



Venus

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- ♦ News from IPPL Sanctuaries



©Photo by Wesley Laney

Dorothy

A Note from Shirley

Dear Supporter,

We have had no winter this year! Not a flake of snow. It was really enjoyable.

Did you know that, over the years, IPPL has obtained 37 acres of land for the benefit of our 36 gibbons and the native wildlife? Around half of it is wooded. Our gibbon enclosures are spacious and the gibbons all have indoor housing where they spend their nights. Our units are connected by long runways so that, if we need to move a gibbon from one end of the property to another, we never have to tranquilize the animal.

The reason we bring them in at night is so that they won't sing and disturb our neighbors. Also they are not exposed to bats, raccoons or other native wildlife or inclement weather. One of our gibbons, Maynard, was sent to us from a small sanctuary which did not have an indoor enclosure for him. Neighbors got furious at his loud calls and complained to various agencies. Some even threatened to sue.

Finally, he came to join IPPL's gibbon family and now he can sing as loud as he wants.

Our staff are all keen gardeners. The town where we are based, Summerville, South Carolina, is also known as "Flowertown in the Pines." Among the flowers that flourish here are azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, roses, and two varieties of jasmine. One man managed to develop azaleas that bloom twice a year, which are known as "Encore" azaleas. It is lovely to see these azaleas in October. Many have lovely smells, especially the tea olives with their tiny flowers. It's wonderful to walk along an IPPL pathway and suddenly be hit by the wonderful smell.

We also grow grapes and they cover many gibbon runways and some of our enclosures.

We hold biennial conferences during the month of April. So come to the next one in 2018 to meet the gibbons and experience springtime in Summerville! We appreciate every one of you, as creating a paradise for deserving gibbons is quite costly.

Best wishes,



Shirley McGreal
Founder and Executive Director



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IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR Shirley McGreal
MANAGING EDITOR Joan Brooks

About the Cover



Dorothy arrived at IPPL in February 2016 after living in a northern zoo for 40 years. When her mate died, the zoo asked to retire Dorothy to IPPL. The morning after she arrived she could see and hear other gibbons. As they sang, Dorothy sang too! Her voice was loud and amazing. Since then, it seems every day is a great day for this petite little girl with the big voice.

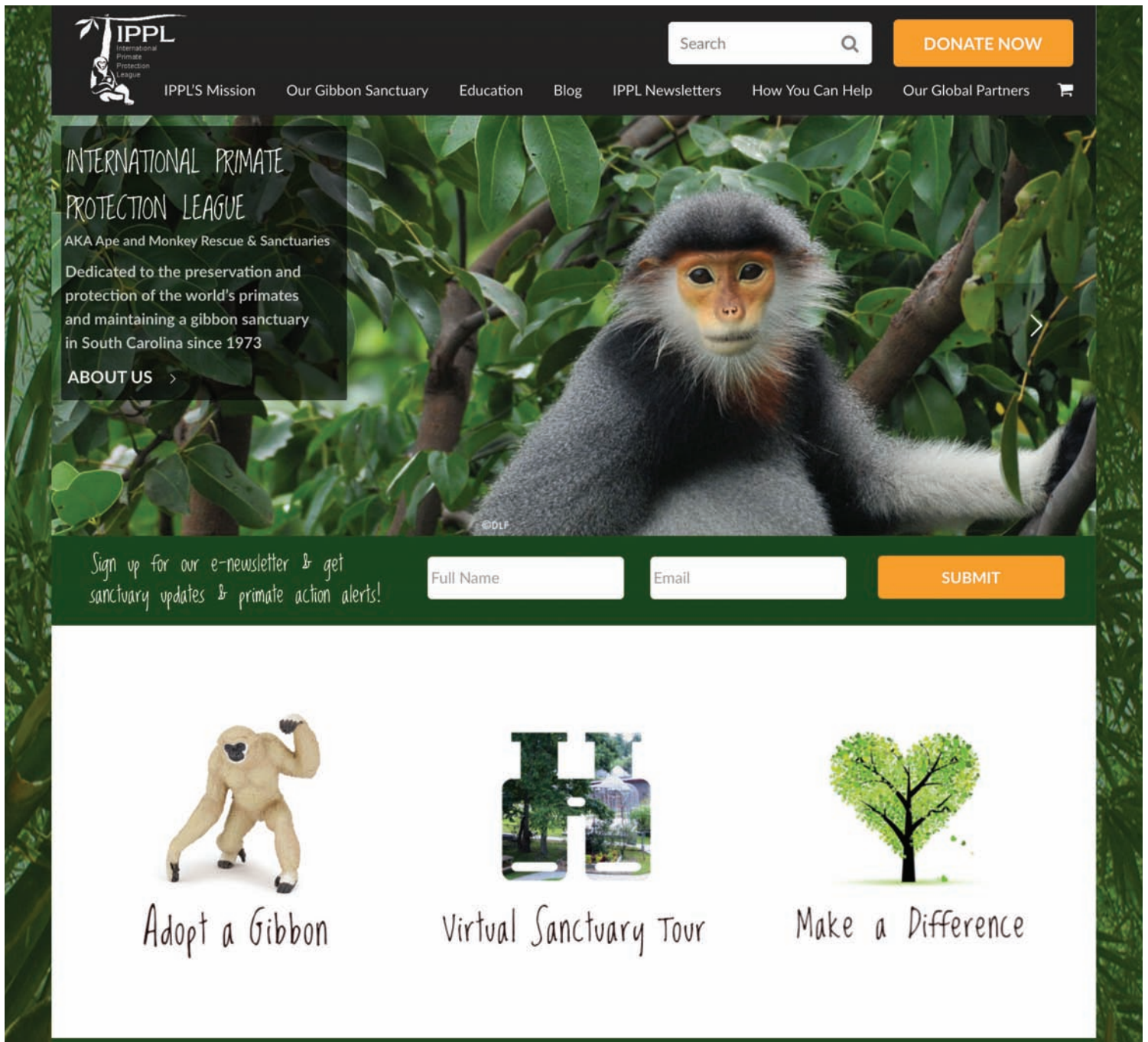
IPPL: Who We Are

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, 36 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 three times a year.



Announcing IPPL's New Website!

We are proud to introduce IPPL's new website. Launched in February 2017, we have expanded our pages and made it more informative and user friendly. We have also added many beautiful images of a variety of primate species—many from organizations IPPL has been able to help through your support. We hope you will enjoy the new site and encourage others to visit.



Read more updates about IPPL's activities on our Facebook page. "Like" us!
www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateProtectionLeague



See more images from the sanctuary and IPPL activities.
 Follow us on Instagram!
www.instagram.com/ippl_summerville

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

Bala Amarasekaran

We at Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary are extremely grateful for the continuous support from IPPL's members towards the rescued chimpanzees. This past year we rescued seven chimpanzees around Sierra Leone. They all arrived traumatized and in need of special care and veterinary attention to begin their rehabilitation.

The funds from IPPL helped us provide milk, medication, and appropriate diets. Today, all seven chimpanzees have moved forward with their rehabilitation and are in a good physical and mental condition. Thanks to IPPL supporters for giving Lucky, Matilda, Ratch, Joe, Linda, Tigo and little Sofie a new life.

The grant was used to buy food for the other resident chimpanzees at Tacugama. Since the Ebola crisis in West Africa the cost of food has increased significantly, but thanks to IPPL's support, we have been able to continue to buy the same quantities and quality of fruit and vegetables for the chimpanzees and to keep them all in a good condition.

This year we plan to include more vegetables and less sweet fruit, to make the diet closer to a wild chimpanzee diet.

We have also increased the amount of high protein enrichment food that the chimpanzees receive, such as boiled eggs and peanuts.

Finally, as veterinary care (supplies, equipment, and personnel) continues to be a challenge in Sierra Leone, and as Tacugama continues to deal with a seasonal mystery disease, we have been able to procure additional

equipment to help us in our diagnosis.

IPPL funds allowed us to purchase a hematology analyzer to complement the equipment we already had. We are now able to run full bloodwork and other body fluids on the spot in an emergency or intensive care situation. This will greatly enhance our capacity to diagnose and treat any mystery illness we may face in the future.



Thank you to IPPL's Small Grant Program for helping us save the lives of chimpanzees, by helping us to supply the necessary food, enrichment, and medical care they deserve!

CITES – IPPL Involvement Stems Decades

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

The wording of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was negotiated for many years and the treaty finally came into effect on 1 July 1975. The treaty started small (only 30 nations attended the first conference held in Bern, Switzerland in 1976), but membership stood at 182 countries by 2017.

Countries joining CITES are expected to set up and enforce domestic laws to protect their nation's wildlife from the effects of trade. CITES has three categories for protected wildlife, known as appendices.

Article III of the treaty explains the meaning of the treaty's list of protected animals.

Appendix I is a list of wildlife and plants which are in danger of extinction and can only be shipped with dual certificates, one from the importing nation and one from the exporting nation.

Appendix II lists species that, while not under immediate threat of extinction, are potentially endangered by trade. Shipments of these species require only an export permit from the country of origin.

