



IPPL

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News

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- *Thank you from a Cameroon wildlife center*
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A Note from Shirley



Me with Hardy's horse Aachje.

Dear IPPL Friend,

All of us at IPPL extend to all our friends worldwide our good wishes for a happy holiday season.

On the good news side, we started the year with 33 gibbons and ended up with 37, thanks to the arrival of four gibbons left homeless after the Silver Springs tourist attraction in Florida closed its animal exhibits. The park staff was busy arranging new homes for Kodiak bears, crocodiles, and more—around 250 animals in all!

Among the Silver Springs residents were two elderly gibbons, Gary and Glenda, and their two youngsters, Thai and Kendra. Joann, a long-time staff member at Silver Springs, knew about IPPL, as she had sent a rejected baby gibbon to us in 1985. Her name is Elizabeth, and she is still doing wonderfully. We were asked to provide a home for the entire family. Animal caregivers Hardy and Meg drove to Florida to collect them. Gary and Glenda and Thai and Kendra have all settled down very well.

It was a real shock to us to learn in January 2013 that Malaysia had started a “War on Monkeys.” Without the world knowing, nearly 200,000 monkeys had been slaughtered on orders from the Malaysian government. IPPL worked on protests and petitions and recently learned that a new Minister of Natural Resources and Environment had brought the killing to an end. We so appreciate the folks who sign petitions and write letters!

Thank you to all our supporters for your help as we move into our fifth decade of helping our fellow-primates.

Best wishes,

Shirley McGreal
IPPL Founder and Executive Director

IPPL at 40!
1973-2013

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.

IPPL has been operating a sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 37 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement.

IPPL also helps support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where monkeys and apes are native.

IPPL News is published thrice-yearly.

About the Cover

Batek (left) and Benito (right) are two of the gorillas residing at the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon. This past June, IPPL sent a special appeal to our supporters, asking for donations to help this important primate sanctuary. This fundraiser was a great success, and as a result IPPL has been able to send over \$22,000 to the facility, which houses well over 200 primates. A great “thank you!” to everyone who participated!

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Malaysia Ends Monkey Cull!

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

In March 2013, IPPL learned to our horror that Malaysia had embarked on slaughtering huge numbers of free-living, native long-tailed macaque monkeys. The Malaysian newspaper *The Star* reported that Malaysia's Department of Wildlife and National Parks, acting under directions from the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, had slaughtered close to 200,000 of these monkeys (also known as crab-eating macaques) in the past two years. The goal of the slaughter was reportedly to reduce "human-macaque conflict." So many were being killed that disposal of the brutally slaughtered monkeys was causing a problem; reportedly, many were simply cremated in the fields.

IPPL began a letter-writing campaign through *IPPL News* and Facebook. We also gathered signatures and sent the signed petitions to Malaysian government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other interested parties. Malaysian activists also organized protests.

The culling slowed down during the Malaysian elections held on May 5, 2013. Afterwards, we learned that the anti-monkey Minister of Natural Resources and Environment had been replaced by Datuk Seri Palanivel, who is a Hindu, a member of a religion that reveres monkeys. We asked readers of our August 2013 issue of *IPPL News* to send friendly cards to the new Minister congratulating him on his new position and asking him to put a permanent end to the slaughter.

We were very pleased when we heard from IPPL's old friend Mohammed Khan bin Momin Khan, who was formerly head of Malaysia's Wildlife Department and had collaborated with IPPL often in the past. He sent me the following e-mail on November 5:

Shirley, I have great news for you and all our friends at IPPL. Minister Palanivel has stopped the massacre of macaques, I believe soon after receiving the document with all the signatures that

you sent. Congratulations once again for saving our unfortunate macaques. I feel very happy for our macaques, thanks to you and everyone who worked very hard to save our defenseless primates. We did it once again with flying colours.

Immediately after receiving your e-mail I called the second Deputy Director-General and he gave the great news. We had a long talk and the Minister is on our side. He does not like even special permits that are issued to individuals to keep animals as pets. He is very religious and has a special place in his office for prayers. As he is a Hindu, monkeys have a special place in his religion.

The Malaysian monkey cull was originally planned to continue for several more years. The ending of this massacre is truly great news. If you signed a petition, you were part of this victory. If you wrote a letter, you were part of this victory. If they could thank you, the tens of thousands of monkeys whose lives were saved by the efforts of IPPL and others would surely agree!

Thank you for
taking part in the
protests against
the monkey
massacre!



Arson at a Chimp Sanctuary—Again

Roxane Chanterreau, J.A.C.K. Co-founder

It was like a recurring nightmare.

For a second time, a “person or persons unknown” had set fire to the J.A.C.K. chimpanzee sanctuary in the southern Democratic Republic of Congo.

This time, fortunately, no chimpanzees or humans were injured.

But what about next time?



In the early hours of September 7th, someone or some persons committed arson against our sanctuary. We currently care for 38 chimpanzees at J.A.C.K., which is located in the center of Lubumbashi, the capital of Katanga province in the DRC. All of our rescued orphans are between two and 13 years of age.

It was around 6 P.M. on the evening of September 6th when the keeper in charge of the night shift first realized that something was not quite right. He had turned on the tap in the kitchen, but no water came out. This actually happens every day here in Lubumbashi, but not usually so late in the afternoon, so he checked to see if taps were running elsewhere on the property. That's when he discovered that the main water pipe at the entrance to our sanctuary was broken.

At first we didn't suspect vandalism at all. We supposed, because there had been no water at the sanctuary all day, that the municipal system had experienced a spike in water pressure that had broken our main pipe, which (we thought) was likely old and/or defective already. So Franck, my husband and co-founder of J.A.C.K. (Jeunes Animaux Confisqués au Katanga), called in a plumber, who fixed the problem by 8 P.M.

No accident

At 3 A.M., however, it became clear that the breakage was not an accident. That's about the time our night keeper suddenly heard the crackle of burning trees, saw the glow of huge flames, and smelled smoke. The keeper walked closer and quickly realized that education huts #2 and #4 were on fire.

