



Venus

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 41, No. 2

September 2014



Photo © Monica Szczupider

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- IPPL's "Lucky 13th" conference
- 2013 primate import stats
- Meet Spanky, IPPL's newest gibbon

Plus: The "chimpanzee funeral" backstory



Spanky

A Note from Shirley

Dear IPPL Friend,

We have been very busy since our last issue of *IPPL News*. A new gibbon named Spanky arrived in Summerville (full story on page 3). He is eight years old and had undergone extraction of all his canine teeth when he was six. He had been a family pet since he was a baby. He has settled down well here.

The summer of 2014 was extremely hot and abnormally humid, but finally we are getting some cooler days. Oddly, the gibbons handle the heat quite well, despite their thick, fluffy, brown or black fur coats.

We had an exciting visit in August. At the AR2014 conference in Los Angeles, a meeting attendee came to our booth and bought some T-shirts and a tote bag from Hardy, who was staffing the booth. She asked lots of questions about IPPL and our gibbons and told Hardy she'd be in our area in August. Hardy invited her to come and see us.

It was only later that we learned that our new friend was Elaine Hendrix, an actress. For the very first time, Hollywood was coming to visit IPPL! Elaine starred in several movies including *The Parent Trap* and the children's movie *Inspector Gadget 2*. She was on TV in a series called "Mistresses" and is currently filming with Charlie Sheen in "Anger Management."

But Elaine's passion is animals. She is very active in animal protection work in California and runs a group called The Pet Matchmaker. She was emcee for the conference auction.

Elaine arrived at IPPL with her boyfriend Salvator Xuereb and his children Finnley and Anouk. They stayed in our lovely guest cottage. The youngsters were very excited when Hardy showed up with a big yellow-bellied slider turtle that he had rescued by the roadside, and we released her in a pond on IPPL's property.

Elaine is a very down-to-earth person and enjoyed meeting all the staff and gibbons. She ate with us at our local pizza house, the Italian Bistro.

We at IPPL all say, "Come back, Elaine!"

Best wishes,

Shirley McGreal

Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Left to right, actress and animal lover Elaine Hendrix, rescued lab gibbon Igor, and I on a tour of the IPPL sanctuary.



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IPPL News

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About the Cover

This iconic photo of a "chimpanzee funeral" was taken in 2008 at the Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon. Sheri Speede gave us the backstory behind Dorothy's funeral during her talk at IPPL's 13th biennial meeting in April (see pages 6-7).

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.



Spanky, a former pet, finds
his forever home at IPPL

Welcome, Spanky!

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator

Meet IPPL's newest gibbon

He came to our sanctuary on May 23 with the name Spanky, but many of IPPL's staff members are calling him the Love Bug.

He's certainly a gentle soul—and we hope he'll stay that way. When Maynard, also a former pet, first arrived at IPPL in October 2009, he was famously meek, but he eventually started feeling his oats and now can be quite a little devil when he feels like it (which is often). Spanky, however, seems to be retaining much of his original sweet nature.

He appears to have a soft spot for the ladies, as well. He'll start grinning and squeaking with glee whenever his female caregivers approach, presenting his back or belly for a much-appreciated grooming session.

Born to be a pet

Spanky was one of those unfortunate primates bred in the U.S. for the pet trade. Born on October 18, 2005, he was only eight months old when he was purchased

by his owner's husband as a birthday gift. He was also intended to be the companion to a female gibbon already owned by the Texas couple.

But the female eventually died, and in March Spanky's owner contacted us, saying that she was no longer able to care for him because of her health problems. When she agreed to sign a statement indicating that, in the future, she would never again purchase or accept into her care any other (nonhuman) primate, we

agreed to make Spanky part of the IPPL family.

Spanky, his owner, and her husband drove cross-country to IPPL and arrived on a sunny spring day. They told us that they had removed all four of his canines two years ago (because he had difficulty chewing, they explained—although this procedure is often done unnecessarily to pet primates to keep them from biting their owners). They noted that he had experienced only one brief bout of motion sickness the entire trip, as they crossed the state line into South Carolina. Otherwise, he looked alert and healthy.

Already part of the IPPL family

He is already beginning to feel the love our supporters are sending his way. When one of IPPL's donors learned that he likes to cuddle with a blanket, she sent a special one just for him. When another donor learned about the gibbon care packages now available at www.nuts.com (see page 5), she sent us a box of treats; Spanky loved the dried mango and roasted peanuts.

We held him in quarantine for a month. But when his tests for parasites and other potential health problems came back negative, we let him have access to his own night quarters in Gibbon House #5, where he is housemates with former lab gibbons Helen and Peppy.

From his current housing situation, he can look out across much of the main IPPL gibbon yard. He even has a favorite strategic perch from which he can see most of his neighbors at a glance. Although he is prevented from interacting with other gibbons physically (since these apes are territorial and will fight with one another if given the chance), he does interact acoustically: he is one of our most dedicated singers. It took him a few days to get up the courage to participate in our daily gibbon chorus, but, once he started, he didn't look back. Now all of us at the sanctuary are often treated to his distinctive solo warble.



Thank
you!

Thank you to everyone who donated to our summer appeal to build Spanky a new house with more spacious outdoor enclosures! Thanks to our generous donors, we have a good start on plans for a modern-built gibbon house that will be more suitable for such an active young fellow!



Read more about Spanky's arrival on our blog (<http://www.ippl.org/gibbon/welcome-spanky>). Please subscribe for weekly updates!



Spanky goes nuts
for peanuts!

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.

9 lbs. of specially selected
treats for the IPPL gibbons!
only \$49.70

(includes shipping)

[www.nuts.com/gifts/
nutsforbirds/ippl.html](http://www.nuts.com/gifts/nutsforbirds/ippl.html)

Nuts.com



IPPL's 2014 Supporters' Meeting

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator

A rare four-leaf clover. A horseshoe on the wall (with the ends facing up, of course). Lucky stars, lucky rabbits, lucky pennies, lucky sevens... who needs 'em? Everyone who attended IPPL's "Lucky Thirteenth" biennial meeting already felt lucky—lucky to see the dozens of beautiful rescued gibbons at IPPL's South Carolina sanctuary, lucky to hear detailed first-hand reports from

primate field workers and advocates from around the world, and lucky to meet so many other people who share the same conviction: that the world's primates are precious in their own right and are in urgent need of allies.

IPPL's most recent meeting was held April 11 to 13, 2014, at IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary in South Carolina. The weather smiled, the

flowers bloomed, and the gibbons sang their amazing songs. Because the IPPL sanctuary is not open to the public, lucky attendees were treated to a unique insiders' view. Everyone agreed that the gibbons are lucky, as well, to receive such wonderful care.

And, of course, the entire IPPL staff feels lucky to work for such a great organization!



Rabbits, Rabbits!

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

It is quite common in England for people to start a new month by saying out loud "Rabbits, Rabbits" or "White Rabbits." It's supposed to bring you good luck for the month! I have done this for years and IPPL has prospered. Try it and see!



Sheri Speede greets gibbon Palu-Palu at the start of IPPL's conference.

Meet Our Presenters:

Sheri Speede: Dorothy's Backstory

Chances are, you've already seen the iconic photo of the "chimpanzee funeral," which went viral a few years ago and is the cover image for this issue. Dr. Sheri Speede (founder of In Defense of Animals-Africa) is the lady in the foreground, her face hidden by her hat, who lovingly cradles the head of the deceased chimp, Dorothy, in her hands. In the picture, which was snapped by volunteer Monica Szczupider, Sheri lightly turns Dorothy's face toward a crowd of rescued chimpanzees living at the IDA-Africa's Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon. The chimps, all silent, focus with remarkable intensity and solemnity on the features of one of their own who had, just the day before, been a pillar of their community.

Many people who saw this photo for the first time after it won an award in a National Geographic photo contest were astonished that mere animals could have such a human-like reaction to the death of a beloved elder. Sheri was only surprised that so many people were, well, surprised.



Years in chains

Dorothy, it turned out, was not always the respected “matriarch,” as she became known in her last years. As Sheri explained, for four decades Dorothy was chained in front of the Luna Park Hotel near the city of Yaoundé as an enticement for tourists. Almost certainly, her mother as well as other members of her family had been shot for bushmeat when she was captured as a youngster.

Her companion for 16 of those 40 years was Nama, who was similarly chained up in front of the hotel some distance away. By the time Sheri was able to get these chimps (as well as two parrots and eight monkeys who were also part of the hotel’s abused menagerie) confiscated in May 2000 and transferred to the sanctuary, Dorothy had not been part of an actual chimp community for a very long time.

Adjustment to living with other chimps was hard for her. The others in her group figured out that she was timid and took delight in bullying her. They would pour tea on her head, throw dirt at her, and hit her with sticks. She spent a lot of her time—still—nearly alone, on the forest margins in the group’s enclosure, trying not to draw attention to herself.

An amazing transformation

She had, of course, never had the opportunity to mate and produce a baby of her own—which made Dorothy’s decision become a foster mom all the more remarkable. And, to everyone’s amazement, she was remarkably good at it.

In 2002, six rescued juvenile chimps (ages two-and-a-half to four years) were introduced into the enclosure, among them a four-year-old male named Bouboule. Suddenly, Dorothy found the courage to assert herself on behalf of her adoptive son in a way she never could for herself. The other chimps soon learned that Dorothy—when defending little Bouboule, whom Dorothy took under her wing—was a force to be reckoned with, and as a result she gained respect and status within her community.

Like all good mamas, she was not only

a protective presence, she was also an effective disciplinarian when she needed to be. When little Bouboule mischievously started harassing a pregnant female, Dorothy did not hesitate to give him a good smack—and then reach out to comfort Bouboule’s victim.

Sheri had studied tae kwon do for years. “I’m a second degree black belt,” said Sheri, “but my back fist was never as good as Dorothy’s!”

