time IPPL members will remember the case of the “Taiping Four” gorillas, who were smuggled from Nigeria to Malaysia via South Africa in January 2002. The animals were eventually returned to the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon after five years of protests from around the world. Taiping Zoo’s director, Kevin Lazarus, avoided prosecution despite the cruelty of the crime against the four wild gorillas and their mothers, who were shot to bring their infants into captivity. Lazarus is currently President of the Southeast Asian Zoo Association (SEAZA) and Chairman of the Malaysian Zoo Association, whose

members presumably saw nothing wrong about the “Taiping Four” deal.

## Apes not microchipped

On 30 June, Hilary Chiew reported in Malaysia’s *Star* newspaper,

*Perhilitan’s deputy director-general Mislihah Mohamad Basir said the zoo was raided after a tip-off. “All orangutans at the zoo are microchipped but these specimens were without microchips, hence we are able to ascertain that they are of dubious origin,” she said, adding that they were also without official papers.*

On 1 July the *Star* reported,

*An anonymous donor had dropped off the two young orangutans confiscated from the Taiping Zoo earlier this month, its director Dr Kevin Lazarus said. He said the zoo staff accepted the totally protected animals two or three weeks ago because they were concerned that the animals might be traded somewhere else. “I was away at the time so I did not know who the donors were. We took the orangutans in as a social obligation.” He added that the zoo was in the process of writing a letter to inform the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Perhilitan), when its officials visited the zoo last week.*

According to the 4 July issue of the *Star*,

*Yesterday a deer breeder was charged with five counts of illegally possessing a young orangutan and seven exotic cockatoos. Mohammed Akbar Chiraghdin, 49, who is married to a veterinary doctor,*

*was accused of having the protected species at a house in Bukit Sentosa at 8 pm on June 11.*

As yet nobody associated with Taiping Zoo has been charged.

## Negative public reaction

On 6 July, letter-writer Marie Lawrence of Petaling Jaya wrote a letter to the Editor of the *Star*, commenting,

*This is not the first time Taiping Zoo has put Malaysia in the limelight. Earlier, there were the four gorillas that were illegally imported.*

*What is equally puzzling is why did it accept the two baby orangutans which are a totally protected species under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 without even recording the details of the donor in the first place?*

*The statement by the Director of Taiping Zoo, Dr Kevin Lazarus, who is also chairman of the Malaysian Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria, that it accepted the baby orangutans as a social obligation and the claim that it was in the process of writing a letter to inform the Wildlife Department when raided are excuses that I find hard to accept. The orangutan is an endangered species and if zoos start accepting “donations” as social responsibilities then they are overlooking their moral responsibility of not condoning smuggling.*

As yet no action has been taken against Taiping Zoo or any officials involved in receiving the orangutan babies.

## Please Thank Malaysia for Seizing the Orangutans

Please send letters thanking the Government of Malaysia for confiscating the three orangutans and ask that the Department thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the acceptance of two of these orangutans of dubious origin by the Taiping Zoo. Request that the government identify the people who delivered and accepted the animals, and that it prosecute any individuals who violated Malaysian law. Postage from the U.S. to Malaysia now costs \$0.98 per ounce.

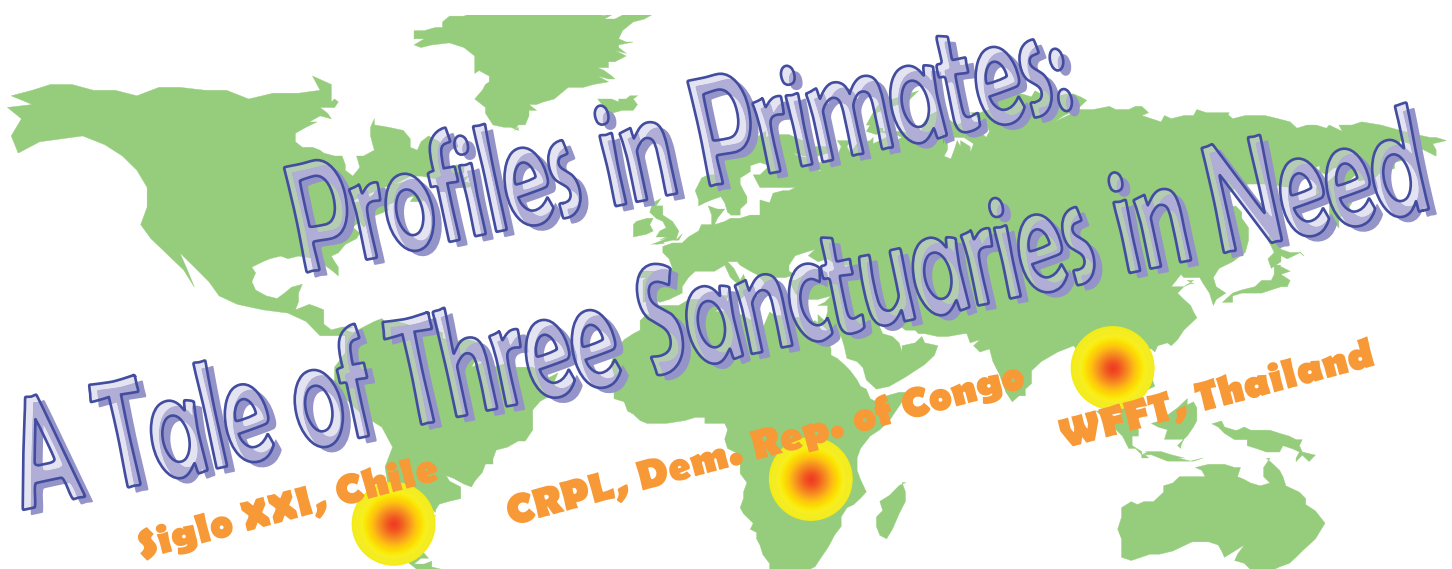
Y.B. Datuk Douglas Uggah Embas  
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment  
Wisma Sumber Asli  
No. 25, Persiaran Perdana  
Precinct 4, 62574  
Putrajaya  
MALAYSIA  
E-mail: [uggah@nre.gov.my](mailto:uggah@nre.gov.my)  
Fax: 603-8889-5306

The Ambassador of Malaysia  
Embassy of Malaysia to the United States  
3516 International Court, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20008  
USA

The Ambassador of Malaysia  
Embassy of Malaysia to the United Kingdom  
45-46 Belgrave Square  
London SW1X 8QT  
UNITED KINGDOM



# Profiles in Primates: A Tale of Three Sanctuaries in Need



Even in these tough economic times, IPPL has not forgotten that apes and monkeys around the world still need our help. This fall, IPPL has been seeking to raise funds for three very worthwhile primate rescue and rehabilitation organizations, one each in Africa, South America, and Asia. We feel that, right now, these three sanctuaries can benefit most from the some additional financial help:

- ◆ **The Centre de Rehabilitation des Primates de Lwiro (CRPL)**, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC);
- ◆ **Siglo XXI**, the Centro del Rescate y Rehabilitación de Primates, in Chile; and
- ◆ **Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand (WFFT)**, in Thailand.

It seems that wherever you go, the problems are similar. Habitat destruction from farming, logging, mining, or other uses leaves many primate populations vulnerable. Rampant poaching of wild animals for bushmeat, and selling the orphan infants as pets, results in individuals with massive physical and psychological trauma. Encroachment on the boundaries of the few protected areas, civil conflict, and political corruption make all these problems worse.