Appendix III of the treaty lists species that only one country wants protected from trade. For those interested, the full text of the treaty can be found at <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>

The Parties to the CITES Treaty meet every 2-3 years. Around 2,000 people are present. Government officials attend, as do representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the world press. There are organizations that work for maximum protection for animals, many of which work together as part of the Species Survival Network (SSN). Unfortunately there are always dozens of trade lobbies in attendance, representing such interests as ivory, whale meat, fur, and sport hunting. Delegations are seated alphabetically. At one conference IPPL was seated between the International Fur Trade Federation and the International Professional Hunters' Association! IPPL has been represented at every CITES conference since 1979.

Primate Protectors next to furriers.



Overview of the conference floor



CoP-1, 1977, was held in Bern, Switzerland. I missed this one because I did not know about the event which was not widely publicized! At this CoP, many primate species were placed on Appendix I. All primates not on Appendix I were placed on Appendix II (this is known as “block-listing”). Appendix II primates have remained there ever since—with one narrow escape, which was thanks to IPPL’s diligence and contacts (see CoP-3).

CoP-2, 79 The first CITES Conference of the Parties (known as CoP) I attended was held in the lovely city of San Jose, Costa Rica. The late Ardith Eudey accompanied me. CoPs are wonderful opportunities to meet wildlife officials from around the world. On the list of participants I noticed that a well-known US animal dealer who had dealt in gibbons and siamangs was present as a representative of a trade lobby. I mentioned this to Costa Rican wildlife authorities, who said they were going to make a thorough examination of his luggage when he was departing the country.



Alexander Peal with Shirley McGreal

At that time the conferences were fairly small and it was easy to meet people. Government delegates and representatives of nonprofits like IPPL mingled freely. Things have changed

since. On the evening of the first day, I was sitting alone in the hotel lobby and started chatting with a beautiful lady in African attire. It turned out that her husband, Alexander Peal, owed his job to IPPL! We had exposed his predecessor as a chimpanzee trafficker—and he was fired. So I had a good friend from Day 1, and even danced with him by the lovely Hotel Cariari swim pool.

Following the conference, I visited the West Coast and saw Costa Rica’s own native squirrel monkey, then I went to



President and Mrs. Oscar Arias (center) greet guests

the East Coast with the Thai delegation. We observed lots of primates and the amazing sloths.

CoP-3, 1981 was held in New Delhi, India. When getting on my flight from Bangkok to New Delhi, I stumbled over the passenger occupying the aisle seat. He was very pleasant and asked where I was going. I told him “To the CITES conference”

and he responded, “Oh, I hate monkeys!” But he said it with a twinkle in his eye! Soon it came out that he was my old penpal, Encik Mohammed Khan, Chief of Malaysia’s wildlife department. IPPL had been tipping him off for years on dubious primate activities in his own country. When he told me who he was, we laughed for a long time.

IPPL studied the proposals in advance and was horrified to see that India and Nepal had both proposed that the rhesus macaque be removed from Appendix II of CITES, where it was

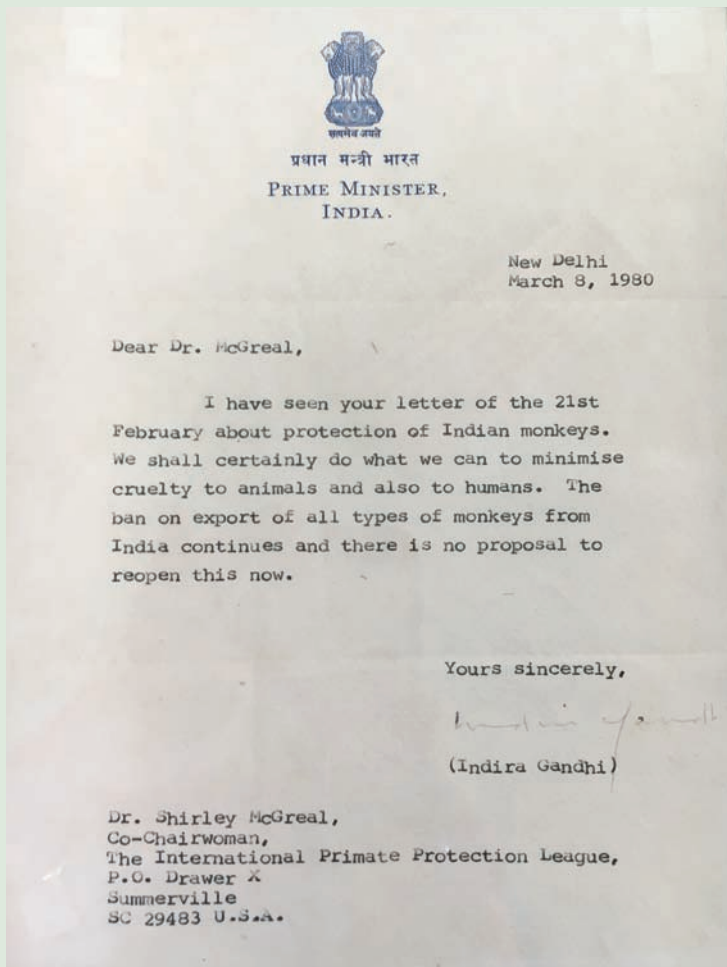


Indian delegates, Samar Singh (left) and Duleep Matthai (right)

block-listed with all primates not listed on Appendix I. The poor monkeys would be totally delisted from the treaty! IPPL came to the rescue! I was able to nab Samar Singh, a leader of the Indian delegation, and told him how disappointed I was that India, a country famous for its reverence for monkeys, had made such a proposal. Samar asked me, “Shirley, what do you want me to do?” and of course I said “Withdraw the proposal, please!” He said, “Of course I’ll do that! Anything for you!”

I had another thought and reminded Samar, “But, Nepal has made the same proposal.” In a loud booming voice, which resounded right across the room, he yelled “Biswas.” Biswas Upreti of the Nepalese delegation came bounding across the room. Samar said, “Biswas, Shirley wants me to withdraw our rhesus monkey proposal, shall we do that?” Biswas replied, “Yes, Sir!” The proposal was indeed withdrawn and has never reappeared. It was lucky that I had studied the education of the Rajput princes in British days for my doctorate, working out of the National Archives of India and state archives of Rajasthan. Singh came from Rajasthan.

I was also lucky to meet Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. I didn’t know anyone there, but I met a really nice elderly Indian gentleman and got a chance to practice my Hindi! He looked so simple and humble. We discussed the monkey export ban and my correspondence with Mrs. Gandhi. Then, when an evening reception started, my new friend came over and invited me to come and meet his “boss.” It turned out he was Mrs. Gandhi’s personal secretary. She and I had a lovely chat, and Mrs. Gandhi recalled our correspondence about Indian monkey exports. The letter was written on rice paper and hand-signed in 1980. It is now framed on IPPL’s office wall.



Letter from Indira Gandhi to IPPL

CoP-4, 1983 was held in Gaborone, Botswana, in a huge tent. One of the people I was happiest to meet was Eddie Brewer, Wildlife Chief of the Gambia, whose daughter Stella had founded a chimpanzee sanctuary which aimed to rehabilitate abused captive chimpanzees. Stella wrote the book "The Forest Dwellers." I also ran into my old friend Chief Mohammed Khan. We discussed my next birthday and I told



Mohammed Khan of Malaysia

him I would like Malaysia to ban export of monkeys as my birthday gift. Khan vowed he would and stuck to his promise. Malaysia's monkeys had a wonderful friend in him and it is sad that he was forced to retire at the age of 55, although he has kept up his pro-animal work. He is an IPPL Facebook friend and occasionally pops up with a comment.

The late Ann Doncaster, IPPL's Canadian Representative, had travelled with me and afterwards we went north to the Moremi Game Reserve and the wonderful Okavango Delta and saw lots of wild primates.



Snub-nosed langur

CoP-5, 1985 was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. There were several changes to the CITES appendices made at this CoP. Three involved Asian primates listed on Appendix II. All species of Douc langur were placed on Appendix I, as were all species of snub-nosed monkeys. Two birds of prey were upgraded, the Laggar falcon and the gyrfalcon, both in high demand by falconers, and two parrots: the spectacular great green macaw and the scarlet macaw.

My limited Spanish was very useful. After the conference I went to Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego and saw thousands of penguins and spectacular icebergs.

CoP-6, 1987 was held in Ottawa, Canada. There were no primate proposals but many topics affecting primates were discussed, including enforcement. Over the weekend break, I went on a weekend excursion with several African delegates. I've always especially enjoyed the delegates from Mali, as they are so strongly pro-animal. After the day trip into the country, Mrs. Christine Stevens, founder of the Animal Welfare Institute, hosted a wonderful dinner for the African delegates.