Dorothy’s funeral

When Dorothy suddenly passed away in 2008, many local people walked for miles to pay their respects, so Sheri held a little funeral for the humans. After all, these were people who had, years ago, told Sheri that she had no right to tell them to refrain from eating chimpanzees; now, they recently informed her, it was very insulting of her to think that they would ever eat a chimpanzee!

When she was finished with that ceremony, Sheri wanted to bury Dorothy next to the 20-acre enclosure where she had lived out her remaining years. She wrapped Dorothy in a sheet, and Dorothy’s

long-time caregiver Assou Francois pushed the wheelbarrow with her body past the electric-fenced enclosure. The 25 other chimps who made up Dorothy’s community heard the wheelbarrow and dashed out of the forest, lining up silently to bid their last farewell.

Sheri was witness to the homage paid by Dorothy’s fellow chimps. It was an intense moment. But not really a surprising one.

After the picture went viral, she was approached by an agent to write a book, and within a month Harper Collins had accepted her proposal. Sheri recently released that memoir, titled *Kindred Beings: What Seventy-Three Chimps Taught Me About Life, Love, and Connection*. She kindly signed copies for IPPL’s meeting attendees; as she mentioned during her presentation, IPPL had sponsored her first trip to Cameroon in 1997 (to do veterinary work at the Limbe Wildlife Centre), and she has never forgotten that.

The chimps have clearly taught her much. But that viral snapshot of the silent chimpanzees helped teach us all that the capacity to love and grieve is not exclusively human.

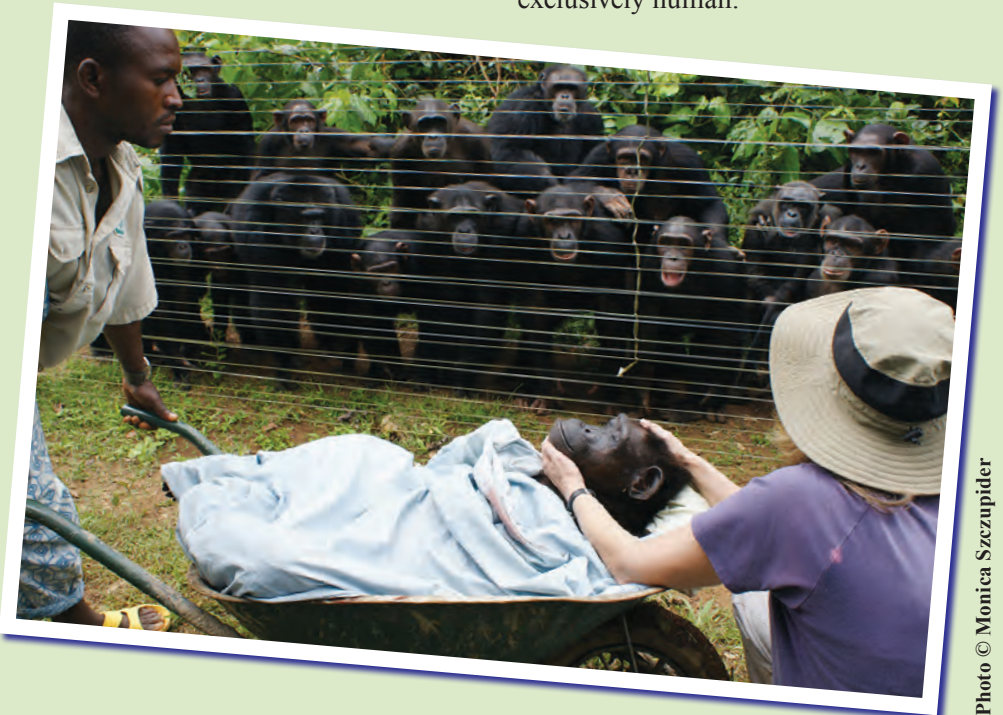


Photo © Monica Szczupider

This touching image of Dorothy’s funeral, taken in 2008 at Sheri Speede’s Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon, taught us all something about the universal nature of grief.



Anna Nekaris: “Little Brown Units”

The objects of her passion are small, cryptic, nocturnal creatures known as slow lorises. They don't look much like monkeys, so some people have dismissed them as “unimportant little brown units,” said Dr. Anna Nekaris. She has even been told that “they didn't deserve to be

primates.” But they are primates, indeed, and our understanding of them has led to a richer appreciation for the amazing diversity within the primate order.

Anna began studying them over 20 years ago, when only three or four different species were recognized. Now,

primatologists have described eight species of slow loris and two of the related slender loris—three of them only within the last couple of years.

All lorises are nocturnal. Maybe it's a case of “out of sight, out of mind,” but as recently as 2006 they were relegated to the conservation category of “Least Concern” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Thanks partly to a campaign that IPPL helped support in 2007 at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (see the September 2007 issue of *IPPL News*, page 15), all loris species have now been assigned to a more urgent conservation status, from “Vulnerable” up to “Critically Endangered.”

A Paean to Prosimians

Dr. Anna Nekaris began her presentation with a recital of the following poem, written a number of years ago by Dr. Simon Bearder, who also has specialized in the study and conservation of nocturnal primates. Nearly all primates who are active at night are neither monkeys nor apes but belong to an evolutionary grade known as the prosimians. These include the (often diurnal) lemurs of Madagascar, the bushbabies of Africa, and the lorises of Africa and Asia. Such animals are characterized by a higher reliance on scent for communication instead of vision, as well as other adaptations that many primatologists feel were broadly characteristic of primates who lived millions of years ago. This has led some individuals to feel that modern prosimians are somehow more primitive (i.e., “lower” or “inferior”) compared to other primates. This attitude clearly calls for a little more objectivity, to say the least.

How High is a “Higher” Primate?

Simon Bearder

Do chimps, orangs and gorillas
Deserve a special place?
Just because in some respects
They're like the human race?

And is it right to class
The prosimians as “low”
Just because they're out at night
And some of them are slow?

Are small creatures primitive
And large ones more advanced?
Or do we see those nearest us
As naturally enhanced?

When we look down on nature
What do we really see
When due to inflated self esteem
We lack humility?

Long term success has no respect
For level, height or grade.
So let's abandon “high” and “low”
And call a spade a spade.

Poem reprinted with permission of the author

Teeth and tongues

All slow lorises have just a nubbin of a tail and do not locomote by leaping; “that's why they are called slow,” said





Anna. “But they can do these incredible yoga-like movements in the trees.” They can actually cover over four miles in a single night as they go about their business and, incidentally, use their peculiar double tongue to pollinate economically important plants, like those used for livestock browse.

They have an interesting tooth structure. For one thing, their lower incisors are modified to form a toothcomb for grooming. In addition, their sharply pointed premolars are adapted to gouge holes in trees, from which these primates extract nutritious gum and sap. Although there is no evidence that their foraging activities actually kill any trees, they are known to gouge as many as 100 holes a night in search of their food. Those premolars serve a less benign function, as well: they can be used to deliver a toxic bite. “They are the only venomous primate,” Anna said; life-threatening anaphylaxis may result from handling a nippy loris.

Unique threats

But slow lorises face a number of distinctive threats, too. In Cambodia, they are alleged to have over 100 healing properties, and they are the number-one animal used in folk medicines. For example, traditional Khmer healers recommend that new mothers drink a

tonic made of three slow lorises, to regain strength after giving birth.

Slow lorises are also one of the most common animals used as photo props. They seem to be replacing gibbons, Anna said, as the species of choice for unscrupulous tourist photographers.

Lorises also remain highly desired for the illegal pet trade; traders often viciously rip out the animals’ toxic teeth when trying to sell them for that purpose, thus eliminating the possibility of ever returning the mutilated creatures back to the wild. YouTube videos of cute lorises being “tickled” or eating rice balls garner millions of views and thousands of comments, the most common one being, “Where can I buy one?”

Sadly, Anna pointed out, all of these YouTube stars are illegally traded animals captured from the wild. While YouTube forbids the representation of drug use or child pornography, the site seems content to fuel the just-as-illegal trade in protected wildlife by refusing to take down such damaging videos.

Fans of the Javan slow loris

When Anna realized that the Javan slow loris was among the most threatened of the loris species, she established the Little Fireface Project in 2011 to

spearhead its conservation in Indonesia. This species is often the victim of casual poaching, since an animal can be easily caught and sold for the price of a packet of cigarettes. Her field site centers on the village of Cipaganti; a large population of some 80 slow lorises live in the unprotected forest area nearby. There, she and her students have carried out research into these under-appreciated animals and learned much about their social behavior and ecology.

Javan slow lorises have found a dedicated advocate in Anna, who is eager to use a variety of creative activities to promote the idea that villagers can actually become guardians of the lorises. Team members of the Little Fireface Project have distributed children’s books and activity packs with pro-loris conservation messages to 20 schools. They have handed out calendars featuring local scenery to remind people of the importance of lorises throughout the year. Film nights (supported by IPPL) have been a big hit, with as many as 300 people turning out per event. And the soccer tournament? Somewhat to Anna’s surprise, it drew over 6,000 fans.

Thanks to the Little Fireface Project, the Javan slow loris is surely gaining many more local fans, too.

Speakers, volunteers, and visitors mingle during a picnic lunch.





Angela Maldonado: Winning One for the Monkeys

“I came here in 2010 to tell you how difficult it is to fight the monkey trade, but today I am very happy to tell you that we won!” said Dr. Angela Maldonado of Fundación Entropika as she began her presentation.

She was referring to her epic legal battle with the Fundación Instituto de Inmunología de Colombia (FIDIC), a biomedical lab in her native Colombia that had permits from 1987 to 2012 to remove up to 800 monkeys a year from the wild for malaria research. But not just any monkeys: only *Aotus vociferans*. This monkey is one of about eight different night monkey species, and its natural range is in Colombia, on the north bank of the Amazon River.