We are in the process of building an extensive education center consisting of a number of separate huts, each with displays about such topics as chimp social behavior and ecology, threats to chimp conservation, and stories about some of J.A.C.K.'s rescued apes. A boutique for selling handicrafts and a puppet theater are also part of the mix.

Education hut #2 was especially vulnerable to arson that night. We were in the midst of placing grass thatch

on the roof of education hut #4. Our workers had stored heaps of the dry roofing material inside education hut #2 to protect it from dust and insects, and all this material was like so much tinder.

Our night keeper did not immediately rush to put out the fire, as he was the only one guarding the sanctuary at that moment, and he was afraid the arsonist might still be loitering nearby. Usually we assign two people to each night shift, but this time one of our workers was sick and didn't show up.

A nonexistent fire department

There is no fire brigade in Lubumbashi. There are one or two fire trucks stationed at the airport, but they are likely privately owned and, in any case, are not available to the general public for emergencies. The keeper tried to call Franck and me for help, but that night the cell phones were not going through, either.

Our single keeper remained hidden until he could be sure that no one else was on site. Then he grabbed some buckets and opened the taps—but, again, no water came out. He started to smother the fire with large branches full of green leaves and managed to keep the flames from spreading by collecting some water from the small river that crosses our sanctuary property.

Franck and I arrived at 6 o'clock that morning. The huts and nearby forest were still burning. We were able to get extra people to help us put out the flames using the same methods our night keeper had. We managed to extinguish the fire completely within an hour. It was only then that we realized that our water pipe had been broken for a second time, and our water pump, as well.

Amazingly, the chimps slept through it all.

We were fortunate—this time

We were extremely lucky that there was no wind that night. This confined the damage to the two education huts and about 2,000 square meters of forest on the sanctuary grounds, far from the facilities where the chimpanzees were sleeping. If the wind had been blowing

in the direction of our night quarters, our main group of 22 chimps would likely have perished!

I personally felt totally devastated. At the time, we were also under considerable stress from caring for a very sick chimp, KALA, who ended up passing away in early October. But this attack also inevitably reminded Franck and me of a similar event that, frighteningly, had taken place almost exactly seven years ago: the loss of two of our baby chimps—to arson. On September 5, 2006, a “person or persons unknown” set fire to our night facility. Baby JAK was killed immediately, and his best friend TOUZO died a week later as a result of the third-degree burns that covered most of his body.

That was the year Franck and I founded the sanctuary, which we now operate with the help of eight Congolese workers. Our goal is to give shelter to rescued orphans, with the ultimate objective of releasing them back into the wild. The DRC continues to be a tough place for great apes: they are still being poached for their meat, and youngsters are sold in the exotic pet trade.

Except around Lubumbashi. Because of J.A.C.K.'s efforts, no baby chimps have been seen for sale on the street here for the past three years. That's why our education work is so crucial.

More than a sanctuary

The last local chimp to be confiscated was VIDA, who came to us in June 2010. In contrast, Franck had carried out a survey in the 1990s that indicated an average of three chimp orphans (each representing 10 adults killed in the forest, including the baby's mother) were being sold in Lubumbashi every month.

But VIDA was not our most recent arrival. In fact, we accepted another chimp, named KALY, in early October 2013, but the “owner” was not someone from Lubumbashi. He was from Nyunzu in the northern part of our province, where there are still a few wild chimps left. He was convinced he could make a lot of money by selling the chimp baby in the provincial capital. He arrived in

The rescued chimps at the J.A.C.K. sanctuary in the DRC have already been traumatized by being poached from the wild. At J.A.C.K., they have a rare chance to recover their physical and psychological well-being. *Inset:* The arson attack also destroyed part of the woodland on the sanctuary grounds.



Help Keep the Chimp Orphans Safe!

An investigation into the arson at J.A.C.K. was launched immediately, but so far no suspects have been apprehended. In addition to repairing the physical damage to the sanctuary, J.A.C.K. has responded by increasing security, hiring two armed rangers who are being posted day and night. Their salaries will cost J.A.C.K. hundreds of dollars a month. This is clearly a necessary expense, but it adds an unwelcome financial burden.

Send a donation to IPPL (or donate online at www.ippl.org) to help keep the chimps and staff at J.A.C.K. safe! Mark your donation “for J.A.C.K.,” and 100 percent of your contribution will go to help the J.A.C.K. chimp orphans:

*IPPL
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USA*



Keep in touch with news about IPPL and our allies in primate protection around the world. Go to www.ippl.org to subscribe to our monthly e-bulletin and weekly blog.

our city in July 2013—but was unable to sell the orphan. For months everyone told him it was illegal and talked about our chimp rescue center! As a result, the man eventually handed over the chimp to J.A.C.K., and the government filed the proper confiscation paperwork.

Not only the public, but even the authorities now recognize the importance of J.A.C.K.'s message. Earlier this year we were honored by a visit

from the DRC's Environment Minister, Bavon N'sa Mputu Elima, who came as part of a delegation of other highly-placed environment officials. We

were also pleased to welcome Ian Redmond, the world-famous British conservationist and gorilla expert. All of them have been impressed by our



The chimp orphans at the J.A.C.K. sanctuary receive high quality care.

work, as J.A.C.K. has been successful not only in rescuing and providing excellent care for orphaned chimpanzees, but also in ending the entire great ape trade in our region. This is why Ian Redmond remarked that J.A.C.K. is more than just a sanctuary—and I agree.