African delegates enjoy countryside



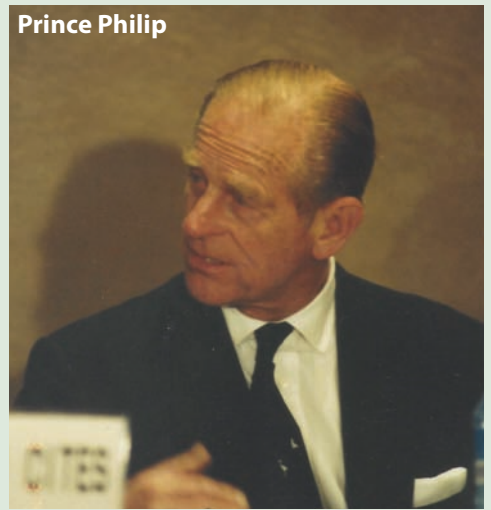
Pro-elephant demonstration

CoP-7, 1989 was held in Lausanne, Switzerland. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and the Bellerive Foundation were active in the successful campaign to get elephants added to Appendix 1. There were several demonstrations by schoolchildren organized by the prince and his family. Since then several African nations led by South Africa have tried persistently to sabotage the elephant upgrade and create loopholes. Sadly, the poaching of elephants continues. Most of the poached ivory ends up in Asia, especially in China and Vietnam.

For many years the CITES Secretariat had presented a document on “Infractions” by treaty parties, naming and shaming the countries and animal dealers involved. These reports became weaker and weaker and in the end the dealers’ names were suppressed so as not to embarrass the culpable nations. So I prepared a report on all the illegal shipments of wildlife, especially primates, since the Ottawa CoP, naming all the dealers. We printed out 500 copies of IPPL’s report for starters, and they went like “hot cakes,” so we had to do a re-run.

CoP-8, 1992 was held in Kyoto, Japan. This was during the period when IPPL was investigating the smuggling of six baby orangutans from Singapore to Belgrade—they were seized at Bangkok Airport and became known as “The Bangkok Six.”

IPPL was able to identify the names of the members of the smuggling ring, and deliver the information to the US Fish and Wildlife Service with a request that the smugglers be investigated and punished. The case ended with several smugglers, including one based in Miami, getting incarcerated.



Prince Philip

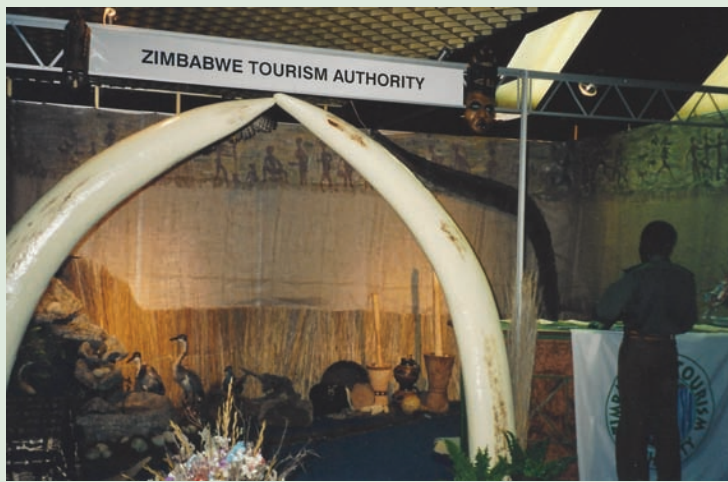
For me the highlight of the meeting was a chat with my old friend Prince Philip, with whom I had corresponded frequently and whom I had met before at a conference. I was hanging around in the crowd and Prince Philip was on an elevated platform for the rich and powerful. Suddenly I heard a booming voice, “Shirley, why didn’t you answer my last letter?” It was Prince Philip, so we had a long chat about wildlife trafficking—while the dignitaries looked on with frustration!

CoP-9, 1994 was held at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. The US Fish and Wildlife Service presented a wonderful display of confiscated wildlife that showed everyone present the horrors of wildlife trafficking. IPPL’s Taiwan representative, the late Charles Shuttleworth, who had written several books about Asian wildlife, attended.



US Fish and Wildlife exhibit

CoP-10, 1997 was held in Harare, Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe is notorious for its exploitation of local wildlife and supplying ivory to international markets. Dr. Kay Farmer made her CITES debut as part of the IPPL team and was totally horrified at the ongoing politicking, especially in regard to sport-hunting and trafficking of large mammals.



Zimbabwe exhibits elephant tusks

Kay wrote for *IPPL News*,

In reality making wildlife “pay its way” and attaching an economic value to its very existence means that animals soon become just another commodity to be bought, sold, traded and finally used up when demand exceeds the supply.

The site of the next conference is always selected at the end of each CoP and Indonesia offered to serve as host. The Indonesians had cleverly brought in a team of beautiful Balinese dancers. The delegates excitedly voted for Bali! But there was no conference hall big enough on the island of Bali, so the site was switched to the noisy city of Jakarta. After Indonesia said it would not admit the Israeli delegation, the site was changed to Kenya, where the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is headquartered.



Richard Leakey at SSN awards presentation

Renate Winch to the wonderful Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage for chimpanzees run by Sheila and the late Dave Siddle in Northern Zambia.

CoP-11, 2000 was held in Gigiri, Kenya. After the bustle of the daily work of the conference, I took a bus trip with IPPL’s Indonesian protégés, Yana and Dedi from PROFAUNA. We had five people at our hotel joining the trip. The bus stopped at another hotel and on climbed George Saputra, Indonesian crocodile trader and trade lobbyist, along with Indonesian

The Species Survival Network, a coalition group of which IPPL is a member, gives out the Animal Welfare Institute’s Clark Bavin Awards to unsung wildlife heroes at an evening reception at every CoP. The 1997 awards were attended by the famous naturalist Richard Leakey of Kenya, a crusader for the elephants.

Following the conference, Ilse Mwanza of Zambia, drove me and

wildlife official Tony Soehartono. We discussed monkeys and I asked Tony to stop monkey trafficking from Indonesia. The conversation went on in the Indonesian language. Dedi and Yana pretended to be asleep but told me later that George had told Tony off and that he agreed with IPPL that monkey trafficking should be stopped because monkeys are so smart—but that it was fine for him to trade crocodile skins because crocs are so “stupid.”



(from left), Dedi, Shirley, Tony, Yana, Bourama, and George

CoP-12, 2002 was held in Santiago, Chile. This turned out to be my favorite CITES conference ever! In January 2002 four gorillas arrived at the Taiping Zoo in Malaysia from Nigeria via South Africa. IPPL was tipped off and shown photos and documents by a speaker at IPPL’s own 2002 conference. He opened up his laptop and briefcase and showed me photos and a business card. We contacted the Malaysian government which cancelled permits for import of five more gorillas. We received copies of documents showing that the youngsters had been born at Ibadan Zoo in Nigeria. It turned out that the zoo had only one elderly female gorilla and a dead male who was kept stuffed in its office!



IPPL-sponsored trip to La Campana National Park

I carried a huge briefcase of documents to Santiago, desperately hoping to meet an honorable Nigerian delegate. Luckily for me, I did! This was veterinarian Dr. Imeh Okopido, at the time Nigeria’s Minister of State for the Environment. We spent hours working over these documents with my good friend Ian Redmond.

Dr. Okopido was furious and summoned a lunchtime press conference which was attended by a large crowd. He asked



Shirley with Dr. Imeh Okopido, Minister of State for the Environment, Nigeria

International Primate Protection League in exposing this nefarious scam.” Okopido promised to establish a Commission to investigate illegal wildlife trafficking from Nigeria on his return home. He did that, and several airport and wildlife officials were fired as a result. IPPL was provided with a copy of the Commission report. Dr. Imeh Okopido is now a Facebook friend of IPPL.

During the weekend break I accompanied the Mali delegates



Ian Redmond with friendly gibbon

(Bourama and Alpha) on a trip to La Campana National Park to see the beautiful scenery and the ancient Chilean palm trees.



Marjorie Doggett and me

“Are we to believe that these allegedly captive-bred infants were the result of an “immaculate conception?” He called for the return of the gorillas to Africa and ended by saying, “I acknowledge the important role of Dr. Shirley McGreal and the

CoP-13, 2004 was held in Bangkok, Thailand. During the weekend break, we went to Edwin Wiek’s sanctuary south of Bangkok and saw the extraordinary care he provides to rescued gibbons, monkeys, and many other animals. This wonderful animal

rescue center is run by Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand. Ian Redmond went along. Ian is best-known for his work with gorillas and elephants. I have always reminded him that the small apes (i.e. gibbons) may be the greatest of all the apes and we introduced him to a confiscated baby gibbon at WFFT. The cute little gibbon liked Ian!

Afterwards I went to Singapore to visit with IPPL’s beloved Marjorie Doggett who had represented IPPL in Singapore



Slow loris

since 1975 and done a lot of undercover work for us in pet shops.

CoP-14, 2007 was held in The Hague, Netherlands. The highlight of this conference was the elevation of all *nycticebus* (loris) species to Appendix I of CITES. The proposal was submitted by Cambodia. Lorises had been on Appendix II since 1977. They are small nocturnal primates. In recent years lorises have been heavily exploited for the pet trade. A YouTube video showing a Russian man tickling a slow loris had more than one million views. When lorises enter the pet trade, their teeth are chiseled away so they can only eat mash. Confiscated lorises missing their teeth cannot be released to the wild as they



With Marianne Thieme, Netherlands Member of Parliament representing the animals

cannot catch their food.