But these were not the animals that ended up in the lab. Instead, as Angela was able to prove in the Colombian courts, many of the lab’s monkeys belonged to the species *Aotus nancymae*. These animals were trapped by indigenous people on their own lands south of the Amazon, mainly in Peru, and then illegally imported across international borders by the lab. Due to lax supervision by environmental authorities, this trafficking continued unchecked for decades.

How to catch a monkey

As Angela discovered, monkeys for the lab would be caught by groups of five to seven indigenous people per trapping expedition, and their methods were not benign. Once the trappers found a family of night monkeys in a nesting tree where they would be trying to sleep away the daylight hours, the people would cut down most of the trees for 15 to 30 yards around the target animals. The monkeys would be caught as they tried to escape.

According to Angela, more than 40 percent of the captured animals would die en route to the lab. Even worse, once the surviving animals entered FIDIC, 50 to 60 percent of them died there, too. Those that survived four to six months

of experimentation were often simply dumped into the forest near the lab, up to 300 animals at a time. This haphazard release of *A. nancymae* into *A. vociferans* territory, muddying species boundaries with untold ecological consequences, is a conservationist’s nightmare.

The lab, Angela reported, has been working all these years on a malaria vaccine and even claimed victory at one point in the 1980s. However, according to the World Health Organization, that vaccine is less than 30 percent effective against malaria and has been classified as “inactive.” But the lab director’s powerful political connections have appear to have insulated FIDIC from both popular criticism and official regulation.

Legal victories

After three years of fruitless

complaints to the environmental authorities in Colombia, Angela began to pursue a legal strategy to halt the illegal night monkey trade. In April 2011, she initiated a kind of public benefit lawsuit called a “popular action,” which has to do with defending the rights of civil society. She denounced the illegal monkey trade, its adverse effects on ecosystems, the abuse of indigenous rights, and the alleged misconduct of environmental authorities.

And she won. A first instance ruling by the court in Bogota in July 2012 resulted in a revocation of the lab’s trapping permits and sanctions against the regulatory bodies. FIDIC, of course, appealed to the Colombian high court, but Angela kept on accumulating evidence. She sent documentation to the court indicating that more than 900 monkeys were sent to FIDIC from March to May 2012 alone, despite an *annual* quota of only 800 animals.

In November 2013, the court issued a second instance ruling against FIDIC and the authorities. In its 150-page decision, the court not only condemned the actions of the lab and those who had colluded with it, but the court also wrote about the rights of the animals and made a surprising analysis on the ethics of animal use.

These victories have been encouraging, but they have not come easily. At one point during the legal turmoil, Angela left the country for six months out of concern for her own safety, following the urgent advice of her family. More recently, she has been the subject of a public smear campaign, complete with billboards that compare her to Hitler, for allegedly impeding scientific progress on the cure for malaria and thereby endangering the lives of millions.

But it is clear that the forces for good are on her side. She has been making plans to sue for libel. And one of the lab’s best monkey trappers now works for Angela, instead.





Drew Cronin: Chasing Monkeys in the Armpit of Africa

As Dr. Drew Cronin rather indelicately put it, Bioko Island is nestled in Africa's armpit. But it's a much nicer situation than it sounds.

Part of Equatorial Guinea, the island is actually located off the coast of Cameroon, in the western crook of the continent. The island features lots of rain, lots of mountains, and lots of intact forest, especially in the relatively undeveloped lower third, site of the Gran Caldera and Southern Highlands Scientific Reserve. And there are lots of primates: with high densities of seven endangered monkey species (five of whom are endemic to the island) and four nocturnal prosimians, it's a primate lover's paradise.

Drew, a postdoctoral research fellow at Drexel University (Philadelphia), was representing the Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program, an academic partnership between Drexel and the National University of Equatorial Guinea.

IPPL has been helping fund this project for many years. BBPP's totem animal is the Bioko Island drill, a rare, mysterious, large-bodied terrestrial monkey that is notoriously difficult to track in its forest home. But the group also concerns itself with other species: marine turtles, frogs, and birds also fall within the group's sphere of conservation interest.

Bioko's road to nowhere

The major threat to the primates on the island, Drew explained, is hunting, specifically *commercial* hunting, and BBPP has been collecting data at the bushmeat market in Malabo (the nation's capital) almost daily since 1997. Market forces have driven up the price for monkey meat, so that it is no longer a subsistence commodity: an adult male drill costs up to US\$300 and is clearly a luxury item. Unfortunately, the taste for bushmeat is a cultural preference that

shows no sign of disappearing.

Although hunting is officially prohibited in the national parks, the



existence of this law has apparently not put a halt to such activities. What is readily apparent is that the police stationed next to stalls that sell bushmeat do nothing to discourage the trade. According to Drew, the red-eared monkey is the most common primate carcass found for sale and makes up about ten percent of all bushmeat sold in Malabo.

Roads increase exposure of animals to hunters and other dangers. They are conduits for the commercial bushmeat trade and facilitate the movement of other illegally-obtained forest products onto the black market. Roads also spur additional development that, in the form of human settlements and agriculture, eats away at pristine wildlife habitats.

This is why Bioko's recently completed "road to nowhere" was especially disturbing to Drew and his colleagues. What must have been an

"insane" amount of money was spent on building a road that now bisects the Gran Caldera and Southern Highlands Scientific Reserve and connects the village of Ureca (population: about 80), on the southern coast, with Malabo (and its bushmeat market) on the northern coast. A trip across the Reserve that used to take 10 hours now takes half an hour, and Ureca now has a bar.

Real progress

A bar in the most remote village of Bioko may be considered progress by some, but real progress has also been made on the conservation front. BBPP's primary goal is to get both the authorities in Malabo and the local people on board with conservation initiatives: BBPP approaches the government with official reports, and the locals with movie nights and children's books (like the award-winning *Moon Over Bioko*, which features turtles; a similar version with primates is due out soon). The kids love the books and films, and the government has gradually made some positive responses, too. For example, a 2007 presidential decree officially banned the hunting, sale, and consumption of primates, and "hunting prohibited" signs have recently been placed on the borders of protected areas in both the north and south of the island. Last fall, some hunters were even apprehended, fined, and their monkey carcasses destroyed.

In addition, BBPP carries out annual census expeditions and monthly forest patrols from its field station in the highlands. These patrols not only collect conservation data, they also help suppress hunting activities and thereby stabilize the primate populations they study. As an added bonus, according to Drew, these patrols—which IPPL helps fund—were "directly responsible for my completing my dissertation on time!"



Carlos Almazán and Elba Muñoz Lopez: A Primate Trade Museum

After two years of hard work, a museum documenting the miseries of primate trafficking opened last November in Peñaflor, Chile, about half an hour's drive south of Santiago. It is situated on the grounds of the Centro de Rescate y Rehabilitación de Primates (CRRP).

CRRP is a private sanctuary founded by Elba Muñoz Lopez and operated with the help of her husband (physician Carlos Almazán) and other family members. The sanctuary, like IPPL's own, is not open to the public—only guided tours are offered to students and the like—so the hope is that the museum will be able to serve as both a source of income and as an accessible outreach tool for the public. IPPL donated nearly all the funds to construct this unique facility.

The handsome dome-shaped building was assembled of triangular panels, many of them faced in wood to blend in with the rest of the sanctuary. Colorful educational signage covers the interior walls. Exhibits are drawn from Elba's extensive collection of original materials (such as ropes and crates) once used to confine or restrain the illegally traded animals who ended up at her rescue center. One fine cage was where a circus

chimpanzee named Toto lived for 27 years, along with over 10 pounds of chains.

The only one in Chile

The CRRP is the only monkey rescue center in Chile. Most of the residents are New World Monkeys like marmosets, tamarins, squirrel monkeys, and capuchins. But sometimes a few species from farther afield also find a home there—like Daniel and Daniela, hamadryas baboons native to Africa who were rescued from two different circuses but who now share comfortable living quarters. The facility comprises some 70 enclosures (each connected to a heated dormitory) built into a forested landscape where much of the vegetation has been preserved; some enclosures are even situated directly in the treetops.

As Elba and Carlos explained, even though Chile has no native primates, monkeys are often smuggled across its borders with Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. Sometimes the animals are confiscated by customs officials, but Elba's sanctuary also acquires monkeys from zoos, circuses, labs, and other sources. Thanks to the CRRP's long history of collaborating with wildlife

authorities and the media, there are almost no illegal primates left in captivity in Chile.

Home to 170 monkeys

Even though the number of primate rescues has declined significantly in the past few years, 170 monkeys continue to call the sanctuary home. That means nearly 450 pounds of food prep every day: fruits, vegetables (home-dried fruits and veggies in the winter), honey, seeds, nuts, and leaves.

Many of the monkeys arrived in desperate shape, sometimes with bullets embedded in their bodies following a traumatic capture. New arrivals have been found to be suffering from malnutrition, fungal infections, abscesses, cataracts, respiratory diseases, parasites, open wounds, and behavioral problems due to psychological stress.

Yet, despite their terrible initial condition, the monkeys in Elba's charge thrive under her care. One capuchin known as Viejita ("Little Old Lady") lived alone in a laboratory for 27 years. Viejita is now about 53 years old, which, Elba estimated, makes her about 103 in human years—and is a living testimonial to the quality of life she has experienced since she was rescued.



Swasti Prawidya Mukti: Black Markets and Bird Markets

You would hardly believe it, but the International Affairs and Campaign Officer of ProFauna Indonesia has been caught lying down on the job. Literally.