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Paul Axelband**, in memory of Blacklips and Clancey
- **Barbara Brittingham**, in honor of the marriage of Emma LeBlanc and Philip Sands
- **Adele Carney**, in memory of Pepper Snow
- **Cindy Clark**, in memory of Cal Clark, Jr.
- **Brien Comerford**, in honor of all God's creatures
- **Pam Dauphin**, in honor of Terri Hunnicutt
- **William Dracksdorf**, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- **Carol Fleming**, in memory of Leonie Vejjajiva
- **Suzanne Goodson**, in memory of Marion and in honor of Fiona and Kobe
- **Elisabeth Grace**, in honor of Shirley McGreal and IPPL's 40 years
- **Patricia and David Haslett**, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- **Larissa Heimlich**, in honor of the birthday of her mother Doreen Heimlich and in memory of her father Seth Heimlich
- **Taylor Hilger**, in honor of Kayla Brenner's birthday
- **Beth Hill**, in honor of Kayla Brenner's birthday
- **Kevin Hurley**, in honor of Maria Vega
- **April Ingram**, in memory of Captain James Ingram
- **Barbara Minsky**, in memory of Citrus Lion (Citi-cat), Graystar, and Sophia
- **Linda Ann Morton**, in honor of the birthday of IPPL gibbon Arun Rangsi
- **Ellen O'Connor**, in honor of Mary Allen O'Connor
- **Christine Palmer-Persen**, in memory of Faith Palmer-Persen
- **Zach Rosenberg**, in honor of his father Nathan Rosenberg
- **Honnora Santoro and Marilyn Hemminger**, in memory of Mildred Lura
- **Li Shen**, in honor of the marriage of Emma LeBlanc and Philip Sands
- **Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- **Sarah Turpie**, in honor of Kayla Brenner's birthday
- **Grace Wegman**, in memory of Journey
- **Friedrich Wendl**, in honor of Suzi, a chimpanzee at the Limbe Wildlife Centre
- **Elsie Zarnowitz**, in memory of Duchess, our canine companion

A Thank You to IPPL Donors—from Cameroon

Thanks to the generosity of IPPL's loyal donors, this summer we raised over \$22,000 via a special appeal in support of the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon. LWC had been feeling

the economic pinch as a result of large numbers of incoming wounded and orphaned animals—including a 267 percent increase in the number of primates arriving earlier this year. The

financial cushion they now enjoy as a result of IPPL's supporters will make a huge difference to the sanctuary's humans and animals alike, as LWC's manager Ainare Idoiaga wrote to tell us:

Dear IPPL Friends,

The entire Limbe Wildlife Centre family would like to extend our greatest thanks to you for all of your support in responding to the IPPL June appeal! With such an increase in the rate of new arrivals in 2013, we have been struggling to cover the basic, but necessary, costs to provide every individual with the specialized care that each animal needs on the long road to recovery.

We are truly amazed by the funding that was raised in such a short amount of time, and it is already making a very big difference for all of the animals under our care! Some recent examples of activities which IPPL supporters have helped us to cover include **veterinary expenses**, **special nutrition**, and **enclosure maintenance**.

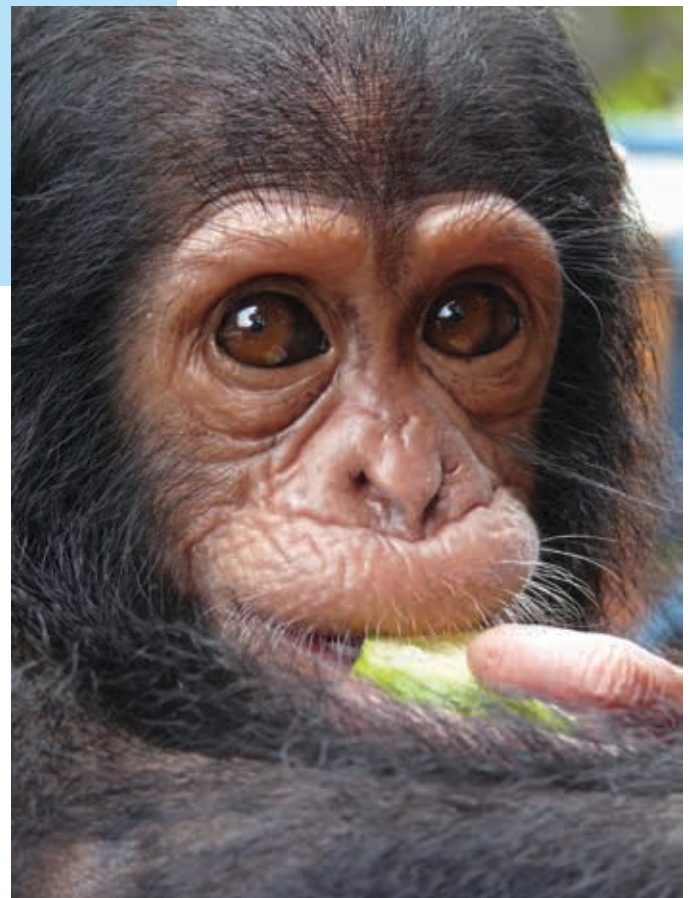
Since the beginning, IPPL and its supporters have always been there to help us continue our work and give the best care to all of the rescued animals at LWC, and we could not do it without you!

With warm thanks,
Ainare Idoiaga

Ainare Idoiaga
LWC Manager and Head Veterinarian

Opposite page:

1. Whiskey, a young drill monkey, is recovering from liver damage.
2. Whiskey and her friend Ossing are napping after their noontime meal of milk and baby cereal.
3. Pitchou makes her way into a sturdy nesting hammock.
4. Yabien, recovering from the trauma of her capture, is finally eating well.
5. Vallerine, LWC's essential maintenance man, repairs the weld on one of LWC's enclosures.