Still, some dedicated people are carrying on in the face of these difficulties. We'd like to introduce to you the work that these three sanctuaries and their hardworking staff have done over the years, and what their plans are for the future.

## Dateline: Lwiro, DRC

IPPL News readers were first introduced to the **Centre de Rehabilitation des Primates de Lwiro (CRPL)** in a story by Cleve Hicks in the last issue (*May 2009, page 26*). He described how five chimpanzee infants, orphans from the bushmeat trade, were sent to this sanctuary in the eastern town of Lwiro as a more permanent home than the temporary Bonganzulu Refuge outside the city limits of Aketi, in the northern DRC. IPPL funded the transportation of the "Aketi Five" chimpanzees to this new haven.

### A historic setting

The CRPL has an unusual history. The sanctuary was officially launched in 2002 by two Congolese institutions: the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), which is the government agency responsible for overseeing wildlife and environmental protection activities in the DRC, and the Centre de Recherche de Sciences Naturelles (CRSN). The CRSN facility at Lwiro was actually established

as a research center in the 1950s, when the DRC was under Belgian rule; some grand colonial architecture still remains to house a library and some under-equipped labs for



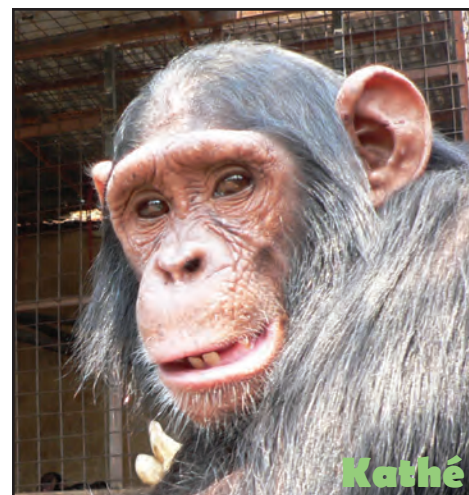
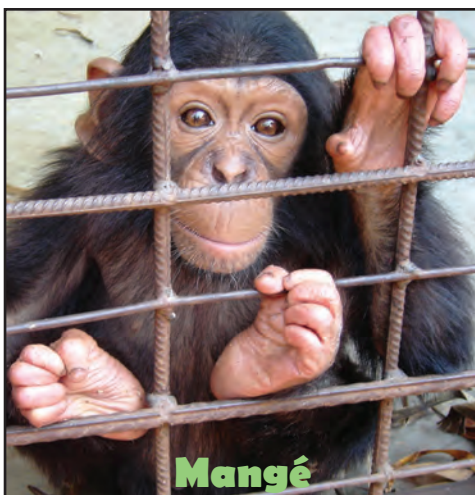
**Bamboo**, a former pet Allen's swamp monkey whose mother had been shot and eaten, was given up to the CRPL by her owner when she matured and started to show signs of aggression.

studying the natural history of the region. Although neglected for a number of years due to civil strife and political instability, the facility did have the advantage of having some animal housing available. The ICCN, in turn, was in desperate need of a place to house wild animals that their personnel had confiscated from the illegal trade in bushmeat and pets. So began a productive collaboration.

In addition, the sanctuary now has a third partner: Coopera, a Spanish non-profit that was founded in 1994 and seeks to promote sustainable human development through education while preserving ecological balance and biodiversity. Coopera is charged with the daily management of the sanctuary, and since this group became involved with the CRPL in November 2006 the quality of life for the resident animals as well as the staff has improved significantly.

### A crucial resource

In this politically tense region, the CRPL provides urgently needed care and housing



## Update on the Aketi Five Chimpanzee Orphans

*Andrea Edwards, Coopera Intern*

When the Aketi Five arrived at the CRPL at the end of March 2009, they were initially housed in quarantine for a month, with round-the-clock care. Then, after this necessary precaution, we could place them with resident chimpanzee social groups, according to their ages: Kathé, Bolungwa, and Django Mayana were put in the juvenile group (which now comprises 16 chimpanzees, between three and seven years of age), while Mangé and Aketi Kigoma were placed in the infant facility (which now houses eight youngsters, one-and-a-half to three years old).

Aketi Kigoma has quite a dominant personality, even though he is so young (about two years of age). He is very

sociable and extremely confident with everyone he meets. One-and-a-half-year-old Mangé, on the other hand, still exhibits some abnormal behavior as a result of psychological trauma, although not nearly as much as initially. When he first arrived he would be unresponsive to others or would lie face down and rotate his hands on the ground for hours at a time. However, Mangé now moves about the cage freely, plays with his caregiver and the other chimpanzees, and responds to his own name.

Formerly bossy Kathé, upon being placed in the juvenile group, has learned to be more submissive and watchful. This five-year-old spends a lot of her time on

a high perch in the cage, so she can see who is coming toward her (although if the more dominant animals are not around, her more playful and assertive nature comes out). Although three-year-old Bolungwa has formed no strong alliances with individual animals, she seems to get along with everyone. However, if she is unhappy with another chimpanzee, even one of the dominant animals, she does not hide it. Django Mayana (at about three years of age) is the youngest male within the juvenile group and is constantly fought over. Many of the females battle for Django's attention and the right to carry him about. Even some of the older males like hauling Django around on their back!



animals appear at its door during the seven years it has been in operation. Although the CRPL is a primate sanctuary that now houses 45 chimpanzees and 55 monkeys (from over 10 different species), there are also tortoises and birds that have arrived in need of shelter and care. No animal is turned away.

### Dedication to animals, and people

The CRPL not only serves to help animals but is dedicated to working with the community in developing collaborative programs, providing education, and creating an environment in which endangered wildlife and humans can successfully coexist. The CRPL currently has 24 permanent full-time staff members who have been trained as animal caregivers, sentinels, cooks, and more. Every employee is given one meal a day, and medical care



for primates displaced or orphaned by the illegal activities that are widespread in the forests and National Parks of the DRC: mining, hunting for bushmeat, poaching for the pet trade, and ongoing rebel militia activity. The sanctuary has had over 100

is provided to all staff members and their immediate family. The CRPL is committed to continually improving the conditions for these workers. In addition to the permanent staff, CRPL also employs skilled laborers from the community on a contract basis,



The ladies of Lwiro: Strong-willed and independent, they have landed jobs at the CRPL in a region where women typically have difficulty finding employment.



**Mama Bea:** the sanctuary cook for staff and chimps. A long-time employee and a widow, she supports many children and grandchildren with her wages.



**Mama Irene:** the manager for animal food purchases, storage, and preparation. Also a widow, she likes being independent and in charge of her own money.



**Mama Guillamine:** the residence housekeeper. She also enjoys playing with (and singing to) the baby chimpanzees in the nursery.



**Mama Dorcas:** the day sentinel and a temporary caregiver for quarantined baby chimps. A single mother, she is also one of Mama Bea's daughters.

food and other goods are purchased from nearby farmers, and local taxis are hired for transport.