A great group called Little Fireface Project, formed and led by Dr. Anna Nekaris of Oxford Brookes University, took up the cause of lorises (IPPL has helped support their efforts and brought Dr. Nekaris to speak at our 2014 Conference). The Species Survival Network, IPPL, and International Animal Rescue all supported Dr. Nekaris and fought for the passage of the Cambodian proposal, which was approved.

CoP-15, 2010 was held in Doha, Qatar. There were no primate listing proposals but there was lots of discussion of primate trading during lunch meetings. A lot of people in Qatar have hamadryas baboons and other primates as pets. IPPL worked hard to strengthen the case for proposals to add the bluefin tuna and polar bear to Appendix I. Impressive documentation was presented by Monaco [https://cites.org/sites/default/files/](https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/15/prop/E-15-Prop-19.pdf)



[eng/cop/15/prop/E-15-Prop-19.pdf](https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/15/prop/E-15-Prop-19.pdf) for the tuna proposal. Japan opposed the proposal. The night before the vote on the tuna proposal, the Embassy of Japan invited all government delegations and pro-trade lobbies for a party which served “bluefin tuna” sushi. What a shameful way to lobby! Sadly the proposal was defeated. In the evenings we saw endangered species of birds for sale at local markets.

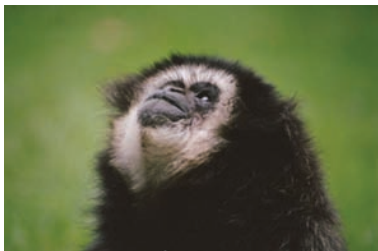
CoP-16, 2013 was held in Bangkok, Thailand. Helen Thirlway represented IPPL. There was a lot of discussion about “secret balloting” which has greatly harmed CITES. One country can call for a secret ballot, which is granted if ten nations agree, and Japan frequently asks for them. Many countries, especially small Caribbean islands, accept Japanese aid projects and in return vote along with Japan, but the people of their home countries will never know. A highlight of the conference was the presentation of the report “Stolen Apes” by GRASP (the Great Apes Survival Partnership). Ian Redmond of GRASP and Ofir Drori of the Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA) presented appalling examples of ape smuggling. https://www.ippl.org/newsletter/2010s/IPPL_News_2013-04.pdf#page=4

CoP-17, 2016 was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. You can read the full story in *IPPL News* at <https://www.ippl.org/gibbon/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/December2016Newsletter.pdf#page=15>. IPPL was represented by Helen Thirlway and Dr. Carolyn Bocian.

*The 2019 Conference of the Parties
will be held in Sri Lanka.
IPPL will be there!*

More Ways to Help IPPL!

Your financial support is what keeps us going and allows us to help so many other organizations around the world. But there are many other ways to help. Details can be found on our website: www.ippl.org. Here are a few ways.



PLANNED GIVING One special and significant way for you to support IPPL's mission to help apes and monkeys throughout the world is to leave us a bequest in your will, trust or other financial plan. Please see our website for more information.



VOLUNTEER Our sanctuary sits on 37 acres and is home to dozens of gibbons. Volunteers play an important role in helping us with sanctuary and office needs. Throughout the year, we welcome businesses, universities, and scouts willing to form Work Parties, as well as individuals, to help. Please see our website for more details.

DONATE YOUR CAR! We offer a free, convenient service for converting that extra car, truck, or RV into a tax-deductible donation benefiting IPPL. Please visit our website to donate online or call 877-999-8322 to make your donation.



Farewell Helen



Friday, March 24, 2017 was a sad day at IPPL. It was the day our beloved gibbon, Helen, left us. Helen was 37 years old, and such a lovely gibbon. She arrived at IPPL's sanctuary on April 2, 1982. Originally she was intended to be a companion for Arun Rangsi but, when John McGreal went to pick her up at the now-defunct Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in New York, there was a boy gibbon named Peppy in the next cage who was clearly upset. We would not buy happiness for Helen at the cost of causing suffering to Peppy, and literally begged the people at the lab to let him come to Summerville with Helen. Thankfully the kindly vet, Dr. James Mahoney, agreed. So Helen and Peppy made the journey to Summerville together.

Helen was just two years old; Peppy was three. They were both fortunate to have escaped life in a research lab at such a young age, and they remained together for the next 35 years!

Helen and Peppy had both come to the New York lab from the Comparative Oncology Laboratory of the University of California at Davis, which had closed down when it lost its funding and distributed its 50-plus gibbons far and wide. Helen had, fortunately, never been used for research. The laboratory may have been keeping her healthy for breeding purposes.

Helen could be a bit feisty—or perhaps just picky. She would throw food back at her caregivers after taking a bite if the fruit was not absolutely to her taste. Although she usually preferred veggies, she loved blueberries off the bushes near her

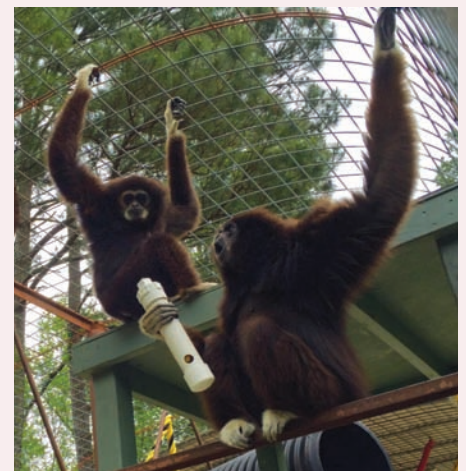
cage. They produce only a handful or two when in season—and Helen thought they all belonged to her!

Helen also had a fascination for eye glasses. One day, years ago, when Shirley was scratching Peppy's back, Helen managed to grab Shirley's glasses. They tried to get the glasses away from Helen, but no luck, so Shirley suggested waiting until Helen got tired of them and dropped them. About half a hour later, an animal care giver came back, and there was Helen—wearing Shirley's glasses. She was lying on her back and slowly moving her head back and forth, no doubt thinking, "So this is how humans see the world!" Finally Helen placed the glasses on the floor, they were unharmed.

Helen had not shown any signs of anything wrong until Thursday night when she did not eat her banana. Friday morning we contacted our vet Dr. John Ohlandt (there will be a special place in heaven for this wonderful man) and he came rushing over. By that time, Helen was sitting in the front of her cage and we were able to hand-carry her into the Animal Care Cottage. All the IPPL animal care team rushed over. There, she died naturally and quietly. Dr. Ohlandt performed an autopsy and found out that Helen had severe stomach cancer. Nothing could have been done to save her. We will all miss this lovely girl who was part of our gibbon family for so many years.



Helen and Peppy were devoted at a young age.



Years later they were still very close!





An Otter Love Story!



Satu, (“One” in the Malaysia language) came to IPPL in 2009 from the Monterey Bay Aquarium in California. He had been part of a one-year “Otters of the World” exhibit. Satu is an Asian short-clawed otter. For years, he shared his life at IPPL with Agape, a female, who had been a dentist’s pet—until she wrecked the dentist’s home!

Sadly, Agape passed away on 5 December 2016. Suddenly, Satu was all alone. But something great was about to happen that would change his life!

IPPL was selected by the US zoos’ Asian otter plan to receive a female named Daphne. We were thrilled for Satu. Daphne had been living with her two sisters at a zoo in Virginia. She lived in an indoor exhibit and had never seen a male otter. Two of her caregivers drove to Summerville on 8 March, 2017 to help her settle in. The keepers stayed the night at IPPL’s guest cottage and stayed with Daphne the next day.

At first Daphne, a very small otter, was shy and did not want to leave her

shipping crate. But within two hours she emerged, met Satu, and they fell in love! He seemed overjoyed to meet her, following her everywhere she went—even sharing his diet of smelt and chicken gizzards. That night he also shared his “dogloo” sleeping box filled with hay and Daphne seemed quite happy with this arrangement. So, at the beginning of a new year, Satu and Daphne have a new beginning as well. Now inseparable—they are already living their “happily ever after” story.



Tigers and Elephants and Gibbons, Oh My!

Monica Szczupider

The Indian subcontinent is rich in biodiversity, especially when it comes to its megafauna. Of all the denizens—the rhinos, the hyenas, the cheetahs and even the charismatic elephants—it’s the primates that maintain a special niche in the curious minds of *Homo sapiens*. Perhaps that’s because we humans belong to the same order that they do. Or maybe it’s because we know, even just by looking at a photograph, that there’s a lot more going on in the minds of these beings than we have yet fathomed. Clearly, our hairy brethren are emotionally and intellectually complex. And never is this more obvious than when a human spends time in the company of another ape.

To be clear, apes and monkeys are different: both belong to the primate order, but not to the same family group. To put it more simply, most monkeys have tails, while apes do not. In addition to this fairly straightforward distinction, there are also more subtle differences. For instance, researchers believe that, by passing one

and there are lesser apes. The adjectival distinction, while sounding pejorative to the latter, has to do with size, not content of character. Great apes are chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, orangutans and humans, and all weigh in at 100 pounds or more (far more, in a gorilla’s case). The lesser apes are all species of gibbons (the largest of which, the siamang, can top out at about 30 pounds). Gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos all make their homes in Africa. The rest of the apes are found scattered from southern China in the east, through parts of Southeast Asia, and even as far west as India.