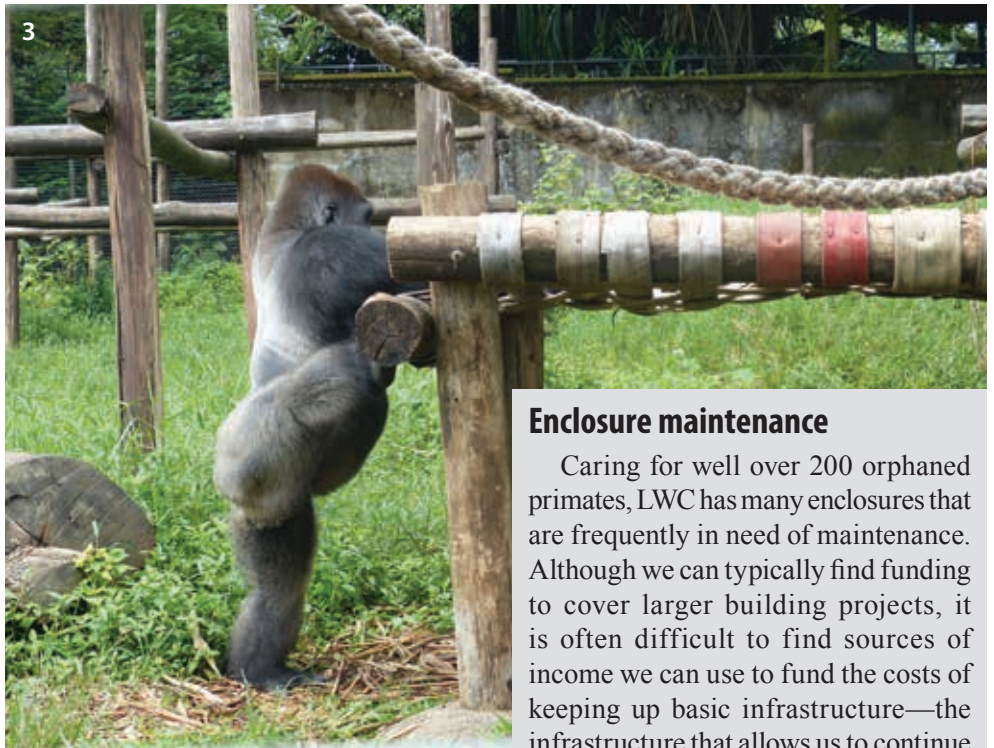


IPPL contributions are being used for:

Veterinary expenses

Our veterinary expenses alone for this year are expected to total more than \$20,000. New arrivals often need emergency care from our vet team, as our rescues are often suffering from malnourishment, dehydration, parasitic infestations, and wounds. Of course, the animals already under our care also require health checks and treatment whenever they are ill.

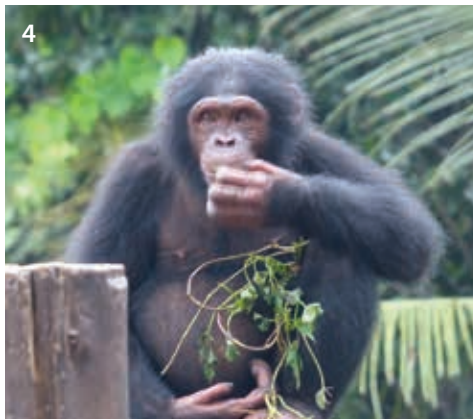
Whisky, an infant drill monkey we rescued in July 2013, arrived in very poor health. After being kept in a village and fed on a diet that consisted largely of alcohol, she was suffering from extreme liver damage and malnutrition. She required intensive care and additional health checks that we could not have provided without IPPL's support. Today, Whisky's physical and mental health are much improved!



Enclosure maintenance

Caring for well over 200 orphaned primates, LWC has many enclosures that are frequently in need of maintenance. Although we can typically find funding to cover larger building projects, it is often difficult to find sources of income we can use to fund the costs of keeping up basic infrastructure—the infrastructure that allows us to continue providing safe and appropriate housing for all of the animals living here.

Our physical infrastructure needs include: ensuring our residential spaces are in good condition, keeping our hospital cages ready in case of emergency at all times, maintaining our satellite enclosures (especially the sliding doors), and ensuring that the hammocks in the living quarters are always available for sleeping and nesting. The funding received from our IPPL supporters is helping us to make sure all our enclosures are in good repair.



Special nutrition

LWC is currently caring for many infants who require milk. In addition, many orphaned primates had not received milk for some time prior to their rescue and therefore need to be fed yogurt, which is more easily digested.

This year's rainy season was unusually heavy, causing many of the crops grown around Limbe to be destroyed. We have therefore had to purchase additional sources of protein, such as large quantities of soybeans and peanuts, in order to maintain the health and well-being of all of the primates at LWC. The support from IPPL's June appeal helped us to buy additional milk, yogurt, and protein-rich foods.



Riding for Orangutans: ProFauna's "Tour de Sumatra"

If you're looking for wild Sumatran orangutans, your best bet is to travel to the northern end of the island: the provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh. Less than 20,000 years ago, orangutans could be found all across Southeast Asia, from the island of Java up to the Himalayan mountains and South China. Unfortunately, today we can find orangutans (the only large-bodied apes outside of Africa) just on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. And the Sumatran species (*Pongo abelii*) is the rarer of the two, with a mere 6,000 individuals estimated left in the vanishing wild.

Legally, orangutans have been protected from being traded or kept as pets for decades, as most recently codified under Indonesia's Conservation Law No. 5 of 1990. In practice, however, they are

not. Even though dealers are potentially subject to five years in prison and fines of up to 100 million Indonesian rupiah (US\$8,600), orangutans still end up on the black market.

The destruction of their lowland forest habitat drives the trade in this flagship species, in addition to weak law enforcement and lack of awareness on the part of the Indonesian public concerning the dire status of their country's native great apes. Indonesian rainforest is being clear-cut at a terrible rate for its valuable timber, and the denuded land is then converted to oil palm plantations. Orangutan adults, struggling to survive in a fragmented ecosystem, sometimes wander into those plantations, where they are considered "pests" and frequently shot.

Baby orangutans are adorable and, once their luckless mothers have been killed by plantation workers, the orphans often end up in the illegal (but lucrative) pet trade.