But it's not what you think. Swasti Prawidya Mukti ("Call me Asti—just Asti," she said casually) is an energetic advocate for Indonesia's 40-plus primate species, many of whom are unique to her home country and three of whom have found a place on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) top-25 list of the world's most endangered primates: the Javan slow loris, pig-tailed langur, and pygmy tarsier. Asti has been a supporter of ProFauna since high school—though in her case that was not terribly long ago (2006). She studied English with a focus on nature writing in college and has been on staff at the wildlife advocacy organization since last year.

Lying down on the job!

ProFauna is known for using dramatic and creative campaigns to raise awareness, like last year's Ride for Orangutans (see the December 2013 issue of *IPPL News*, page 10). ProFauna activists, including Asti, undertook a 3,000 mile motorbike journey that ran the entire length of the island of Sumatra, with stops at strategic urban locations to carry out demonstrations. Asti would dress in a full-body orangutan costume and lie in the middle of a city street to draw attention to the plight of the great red Sumatran ape. A

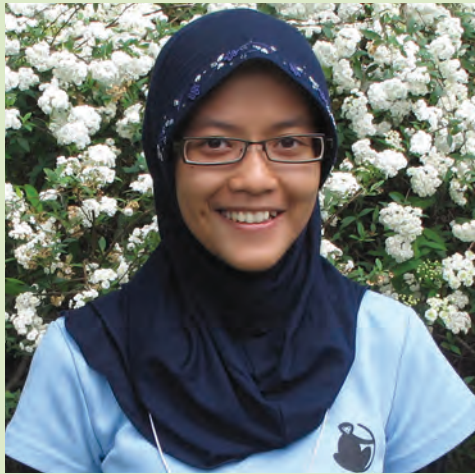


photo of her in (in)action (*see below*) appeared in newspapers around the country.

Other outreach activities are conducted with similar flair. ProFauna staffers don't lecture to children, they play games with an environmental message. And their outreach to adults is done in the same spirit, like announcing the first Indonesian Primate Day: January 30, 2014—"We made it up!" Asti said, smiling. It was celebrated in 33 locations throughout the country, including her home town of Malang. There, a group did street theater about "monkey show cruelty," in which a human and his trained "monkey" (a human in a primate costume) switched roles, such that the human "owner" was abused to make him perform. "Seventy newspapers contacted us and we got on television," she reported proudly.

The main problem

Deforestation remains the primary threat to Indonesia's primates, and all other problems stem from this root cause. The forests are cut down for oil palm plantations, and the primates that are driven from their homes are often captured and placed in the illegal pet trade. Slow lorises are particularly vulnerable to this kind of trafficking.

Orangutans, too, are frequent victims; when the displaced apes eat the oil palm fruit, the animals are trapped and frequently killed for being agricultural "pests."

Indonesia's "bird markets" have traditionally been the place where all kinds of wild animals are sold (legally or not); gibbons, for example, can still be found for sale at these open-air venues. Primates of all kinds are in demand as pets, but there are other market forces at play. In Indonesia, Asti explained, primates are eaten not only for meat, but for their brains, as well. Monkey brains supposedly "increase stamina and sexual vitality," she said, although there is no evidence for this myth. And stuffed monkeys used to be quite popular decorative items; though they are no longer sold openly, they can still be obtained on the black market.

Commitment to collaboration

While some people knowingly traffic in protected wildlife, many others buy and sell certain species (especially lower-profile ones like lorises) without realizing that such transactions are illegal. And, due to lack of capacity or lack of knowledge, the authorities have not made the monitoring and confiscation of such primates a priority.

So Asti's organization has recently ramped up its collaborative law enforcement efforts. In contrast to some countries where relations between non-governmental organizations and the authorities are more confrontational, ProFauna can claim to have "quite a good relationship with the government," Asti said. "We don't want to be always protesting, we also want to work with them."

The latest incarnation of this strategy is ProFauna's Ranger program, which was launched earlier this year to help curtail poaching in wildlife parks and nature reserves. The all-volunteer effort is meant to encourage greater diligence on the part of "official" (as in, paid) wildlife rangers. But ProFauna, as Asti showed us, is always ready to help.





Pam Mendosa: “This Is Africa”

Plot 5 in the Grietjie Private National Reserve is now better known as C.A.R.E., the baboon rehabilitation center, located on the Oliphants River in South Africa’s Limpopo Province. Founded by Rita Miljo, who died tragically in a fire on the property in 2012, the organization is still going strong despite a sadly necessary transition period (see the April 2014 issue of *IPPL News*, page 15). The baboon enclosures are getting a much-needed upgrade, and plans for new releases of the baboons back to the wild are looking very promising.

Pam Mendosa, a retired nurse and wildlife rehabber from Virginia, first visited C.A.R.E. for a month-long “vacation” in 2011. A vacation? That’s what this über-volunteer thought before she became acquainted with the Whiteboard Bible, a wall of constantly-updated instructions for the 40 to 55 bottles of formula to be prepared and delivered to orphaned babies every two hours.

But she was bitten by the Africa bug. She soon came back for a seven month stint, then for a year. “I was hooked!” she sighed. She got to know Rita well and relate to the feisty German-born “Mama Zimfene” (Mother of Baboons) on a friendly basis.

Pam’s trajectory of increasing commitment paralleled Rita’s own. As Pam explained, Plot 5 started out as a weekend retreat for Rita some 30-odd years ago. But Rita began spending more and more time there, until the place became her home for good.

“TIA”

After the fire that claimed Rita’s life, it was a sometimes a struggle to move forward. Pam noted that it took eight months for their first victory: installing an electrical transformer for the new electric fence, which was to protect the rebuilt clinic and other structures from elephants and similar oversized hazards of

the bush. “Why was it taking so long?” she would ask. And the inevitable reply came: “Aiesh! TIA—This Is Africa!”

But the fence is up, Pam reported, and a number of new buildings have been taking shape. Her own special project has been to renovate the workers’ compound, which had become a shabby, jury-rigged affair. With the help of some day laborers, Pam rebuilt the 12 workers’ six duplex homes, which are now rat- and snake-proof (no more black mambas in the bed). She installed a new toilet, a well-drained sink area, and a bright blue shower.

The C.A.R.E. rehabilitation center is still full of plans for the future, said Pam—a baboon contraception program, a semi-wild enclosure for rehabilitation purposes, and an education center, to name a few. But everyone there is very grateful to IPPL and our compassionate donors for assistance in getting through a difficult time, as C.A.R.E. moves toward a future full of hopeful possibilities.





Mangal Man Shakya: Nepal's "Shirley Sanctuary"



Nepal is en route to having its first-ever wildlife sanctuary, said Mangal Man Shakya, chairman of Wildlife Watch Group. The sanctuary is a direct consequence of IPPL's consistent support for WWG's years-long "Stop the Monkey Business" campaign, which was key to preventing a scheme to capture, breed, and export Nepal's native rhesus macaques to U.S. labs.

After the successful conclusion of WWG's efforts, Mangal found he had acquired a reputation as the go-to "primate guy" in Nepal. People would call him asking for advice or for access to facilities (which he didn't have) to help orphaned or injured monkeys. He finally decided to move forward with a plan to launch a wildlife rescue center—to be named in honor of IPPL's own founder, Shirley McGreal.

Earlier this year, WWG signed a lease on some land, and the group plans to start by constructing two buildings and two enclosures. The property is ideally located, with room to expand but still only a 30 minute drive from Kathmandu. Once the sanctuary is established, he hopes that it will be a way to increase the sensitivity of Nepal's people to injured or abused monkeys. Right now, he said, there are no facilities to care for injured primates properly.

Targeting the wildlife trade

According to Mangal, WWG was the first group in Nepal to target the illegal wildlife trade in that country, starting

in the early 1990s. From 1996 to 1998, after a large number of monkeys died via accidental electrocution at a Hindu temple in Kathmandu, the group undertook its first actions specifically on behalf of primates. WWG's open condolence letter about the monkeys, signed by journalists and conservationists, garnered a great deal of media attention.

The first direct intervention by WWG, however, came when Mangal drove three hours from Kathmandu to meet with villagers who had allegedly planned to kill a large number of monkeys for crop raiding. Mangal went to try to resolve the situation peacefully, and one of the region's monkeys (apparently sensing an ally) approached him and sat on his shoulder: his first "close encounter" with another nonhuman primate.

"Stop the Monkey Business"

IPPL News extensively covered the "Stop the Monkey Business" campaign, which set its sights on two proposed breeding facilities. One "monkey farm" never got off the ground, but a second managed to capture about 100 wild monkeys and breed about 200 more animals in captivity. WWG spearheaded a series of attention-getting protests and awareness-raising activities that culminated in a most daring stunt: getting a climber to summit Mount Everest in May 2009 with a banner reading "Stop the Monkey Business" (see the September

2009 issue of *IPPL News*, page 3).

A number of other Nepal-based and overseas organizations were active the cause. Among these were the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots & Shoots program in Nepal; Dr. Jane herself visited the country in 2007 to lend her voice to the effort.

But Mangal was appreciative that IPPL had been so consistent in its support for all those years, from the beginning of the campaign until the release of the captive monkeys into the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park. The "Shirley Sanctuary" will be WWG's lasting tribute of gratitude for that support.





Siân Waters: Riding the Monkey Bus

the Swift fox into Blackfeet tribal lands on the prairies of North America; the species, a cultural icon for these native people, had been decimated by poisoning, trapping, and agricultural expansion, but is now (said Siân) “doin’ fab!”

BMAC’s goal has always been to work in a participatory and inclusive manner with the Moroccan people who share the monkeys’ forest habitat. That commitment is important when working to reclaim Barbary macaques—a hardy and adaptable species that has a long but checkered association with humanity

On the one hand, these monkeys have historically been valued companions, as evidenced by remains found far from their native mountains—mummified in Egypt, petrified in Pompei, and even buried in a Roman fortress in the north of England.