### Next steps

The foremost challenge faced by the CRPL is a lack of space and mediocre animal enclosures, all of which currently have concrete floors and wire mesh. While the five chimpanzees from Aketi are currently residing in cages with the other chimpanzees at the sanctuary, the aim of the CRPL is to move all of the resident chimps to a four hectare (10 acre)

patch of partly-forested land that has been set aside by the CRSN. The dormitory that will act as the night quarters for the chimpanzees is almost finished, and funds from IPPL's fall fundraiser will be used to help build the electric fencing needed to contain the chimpanzees. Once this project is complete the chimpanzees will be in a more natural social group and also in a much more stimulating environment. They will be able to climb and play in real trees all day long. The CRPL staff hopes to complete this project by the end of the year.



### Dateline: Peñaflor, Chile

Chile has no native monkeys—so how can it have a “primate problem”?

Unfortunately, monkeys arrive at the Siglo XXI rescue and rehabilitation center for the same reasons they do in other countries. Explains Elba Muñoz Lopez, who founded Siglo XXI in 1994, “Some of them are ex-pets, others come from laboratories, circuses, or zoos, while others have been confiscated in the Santiago International Airport or on the borders that Chile shares with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.”



A blonde howler monkey relaxes at the Siglo XXI primate sanctuary, Chile.

Photo: Carolina Farias





## Pulito

***Elba Muñoz Lopez,  
Siglo XXI Founder***

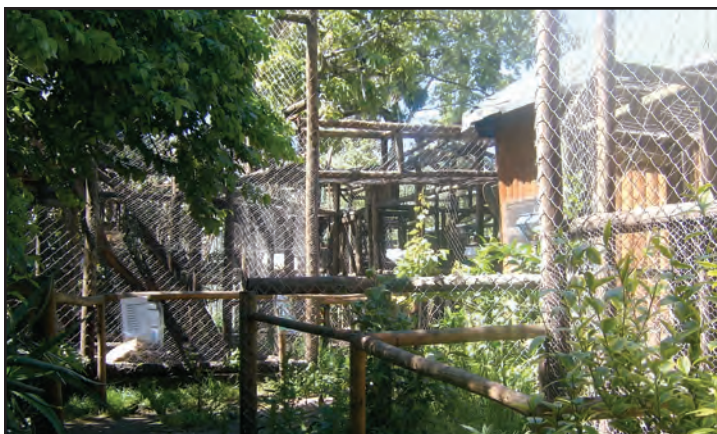
Pulito is a male woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagotricha*) who weighed 350 grams [12 ounces] and was nearly two months old when he arrived at our Center. The man who had trafficked him was selling him together with a female who, he said, was Pulito's mother. We soon realized that that Pulito was an orphan and that the female wasn't really his mother: she would reject him every time we put him near her.

Our vets thought he wouldn't survive; he had a hard time maintaining his body temperature. I had to hand-raise him, and for months he would climb on my head, grabbing my hair, the way he would have done with his own mother. Now, after 13 years, he has grown into a beautiful adult male of more than 10 kilograms [22 pounds]. He still considers me a part of his family and reacts like a very spoiled baby if I don't feed him first.

In fact, the medical needs of Siglo XXI's rescued monkeys can be even more severe than in countries where primates are confiscated from local poachers. Elba adds, "All the monkeys that come into Chile have traveled a long way—sometimes thousands of kilometers—under very poor conditions, including dehydration and malnutrition. This results a wide variety of medical consequences, such as physical disabilities, mutilations, and blindness. And the majority of monkeys who were former pets arrive at our sanctuary with their teeth in very bad shape."

### **A refuge for neglected monkeys**

Now Elba has 150 monkeys of nine species to care for. Mostly these are New World primates, including capuchin and squirrel monkeys, howler and spider monkeys, marmosets and tamarins, although one African species (the hamadryas baboon) is also represented. A staff of about 13 includes a couple of veterinarians and dentists as well as keepers and individuals responsible for education and volunteer coordination. The animals are fed special species-appropriate diets, including items such



Capuchin enclosures.



Howler monkey diet.





Elba Muñoz Lopez, Siglo XXI's founder (second from left), and some of her sanctuary staff. Inset, an elderly former lab monkey, Numero Uno, is retired from doing fertility studies.

as fresh vegetables, seeds, native fruits and leaves, and coconuts. As Elba says, "Before this center was created, all the illegal monkeys discovered in Chile had to be kept in the same place where the infraction was committed or sent to any zoo that was near, where their quality of life wasn't much better."

Now, thanks to Elba and her team, illegally held monkeys can be properly confiscated and removed from their former miserable surroundings, monkeys like Viejita and Numero Uno. These two elderly female capuchin monkeys (Viejita is about 50 years old) came from Bioterio de Primates de la Universidad Católica de Chile, a research lab. Viejita had originally been bought from an animal trafficker by a family in Brazil. Her owners eventually donated her to the São Paulo Zoo, which later sent her to the lab where she was known as Number 166. During the summer at Siglo XXI, says Elba, "her favorite activity is washing the

pieces of clothes that we give her."

Numero Uno was used in human fertility studies and was forced to become pregnant repeatedly. Her daughters born at the lab shared the same fate. Now she lives in a more natural setting with five other monkeys.

Last year, and after an active two-year campaign by Siglo XXI and others, Bioterio was finally closed down; Siglo XXI has 11 of their monkeys.

### More to come

According to Elba, "We currently have three monkeys in quarantine in the clinic: a baby squirrel monkey confiscated in the north of Chile, a capuchin monkey confiscated from a circus that had acquired him illegally, and another capuchin who had lived in a house as a pet for the last 20 years. We are also expecting the arrival of a capuchin confiscated in the city of Iquique from a Peruvian immigrant's family and a

baboon removed from a circus due to animal mistreatment."

In 2008, with the help of funding provided by IPPL, Siglo XXI was able to equip a small veterinary clinic, so that minor surgeries can be done on site, and began a program of more extensive dental intervention that has already allowed teeth to be saved that previously would have required pulling.

In addition, Siglo XXI continues to work on behalf of all monkeys who find themselves in Chile. It is now illegal to sell a monkey in a pet shop, and Elba and her team are currently working on general animal protection legislation as well as a campaign to end the use of animals in circuses. Most circus monkeys have already been confiscated or are in the legal process of being removed. A Bolivian law—the world's first—banning all animals in circuses went into effect July 1 of this year. Hopefully, Chile will soon follow suit.

## Dateline: Tambon Thamairuak, Thailand

The **Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand** (WFFT) started as a dream and become reality in 2001. That was the year Edwin Wiek, with the help of one animal keeper and one cage builder, established a Thai organization that would rescue and rehabilitate wild animals. Before the end of the year, in a nearby lake two gibbon islands had been constructed and

occupied, and a total of 25 animals had been taken in at the new rescue center.

The primary facility is located near a temple in Petchaburi province, southwest of Bangkok, and WFFT now also operates a second site in Indonesia. Although WFFT staff will welcome any wild animal in need of help, its main focus is on primates. Today about 100 gibbons of various species and nearly 150 macaques (primarily the pig-tailed and crab-eating types), as well as a few lorises and leaf

monkeys, call WFFT's Thai complex home. Another 58 animals (mostly Sulawesi macaques) are cared for in Indonesia.

Wild primates in Thailand are threatened in so many ways. They are sought as potential pets (gibbon babies and lorises are the most popular; it is well known that gibbon mothers are shot just so that their babies can be taken and sold). Primates are captured for illegal cross-border trade; macaques are traded





Left, at WFFT's sanctuary in Thailand, many of the gibbons are allowed to live in semi-free-ranging situations on artificial islands or in large "canopy enclosures." Below, many of WFFT's gibbons were rescued from situations like this one: the infant's mother has probably been shot just so her baby could be taken and used as a prop for taking tourist photos.

with Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, on to China, to end up exported as lab animals. They are even hunted as bushmeat: in Thailand, langurs are most in demand, though others are eaten as well.