A ride the length of Sumatra

The grassroots wildlife advocacy group ProFauna Indonesia, in collaboration with IPPL, wanted to draw the public's attention to the plight of the Sumatran orangutan—and "Ride for Orangutan 2013" was born. From mid-April to mid-May, a team of nine ProFauna activists, using a combination of four motorbikes and two cars, traveled from south to north nearly the entire length of the island of Sumatra, a distance of more than 5,000 kilometers (3,000 miles).

They started out from the city of





Opposite, ProFauna Indonesia held numerous street demonstrations, like this one in Padang, West Sumatra, during its month-long “Ride for Orangutan” awareness-raising campaign earlier this year, which was sponsored by IPPL. Above, the 3,000-mile motorbike ride was launched in Jakarta with the help of members from the popular Indonesian rock band SLANK and garnered substantial media attention.

Jakarta (on the northern tip of the island of Java, just south of Sumatra), took a ferry to the southern end of Sumatra, and ended in Ketambe, in the northernmost province of Aceh. Along the way, the activists visited school and university campuses, carried out eye-catching non-violent street demonstrations in major cities, and even managed to see a few wild orangutans in Ketambe and at the Gunung Leuser National Park.

Catching people’s attention

A great deal of positive media attention naturally followed, with more than 100 news mentions online, in print, and on radio and television. Reporters were likely drawn by the participants’ endearing orangutan costumes, not to mention the many orange signs and banners urging the public to save orangutans and their forest habitat before it’s too late.

The demonstrations were augmented by a great deal of community engagement: convoys from regional motorcycle clubs, university students, youth groups, teachers and professors, local authorities (who sometimes invited the ProFauna team

A Reason to Ride

Swasti Prawidya Mukti, ProFauna Activist

When I was first offered a place on the Ride for Orangutan team, I felt somewhat hesitant. Traveling the length of the island of Sumatra for more than a month, doing public demonstrations and educational activities the entire time, sounded a bit... insane. I had never been on a trip that long, I had never even been to Sumatra, but, I thought, sometimes the most worthwhile things you can do *are* a bit insane, right?

Many incidents happened during the tour, but, for me, the most thrilling part was the last stage of the trip, when we were able to visit to the orangutan’s natural habitat—my primary motivation for agreeing to join the Ride.

When I was younger, I went to the zoo many times, perhaps as often as once a month. I would see the orangutans there and enjoyed their charm on every visit. Only in the past few years have I learned how threatened they are in the wild and how miserable they must be to be held captive in a small zoo enclosure.

When we got to the village of Bukit Lawang, by the Gunung Leuser National Park, in North Sumatra, I finally saw a semi-wild orangutan mother and her child. They were the first orangutans I had seen to have such beautiful complexions, and coats of such vibrant color. They were not like the shabby and lethargic apes I was used to seeing at the zoo or at other recreational parks. I felt so grateful to be in the presence of such wonderful creatures.

Later, when walking in the forests around Ketambe, in Aceh province, I became even more euphoric: 100 percent wild orangutans, I saw them with my own eyes! I watched them eating leaves while hanging from tree branches, playing together, and grooming. My fatigue disappeared, and I felt like I could cry. Finally, I had faith that what we were doing—protecting the orangutan and its habitat—was the best thing we could do and that nothing could stop us.

to their offices to discuss conservation and eco-tourism issues), members of Sumatran NGOs, and numerous fans of SLANK, a popular Indonesian rock band that has helped promote ProFauna's activities for years—all joined ProFauna activists at various stages of the “Tour de Sumatra.”

According to Rosek Nursahid, the chairman of ProFauna and one of the motorbike riders, the success of this campaign has not only opened up future collaborations between ProFauna and local governments in Sumatra, but is also inspiring other wildlife groups to carry out similar public relations tours to promote conservation in Indonesia. ProFauna is already planning another Orangutan Ride next year: this time across Borneo.

A Bumpy Journey

Rosek Nursahid, Chairman, ProFauna Indonesia

Traveling more than 5,000 kilometers across Sumatra via motorbike during the Ride for Orangutan 2013 campaign was not easy. It wasn't just a psychological strain, it was also a great physical challenge. The roads in Sumatra are far from seamless: we encountered potholes and rough surfaces almost everywhere, especially farther north, where the roads passing through forests were often heavily damaged.

The terrain took an early toll on my bike. One day before dawn, we arrived at the city of Bandar Lampung after riding more than 12 hours from Jakarta. All of a sudden, my bike quit and would not start again. Once we were able to get to an

open service station and have some repairs done, we continued on to Palembang. Once again, my bike stopped cold. The electrical system checked out, but from then on I had to use a running start each time to get the motor to turn over, an exhausting and time-consuming exercise.

Other bikes also had their troubles. One bike damaged its wheel rims thanks to the awful condition of the pavement. My wife, who was also a rider on this campaign, bent her handlebars when falling and sliding off the slippery road. Yes, it rained a lot.

Despite this “series of unfortunate events,” I felt so honored and grateful to be part of this campaign. It was indescribably moving to witness the huge amount of support we received from the people, communities, local NGOs, and mass media in every place we passed through. Despite the obstacle course of Indonesia's roadways, the good far outweighed the bad!



Left, the ProFauna team was invited to meet with various local authorities, like this police chief in southeastern Aceh province, where orangutans are native. Below, ProFauna chairman Rosek Nursahid witnesses the rampant deforestation in West Sumatra.



More Hope 4 Apes in London

Helen Thirlway, IPPL Board Co-chair



Left to right, Frankie McKenna (Program Manager at the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Sierra Leone), Dianne Taylor-Snow (IPPL Treasurer), Shirley McGreal (IPPL Founder), and Helen Thirlway (IPPL Board Co-chair) at September's gala fundraiser for apes.