On the other hand, these days they carry a stigma, at least according to their current human neighbors. There is a belief among local Muslims that God sent people who displeased him back to earth as pigs and monkeys. This means that Siân and the BMAC team have had to tread carefully as they try to reshape common perceptions of these primates.

When Siân first began doing fieldwork in the area, she would try to interview groups of shepherds to tap into their knowledge of local macaque populations. After all, these young men rely on the same cedar-oak forest ecosystem as the macaques: the shepherds for grazing their livestock and for mushroom foraging, the monkeys for seeking out acorns and insects hiding in the deep leaf litter. But the group interviews proved problematic, as the shepherds would inevitably begin to laugh and joke about the monkeys: it was socially unacceptable, apparently, to take these animals seriously in public. Perhaps it was because the humans recognized certain uncomfortable similarities between macaque societies and their

own—like the vital importance of close family ties for surviving in the rugged habitat they share. Barbary macaque males, for instance, are very protective of infants and even help with childcare, regardless of whether they are the father.

Persistence pays off

But Siân has been persistent, providing educational opportunities (children’s books and theater, conservation exhibits about the macaques) in addition to welcome community services (rabies vaccinations for dogs, public health care assistance). Siân has also worked with shepherds individually, not only learning from them but also sharing information about the macaques aimed at elevating the moral value of these animals in the eyes of their neighbors. (Did you know they are the only macaque in Africa, unique to Morocco and Algeria? Did you know that they have family values, too?)

Always, she has kept in mind cultural sensitivities. For example, BMAC wanted to create a children’s book about a Barbary macaque named “Mona,” but when BMAC tried out the concept on local people, they couldn’t get past the fact that a monkey was being given a human name. So, to make the story more palatable, BMAC renamed their monkey heroine “Teshta,” or “Oak Tree.” (Another organization working in the region, Moroccan Primate Conservation, has created a similarly themed children’s book titled *Cèdre*, or “Cedar,” see the April 2014 issue of *IPPL News*, page 14).

And attitudes have, indeed, gradually changed: the Barbary macaque is no longer seen as a conflict animal in the areas where BMAC works. Shepherds have voluntarily stopped hunting them, and children are no longer encouraged to torment the animals for fun. It seems that local people are starting to see themselves as custodians, not competitors, in relation to their monkey neighbors.

We hope some day the Barbary macaques will be “doin’ fab,” too.

“The Monkey Bus is the most important member of the team, because without the Monkey Bus we wouldn’t be able to get anything done,” Siân Waters told us. The Barbary macaques of northern Morocco have learned to flee from people on foot, but they tolerate people in vehicles—including people who want to carry out conservation studies.

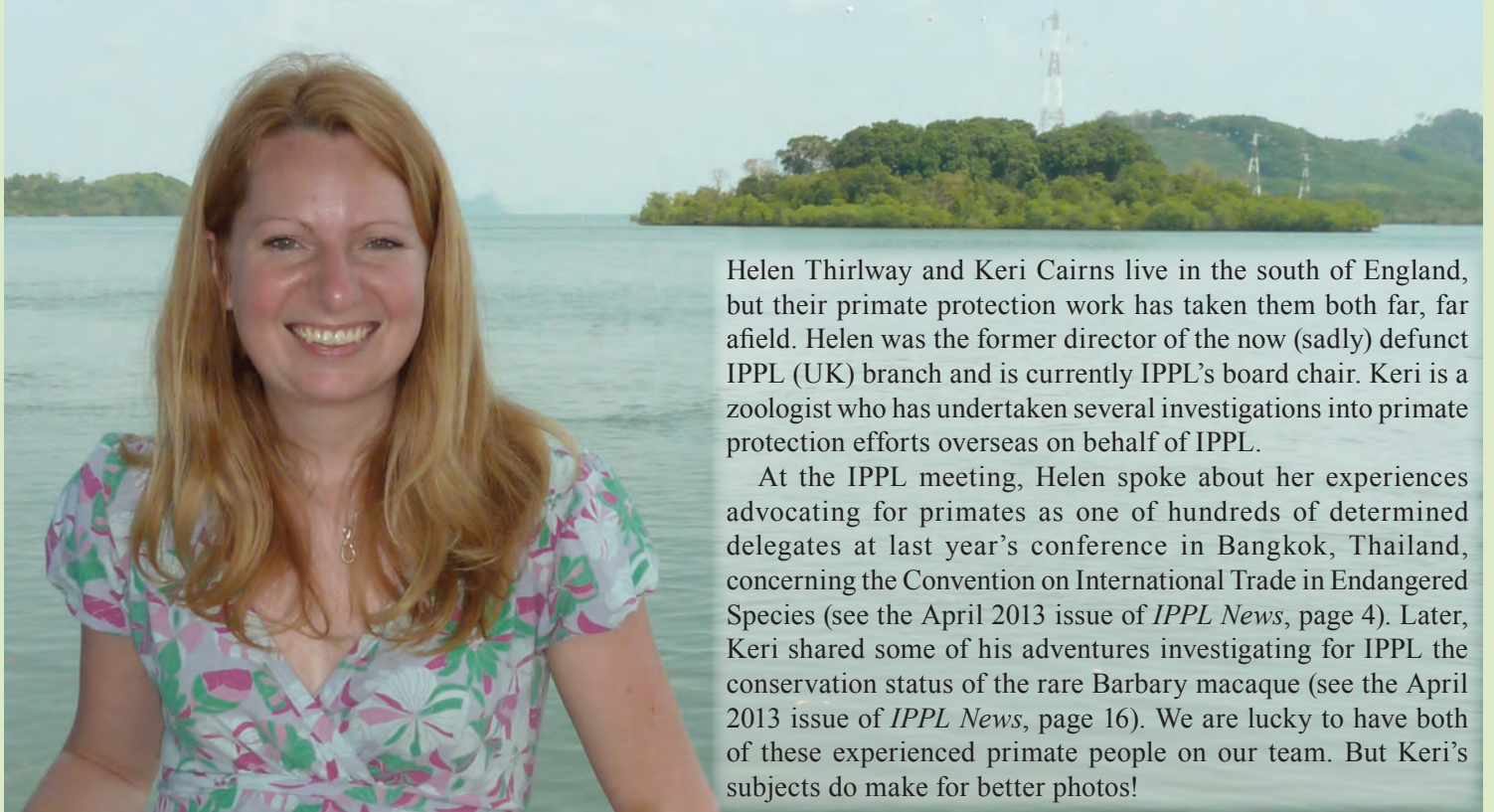
Siân is the Project Director of Barbary Macaque Awareness and Conservation, or BMAC. Formerly known as Barbary Macaque Conservation in the Rif, her group has become so effective that they are expanding their efforts to protect Morocco’s wild monkeys beyond the Rif mountains and into the High and Middle Atlas regions.

Cultural sensitivity is key

Maybe it’s because Siân brings a certain cultural sensitivity to her work. She had previously helped to reintroduce



Keri Cairns and Helen Thirlway: The UK's Dynamic Duo



Helen Thirlway and Keri Cairns live in the south of England, but their primate protection work has taken them both far, far afield. Helen was the former director of the now (sadly) defunct IPPL (UK) branch and is currently IPPL's board chair. Keri is a zoologist who has undertaken several investigations into primate protection efforts overseas on behalf of IPPL.

At the IPPL meeting, Helen spoke about her experiences advocating for primates as one of hundreds of determined delegates at last year's conference in Bangkok, Thailand, concerning the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (see the April 2013 issue of *IPPL News*, page 4). Later, Keri shared some of his adventures investigating for IPPL the conservation status of the rare Barbary macaque (see the April 2013 issue of *IPPL News*, page 16). We are lucky to have both of these experienced primate people on our team. But Keri's subjects do make for better photos!

Above, Helen Thirlway, IPPL board chair, took time out to visit a national park while she was in Thailand last year as our delegate to the international CITES conference.



The Barbary macaque, a tailless monkey native to Morocco and Algeria, is a hardy and adaptable animal. Nevertheless, the species is under threat from a variety of sources, including habitat loss due to logging and dietary degradation from unhealthy provisioning by tourists.

On an investigation undertaken for IPPL in 2013, zoologist Keri Cairns tracked Morocco's Barbary macaques from the sunny streets of Marrakech to the snowy slopes of Azrou in the Middle Atlas mountains.





Pharanee Deters: An Unexpected Retirement

Pharanee Deters, co-founder of the Highland Farm sanctuary, now lives in a very different place from urban Los Angeles, where she had met her eventual husband and sanctuary co-founder, Bill Deters, in 1973. She now lives in Thailand's remote Tak province, approximately half way between Chiang Mai to the north and Bangkok to the south, each about 350 to 400 miles away.

The 76 acres that the two of them bought in Tak were quite degraded, the forest long since cut down and planted over with corn and vegetables. But soon they started to reforest the denuded property. They also built a house and bought chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese. "We thought we were going to be like 'Old MacDonald Had a Farm,'" said Pharanee. They thought they'd retire there.

Then some Hmong hill tribespeople came by with a small, injured gibbon to sell, saying they had already shot and eaten the baby's mother. Bill and Pharanee handed over 500 baht, the equivalent of US\$10, for the gibbon, the only one they ever paid for. They named the newcomer Chester (later to be known as *Miss Chester*). "Our 'retirement' changed forever," said Pharanee.

She now cares for four species of gibbons (62 little apes, total) and four species of monkeys (17 of them), plus assorted other animals. Many of her gibbons have come to her sanctuary from temples, zoos, and private individuals, like the five gibbons and four monkeys belonging to a woman with cancer who could no longer care for them. Some of the gibbons who have come to Highland Farm suffer from severe disabilities: blindness, paralysis, missing limbs. But she accepts them all.