### An ambitious project

More than a simple rehabilitation center with a few enclosures, WFFT is tackling wildlife abuse on many, many fronts:

- WFFT cooperates with the Royal Forestry Department and other officials and organizations to help rescue wild animals from situations characterized by abuse or neglect, whether in

private homes or public entertainment venues.

- WFFT rehabilitates rescued animals as much as possible by housing them in ways to encourage natural social behavior. Many gibbons live in monogamous family groups on artificial islands or in large "canopy cages" in WFFT's protected forest area, while macaque troops are given extensive forested enclosures. More funds for additional construction are always needed, especially as WFFT has newly acquired land for more expansion.

## You Can Help Make Dreams Become Reality for Primates in Need!

Please consider a donation to IPPL's Sanctuary Fund to help these three worthwhile organizations. Designate your contribution for the "Sanctuary Fund" and IPPL will send 100 percent of your donation to these three hardworking primate rescue centers. You can send your check or credit card information to:

IPPL ♦ P.O. Box 766 ♦ Summerville, SC 29484 ♦ USA

Or to put your contribution to work even faster, donate online:

[www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org) > Donate Now



# Squeeky and Little Bambam

*Edwin Wiek, WFFT Founder*

Squeeky is a long-tailed (or “crab-eating”) macaque, and we found her living with a French expatriate and his Thai wife in an apartment in the middle of Bangkok. The owners were very surprised to see me knock on their door asking for information about the monkey. A neighbor who was worried about Squeeky’s well-being had actually called us to see if we could do something about the animal.

The owners were at first reluctant to give her up. However, even though Squeeky was chained to the living room couch, she was already doing quite a bit of damage to the furniture, and I told them this would only get worse as she continued to mature. I never threatened them with calling in the Forestry Police, but I think they realized that when I said that I would come back after a week that they were being given an opportunity to solve the problem themselves. Within four days the owners called us and asked us if we would take her to our rescue center, and that same day we went to pick her up.

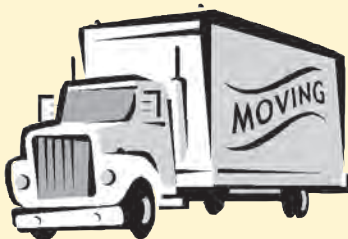
Squeeky was given medication to keep her from having babies, but after one year with us she became pregnant (through the fence at a re-socializing enclosure) and gave birth to a surprise son, Bambam. She now lives in a 2,000-square-meter [21,500-square-foot] field with trees, in a group of 20 long-tailed macaques that were all taken in as individuals and had to learn to live together. Friday, the group leader, is her best friend, and although he is not the father of Bambam he fosters the little guy as if he were his own. We are very happy that these monkeys have had a second chance in life and can now live as close as possible to the wild.



- WFFT continues to work on possible re-wilding opportunities, like its release site for white handed gibbons in Mae Hong Son province.
- WFFT provides veterinary assistance to other conservation projects. Readers of *IPPL News* are familiar with the remote Highland Farm gibbon sanctuary in northern Thailand, for which IPPL’s supporters donated much-needed funds last year. In 2002, WFFT stepped in immediately to provide emergency animal care after Highland Farm’s co-founder William Deters and Thai staff had been cruelly murdered.
- WFFT campaigns against the use of primates as pets and as photo-props in tourist areas, especially the abuse of baby gibbons by small-time tourist photographers on Samui Island and Phuket. WFFT passes out leaflets to tourists in these places and at the Bangkok weekend market. WFFT also gives practical and financial assistance to the Thai police to conduct raids and confiscate the gibbons and monkeys.
- WFFT investigates cases of international smuggling and has been quite successful in finding and confiscating baby orangutans; a total of almost a hundred orangutans taken away from their “owners” and 57 have been sent back to their original habitat in Borneo. The last 12 orangutans were confiscated only five months ago.

“At WFFT,” says Edwin, “we care for over 500 animals in our two locations in Thailand and Indonesia. Now I feel that the pressure on wild animals is greater than ever. Maybe the financial crisis is to blame, or maybe we have failed to educate the public enough. Whatever the reason, we cannot leave animals in need behind—and for that reason I will continue to fight on.”

## 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](mailto:info@ippl.org)) or post card 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*!)





IPPL's AR2009 booth, staffed by (left to right) Sharon Strong, Dianne Taylor-Snow, Jean Martin, and Shirley McGreal.

## IPPL Attends National Animal Conference

IPPL attends many conferences. Since 1979, we have been represented at every Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and worked hard to secure increased protection for primates. We have also attended several conferences of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature over the years. More recently, IPPL staff and board members were present at the Animal Rights 2009 National Conference (AR2009), held in Los Angeles, California, from 16 to 20 July. At the international conferences IPPL attends, everyone is well-dressed, wearing business suits or the formal costumes of their native countries. AR2009 was very different!

Attendees ranged from senior citizens to young activists, celebrities to ordinary citizens, many of whom were coming to an animal conference for the first time. The mood and dress were quite casual, and IPPL was delighted that dogs were allowed to be there, too. Over 900 participants and visitors gathered to sign

petitions, attend workshops on topics like "Which Path to Animal Liberation?" and "Animal Cognition," and listen to speeches by noted supporters of animal causes, like Congressman (and former Presidential hopeful) Dennis Kucinich, who appeared via video, Elliot Katz, the founder of In Defense of Animals, and Paul Watson, the dynamic captain of Sea Shepherd's ship the "Steve Irwin," which interferes with Japan's whale hunts. Conference goers also got to sample delicious vegan cobbler (peach was a favorite), buy organic cotton T-shirts and cruelty-free cosmetics, and bid on cool auction items like a genuine Sea Shepherd pirate flag, which was won by TV star Jane Velez-Mitchell.

### IPPL shines spotlight on primates

IPPL set up a display booth where visitors could buy primate baseball caps and T-shirts (featuring monkeys, orangutans, gorillas, and gibbons), sign a petition in support of Nepal's monkeys, and learn more about the plight of abused and trafficked primates

around the world. IPPL was pleased to make so many new friends in the western U.S., many of whom signed up to receive newsletters and action alerts. AR2009 was organized primarily by the Farm Animal Rights Movement (FARM), and IPPL helped sponsor this meeting of diverse animal lovers. In addition, IPPL founder Shirley McGreal was on hand to offer welcoming remarks during the first plenary session.

To the sound of applause, she described how IPPL (in coordination with Nepal's Wildlife Watch Group) sponsored the Nepalese mountaineering guide Jyamchang Bhote in his recent ascent of Mount Everest, at the summit of which he unfurled a banner urging Nepal not to export its native monkeys to U.S. labs. Shirley spoke of her frustration at her inability to get media attention for this story because the banner was advocating on behalf of rhesus monkeys instead of more "charismatic" primates like chimpanzees or gorillas. The room burst into laughter when she exclaimed, "What else could he do? He couldn't go any higher!"