Imagine it is morning in verdant forests of northeastern India. It is startlingly quiet. A fog has settled in and paints the foliage in various shades of green. All of a sudden, a haunting, high-pitched sound envelops the dawn. High in the canopy of this ancient and complex ecosystem lives this country’s lone ape species: the hoolock gibbon. These apes (all gibbons, in fact) are the most impressive non-flying mammals you can ever expect to encounter. Their acrobatic movements are graceful and breathtaking. And, as their high-pitched calls may imply, you will definitely hear them before you see them.

“Unlike other apes, gibbons generally live in monogamous pairs,” says Shirley McGreal, Founder and Executive Director of the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), based in Summerville, South Carolina (US). “This has the

advantage of allowing them not to be constantly struggling for a place in the pecking order [hierarchical system] of a troop.”

Being monogamous has its advantages. That high-pitched call is a verse in a series of complex vocalizations known as “singing.” Partners can keep tabs on

Male hoolock gibbon



Female hoolock gibbon



simple test, some species of apes have joined the ranks of the cerebral elite: they recognize themselves in a mirror. If this means what we think it implies, then apes possess self-awareness (so far, monkeys have not passed the mirror test). With a larger brain-to-body ratio than monkeys, it is not a stretch to assume that perhaps apes are more intellectually dynamic than their tailed cousins.

However, we have to make one more delineation here: there are great apes,

each other this way, for instance, while one is out foraging for food and the other is minding Junior. Their calls further serve to announce their presence as an established couple and to deter intruders, much like some birds. If there were more gibbons in a group (multi-male/multi-female), they’d have to travel farther to defend all their resources.

On this early spring morning, I am standing at the end of a long driveway in a residential area in the quaint, sleepy town of Summerville. Before me is a heavy duty powered gate that separates me from IPPL’s deceptively large property. Amidst the Spanish moss that hangs from the oaks and the native faunal roster of deer, turtles, hawks, and raccoons, is the last place one would expect to find non-human primates. Yet however, just on the other side of the gate, there’s a whopping 36 gibbons. I close my eyes, their singing easily transporting me to a tropical highland jungle in Asia.

But these gibbons are singing in South Carolina.

IPPL’s aim is to promote and support conservation endeavors that

protect all species of primates but, in addition, the organization's southern US headquarters doubles as a sanctuary for 35 rescued white-handed gibbons and one golden-cheeked gibbon. Whether from biomedical research laboratories, entertainment venues, or private pet ownership, nearly all of the gibbons at IPPL come from captive settings. Many have endured some level of trauma. Here, in Summerville, they are given a second chance.

"Although IPPL's gibbons cannot be released to the wild, they are serving as ambassadors for all gibbons," says McGreal. "All gibbon species are threatened by destruction of their forest homes. Mother gibbons are shot to capture their babies for the illegal international trade. Sadly, the lovely calls of the gibbons are used by poachers to find what trees they are sleeping in."

Of every type of ape, they are the most likely to become extinct. Like almost all wildlife, they are rapidly losing their habitat—this is true in India, as well as the rest of Asia. Unlike the great apes, gibbons don't have a big name like Jane Goodall or Dian Fossey to carry them through. It's unfair, but they simply don't get as much attention as their more human-like great ape counterparts. But while gibbons are more genetically distant from humans than the great apes, it's important to know that they are more closely related to us than they are to monkeys.

"Unfortunately for gibbons, their conservation and protection do not get as much attention as they should," muses McGreal. "Each 'great ape' species has a celebrity scientist who attracts the media, while people who have

studied gibbons for decades are unheard of! [This] leaves the poor gibbons out in the cold."

It's also important to remember that gibbons, for all their differences as "lesser apes" (an unfortunate-sounding label from humans who incessantly compartmentalize everything), are in some ways more like us than great apes. For one, gibbons are monogamous. While monogamy is not the ubiquitous social dynamic for humans, it is the predominant one. Not even chimpanzees or bonobos, the most genetically similar creatures to *Homo sapiens*, practice monogamy.

"The gibbons live in pairs, each pair occupies a territory," McGreal explains further. "Their songs tell nearby gibbons, 'This land is your land, this land is my land.' They don't fight. When a youngster reaches the age of 6-8 years, he gradually moves away from his parental group and joins up with a partner of the opposite sex. This is how new gibbon families have been formed over the generations."

Furthermore, gibbons are the only non-human ape species that, when not brachiating (or some other form of arboreal locomotion) through the

treetops, move like humans: upright and bipedally. You won't often find a gibbon out of the trees and on the ground, but when you do, they will be on two limbs instead of four. (While the great apes have the ability to walk on two legs, they prefer quadrupedal locomotion.) The reason is largely an anatomical one: gibbons have long arms that, along with a compact body, let them brachiate very efficiently—like a pendulum. But those arms get in the way of quadrupedal terrestrial movement.

Amongst all the apes, gibbons may in fact be the most unique. You could see this as a benefit, or a drawback. Unfortunately, in the world of conservation, it means that gibbons have often been the little sibling of the star pupil (the "great" apes). But for India, the hoolock gibbon is the last of its kind found within the borders of this country.

"We in the United States and Canada have no wild primates at all," says McGreal. "India is truly blessed to have the hoolock gibbon and we hope these forest singers and swingers will be cherished and protected as a national treasure."





Maui Students Learn About IPPL Gibbons

Barbara Steinberg

My “Maui Animal Kindness Club Art Class”, teaches children to love and respect all animals. Our focus is mostly endangered species. The children learn to paint and to care for the Earth’s animals all at the same time. We learn about being good stewards of the Earth. Our class pledge is... “I promise to be kind to animals (as well as people) and to speak and act in defense of all helpless living creatures”.

My beloved cat Sunny taught me that animals have emotions. I realized that I wanted to teach children animal kindness through art. I became interested in primates through *IPPL News*, Dr. Shirley McGreal, Dr. Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey. Getting to know Shirley and her gibbons was life changing for me. I’d call Shirley and talk to her about primates in laboratories, the plight of habitat loss and poaching.



Barbara and some of her students

Shirley inspired me into action. I started teaching children to love and respect primates. They learned how to express themselves through the medium of watercolors. My students soon shared my passion and love for animals.

I teach children that gibbons are an endangered species. We learn that their

habitats are being deforested. Palm oil must be boycotted to protect primate habitat. Primates should not be kept as pets, utilized in laboratories, live in bad zoos or be trapped in cruel situations like circuses. We learn that the IPPL Sanctuary cares for gibbons. We all care that the primates are protected and can live free in the wild. I started by featuring gibbons, chimpanzees, monkeys and orangutans in my classes. Now we also feature elephants, giraffes, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, polar bears and wolves.

I impress upon my students that their artwork will help educate adults and elected officials which in turn will help save endangered species. My most profound reward is knowing that I am helping to inspire the next generation of animal activists who will become our future leaders.

Barbara holds classes once a week at the Maui Bridge Club co-sponsored by Maui Parks & Recreation. Her students stay in the club anywhere from three months to several years. The students range in age from 5 to 13 and each class is comprised of 15 to 25 students. Barbara has been teaching this unique class for 12 years.

Shirley and her gibbons





Alexis Millimono and Labé

Chimpanzee Conservation Center, Guinea

Estelle Raballand and Christille Colin, Director

IPPL has been a long-term supporter of the Chimpanzee Conservation Center (CCC) activities and a friend for many years. We received several small grants in the past and we are very thankful for their important support.

Since IPPL small grants are not restricted, we have used these funds to pay our local keepers, whose salaries, although they are the core of the project, aren't easy to find, due to its unique and remote location. Set in the heart of the High Niger National Park, it is great for the chimps but difficult for the humans. The CCC local staff has to live on site since the closest village is located 19 kilometres away and the town is 80 kilometres away (over 2 hours and 5 hours driving time respectively).

They get vacation time (a luxury in Guinea) and time off but instead of having a day off every week they work 5 weeks in a row at the CCC and go back to town to rest for 8 days. Our keepers are in charge of the chimpanzees' daily care and they go on daily bush walks with the youngest. Their interaction is very important in the lives of the traumatized, rescued orphans and they are key players in the success of the rehabilitation process.

In order to retain our keepers for more than a few years, we must provide them with competitive salaries. Over the years, we have been fortunate to have such exceptional keepers such as Mr. Kenda Diallo, who stayed with us for 16 years, living and working at the

CCC, far away from his family. He was an excellent keeper, who started working with the chimps when they were young up to the time of their release. Since we were able to pay him a competitive salary, offer him loans and gave him time off and vacation time, it motivated him to stay for a long time. He finally decided to leave the project after 16 years to stay with his wife and kids, knowing that the orphan chimpanzees he took care of for years were finally back in the wild! He felt like he achieved something very important with these orphan chimpanzees, and he did.