Triumph over tragedy

Maybe part of Pharanee's sympathy for sad cases stems from her own experience of personal tragedy. On May 10, 2002, her husband was brutally murdered, along with two of Highland Farm's animal care workers, the cook, and the cook's three-and-half-year-old daughter. Pharanee happened to be in Bangkok to take care of some errands at the time instead of at the sanctuary. "If I had been there, I probably would have gone with them, too," she said.

The shock was almost too much for her, she said, the tears coming into her eyes again at the terrible memory. But she thought of all the gibbons already in her care and realized that she had to "survive and be strong" for them.

All kinds of decisions for operating the sanctuary suddenly fell on her shoulders alone. IPPL quickly stepped in to provide emergency funds for meeting some of the immediate needs after the crisis and has continued to provide ongoing support to continue Bill's legacy: Highland Farm is now officially known as the William E. Deters Foundation for Gibbon and Wildlife Conservation Projects.

Struggles in a remote location

Because the nearest veterinarian with any knowledge of gibbons is almost 200 miles away and because so many of her residents are in need of extra care, Pharanee especially appreciates the on-site clinic that she built with funds from IPPL's generous donors. IPPL's funds have also gone toward building all-steel enclosures, which last more than three times as long in the punishing Thai climate as the old-style wire-and-wood enclosures that Pharanee and Bill initially used. The problem with the old enclosures, Pharanee explained, was that every two or three years a nail would pop out of the rotting wood and a "smart gibbon" would figure this out and escape. The newer enclosures have prevented these recurring dramas.

Although she is situated in a remote location, Pharanee does what she can to address larger issues. She cultivates goodwill with local people (like the recent construction of new playground equipment for a nearby school). She recruits volunteers (generally American, British, Dutch, and Thai nationals, many of them students) to work and help pay for sanctuary upkeep. She educates about the problems of wildlife trade and the cruelty of using protected species like gibbons for tourist photo ops. She offers sanctuary tours for visitors (including schoolchildren) and has instructive signage placed around the sanctuary. She never charges fees for her tours but relies solely on donations.

Is she at capacity yet? "That depends on IPPL!" she laughed.



Pharanee Deters (right) chatted with Summerville Mayor Bill Collins, who attended IPPL's early-bird meet-n-greet at the conference.



Shirley McGreal: Our Far-Flung Friends

Although we were glad to bring in so many fascinating speakers to the IPPL biennial conference, we could not invite representatives from *all* the overseas rescue groups that IPPL and our generous donors are able to assist. Shirley reminded everyone of the many other primate protectors who could not be with us but who continue to do wonderful work on behalf of the world's monkeys and apes, thanks to the contributions of IPPL's dedicated supporters.

As illustrated by a variety of vintage international primate stamps from IPPL's remarkable David Rand memorial collection (see the August 2013 issue of *IPPL News*, page 26), Shirley touched on the work of numerous primate rescue centers, sanctuaries, and advocacy organizations in Africa, Asia, and the Americas with which IPPL has many longstanding relationships.

Long-time IPPL supporter David Rand, who passed away in 2012, bequeathed to IPPL his comprehensive collection of primate stamps from around the world. They have been a source of delight and inspiration to us ever since. Here (left to right) are stamps from the primate habitat countries of Peru, India, Vietnam, and Sierra Leone. IPPL supports primate protection efforts in all of them.



Americas

- Sumak Allpa, Ecuador
- Ikamaperu, Peru
- Friends of Inti Wara Yassi, Bolivia
- The Jungle Place, Mexico
- Neotropical Primate Conservation, Peru

Africa

- Tacugama, Sierra Leone
- Centre de Rehabilitation des Primates de Lwiro, DRC
- Colobus Conservation, Kenya
- Drill Ranch, Nigeria
- Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon
- The Last Great Ape Organization, Cameroon
- CERCOPAN, Nigeria
- Chimpanzee Conservation Center, Guinea
- HELP-Congo, Republic of Congo
- J.A.C.K. Chimpanzee Sanctuary, DRC
- Lilongwe Wildlife Centre, Malawi
- Moroccan Primate Conservation, Morocco

Asia

- Kalaweit, Indonesia
- Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand, Thailand
- ACRES, Singapore
- Douc Langur Foundation, Vietnam
- Endangered Primate Rescue Center, Vietnam
- Silvery Gibbon Project, Indonesia
- SVAA/HURO Programme, India
- Wildlife at Risk, Vietnam

IPPL helps support numerous primate rescue centers, sanctuaries, and advocacy organizations in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.



Supporters' Forum

At the end of our conference, a number of our supporters gave brief impromptu presentations on some of their own amazing activities. At IPPL's conferences, the attendees are often just as intriguing as the scheduled speakers.

Dr. Nancy Merrick

Dr. Nancy Merrick, an internist and long-time IPPL supporter, worked as a field assistant for Dr. Jane Goodall in the 1970s and has been in love with chimpanzees ever since. She noted that chimps are extinct in four of their former habitat countries and “nearly” extinct in ten more—and endangered everywhere.

She has created a Web site (www.ChimpSaver.org) that is all about raising awareness regarding the under-appreciated plight of chimpanzees in the wild, especially those living in unprotected areas. She has a new book out titled *Among Chimpanzees: Field Notes from the Race to Save Our Endangered Relatives*. The book describes the injustices faced by chimps and the work of front-line conservationists like Ugandan veterinarian Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka (who spoke at IPPL's 2002 biennial meeting) who are making a difference for chimps and their forest-dwelling

neighbors, both human and animal.

Dr. Carolyn Bocian, a primatologist and educator, updated everyone on her ongoing work in South Africa, where she now lives. There she co-founded the Rainbow Eco-Farm and Training Center, which works with underprivileged children. In cooperation with the Vervet Monkey Foundation and other groups, she is not only teaching young people skills to help lift them out of poverty, she is also training them to become wildlife ambassadors: to use interactions with nature to cultivate compassion in themselves and others.

Kari Bagnall

Kari Bagnall, founder of the Jungle Friends sanctuary for New World Monkeys, was pleased to announce that she is finally able to expand the grounds of her Florida facility. She also said that she would soon be able to accept 144 cotton-top tamarins (a Critically Endangered species), all of whom are retiring from a university research program that is being terminated. Even better, the monkeys' university will be paying for the sanctuary's expansion and for lifetime care of the animals. As an added bonus to this exciting development, four

additional universities have approached Jungle Friends with proposals to turn over their research monkeys, too. Best of all, the five universities now working with Kari are going to be getting out of primate research permanently: a lasting victory for monkeys.

Dr. Debbie Misotti

Dr. Debbie Misotti, however, surely offered the most dramatic update: her 2013 sting operation to recapture two young pet gibbons who had been stolen from a private home in Nebraska where they had been kept in terribly confined conditions. Debbie had been contacted by the thieves and had “promised” them that they could turn the stolen animals over to her without coming to the attention of the police.

Debbie raced across two Florida counties at 3:00 AM to make the agreed-upon rendezvous with the thieves—and with the local sheriff's deputies, who were waiting in the wings for a successful and satisfying arrest. The two gibbons are recovering from their ordeal (and years of poor care) at Debbie's sanctuary, The Talkin' Monkeys Project, and the federal case against the two criminals is ongoing.





The Secret Lives of the IPPL Gibbons

Even frequent visitors to the sanctuary are unlikely to have seen some of the goofy gibbon behaviors captured on camera by IPPL animal care staff members in the course of their daily activities. As the highlight of Saturday evening's celebration, our animal care team distilled their years of observation into an hour's presentation that offered insights into the unique habits and peculiar personalities of the IPPL gibbons.

Have you ever seen Whoop-Whoop leaping about like a crazy hop-toad?

Or Blackie doing pirouettes?

Or poor Palu-Palu being frightened out of his wits by a marauding squirrel?

Or Kendra casually stealing food from her brother Thai?

Or Peppy slurping water greedily from a hose?

Or Robbie mercilessly teasing our Great Pyrenees dog Snow?

Or Tong and Gibby wrestling gently together, all knees and elbows?

Or E.T. doing her fearsome "gorilla walk"?

Well, you can now! Check out their presentation videos online (www.ippl.org/gibbon/the-secret-lives-of-the-ippl-gibbons).



Left to right, IPPL's Animal Caregivers: Meg McCue-Jones, Brandon Spivy, Hardy Brown, Samantha Martin, and Rachel Schleicher.

2013 U.S. Primate Imports: A Worrying Uptick?

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator



After a decline of four straight years, the United States unfortunately bumped up its primate imports last year. In April 2014, IPPL was able to obtain complete primate import statistics for the 2013 calendar year from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which tallies legal imports to U.S. zoos and research institutions. Although imports by military labs may not be included in these numbers (if shipments have landed at military airports), the figures we have obtained do indicate general trends.

IPPL had received preliminary figures in January 2014, which we posted on IPPL's blog (go to www.ippl.org and enter "primate imports 2013" in the Search Website field to find the January 17 post). These early returns indicated a total of 18,934, which we must now revise upwards to 19,466 because some declarations reach the USFWS headquarters late.