Shirley also chaired a primate-oriented workshop titled “Abusing Our Cousins.” Appearing with Shirley were Michael Budkie, director of Stop Animal Exploitation NOW! (SAEN) and Kari Bagnall, head of Jungle Friends. Shirley discussed several problems connected with the globalization of the monkey trade: how even populations of “common” monkeys (who could wind up becoming “the passenger pigeons of the 21<sup>st</sup> century”) are being decimated by capture for commerce, how wild-caught primates are often shipped internationally with the help of false “captive-born” documents, and how monkeys are in danger of being used in new research facilities being set up in developing countries where animal protection legislation is non-existent.

Michael followed with a description of the fate of monkeys who find themselves in U.S. research labs. According to U.S. government data, 69,000 primates were experimented upon in 2007. Rhesus macaque monkeys are used in about 70 percent of procedures—including brain mapping, drug addiction, and experiments involving infectious diseases—though squirrel monkeys and baboons are also fairly common. A life whose only escape from a barren, solitary cage involves pain and stress leads, not surprisingly, to insanity. Michael reported on a sample of 400 monkey records from the California National Primate Research Center at Davis, where 7,700 primates were being kept as of 2007. These records showed self-mutilation to be a common response to captivity: 403 traumatic injuries,

387 wounds, 221 bites, and numerous other lacerations, amputations, and abrasions. SAEN regularly documents and exposes the institutional abuses that result in these kinds of trauma.

Keri concluded the session on a more positive note, with her stories of some of the nearly 120 monkeys at her sanctuary. About 30 percent of her residents are former research subjects, while others came from the compounds of compulsive animal hoarders or from private homes where they were treated as surrogate children, complete with pierced ears, frilly outfits, and docked tails to facilitate diapering. With patience and care, even the most abused animals can be rehabilitated to some extent—socialized with others of their own kind and weaned off a typical diet of diabetes-inducing human junk food. Jimmy, for example, was an actual organ-grinder monkey who was eventually surrendered to a pet shop. After years of picketing the shop, Jungle Friends was able to welcome him home. Now he loves to throw mulch at any passing men!

### Victories for animals

Of course, many other types of animals besides primates had their interests represented at AR2009. The mood at the conference overall was elevated from a recent significant animal rights victory in California: last November, Californians passed Proposition 2 by 63 percent, the largest majority of any Proposition in California’s history. This ballot measure put an end to battery cages for chickens,

gestation crates for pregnant sows, and veal crates for calves—all forms of inhumane confinement that animal rights workers have deplored for decades. A tearful Kath Rogers (founder of the San-Diego based Animal Protection and Rescue League) coordinated substantial grassroots support for Prop 2 in Southern California; she reflected that when the public is informed about the realities of animal cruelty, “they’re on our side.”

Dr. Karen Davis, head of United Poultry Concerns, noted that at the time of the first of these AR conferences in 1981, the welfare of farm animals was not a significant issue: back then, it was the fate of puppies and kittens that garnered the most attention. Companion animal issues were still being discussed, of course. For example, Bruce Zerman of In Defense of Animals spoke about the move to legally change the language of pet “owners” to “guardians,” with the implied shift in thinking of animals as property to that of animals as fellow-creatures with their own needs and desires. So far, 18 cities have adopted such language for their animal-related ordinances, including (most recently) the city of Beverly Hills, as well as California’s Marin and Santa Clara Counties and the state of Rhode Island.

Since the animal welfare movement has had such success in increasing public awareness about the well-being of humble pigs and chickens, we can hope the same will happen for the plight of even “non-charismatic” monkeys.

## ❧ Special Gifts to IPPL ❧

Given by:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ❖ <b>Brien Comerford</b> , in honor of all God’s creatures                                     | ❖ <b>Heather McGiffin</b> , in memory of Carole Noon |
| ❖ <b>Nigel Fields</b> , in honor of Tina Casquarelli   | ❖ <b>Shirley McGreal</b> , in memory of Carole Noon  |
| ❖ <b>Michelle and Katrina Martin</b> , in loving memory of their precious, loyal kitty Tristan | ❖ <b>Mary Sheppard</b> , in memory of Jill Sheppard  |

## Good-bye to Jordi Sabater-Pi

IPPL is sad to tell you that our Advisory Board member Dr. Jordi Sabater-Pi died on 5 August 2009 at the age of 87. Dr. Sabater-Pi had been a member of IPPL’s Advisory Board since 1980 and wrote an article about

“Chimpanzees and Human Predation in Rio Muni” for our August 1979 issue of *IPPL News* (you can find it in the newsletter archives section of [www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org)). Rio Muni is the mainland part of Equatorial Guinea in

Central Africa. Dr. Sabater-Pi was the person who discovered the only known albino gorilla (named “Snowflake”), who reached Barcelona Zoo and lived there till he passed away in 1993 after siring 22 offspring—all black.



# Assessing a Dismal Indonesian Zoo

Vincent Nijman and Chris R. Shepherd

**Clockwise from top:** crab-eating macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) are housed in conditions that raise serious welfare issues: no water, no shelter, and a cage full of litter. A greater slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), clinging forlornly to the exposed sides of its cage as the only climbing structure in its barren enclosure, is a nocturnal animal whose species is being decimated by the illegal pet trade. A Sumatran orangutan male (*Pongo abelii*), a member of a Critically Endangered species, is being kept alone in a tiny cage without shelter or water.



Photo courtesy Chris R. Shepherd



Photo courtesy Chris R. Shepherd

Of the 21 zoos and recreational parks with animal collections that we have visited in western Indonesia over the last fifteen years, Kasang Kulim Zoo was among the worst. When we stopped by this facility in July 2008, none of the 41 individual animals we observed were properly housed. Few had food or water at their disposal, and, where these necessities were available, they were rotten or filthy; many of the animals were clearly malnourished. The staff we consulted showed little or no interest in the animals' well-being, either because of a lack of knowledge, or because of a lack of concern and empathy.

## Minimal standards

Kasang Kulim Zoo (in Pekanbaru, the provincial capital of Riau Province) was established in 1991 as a private zoo by H. Usman, an employee of the local Agricultural Department, and is run as a non-governmental organization, Yayasan Bina Utama. Kasang Kulim



Photo courtesy Chris R. Shepherd

Zoo is a member of the Indonesian Zoo Association (PKBSI), which in itself is a Sustaining Member of the Southeast Asian Zoo Association (SEAZA). SEAZA has set ethics and welfare standards for participating zoos, and the SEAZA Animal Welfare Committee's Evaluation Group Action Plan requires national zoo associations such as the PKBSI to conduct welfare and ethics assessments of their members (who are not direct SEAZA members) before the end of 2010 so as to comply with SEAZA Code of Ethics.

SEAZA's 2008 Animal Welfare Minimal

Standard mandates such provisions as naturalistic exhibits that will permit the animals to engage in species-typical movements and behaviors and that must include sheltered areas appropriate to protect the animals from the elements. Exhibit animals are also to be kept from abuse and harassment by the viewing public through the use of attendants, physical barriers, or both. In addition, displays must provide educational opportunities that encourage an increase in public understanding of, and responsibility for, animals and their environment. It is clear



that few, if any, of these minimal standards were met by Kasang Kulim Zoo.