An event to raise funds and awareness for ape conservation called “Hope 4 Apes” was held in London, England, in December 2010. It was organized by members of the Ape Alliance, an international coalition of organizations and individuals working to protect apes, of which IPPL is a long-standing member. The 2010 event recalled a similar fundraiser held ten years earlier called The Great Ape Event, but this time, to the delight of the IPPL team (and in part due to our lobbying!), the gibbons were included, and so the troublesome “great ape” term was dropped. It was held at the Lyceum Theatre and included a star speaker talking about each different ape. Aurélien “Chaneé” Brûlé, founder of the Kalaweit sanctuary in Indonesia, represented the gibbons, whose organization IPPL had nominated as a beneficiary.

The 2010 event was a great success but, while the main theatre seat tickets did not entirely sell out, we found that people were clamoring for tickets to the VIP champagne reception held beforehand, which had very limited capacity. Members of the event committee discussed this afterwards and agreed that perhaps next time the event would raise more funds for ape conservation if we catered to all of those people who wanted the VIP experience—and so “Hope 4

Apes at the Savoy” was born. The gala was duly held in September 2013 and met all our expectations.

Hope 4 Apes at the Savoy—one of London’s most prestigious hotels—included a champagne reception and black tie three-course meal. Entertainment included a spine-tingling musical performance from singer Kerry Ellis (a West End theatre star), accompanied by guitarist Brian May CBE of the rock band Queen. There were also talks by world-famous conservationists Sir David Attenborough and Ian Redmond OBE, as well as nature film screenings using the innovative “pedal-powered cinema” concept, which is being used for educational purposes in regions where apes live and where there is no functional electrical grid.

The organizing committee included representatives from five groups: IPPL, Care for the Wild International (CWI), the Born Free Foundation, the Humane Society International UK (HSI UK) and the Gorilla Organization. The funds raised will go to six ape conservation projects in habitat countries:

- Kalaweit in Indonesia (nominated by IPPL),
- Eastern-lowland gorilla conservation in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (nominated by the Born Free

Foundation),

- Application of the Wildlife Law in Guinea, West Africa (nominated by the Born Free Foundation),
- Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Kenya (nominated by CWI),
- ProFauna Indonesia (nominated by HSI UK), and
- Children for Sustainable Conservation (nominated by the Gorilla Organization).

Some funding will also go to the Great Ape Film Initiative (GAFI) so that they can provide pedal-powered cinema to more conservation projects in habitat countries, including the Tacugama chimpanzee sanctuary in Sierra Leone and the Centre de Rehabilitation des Primates de Lwiro in the Democratic Republic of Congo, two primate rescue organizations that IPPL has also helped support for years.

IPPL was glad to help sponsor the Hope 4 Apes gala: such high-profile events both ensure that gibbons remain in the hearts and minds of people who are passionate about ape conservation and also raise funds for worthwhile projects, including two of our long-term beneficiary organizations, ProFauna and Kalaweit. We are still waiting for final confirmation of the total amount raised, but we believe it will be approximately £40,000 (over US\$60,000) for ape conservation.

SPOOKY TREATS FROM OZ

This past October we welcomed a return visit by primate zookeeper Sophie Miller from Australia (a.k.a. “Oz”), where she cares for gibbons and gorillas at Mogo Zoo, about 175 miles south of Sydney. We remembered from her last trip out to volunteer at IPPL two years ago that she enjoys all things Halloween (such as vampires and hayrides) and that she had come up with a couple of enrichment ideas around that theme.

This year she suggested that we offer the gibbons spooky treat bags. There were no tricks involved here, just simple brown paper lunch bags filled with goodies, including Cheerios, apricots, popcorn, and dried cranberries—all half-hidden by a handful of hay. Just to get into the spirit of the season, Sophie and

our newest animal caregiver Samantha Martin decorated the bags with drawings of bats, ghosts, and spooky sayings.

The Halloween treat bags were quite a hit, and it was entertaining to see the many ways our gibbons chose to interact with this simple presentation. Some tore into their bags right away while others peered into the depths cautiously. Some grabbed their bags eagerly from our caregivers

while others held back until their partners had completely investigated the item. Some shared treats nicely while others were, shall we say, more possessive.

But by the end of the afternoon, it was good, ghostly fun for all!



Find us on
Facebook

You can see more photos of the IPPL gibbons on our Facebook page. “Like” us!
www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateProtectionLeague

Scarecrows on the Square

Every year in the days before Halloween, the small town of Summerville invites local nonprofits and businesses to build scarecrows or other scary exhibits, such as mummies and shrouded corpses, in the town square. Well over 50 exhibits were on display this year. The square is always full of excited children and adults, since thousands of people visit the scarecrows every year. It's especially pleasant at night, when the square is

brightly illuminated with thousands of lights and is crowded with visitors. The event ends on October 31st, the night when Halloween is celebrated. On this day children dress up as ghosts and monsters and go around their neighborhoods asking for candy donations.

This year IPPL had an exhibit in the square. It was designed and built by Hardy Brown, a long-time IPPL staff member, who especially likes Halloween and is

brilliant at creating “spooky” exhibits.

October 19th was “set-up” day. Hardy and Robin Brown, Tina McCoy with her youngsters Paige and Joey, Meg McCue-Jones, and Chris Jones went to set up our scarecrow—which was Shirley with straw for hair! She was surrounded by small trees and primate stuffies. The youngsters crowded round the IPPL display.

We're already thinking about our 2014 exhibit!





Rehabilitated Spider Monkeys Successfully Released in Peru

Hélène Collongues de Palomino, Ikamaperu Co-founder

In October 2012, Ikamaperu successfully released nine rescued and rehabilitated spider monkeys into the heart of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, an enormous protected area of the Amazon rainforest in northern Peru. A year later, in October 2013, they were still doing well. In fact, guards from the reserve told us that they had seen two of our female spider monkeys integrated within a wild monkey group: the best possible outcome.

The release was a long and complex process. These monkeys (*Ateles chamek*) had been carefully selected from among the many spider monkeys who had been confiscated and turned over to Ikamaperu since I co-founded this primate rescue group in 1997. The animals had met our specific criteria for reintroduction and had gone through two years of veterinary tests.