Apes, as usual, made up only a minute fraction of all primate imports: only four of them (two gorillas and two siamangs) were brought into the country. The gorillas were transferred between zoos (from Calgary to Dallas), and the siamangs were imported from the Dortmund Zoo in Germany to the Tanganyika Wildlife Park, near Wichita, Kansas. This Midwestern facility is not currently accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

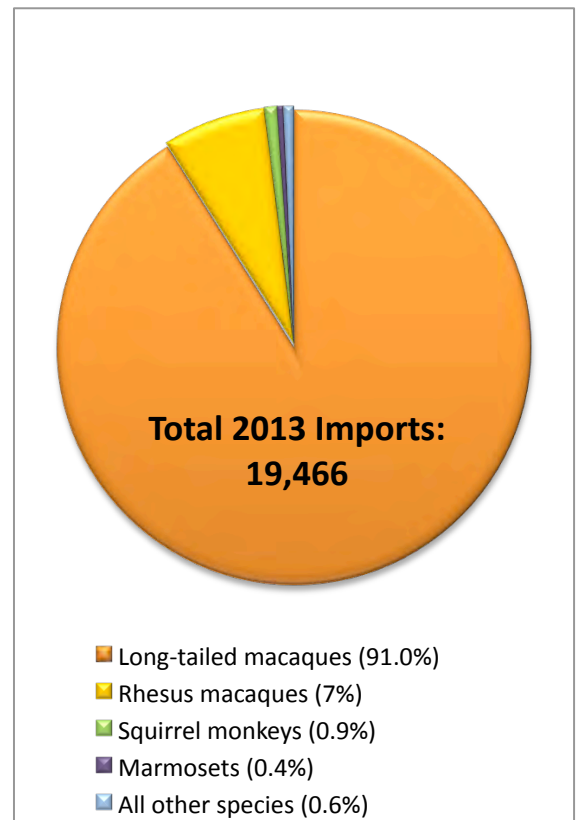
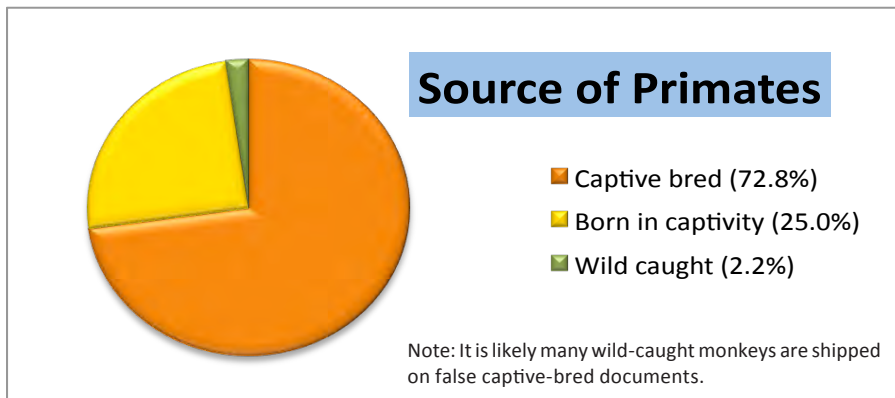
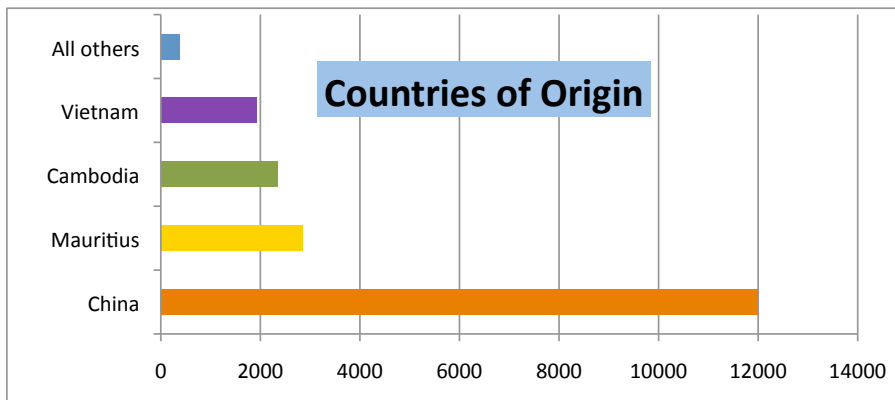
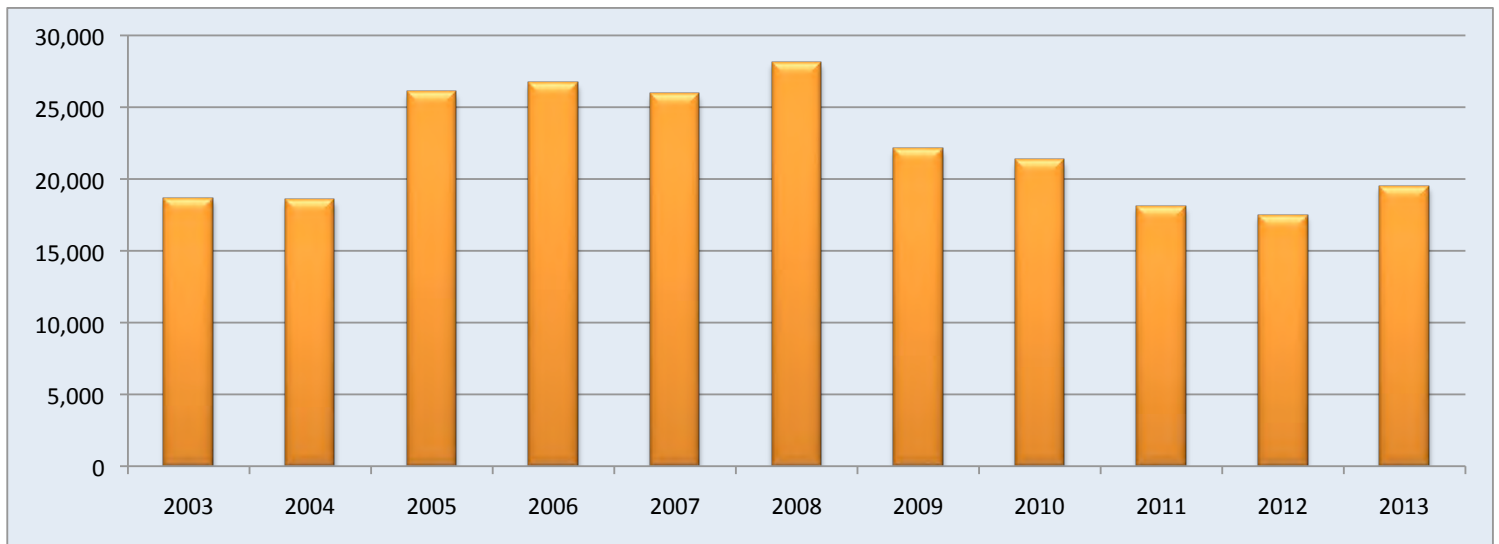
Urge the U.S. to Investigate Monkey Imports!

The United States is the single largest importer of monkeys from China and its neighboring countries. IPPL believes that it is essential that the U.S. investigate whether fraudulent claims of captive-born status are being made in connection with shipments of long-tailed macaques. Please send letters to:

*Sally Jewell
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 C St NW
Washington, DC 20240*

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

2013 U.S. Primate Imports



In addition, as IPPL Executive Director Shirley McGreal noted, “The pig-tailed macaque, once touted as THE model for AIDS research, has fallen out of favor, to the extent that none were imported in 2013.” As has been true for many years, long-tailed macaque monkeys made up the vast majority (91 percent) of the import trade.

There is always the concern that what begins as an uptick will turn into a long-term trend. This was the case in the wake

of Project BioShield, a \$5.6 billion federal funding bonanza (for treatments to be used in case of biochemical or nuclear attack, among other goals) that was authorized by President Bush in 2004. Following on the heels of the U.S. government’s largesse, primate imports increased to a record high of 28,091 in 2008. However, there do not appear to be any similar increases in funding on the horizon, and we may well see the downward trend of the recent past resume next year.

The Top 5 U.S. Importers

Listed by the numbers of animals they imported in 2013

8,427	Covance Research Products, Inc.
2,865	SNBL USA, Ltd.
2,691	Charles River Laboratories, BRF
2,490	Charles River Laboratories, RM Houston
746	Buckshire Corporation

The 2014 Animal Rights Conference

*Shirley McGreal,
IPPL Founder and
Executive Director*



Clockwise from top, IPPL supporter Stephanie Zill (left) helped me hold up a poster at our conference booth, volunteer Nancy Merrick gathered petition signatures, and IPPL staffers Hardy Brown (left) and Tina McCoy were kept busy the entire weekend.



For several years now, IPPL has been a sponsor of the Animal Rights National Conference organized by the Farm Animal Rights Movement (FARM). FARM was founded in 1976 by Dr. Alex Herschaft and held its first national conference in 1981.

This year's conference (AR2014) was held from July 10 to 13 in Los Angeles, California. IPPL was represented by myself, IPPL board member Dianne Taylor-Snow, and staffers Tina McCoy and Hardy Brown. Dianne was accompanied by her service dog Roger, who was wearing an extra harness with IPPL's name on it! We were helped by volunteer supporters Nancy Merrick, Patricia Gothard, and Sharon Taksel.

Our exhibit booth was at the top of an escalator leading from the lobby to the mezzanine where the events were held. It was a great location, and we must have

met most of the people present!

The program started with welcoming messages from the sponsors. Alex Herschaft asked the people in the packed room how many were attending the conference for the first time. Over half the people in the room raised their hands. The total number of attendees was over 1,300.

IPPL's booth had photo-displays of the IPPL gibbons and the overseas rescue centers we help. We handed out a lot of literature. We also had sign-up sheets for newsletters and sold IPPL T-shirts, baseball caps, tote bags, and greeting cards.

This year we had petitions asking China to stop the illegal trafficking in animals, including chimpanzees. In recent years, China has imported over 100 chimpanzees, many from or through the African nation of Guinea. Chimpanzees are fully protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species, and all this trafficking is illegal. Most of the chimpanzees end up as exhibits in often-ghastly zoos. Our petitions were addressed to China's Chief of Wildlife and the Chinese Embassy in the United States (*see page 25*).

I made four presentations, starting with welcoming comments made on the opening night. These comments are online (<http://www.ippl.org/gibbon/welcome-2014-animal-rights-conference/>). I also delivered three PowerPoints prepared with the help of Sharon Strong. One was at a plenary session at which three veterans of animal battles spoke. Another topic was the primate trade, and the third was primate experimentation.