When we say IPPL is a friend, we do mean it, since IPPL was there to help us in 2014/2015 during the terrible Ebola outbreak. Thanks to

that IPPL grant, we could recruit more keepers to counter the huge decrease in expatriate volunteers, who massively cancelled their trips. Thanks to IPPL and other donors, we were also able to recruit an expert to train all these new keepers. This added support was very important and allowed the CCC to continue its activities without too much disruption. The keeper's trainer is now a permanent manager who trains and supervises a larger local team.

Going Forward

We want to create a more sustainable project, run by a professional local team with a reduced number of expatriate volunteers. Ebola was a terrible event for West Africa, but it forced the CCC to radically change our vision and management of the project. And IPPL was by our side to allow us to achieve that!

Unfortunately, the number of resident chimpanzees has increased a lot in the past years. Many orphan chimpanzees were confiscated by the Guinean authorities

in order to fight the terrible illegal traffic of chimpanzees in Guinea. The CCC is a key partner in this fight since an appropriate sanctuary for the confiscated chimpanzees to go to is crucial in this fight. This is why we need a solid and professional team to take care of all the confiscated chimpanzees. Hence the 2017 IPPL small grant will be used to pay part of our keepers' salaries. Thank you, IPPL, and all its generous supporters. We wouldn't be able to continue our work without your support.

Kenda Diallo takes a young chimp on a bush walk



Kenda plays with a group of chimps from the nursery



Here We Grow Again!



The IPPL sanctuary began in 1977 with four gibbons Shirley brought over from Thailand. The design for Gibbon House #1 and the outdoor enclosures was carefully researched and became the role model for the eight houses that followed.

Over the years they have been the homes for many gibbons, including Tong, one of the original four who remains very active at the approximate age of 47! Others have also been here for decades and two are in their fifties. Some are now gone but, while they were here, their lives were profoundly changed and they enriched our lives in the process.

Last year we were happy to welcome two new gibbons, Dorothy and Paen. Both were unexpected until we received the calls and both were gladly accepted.

Thanks to our supporters, our sanctuary has been able to continue to grow. With 36 gibbons in residence—some of whom are currently single, it was imperative that we begin construction on Gibbon House #10 and additional outdoor enclosures. That work began late last year and we expect it to be completed in the next two months. We have never refused a gibbon in need and we never want to have to say no. Your ongoing support will help us pay for this necessary expansion.



How You Can Help!

Building the new gibbon house, enormous outdoor enclosures, and aerial tunnels is very expensive—over \$70,000! You can have a part in providing this new home for our gibbons by making a donation to this building fund.

Please mark your donation:
Gibbon House #10.

*Our gibbons will thank you
and so will we!*

US Department of Agriculture Restricts Public Access to Records

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Until recently, people wanting to view the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) reports of its inspections of research laboratories, animal dealers, zoos, and breeders, could go to the APHIS web site and download the reports and other materials related to animal welfare.

Suddenly, at 11 a.m. on Friday 3 February 2017, APHIS posted to its web site,

During the past year, APHIS has conducted a comprehensive review of the information it posts on the APHIS web site for the general public to view and has implemented action to remove certain personal information posted on its web site involving the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and Horse Protection Act (HPA). APHIS is removing from its web site inspection reports, research facility annual reports, regulatory correspondence (such as official warning) and certain enforcement records (such as pre-litigation agreements and administrative complaints) that have not received final adjudication.

According to APHIS, it would also “review and redact, as necessary, the lists of licensees and registrants maintained under the AWA.”

Documents pertaining to 7,813 facilities were taken down!

IPPL has frequently used the APHIS web site to look up conditions at primate research or primate dealers’ facilities and other facilities about which we have received complaints. Now this will be impossible.

The alternative suggested by APHIS is to use the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to request materials such as inspection reports. FOIA requests are frequently ignored or handled extremely slowly. Sometimes it takes years to get information. Search and copying fees can be charged and can run into thousands of dollars.

APHIS stated, “*We remain equally committed to being transparent and responsive to our stakeholders’ information needs, and maintaining the privacy rights of individuals with whom we come in contact.*”


Many animal protection organizations use FOIA to expose cruel treatment of animals. Now this will be difficult and, most likely, impossible.

One of the organizations that has worked hard to expose abuse of captive primates is “Stop Animal Exploitation

Now,” a Cincinnati-based organization led by Michael and Karen Budkie. SAEN commented on its web site www.saenonline.org

“The REAL LOSS here is the reports for January 2017 (which should be online by now) and all future reports, which may not be seen for years.”

The US media often covers animal abuse stories, many of them based on review of documents obtained directly from whistle-blowers or animal protection



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Inspection Report

Form ID: [REDACTED]

Type: ROUTINE
Date: Jul-24-2015

2.40 (1) REPEAT
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS)

The [REDACTED] has some formal arrangements with a veterinarian, however [REDACTED] limited and does not [REDACTED] such as: Species of animals on the facility, adequate [REDACTED] parasites both internal and [REDACTED] restraint methods, diet plans, euthanasia type, contact [REDACTED] for emergencies, and how [REDACTED] veterinarian will visit the facility. Without properly [REDACTED] formal arrangements with a veterinarian to ensure that animals are receiving adequate care [REDACTED]

(b) (1) REPEAT
DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

[REDACTED] no written records annotating when [REDACTED] the facility were acquired from. Without adequate [REDACTED] there is no way to properly track [REDACTED] disposition or disposition. Create a written inventory of [REDACTED] pertinent information required.

3 (a) REPEAT
HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL

* The [REDACTED] enclosures housing [REDACTED] lemurs are constructed of black metal panels on the upper [REDACTED] multiple [REDACTED] the bottom [REDACTED] in both enclosures are excessively rusted. Many of the rusted [REDACTED] make [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] extensive enough to result in holes in the metal. Some of these [REDACTED] [REDACTED] covered [REDACTED] there is still structure deterioration. This level of deterioration [REDACTED] structural [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

* In the enclosure housing [REDACTED] macaques, the top is held in place by strips of wire, many of [REDACTED] excessively rusty. The top of the enclosure [REDACTED] bowing down in the front. This poses a safety hazard [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for escape.

Housing facilities must [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and maintained in a manner [REDACTED] [REDACTED] sound and protect the animals from injury. Housing [REDACTED] [REDACTED] above should be repaired or replaced.

Prepared By: BRENTON COX, A C I

Title: BRENTON COX, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date: Jul-24-2015
ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6021

organizations. Now, by the time animal abuse becomes publicly known, it may no longer be newsworthy.

Who gains? Those facilities that torture primates and other animals. About the only friends these animals have are vigilant **animal protection groups** and **enquiring reporters** and, if they are lucky, **whistle-blowers** and **dedicated caregivers**. The hapless animals cannot speak for themselves—they can only suffer at human hands.

On February 17, 2017, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service reposted a few of the inspection reports on animal research facilities that it deleted from the USDA-APHIS web site two weeks earlier, but not enough to quell protest or forestall lawsuits against the alleged censorship which are being filed by many animal protection organizations.



Igor, born in the wild, spent 26 horrific years in labs before coming to IPPL. While there, he had become a self-mutilator, but with the special care he received at IPPL, he never self-mutilated again. Igor enjoyed a peaceful life with us for 27 years, before suffering a stroke. He was approximately 55 years old.

How You Can Help!

SAEN suggests contacting APHIS requesting that all Animal Welfare Act and Horse Protection Act documents removed from the web site on 3 February 2017 be restored.

*Bernadatte Juarez, Deputy Administrator
USDA/APHIS/AC
By e-mail at Bernadette.r.juarez@aphis.usda.gov*

The Animal Welfare Institute (www.awionline.org) has requested its supporters to send messages asking that the deleted documents be restored in full to:

*Administrator Kevin Shea
US Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington DC 20520.*

Go Nuts for Gibbons!

Our friends at Nuts.com have put together a special care package that gibbon fans can purchase for our sanctuary residents. This goody box includes the following healthy snacks, which are favorites that Spanky and all our gibbons love:

- ◆ 5 lbs. jumbo roasted unsalted peanuts (in shell),
- ◆ 1 lb. raw unsalted cashews (shelled),
- ◆ 1 lb. dried mango (unsulfured, low sugar),
- ◆ 1 lb. dried Turkish figs, and
- ◆ 1 lb. dried diced Turkish apricots.

Nuts.com

9 lbs. of specially selected treats for the IPPL gibbons!
Only \$49.70 (includes shipping)
www.nuts.com/gifts/nutsforbirds/ippl.html



Spanky goes nuts for peanuts!

J.A.C.K. Sanctuary

Commitment and Perseverance

Roxane and Franck Chantereau

To take care of 38 growing chimpanzee orphans in a country as tough as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is extremely difficult. Poverty, hunger, disease, insecurity, war, corruption, and political and economic instability are realities of everyday life. This scares many people away from this mysterious country.

Commitment

Two people, however, have taken the risk of setting their goal of rescuing chimpanzees from the bushmeat trade and from the illegal exotic pet traffic in Lubumbashi, the second biggest city of the DRC.