### Primates neglected

When we visited the zoo on 19 July 2008, by late morning it was already very hot, easily reaching 35°C (95°F). The zoo grounds cover an area of 17 hectares (42 acres), sparsely covered with trees. We held brief discussions with staff at the zoo to obtain information on the origin of the animals, feeding regimes, and knowledge of the animals' needs. According to staff, the animals were received as gifts or in exchanges from other Indonesian zoos, were donated by the public, or were animals confiscated by the regional forestry department. We were unable to verify any of these claims. During our visit, of the 12 staff members observed, seven were busy sweeping leaves from lawns, burning piles of them as they went along, resulting in cages being blanketed in smoke. Few staff seemed to be involved in caring for the animals.

One of the first animals we saw was a greater slow loris clinging to the wall of a small cage, without any branches for support. Water was present in a cup, as was a meager peeled banana. After passing such exhibits as a lone undernourished male African lion, in a cage with a non-functioning cracked water trough, and an enclosure holding one

common hippopotamus, the filthy water thick with dung and algae, we came to the main primate section.

A focal point here was a small cage housing an obese adult male Sumatran orangutan sitting on the concrete floor. The setting provided no shade, no water was available, and there was barely enough room for the animal to move around. The orangutan stared lethargically at us, taking little notice of our presence. The five pig-tailed macaques, in two separate cages, were more active. One of them had given birth to a baby, but, based on our brief observations, was unable to take proper care of it, dragging the infant along as she went. The concrete floors of the macaque cages were covered in plastic garbage. A pair of long-tailed macaques was housed next door, and some distance away was another lone long-tailed macaque male. None of the macaques had access to water, food, or protection from the sun.

In another section of the zoo was a severely obese female Sumatran orangutan, housed in a cage even smaller than the male's. The animal was chewing on the tab of a soft drink can. On the cage floor were two pieces of jagged metal sheet and a lot of litter. There was no water or food available and, without adequate shade, the sun was burning the orangutan's balding back. A

collared young agile gibbon was probably a recent addition to the zoo. Although housed alone in a comparatively acceptable but very small cage, it had water and a peeled banana at its disposal, as well as shade, a bamboo stick, and a wooden box to sit on.

Apart from the orangutans, which were separated from the public by a small fence surrounding their cages, all of the primate exhibits allowed the public access to the animals. During our four-hour visit, we observed zoo guests banging on the cages or trying to poke the animals. Displays did not provide any educational opportunities for the public.

### Authorities should act

Based on our observations, we would like to urge local authorities either to close the zoo and re-distribute the animals to more responsible members of PKBSI or (in cooperation with PKBSI and/or SEAZA) take measures to improve it drastically; in this we expect the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry (PHKA), responsible for protection of Indonesia's wildlife, to also take an active role. We would also urge the PHKA to investigate where the animals in Kasang Kulim Zoo were sourced and to take appropriate action should the animals have been acquired illegally. The status quo is not acceptable.

## Volunteer Vacation Opportunities with African Primates

Any IPPL members thinking about doing something different this year may be interested in the "working holiday" program at CERCOPAN in Nigeria.

The Centre for Education, Research and Conservation Of Primates And Nature (CERCOPAN) is a primate sanctuary in Southeastern Nigeria. As well as primate rehabilitation and research, this non-profit non-governmental organization also works towards conservation through sustainable rainforest protection, community outreach, and education. CERCOPAN Director Claire Coulson says, "From radio-tracking released monkeys and hands-on animal care to maintaining the nature trail and teaching children about wildlife, life at CERCOPAN is certainly never dull! The only downside to your trip will be that you will never want to leave!"

**Volunteers will get to know primates like Precious Love, a two-and-a-half year old mona monkey who was brought to CERCOPAN when she was one week old after her mother was shot by poachers.**

Volunteers stay at the field site in Rhoko, near the village of Iko Esai, where they will never be far away from one primate or another, be they wild, semi-free ranging, or captive. Rhoko is home to wild bushbabies and pottos, and volunteers are guaranteed to encounter red-capped mangabeys and a number of different guenons (colorful forest monkeys). Lucky observers may even spot wild drills, red colobus monkeys, and chimpanzees.

Prices are £400 for two weeks and £800 for four weeks (although longer stays can also be arranged on request). The price includes transport to and from the bush site, food, camp accommodations, bottled water, all training and project expenses, plus a welcome drink!

To find out more, go to CERCOPAN's Web site ([www.cercopan.org](http://www.cercopan.org)).





# IPPL and BUAV Join to Protest Monkey Testing Facility

*Helen Thirlway, IPPL (UK) Director*

In June, representatives from IPPL (UK) and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) went to the Malaysian High Commission in London where we hand-delivered letters outlining our opposition to proposals to establish a new monkey testing facility.

We were responding to reports that Malaysia is in discussion with an unnamed French company to set up a primate research facility in Johor using captive-bred long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*, also known as crab-eating macaques) imported from nearby countries. It has since been confirmed in the *Malay Mail* that a proposal was sent to the Johor State Investment Centre (JSIC) and the Wildlife

and National Parks Department, and is under consideration.

There are widespread concerns about the conditions in which primates are kept in some source countries. Also, many so-called “captive-breeding” facilities are actually capturing monkeys from the wild and then selling their offspring for research, thereby still posing a threat to wild populations.

The plans have coincided with the revision of Directive 86/609, which legislates animal testing in the European Union (EU). This has prompted fears that it may have been initiated to circumvent efforts earlier in the year to place increased restrictions on the use of primates within the EU.

## EU Directive 86/609 revision

Sadly, the proposal put forward by the European Commission to revise this Directive was seriously undermined by the amendments made and voted on by the European Parliament in May. For primates in particular, the proposed restriction on the use of monkeys only for research related to life-threatening or debilitating diseases was lifted, and the seven year deadline for phasing out the use of “F1” primates (the offspring of wild-caught parents) was postponed indefinitely.

A little more positively, the ban on the use of great apes was upheld, although there is still a safeguard clause for exceptional and unforeseen circumstances. And finally, the Parliament did vote for introduction of a biannual thematic review of the use of primates in research. In the UK, the House of Lords Committee is now preparing a report to be submitted to the Home Office in November, which will influence the UK’s negotiating position on the revised Directive. We will continue to work with other groups to lobby on this issue.

## New UK figures on primate use

In July, the Home Office released its yearly report on the Statistics of Scientific Procedures on Living Animals. These procedures are defined in the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 as any scientific procedure performed on a living animal likely to cause the animal “pain, suffering, distress, or lasting harm.” The number of monkeys used (there were no apes or prosimians) rose by seven percent from 2007 to 2008, and procedures using monkeys increased by 16 percent (meaning that some of the animals were used more than once in experiments). Sadly, given the recent EU vote, these numbers are likely to increase.



BUAV’s Sarah Kite (left) and IPPL’s Helen Thirlway (center) hand in their letters of protest at the Malaysian High Commission in London, following reports that Malaysia was intending to set up a new primate research facility.

## Join the “Virtual March” to End EU Animal Testing!

A coalition of animal welfare groups has set up a “virtual march” to end animal testing in the EU, which you can join online ([www.makeanimaltestinghistory.org/the-march.php](http://www.makeanimaltestinghistory.org/the-march.php)). This is proving to be an effective way to make clear the large number of people across the EU wanting change, with 45,738 marchers from Member States at the time of going to press. Why not join the march now to show your support?



# New York City Fundraiser Helps IPPL

*Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director*



Shirley whoops it up in NYC.