The primary aim of our Pacaya Samiria reintroduction project is to boost the numbers of wild spider monkeys in this area. Unfortunately, the population density of this species is very low, as spider monkeys were extensively hunted

here up to ten years ago, before the reserve took strong measures to protect the remaining animals. Spider monkeys are slow to bounce back, as sexual maturity occurs at the age of eight, and females have only one infant every three years.

Monkeys see the light

It also took us several months to find the right place inside the reserve to release our monkeys. We eventually discovered a place with no name that we called “Katakari,” which means “First Light” in the local Cocama language. To gain access to it, our release team first had to build a bridge over a huge lagoon where we saw hundreds of fish leaping from the surface of the water under the wavering gaze of reddish herons. At night we asked our guide what had made that strange scream so close to us. “Caiman is crying,” he replied. So we knew the lagoon was not just full of harmless fish and turtles.

Even after spending almost 20 years in the Amazon, I had never before seen such

gigantic, impressive trees. Their presence made you feel like a respectful guest on the verge of a deep mystery.

All around us were signs of wildlife: groups of howler monkeys answered each other’s calls at daybreak, we spotted a peculiar hoatzin bird half-hidden in the foliage, and on a tree trunk we saw large scratch marks that had been made by the claws of a jaguar. Above our heads, four pairs of blue and gold macaws twisted their necks to look down at us.

But there has been no human presence here for years. A small group of woolly monkeys approached us—very surprised but not at all scared—then disappeared. There are even predators, including the terrible and magnificent harpy eagle.

This is the place where we took our dear spider monkeys after they had spent six years in a free-ranging environment under our supervision at our rehabilitation center, la Media Luna, which is located near the town of Lagunas on the edge of the Pacaya Samiria reserve. We hoped that Katakari would remind our monkeys



Clockwise from top left: The Ikamaperu release team leaves the Media Luna rehabilitation facility and heads into the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. The nine spider monkeys in their transport crates. The campsite at Katakari. The Ikamaperu release team.

of the forest of their birth, where they had been caught years ago when they were babies.

A natural dispersal

Our release population consisted of two subgroups, each of which was provided its own pre-release enclosure to get progressively accustomed to their new surroundings in Katakari. One little family consisted of a large male called Kunchai and his two females, one of whom still had with her a recently-weaned juvenile named Tsawawai. The second

group consisted of four females and a male named Chamek who, though young, had had a great deal of forest experience.

For two weeks the nine spider monkeys remained in the vicinity of their pre-release enclosures by our campsite. We could observe great demonstrations of friendship between Chamek and little Tsawawai, as well as avoidance behavior between the two males. Gradually we directed the monkeys toward platforms of food located near some large palm trees that are a key resource for this species. Despite having demonstrated appropriate

survival skills, the monkeys moved about cautiously when navigating unfamiliar territory. At the same time, the males began to act in a more cohesive fashion, taking turns to explore the area and protect the females and little Tsawawai.

A month after the release, three of the females left the area together, a natural migratory behavior typical of mature female spider monkeys, who leave the group where they were born to search for mates unrelated to them. A week later, the remaining six monkeys were not seen next to the campsite anymore, either.

Alive and well!

In February 2013, our small team of biologists and guides returned to Katakari to search for the released monkeys. They used a radio-collar system that would allow them to track each individual for a year. The physical courage and dedication of this small team as they worked their way through vast flooded palm groves infested by caimans (not to mention the swarms of mosquitoes) was admirable.

Our telemetry system eventually located our migrant females near the territory of an established group of wild spider monkeys. The rest of our release group was behaving just like wild populations do: splitting up during the day to search for food but coming together during times of rest and at night, never losing contact with each other for long—a social structure known as “fission-fusion.” They had moved one kilometer (half a mile) from the camp to an area rich in wild fruit. Kunchai was watching over his mate and daughter, while Chamek kept an eye on the two females with whom he had grown up.

They were all alive, even little Tsawawai. And they had no human interference to fear.

First steps in a unique project

This unique project has just begun. We at Ikamaperu have in place a five-year plan to gather information and observations about our release of this very vulnerable species and hope to establish an effective protocol for their reintroduction. This is long-term work that will bring together veterinarians, biologists, and primatologists as well as patrols, guides, and of course the excellent Ikamaperu tracking team: Ujukam Kugkumas, Agapo Huachu, and the brothers Aldo and Warren Coquinche.

We are very grateful for all those who made this dream come true and for the ongoing assistance of IPPL: the encouragement of IPPL’s supporters has been an essential part of this beautiful adventure. In the name of the spider monkeys—*thank you so much!*

Jitai, one of the released spider monkey females, helps herself to some cashapona palm fruit. *Below left:* Warren Coquinche wades through the flooded Amazon forest with a radio-tracking antenna in search of the released monkeys.



The Laotian Connection

A Laotian animal dealer named Vixay Keosavang who runs Xaysavang Trading and other Laos-based companies, and who has operations in many African and Asian nations, is engaged in massive trafficking of endangered live wildlife and wildlife parts, including rhino horn and elephant tusks. An employee of the company told an investigator that many wild animals were kept behind the high walls of Vixay's compound.

Steve Galster of the Bangkok-based anti-trafficking organization Freeland told the *New York Times*, "He runs an aggressive business, sourcing lucrative wild animals and body parts wherever they are easily obtained. Every country with commercially valuable wildlife should beware."

Vixay has never been prosecuted in Laos, even though Laos has been a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species (the main international treaty governing cross-border trade in wildlife) since 2004. Maybe the explanation is that Laos is ranked 160 of 176 on the roster of corrupt nations prepared by Transparency International.

In 2010 the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection was able to get a team into Laos and visited one of the larger monkey traffickers. BUAV got footage of the appalling conditions at the Vannaseng Trading Company, which was housing around 10,000 animals. A Chinese investor was reported to be backing Vannaseng (Chinese companies control some Cambodian primate exporters).