We, Franck and Roxane Chantereau, both European citizens, created the J.A.C.K. sanctuary eleven years ago to help DRC Environment officials enforce laws on wildlife and endangered species in order to stop the horrible haemorrhage depleting Congo's wonderful biodiversity.

Today, J.A.C.K. stopped the trade in great apes throughout the southern part of the DRC. No new chimpanzee has been seen on sale on the streets of



Nalia, an orphaned chimp

© J.A.C.K. Sanctuary

Lubumbashi since 2013 and this victory is due solely to our determination and hard work!

IPPL - Developments and Security

But J.A.C.K. can't achieve this mission on its own. The 38 rescued

chimpanzee orphans are soon to become adults and their needs are growing too! Therefore the Congolese NGO mainly relies on its partners and sponsors since the local Government is providing neither aid nor assistance to the Sanctuary. State land has been promised since 2008 to start a pre-release program, to teach J.A.C.K. orphans how to live in the forest again but J.A.C.K. doesn't seem to be a priority on the Government agenda.

Important developments took place thanks to the trust and kindness of the International Primate Protection League and its great donors.

Last September, the young residents of the Nursery group indeed inaugurated their three brand new night rooms which had been partially and regularly sponsored by IPPL since 2012. J.A.C.K. was so happy to see its chimpanzee babies discovering their new environment – the chimpanzees and care team were all very excited about the event!

Yet IPPL support isn't restricted to the building of enclosures. This US



Orphaned chimps in new facility

© J.A.C.K. Sanctuary

organization is also worried about the security of both the chimpanzee residents and of the team working at J.A.C.K. And this is why one of IPPL's supporting foundations has found a way to help the Sanctuary hire two armed Rangers to provide security at the complex.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is an uncertain country. Riots and wars can and do arise at any time. This was actually the case last December. Because presidential elections didn't take place, people looted part of Lubumbashi and stole weapons at police stations to show their anger and disagreement.

All that unrest lasted several days and caused a lot of fear and stress among J.A.C.K. residents. The terrible gunshots reminded the chimpanzees of

the day they had been taken away from their forest; the day their mom and their group had been slaughtered.

During all that turmoil, most of the chimpanzees were extremely nervous and scared. The J.A.C.K. team kept all the orphans indoors and stayed with them most of the time to reassure them. Because of the riots, some keepers couldn't go back home to protect their families and chose to stay with their furry friends.

The Rangers kept on patrolling and were on the alert day and night, thus bringing mental comfort to the J.A.C.K. team and its founders. It was a relief to everyone to know the Rangers were around watching over humans and animal residents!

These were times the J.A.C.K. team will never forget! Such moments of

great fear and uncertainty showed everyone at J.A.C.K. Sanctuary that the team, chimpanzees, founders and their sponsors were a huge family and that together they were strong!

Perseverance

Today, unrest and insecurity are still on the agenda of the DRC and every single day that is passing by peacefully is a blessing.

Despite all the daily confusion, we (Franck and Roxane) try to remain confident and are determined to pursue our mission. The rescued babies are growing and their needs are growing too!

For this reason, J.A.C.K. is extremely grateful to IPPL and its partners for their support and for the security they bring at the complex!



J.A.C.K. rangers Georges and Nkulu on patrol

© J.A.C.K. Sanctuary

Entropika is celebrating its 10th anniversary: Thanks IPPL - for your long-term support!!

Angela Maldonado

Fundación Entropika's fight to conserve the unique nocturnal night monkey population along the Peruvian-Colombian border of the Amazon rain forest continues. April 2017 marks ten years of hard work to preserve the biodiversity of the Amazonian ecosystem. For the past decade, IPPL has been a vital supporter of our mission to stop the illegal trafficking of night monkeys for biomedical research, the pet trade and to expose government corruption.

Fundación Entropika made headlines from 2012 to 2014 when Dr. Angela Maldonado, founder and legal representative, won a law suit against multiple organizations, including the Colombian Institute of Immunology Foundation (FIDIC), a biomedical facility that uses wild-caught night monkeys for malaria research. In addition to the revocation of FIDIC's permit to use primates as test subjects, the verdict also allowed Entropika to document evidence of the local extinction of an endemic primate species, deplorable conditions of the monkeys in the lab, deforestation caused by the trapping of wildlife, and corruption within the environmental authorities.

As we celebrate our 10 year anniversary, the next decade ushers in new challenges we face thankfully with the unwavering support of IPPL. As of February 2016, FIDIC has regained its trapping permit leading to the capture of 1,463 Amazonian night monkeys in just 566 days. Wild populations of the Spix's night monkey (*Aotus vociferans*) have been drastically reduced and are no longer present in some areas. A court mandated study conducted by the CITES (The Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Scientific Authority reported sightings of the Spix's night monkeys in only one of the 20 sites used by FIDIC



Night monkey

to capture monkeys for research and subsequently release them once they had completed the research protocols.

Due to the difficulty in finding Spix's night monkey, FIDIC is putting pressure on Corpoamazonia, the regional environmental authority, to modify the permit to include the capture of the Nancy Ma's night monkey (*Aotus nancymae*), a species recently discovered in Colombia and one highly vulnerable to extinction. The laboratory argues that the Nancy Ma's night monkey will provide a better model to conduct research on malaria because of its similarity to the human immune system.

The modified FIDIC permit has serious environmental implications. The methods used by indigenous trappers to capture monkeys are extremely damaging, causing deforestation of an average 30 meters radius around the trees the night monkeys sleep in. Furthermore, using a research permit to purchase wildlife is illegal in Colombia. However authorizing the capture of the Nancy Ma's night monkey allows FIDIC to buy monkeys in Colombia that were trapped in Peru. With a narrow distribution range and little known about its population status, even Corpoamazonia's own night monkey conservation project stated that the capture

of wild Nancy Ma's night monkeys should be prohibited.

To combat the FIDIC's reinstated trapping permit, Angela Maldonado filed a legal complaint with the authorities in September 2016, presenting evidence of deforestation as a consequence of capturing night monkeys for FIDIC and a penal case against FIDIC for environmental damages and the illegal extraction of natural resources.

The FIDIC responded by suing Angela Maldonado for "slander" during our fundraising campaign for SAVE MUSMUKI <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XrxKlmtMUw>, a video game project that will educate players on the detrimental effects of trafficking primates for bush meat, medical research, and the pet trade.

Faced with evidence of corruption, we got in contact with the Colombian Fiscal Control agency and the National Prosecutors' Office and today there is an investigation of Corpoamazonia.

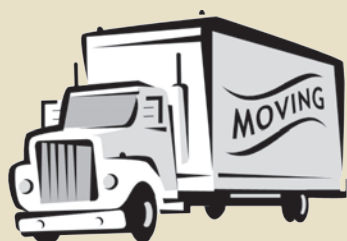
Entropika's tireless law enforcement activities and media coverage continue at international, national and regional levels <http://fusion.net/story/375445/wildlife-exploitation-amazon-rainforest>. With the cooperation of non-governmental organizations, in particular the Colombian Primatological Association, the Andes University, and others, we will present the first draft of the Management Strategy for the Conservation of Primates in Colombia, in April 2017, and solicit input from different stakeholders to provide legal protection to primates in our country.

We hope to use this information to raise the status of the Nancy Ma's night monkey on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data Book. It is critical to include this species in the Colombian list of threatened species and achieve its long-term protection.

All these efforts to protect primates in Colombia were possible thanks to the long-term support of IPPL's donors. Thank you for helping us make positive impacts in such a beautiful and important region of the world, which unfortunately has long history of abuse for human greed.

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Anonymous**, in honor of Barbara Beals
- **Sheila and James Ahler**, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- **Penelope Boston**, in honor of IPPL's steadfast work on behalf of primates
- **Cedric Bielawski**, in memory of my wife, Mary, 11/30/2016
- **Sharon Bivins**, in honor of Shirley
- **Miriam Bisbing**, in memory of Charles and Kay Clausing
- **Joan Brooks**, in memory of Helen
- **Susan Choi-Hausman**, in honor of Connie Choi
- **Brien Comerford**, in honor of all God's creatures
- **Hayley Ellisor**, in honor of Benjamin Johnson on his birthday
- **Sally Fraser**, in memory of my Mum
- **Susan Gabay**, in memory of Susanna Gabay
- **Steven Gray**, for my wife, Jo Pritchard
- **Miriam Grodinsky**, in honor of God's animals
- **Mark Haddad**, in honor of Sherry L. Fisher
- **Wilson and Jackie Hepler**, in memory of Doreen Heimlich
- **JoAnn Hertz**, in honor of Nancy Tobin
- **Adrian Hinman**, in honor of Will Hinman
- **Kathryn Howell**, in memory of Kit Woodcock
- **Victoria Huber**, in honor of my mommy
- **Mayumi Hughes**, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- **Mary Hunt**, in honor of Lee McGlashan
- **Katherine Iosif**, in memory of Nancy Sue Groby Benedict
- **Wendy Johnson**, in memory of Apache
- **Janis Julian**, in memory of Bevo
- **Emily King**, in honor of Robert and Diana Harding
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- **Yue Liu**, in memory of my parents Ma Yuzhen and Liu Xinghan. May all reach the Pure Land.
- **James Mahoney**, in memory of Helen
- **Joann McClelland**, in honor of all primates everywhere
- **Shirley McGreal**, in memory of Helen
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- **Donna Tichenor**, in honor of Dr. Shirley McGreal
- **Donna Tichenor**, in honor of Maynard, the great gibbon
- **Jillian Trailer-Rollock**, in memory of my mother, Cindy Trailer, 1933-2011
- **Chris Turner**, in honor of Sean and Nyssa Turner
- **Tony Waters**, in memory of Devon
- **Grace Wegman**, in memory of Journey



Moving Soon? Let Us Know!