The room was decorated by photographs of all 32 IPPL gibbons with introductions to each one. A computer showed film footage of gibbons in action.

Debby Tanzer introduced me to the crowd, and I greeted them with gibbon whoops, with several of the guests joining in.

Thanks to everyone who organized the fundraiser and donated so much of their time, as well as to all the wonderful animal-lovers from New York who attended and were so generous with their gifts.

On Tuesday 19 May 2009, IPPL's New York members held a fundraiser for us that raised \$6,500 for our work. The event was held at the spacious Robert Steele Art Gallery in Manhattan's Chelsea neighborhood in New York City. Around 150 members and friends attended.

The event was organized by Chadwick Bovée, Marina Barry, Robert Steele, Pam Mullen, Nigel Fields, Ruth Jody, Dr. Debby Tanzer, and Dr. Marjorie Cramer. Ritalynn Forman organized the silent auction, and Matt Kudish ran the IPPL gift table.

The Yalumba winery generously provided wine for the fundraiser. Food was provided by the Copper Chimney, Dang Lai Palace, Franchia Restaurant, Soy and Sake, VP2, and Zen Palate.



Matt Kudish shows Anna Evanoff-Viruet an IPPL T-shirt.

## IPPL Debuts Two New T-shirt Designs



IPPL is pleased to present our two newest T-shirt designs. The Multi-Monkey shirt (available in adult M, L, XL, and XXL) has images of several of the world's huge variety of monkeys. The Multi-Lemur shirt features a couple of lemur species, which are native to Madagascar (available in adult M, L, and XL). Please use the form on page 21 to place your order or visit our online store ([www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org) > How to Help > Shop at our online store).





# News from IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary



Long-time readers of *IPPL News* have grown to know Courtney, our hand-reared gibbon whose mother rejected her when she was less than two weeks old, back in January 2002. As a result of this tragic event, Courtney had to be removed from her gibbon family until she reached maturity. Now our little gibbon gal has "moved on" in another important way: once again, she is spending most of her time with another gibbon instead of with humans. Yes, as of May 26, Courtney finally has a gibbon boyfriend!

Her new companion is Whoop-Whoop, a former lab gibbon who once lived in the notorious New Iberia Research Center in Louisiana. She and

Whoopie were housed alongside each other since March of this year in Gibbon House 8, which was built specifically for these kinds of "introductions." Everything looked promising: there were no symptoms of aggression, and they would even groom each other through the wide mesh door. Then, on May 26, the door between their two night quarters was opened, and we witnessed their initial interactions.

Whoop-Whoop was the first to notice that the last barrier was down—and he lost no time swinging over to "her" side and trying to check her out face to face. Courtney made some startled little "Oo!" noises and nervously moved away, but she

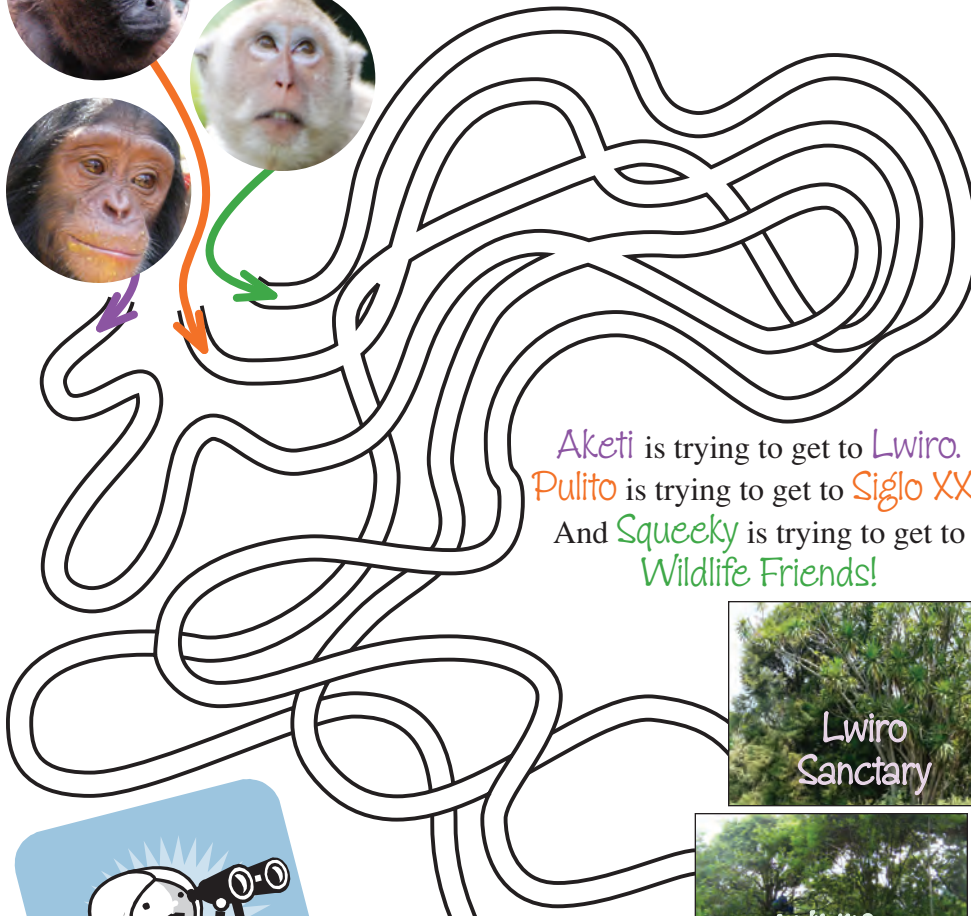
did not flee in a panic or bare her teeth at him. In fact, after a few minutes she went over to "his" side to inspect his living area (always an encouraging sign among these territorial animals). In an hour, they were actually chasing and playing with each other.

Since that time, Courtney has become accustomed to Whoop-Whoop's constant presence in her life. For a number of weeks she would flinch if he approached her, but this is no longer the case. And Whoop-Whoop seems much more animated than he used to be—perhaps since realizing that Courtney's human friends like to bring her raisins and similar treats that he is invited to share!





Can you help us get home?



Aketi is trying to get to Lwiro.  
Pulito is trying to get to Siglo XXI.  
And Squeeky is trying to get to Wildlife Friends!



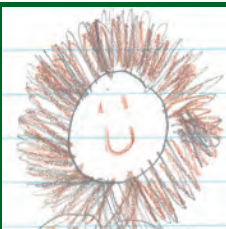
## Gibbon Munch

Our gibbons love little nibbles they can snack on throughout the day. Here's our recipe suggestion for a healthy salty-sweet trail mix that you can enjoy, too! The ingredients are all things our gibbons love to eat, but you can go ahead and adjust the amounts.

- ✓  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup peanuts, shelled and lightly salted
- ✓  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup Wheat Chex cereal
- ✓  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup mini Melba toasts (or Total cereal)
- ✓ 1 cup mixed dried fruit (some popular ones include, cranberries, cherries, mangos, and pineapples, as well as dates, raisins, or banana chips)

Mix everything together in a large bowl. Store in a zip-lock bag or other air-tight container.

Serving size:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup per gibbon (or kid!)



# HEY kids!

**Are you an artist?**

Send us a picture of a primate you've drawn!

**Are you an adventurer?**

Tell us about a primate encounter you've had!

**Are you a storyteller?**

Write to us with your favorite ape or monkey jokes, news, and stories!