One of the greatest pleasures was meeting so many wonderful members who stopped by our booth to say hello. I hope we'll see you at AR2015, which will be held in the Washington, DC, area.

Chinese Chimpanzee Trafficking

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director



The huge growth of the Chinese economy in recent years has led to increased demand for African animals by China's many zoos. Many Chinese companies are active in Africa extracting minerals and timber. Unfortunately, this legal economic foothold seems to have led to a large amount of illegal trafficking of chimpanzees into China, many of them from Guinea.

Chimpanzees and all other apes are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). They can only be traded

if captive-born. Issuance of fake "captive-born" certificates is one of the main problems facing the treaty. In addition, it is a violation of international law to import this endangered species for commercial purposes.

Around 130 chimpanzees have reached China in recent years. Some have been placed in zoos, which are often sub-standard, and some are used in degrading entertainment like mock weddings (*inset, above*). Chimpanzees have even been taught to smoke at some Chinese zoos.

In 2013, IPPL board chair Helen

Thirlway attended the Conference of the Parties to CITES as IPPL's representative. The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) and the Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA) presented a report titled "Stolen Apes," which established baseline data on the scale and scope of the illegal trade in live apes. The report confirmed that, at a minimum, over 3,000 great apes (orangutans, chimpanzees, gorillas, and bonobos) are removed illegally from the wild every year. Stopping China is key to putting the brakes on this trade.

Keep Them in the Wild: Ask China to Stop Importing Chimps

IPPL is strongly opposed to this smuggling, which has caused severe depletion of Guinea's chimpanzee population, and we hope readers can add their voices to the protest by sending letters to:

Zhang Jianlong
Endangered Species Import and Export Management Office
No. 18 Hepingli Dongjie, Dongcheng District
Beijing 100714
People's Republic of China

Ambassador Cui Tiankai
Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the United States
3505 International Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008
USA

Postage from the U.S. to China is \$1.15.



Goodbye, Northie Newf!

*Shirley McGreal,
IPPL Founder and Executive Director*

All of us at IPPL are very sad at the loss of our big, friendly dog North the Newfoundland, who served as IPPL's greeter for many years. He was ten years old when his health suddenly deteriorated and he died on July 14, 2014.

North loved all the IPPL gibbons. He and 50-plus-year-old Blackie, a retired lab gibbon, used to play together. Whenever we had a gibbon tranquilized for a medical check or procedure, North would sit in front of the crate holding the gibbon and watch over the animal until she or he had fully recovered.

North's life was enriched by his friends Tina and her children, Noreen and her children, and Betty. He loved everyone he met, especially children.

Rescuing Indonesia's "Dancing Monkeys"

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

One of the most sickening sights to be found on the streets of Jakarta, Indonesia, used to be its "dancing monkeys." They were street performers who were made to beg by their owners. As part of their "training," the animals were essentially tortured to force them to do unnatural acts such as walking upright and wearing eerie doll-faced masks. You can read more about the strange lives these animals led and see video footage online (<http://observers.france24.com/content/20131106-jakarta-dancing-monkeys-topeng-monyet>).

For many years, the Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN) and other groups protested this cruel abuse of long-tailed macaques by street buskers. Success finally came in October 2013, when the Governor of Jakarta banned the practice and gave custody of many of the monkeys to JAAN. This small wildlife-protection nonprofit now cares for 130 retired primate performers. Thanks to JAAN and their allies, many of the monkeys now have a better life.

IPPL awarded JAAN a small grant especially for the construction of socialization cages for rescued dancing monkeys. Once rehabilitated, they will be able to live in social groups on an island sanctuary or even be released back to the wild.

**Former performing monkeys
are being resocialized, thanks
in part to a grant from IPPL.**



Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Andrew Ansaldi**, in memory of Charley
- **Barak Benaryeh**, dedicated to Rowdy and Hot Rod
- **Pamela Bonner**, in memory of Dennis Bonner
- **Louis Bortnick**, in memory of Karen Ruth Bortnick
- **Mary Calvert Brown**, in memory of Mr. Bill Dehen
- **Lois Campesi**, in memory of Kal Maltz
- **Carol Chapin**, in memory of Pee Wee
- **Brien Comerford**, in honor of all God's creatures
- **Jill Dressler**, in honor of Patricia O'Driscoll
- **Esther Dukes**, in memory of Edward and Edith Dukes
- **Jo Guenther**, in memory of Sasha
- **Dr. Robert Harding**, in memory of Geza Teleki
- **Leslie Hastings**, in honor of Leah Rosenman
- **Doreen Heimlich**, in memory of Fergus
- **JoAnn and Larry Hertz**, in honor of Nancy Tobin's birthday
- **Isabelle Hicks**, in honor of all our primate friends
- **Traci and Bill Hoeltke**, in memory of Valeria Valleskey
- **Suzanne House**, in memory of Callie House
- **Katherine Iosif**, in memory of Nancy Sue Groby Benedict
- **Kevin Ivester**, in memory of Rita Miljo
- **Joan Jenrich**, in memory of Winnie Reuter
- **Leon Kaplan**, in memory of Judy
- **Carol Leenstra**, dedicated to the innocents
- **Cathy Liss**, in honor of Ann Barone's birthday
- **Terry Maderak**, in honor of Ethel and Marbles
- **Dr. James Mahoney**, in memory of North
- **Paige Mallory**, in memory of Josephine
- **Tony Maquet**, in memory of Arthur Collingsworth
- **Tony Maquet**, in honor of Mrs. Joan Moulton
- **Greta Marsh**, in honor of non-humans and decent humans
- **James and Sidney Martin**, in memory of Sam Martin
- **Helen Mayer**, in honor of Kelly Stack
- **Joanne McClelland**, in honor of all primates everywhere
- **Dawn Muncie**, dedicated to the Louisville Zoo AAZK
- **Dr. Sandra Murphree**, in honor of Judith Rae Larson
- **Patricia O'Driscoll**, in honor of Jade Dressler
- **Christine Palmer-Persen**, in memory of Faith Palmer-Persen
- **Brenda Parks**, in honor of sister Liz Bills
- **Marsha Rabe and Thomas Brown**, in memory of Seabiscuit
- **Van Reilly**, in honor of Ann Barone
- **Ellen Richardson**, in memory of Brownie
- **Linda Richardson**, in memory of Pat Herold
- **Kathy Richter**, in memory of Clay P. Richter
- **Joanne J. Rongo**, in memory of Lesley C. Donnan
- **Mrs. J. Rusciolelli**, in memory of Askari
- **Sheila Rybak**, in memory of "all my departed furry friends"
- **Nanette B. Schieron**, in honor of Max, Tinker, Rosie, and Misty
- **Ms. Joan Schwerdt**, in memory of Petey rabbit
- **Neely Shah**, in honor of Sai
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- **Sharon Taksel**, in memory of Marilyn Taksel
- **Dianne Taylor-Snow**, in memory of Northie Newf
- **Philip Thirlway**, in honor of Shirley McGreal and the IPPL team
- **Cliff Von Langen**, in memory of Patch
- **Tony Waters**, in memory of Devon
- **Grace Wegman**, in memory of Journey
- **Stephanie Zill**, in honor of Anthony Carnevale

The following gifts were given in honor of my birthday in May.

Many thanks to everyone who contributed to make my special day a memorable one!

—Shirley McGreal

- **Jonathan Balcombe**
- **Jim Barrier**
- **Carol Cassetti**
- **Pam Dauphin**
- **Janet and Ronald Fullmer**
- **Brian Giovannini**
- **Jane Goodfellow**
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- **Kimberley Sturgeon**
- **Alfia Wallace**
- **Tony Waters**
- **Grace Wegman**
- **Friedrich Wendl**
- **Stuart and Wendy Wolf**



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.

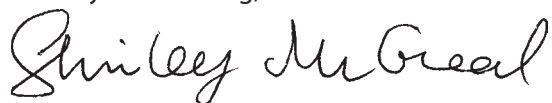
If you would like to discuss providing enduring help for primates around the globe through IPPL, please contact us:

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

Phone: 843-871-2280

IPPL's tax ID
number is:
51-0194013

Thank you for caring,



Dr. Shirley McGreal
IPPL Founder and Executive Director



Photo © Alison Spalter

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:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 regular dues | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 sustaining dues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$_____ (dues) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 patron dues | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 student/senior dues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$_____ (one time donation) |

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

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

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Cardholder's signature: _____

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☐ 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 DVDs at www.ippl.org!



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)

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

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Questions? 843-871-2280 or info@ippl.org

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

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

- A signed Certificate of Gibbon Guardianship.
- A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.
- A biographical sketch of your gibbon.
- 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 XL

☐ **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 Dianne!

Our diffident Dianne is a bit of a mystery—rather the opposite in temperament from outgoing Dianne Taylor-Snow, the long-time IPPL board member after whom Dianne the Gibbon was named. Dianne was born at IPPL's sanctuary to two rescued lab gibbons, Arun Rangsi and Shanti, back in 1995, before her daddy was successfully vasectomized. Because she grew up in a relatively normal gibbon family environment, she does not fixate on people much. Instead, she prefers to retreat to the higher reaches of her enclosure whenever humans pass by.

Until suddenly she doesn't! She can do a virtually freefall ninja-drop out of nowhere, catching herself on the wire mesh walls of her living space at the last possible instant and startling a nearby animal caregiver whose attention may have strayed for a moment. But she is also fun to watch. From behind the screened windows of IPPL's Animal Care cottage, our staff is often witness to Dianne's rambunctious playtime acrobatics with her mate Robbie. They make use of all the amenities of their 20-foot-tall outside enclosure: swinging ropes, high beams, all that and more. Once we even saw even Robbie twirling around a hanging heavy-duty wire-mesh basket—with Dianne still sitting inside. It must have felt like a "twirling teacups" carnival ride, and she seemed to like it!