The Laotian Connection appears to be in full force again, a repeat of the illicit activities in the 1970s that were investigated and protested by a recently-founded primate protection organization—called IPPL.



The Importance of Letters

A Note from a Long-time IPPL Supporter

As a member of IPPL for over 20 years, I've always been impressed by and grateful for Shirley McGreal's commitment to the cause of primate protection. IPPL was instrumental in helping the city of Spokane, Washington, USA, get primates added to the exotic pet ban enacted by the city in the year 2000.

Information from IPPL on disease and other safety risks by keeping primates as pets persuaded the mayor and city council to include primates in the ban, despite the refusal of the city's animal control department (Spokanimal) to add primates to the list. A short time later, the entire state banned nonhuman primates and other wildlife from being kept as pets, sparing many animals years of misery.

And now I'm asking IPPL members worldwide to give a gift to Shirley this coming year by writing at least one letter for primates listed in any of the issues of *IPPL News*. Imagine the impact of just 1,000 members writing one more letter to save these animals! I would like to see another great victory for primates through IPPL, and your letters can make it a reality.

Sincerely,
Kelly Tansy

How You Can Help End the New "Laotian Connection"

Please send letters, faxes, or e-mails to the following officials who are part of the Lao government's wildlife department charged with enforcing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Request that they investigate the trafficking of primates and other wildlife into and from Laos and prosecute any persons found guilty of violating endangered species laws.

*Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Forestry
P.O. Box 2932
Vientiane
LAOS*
E-mail: kphanh@yahoo.com; bounsoousovan@yahoo.com
Fax: +856 (21) 21 74 83

*Minister of Science and Technology
Biotechnology and Ecology Institute
P.O. Box 2279
Vientiane
LAOS*
E-mail: souriudong@yahoo.co.uk

His Excellency the Ambassador of Laos
Embassy of Laos
2222 South St NW
Washington, DC 20008

There is no Lao Embassy in the United Kingdom, but other locations are listed online (<http://la.embassyinformation.com/>).

Remember the World's Primates – In Your Will

Ever since I founded the International Primate Protection League in 1973, IPPL has benefited from many caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills.

You, too, can help us ensure that future generations of apes and monkeys will live in a world where primates will have IPPL working tirelessly on their behalf—working to ensure that primates in the wild are free from fear of human abuse and that those in captivity have access to 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 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 to make others aware of the plight of the world's monkeys and apes.

By including IPPL in your estate plans, you will ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them in the future.

If you would like to discuss providing enduring help for primates around the globe through IPPL, please contact us:

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

Phone: 843-871-2280

IPPL's tax ID
number is:
51-0194013



Photo © Alison Spalter

Thank you for caring,

Dr. Shirley McGreal
IPPL Founder and Executive Director

IPPL Supporter's Donation Form



If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL supporter, you can help sustain the important work of IPPL on behalf of the world's primates by making a financial contribution. By sending in a donation, 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). All donations are welcome!

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

- \$20 regular dues \$50 sustaining dues Other amount: \$ _____ (dues)
 \$100 patron dues \$10 student/senior dues 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: _____

Cardholder's signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

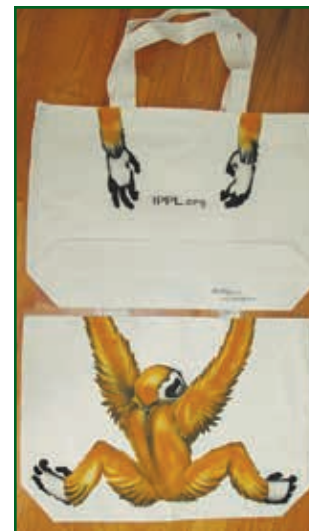
I would like to make a **monthly** donation with my credit card:
\$ _____
amount / month
until the end date of
____ / ____
(month / year)

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

Primate Paraphernalia!



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards and envelopes, 2 each of 6 IPPL gibbons (Arun Rangsi, Courtney, Glenda, Igor, Maynard, and Tong)
Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (overseas)



Two-sided Tote Bag:
 Roomy bag with gibbon design front and back
Cost: US\$30 (US)/US\$40 (overseas)



Shop online for more gibbon goodies including baseball caps and T-shirts at www.ippl.org!



2014 Primate Wall Calendar:
 Featuring beautiful images of monkeys and apes. Proceeds help fund scholarships for primate conservation students.
Cost: US\$20 (US)/US\$27 (overseas)

Two-sided Gibbon T-Shirt:
 100% cotton T-shirt with gibbon design front and back
Sizes: Adult S, M, L, XL
Cost: US\$20 (US)/US\$30 (overseas)



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

Method of payment:

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

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Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
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Mail your order to:
 IPPL • P.O. Box 766 • Summerville, SC 29484 • USA
Questions? 843-871-2280 or info@ippl.org

All prices include shipping and handling.

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 **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 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 Founder 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 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.



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Meet IPPL's Helen!

Lovely Helen was once destined to be the mate of another—when more powerful forces intervened.

It's not the story of the Trojan War, but of our gibbon Helen. Fortunately, the end result for our own Helen (and all other parties involved) was much more positive!

We were originally looking for a mate for Arun Rangsi, our first rescued lab gibbon. In 1982, the director of the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York offered us two-year-old Helen to be Arun Rangsi's companion.

However, it turned out that she was already close friends with a fellow lab gibbon named Peppy. We couldn't bear to separate them, so after a series of negotiations we were able to persuade the lab to part with Peppy, as well. We found someone else for Arun Rangsi. Helen and Peppy have been together ever since.

Helen has a lot of personality. She doesn't usually like to share choice food items with Peppy: she'll actually stick both her face and the hand holding the treat out through the wire mesh of their outside enclosure and eat her snack safely "beyond the pale." And when our animal care staff feeds her mango and cantaloupe slices for lunch, she'll often quickly eat the fruit and then neatly toss the rind back into the lunch cart. She doesn't do that when she gets a piece of watermelon, though: she eats every bit of it, rind and all.