We may print your work right here in *IPPL News*!

Send it to [info@ippl.org](mailto:info@ippl.org) or to:

IPPL  
P.O. Box 766  
Summerville, SC 29484  
USA

Did you hear the one about the...





# 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.

**Y**ou, 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 secure Web site ([www.ippl.org](http://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) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL.        |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will be paying via credit card (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover |   |  |

Card number: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration date: \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would like to make a **monthly** donation with my credit card:  
\$\_\_\_\_\_  
amount / month  
(\$5 / month minimum)  
until the end date of  
\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_  
(month / year)

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



**IPPL Baseball Cap:**  
100% cotton; khaki;  
adjustable  
**Cost:** US\$12 (US)/  
US\$16 (overseas)

# Primate Paraphernalia!



## Multi-Lemur T-Shirt:

100% cotton; brown  
**Sizes:** Adult M, L, XL  
**Cost:** US\$15 (US)/  
US\$22 (overseas)



## Orangutan Baby T-Shirt:

100% cotton; brown  
**Sizes:** Adult M, L, XL,  
XXL, XXXL;  
Child S, M, L, XL  
**Cost:** Adult US\$15 (US)/  
US\$22 (overseas)  
**Child** US\$12 (US)/  
US\$16 (overseas)



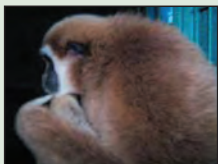
## Mountain Gorilla T-Shirt:

100% cotton; black  
**Sizes:** Adult M, L, XL, XXL  
**Cost:** US\$15 (US)/  
US\$22 (overseas)



## Multi-Monkey T-Shirt:

100% cotton; gray  
**Sizes:** Adult M, L, XL, XXL  
**Cost:** US\$15 (US)/  
US\$22 (overseas)



## Gibbon

### Notecards:

12 cards and  
envelopes, 3  
each of 4 IPPL  
gibbons (Arun  
Rangsi, Courtney,  
Igor, and Tong)  
**Cost:** US\$10 (US)/  
US\$14 (overseas)

**IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt:** 100% cotton; green  
Shirts feature 3 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.

**Sizes:** Adult S, M, L, XL, XXL; Child S, M, L  
**Cost:** Adult US\$15 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)  
**Child** US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)



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

### Method of payment:

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

☐ **Credit Card** (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover

Card Number	V-Code
Signature	Expires
Phone Number	E-mail

### Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

All prices include shipping and handling.

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

Address		
City	State	Zip

### Ship to:

Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip

### Mail your order to:

IPPL • P.O. Box 766 • Summerville, SC 29484 • USA  
**Questions? Call 843-871-2280 or e-mail [info@ippl.org](mailto:info@ippl.org)**



# 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.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- An IPPL window cling.

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](mailto:info@ippl.org)).

You can also adopt a gibbon on our Web site: go to [www.ippl.org](http://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 is now mature, she has accepted a gibbon companion to share her life, our gentle lab gibbon Whoop-Whoop—but she still enjoys regular visits from her human friends. 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 in a special house within earshot of IPPL's other gibbons, he has not attacked himself once. Please think about adopting this wonderful, resilient fellow.



## IPPL OFFICERS

Shirley McGreal, Chairwoman  
Dianne Taylor-Snow, Secretary  
Jean Martin, Treasurer

## IPPL-UK

Helen Thirlway, Director

## OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

S. Theodore Baskaran (South India)  
Vijay Bhatia (North India)  
Katriona Bradley, DVM (Hong Kong)  
Bernadette Bresard, MD, DVM (France)  
Dr. Roland Corluy (Belgium)  
Olga Feliu, DVM (Spain)  
Dr. Ranjen Fernando (Sri Lanka)  
Evelyn Gallardo (West Coast USA)  
Dr. Gustavo Gandini (Italy)  
Martha Gutierrez (Argentina)  
Gombe Stream Research Center (Tanzania)  
Bettina Hickman (Zambia)  
Dr. Zakir Husain (Bangladesh)  
Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic (Serbia)  
Alika Lindbergh (France)  
Dr. S.M. Mohnot (Central and West India)  
Elba Muñoz Lopez (Chile)  
Louis Ng (Singapore)  
David Root (West Coast USA)  
Valerie Sackey (Ghana)  
Josef Schmuck (Austria)  
Jean Senogles (South Africa)  
Lynette Shanley (Australia)  
Charles Shuttleworth (Taiwan)  
Dr. Akira Suzuki (Japan)  
Andrzej Szwagrzak (Bolivia)  
Dr. Peter van de Bunt (Germany)  
David van Gennep (Netherlands)  
Hilko Wiersema (Netherlands)  
Vivian Wilson (Zimbabwe)

## ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. James Alcock  
Dr. Frances Burton  
Marjorie Doggett  
Dr. Ardith Eudey  
Bruce Feldmann, DVM  
Lord and Lady Fisher  
Dr. Jane Goodall  
Dr. Colin Groves  
Rosalind Hanson-Alp  
Dr. Barbara Harrison  
J. Mangalraj Johnson  
Ann Koros  
Dr. Iqbal Malik  
Heather McGiffin  
Dr. William McGrew  
Anna Merz  
Dr. Vernon Reynolds  
Cyril Rosen  
Dr. Geza Teleki  
Dr. Linda Wolfe



CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



PRINTED MATTER

# Meet IPPL’s Gibby!



Gibby is one of the most senior gibbon residents at IPPL’s Headquarters Sanctuary. We think he must be at least 40 years old. He was a resident at a university laboratory in New York state that conducted gibbon locomotion studies. His companion at the lab was a female gibbon named Georgia. When the university closed its gibbon research program, it separated Gibby and Georgia, sending Georgia to a zoo in Louisiana that placed her with a lone male and Gibby to a Texas sanctuary.

Gibby came to IPPL on 31 March 2007. We noticed that he was very skinny, so IPPL staff hand-fed him for his first few days, and he eventually reached a healthy weight.

Several months after Gibby’s arrival, we got a surprise call from one of IPPL’s long-time members, Marianne, who turned out to be one of Gibby’s former caregivers and who knew him for eight years at the lab. She told us that “the Gibster,” as she called him, adored women but hated men and would become agitated if one entered his room. Once, she said, she saw him actually get loose and chase after a male visitor. “I told him, ‘Oh, no! RUN!’” she remembered.

Gibby is extremely friendly with his preferred caregivers, however, all of whom are women. He likes to spend time in the high turret on top of his outdoor unit, which catches breezes and provides him with a view over the whole facility.

## 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, great and small, around the world.

IPPL has been operating a primate sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 32 gibbons (the smallest of 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*, which first appeared in 1974, is published thrice yearly. It and IPPL’s Web site ([www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org)) provide information about primate conservation and welfare issues.

## IN THIS ISSUE:

🔗 Action Item!	Page
🔗 Update on Nepal’s monkeys	3
🔗 Taiping Zoo orangutans seized	4
🔗 Three sanctuaries in need	5
IPPL at national animal conference	12
Good-bye to Jordi Sabater-Pi	13
A visit to a dismal Indonesian zoo	14
Volunteer vacation opportunities	15
🔗 Malaysian monkey farm protest	16
New York City fundraiser for IPPL	17
IPPL debuts new primate T-shirts	17
IPPL sanctuary news	18
Just for kids: mazes-n-munchies	19