Millions of people around the world change their place of residence every year. That makes it hard to keep our mailing lists up-to-date. You can help us lower our postage costs by telling us of your new address in advance. Just send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org) or 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 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
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Spring is in the air at IPPL!



Read more updates about IPPL's activities on our Facebook page. "Like" us!
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Leave a Lasting Legacy...

...for the Primates You Love

Over the years, IPPL has benefitted greatly from bequests left to us by departed supporters. Their thoughtfulness has allowed IPPL to...

- ◆ build new gibbon houses and outdoor enclosures at our sanctuary;
- ◆ acquire new sanctuary land, now totaling 37 acres, which not only creates space for our gibbons but provides a buffer zone that shelters local wildlife;
- ◆ construct a much-in-demand guest cottage for our visitors, known as “Swan and Mary’s Cottage” after the lovely couple who left IPPL the funds to build it; and
- ◆ provide support to dozens of primate sanctuaries and rescue organizations around the world, wherever primates are native.



Arun Rangsi, rescued from a lab

Some of our bequests have come from people who have only been able to make small donations during their lifetimes. Others honor friends. For some, there are tax advantages to making bequests to charities.

Your bequest to IPPL will ensure that our unique work can carry on long into the future. Our address to include in your will is: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484. Our U.S. federal tax ID number is 51-0194013.

If you are thinking about remembering IPPL in your will or trust, know that your love for primates will continue to live on through your generosity.

With gratitude,



Dr. Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and Executive Director



Gary, retired from a tourist venue

Primate Paraphernalia!



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



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards and envelopes, 2 each of 6 IPPL gibbons (Arun Rangsi, Courtney, Spanky, Peppy, Maynard, and Tong)
Cost: US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)



IPPL Gibbon T-shirt:
100% cotton; green shirt
features 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;
Child S, M, L, XL
Cost: Adult US\$15 (US)/
US\$22 (overseas)
Child US\$12 (US)/US\$16
(overseas)



IPPL
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FREE with purchase

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)

**Shop online for more gibbon
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You can also order IPPL merchandise using our secure server.
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Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

IPPL is home to many charismatic gibbons. Some of them came to us after years in research, at tourist attractions, as pets or from sub-standard living conditions. If you could walk through our sanctuary today, you would see how happy and healthy they all are as they swing and sing all day long! When you adopt one of our gibbons, you will help ensure that your chosen gibbon (and all our gibbons) will continue to receive the best possible care in peaceful surroundings with spacious enclosures, fresh food, lots of attention and special treats on special occasions!

With a donation of \$20 a month for at least six months, you will receive:

A signed Certificate of Gibbon Guardianship.	An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.	A gibbon fact sheet.
A biographical sketch of your gibbon.	An IPPL window cling.
Two updates a year on your gibbon.	A T-shirt featuring several IPPL gibbons.

And keep in mind – adoptions make wonderful, unique gifts!

Yes, I want to adopt/renew an IPPL gibbon!

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

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. **\$20 per month** for 6 months (in full: \$120) ____ 1 year (in full: \$240) ____ 2 years (in full: \$480) ____

Select the desired size of T-shirt (circle): **Adult sizes:** S M L XL XXL **Child sizes:** S M L or XL

☐ Check here if you prefer not to receive a T-shirt.

☐ **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: _____

E-mail address: _____

☐ I will be paying with a check made payable to IPPL.

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

Name (on card): _____ Signature: _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Credit card billing address (for verification purposes): _____

If you have other questions, please call us at 843-871-2280, or send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org).

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

Meet the Gibbons Available for Adoption



Tong travelled the farthest to get to IPPL—all the way from Thailand! She is a yellow-cheeked crested gibbon who was wild-born in her native Vietnam around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold to a US serviceman. When he left the country, Tong remained in the care of his servants. Unfortunately, they knew very little about gibbon nutrition, so Tong developed rickets, a deforming bone disease. Fortunately, Tong ultimately ended up in the care of newly formed IPPL in 1974. The only gibbon of her kind at IPPL, her coat color is reddish-gold, with a little patch of black on the top of her head. Her song is quite different from that of the other gibbons and ends with a lovely, bubbling trill. She is known for doing happy gibbon calls and somersaults whenever she sees special treats coming.

Tong's favorite foods are citrus fruit and all kind of beans. She loves her blue ball and is ready to play as soon as one of the animal care staff rolls it to her. She squeaks and dances around it—rolling it with her feet. She can get distracted, but as soon as it is rolled back to her - she starts dancing again! Would you like to adopt Tong? The only IPPL gibbon who came from Thailand and “wears” a stylish black hat—you would be helping care for this charming senior girl!



Arun Rangsi was born in a California research lab in 1979. After his mother rejected him, he was given a substitute “mother” made of wire and was given the “name” HLA-98, which was tattooed on his tiny chest! During his first year of life, he had pneumonia and dysentery twice. As a result, he experienced dangerous episodes of weight loss. He constantly banged his head, a symptom of chronic psychological stress. Fortunately, the laboratory lost its funding and Shirley McGreal was able to rescue him from possible euthanasia. Arun Rangsi, now affectionately called “Rui”, arrived at IPPL on his 2nd birthday. Since then he has lived happily with his mate of many years, Shanti, also a former laboratory gibbon.

Arun Rangsi, enjoys keeping an eye on everyone and often you will see him sitting high up in his tower monitoring the activities of the other gibbons. Like the other gibbons, he prefers certain types of food including sweet potatoes and many types of fruits and vegetables, but Rui has a favorite. In the morning, when the gibbons are most hungry, their breakfast menu always includes greens. Rui gets very excited if he is the one to get the center of the celery stalk. There is a race as he and his long-time mate, Shanti, rush to the bucket to see what goodies are there each day. Rui lets out contented “whoops” when he sees that celery on top! And since this is his absolute favorite breakfast treat—the animal care staff always tries to save it for him! If you adopt Rui you will help keep him supplied with plenty of celery and the special care he and all our gibbons deserve!



Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving this tiny infant with a terribly mangled leg. Because she could not be returned to her mother, she was hand-raised by IPPL staff, special night-nannies, and volunteers for over six years. Many caregivers took turns feeding her, playing with her, and taking her for walks around the sanctuary grounds. Always curious and energetic, she was a real handful! Courtney has made an amazing recovery since the difficult time of her early life. She now runs, swings, and climbs so well you would never guess how badly she had been injured.

Despite Courtney's high level of activity, she is the biggest gibbon in our sanctuary and if asked what her favorite food is—we would have to say “grapes, and well... everything!” Since May 2009, Courtney has been paired with a former lab gibbon by the name of Whoop-Whoop. His mild-mannered personality is a good match for her wild ways as he always lets her have first dibs at their lunch pail. We hope you will consider adopting this spunky and determined “not so little” ape!



Peppy was born in 1979 at a cancer lab run by the University of California at Davis where the gibbons were used in painful and usually fatal viral cancer experiments. When the lab closed, he was sent to another research facility, the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in New York. Fortunately, LEMSIP closed in 1982 and he and his companion-for life, Helen, came to IPPL. They lived together at our sanctuary for 35 years. Peppy sucked his thumb the day he arrived and has never “kicked this habit.”

Peppy is the only gibbon who favors veggies over fruit and in the morning in addition to looking forward to breakfast, Peppy has his own ritual. When let out of his night quarters, Peppy begins every single day by running from one end of his outdoor enclosure to the other—the whole length of it, arms flung up, out of sheer excitement: it's as though every day he's grateful not to be stuck in a lab! Wouldn't you like to adopt this grateful little guy?

Adoptions make wonderful and unique gifts – all year long!



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CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



PRINTED MATTER

Mia was born in an Arizona zoo in 1991. For the next 23 years, she was moved from zoo to zoo. First to California and then to Mississippi in 2010. There, she was paired with a gentle male named Cookie Man. They seemed to be an ideal couple and produced several offspring. But Mia was not the motherly type, so the infants had to be hand-raised. When her mate died unexpectedly of a heart attack in 2014, the zoo thought it was time for Mia to be retired and called IPPL. Of course, we were thrilled and began making preparations. Mia arrived in March 2015 and quickly adjusted to her new home. Mia is quite the acrobat and loves to swing and climb around her large outdoor enclosure. So far, she has shown no interest in any of our bachelors. Perhaps Cookie Man was her one and only true love. For now, she certainly seems to love life – just the way it is!



Meet IPPL's Mia!