



IPPL

International
Primate
Protection
League

News

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*Celebrating
50 Years!
1973-2023*

A Message from Deborah

IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR Joan Brooks

Dear IPPL Friends

I would like to introduce myself by explaining my long-term involvement with IPPL. More than 40 years ago, I saw an advertisement in a magazine with a photo of a gibbon and information about an organization called the International Primate Protection League. Reading it with interest, my husband and I agreed to become members. I already had a love for gibbons and IPPL's first newsletter sparked a dream that I might visit this sanctuary someday. Over the ensuing years, I was in contact with Shirley McGreal via phone and emails, volunteered at commercial and private primate facilities, and helped Shirley in some investigations. Ultimately, my husband of 54 years and I, started The Talkin' Monkeys Project, an educational primate sanctuary in Florida, which became a Service Learning Center for Florida Gulf Coast University. In 2008, I finally made it to Summerville, South Carolina to attend my first IPPL Members' meeting and have continued to attend subsequent meetings bringing students to introduce the next generation of conservation activists. Staying in close contact with IPPL for decades, I was elected to its board of directors in 2020 and this year became chairwoman.

This issue of IPPL *News* celebrates 50 years of remarkable achievements under the leadership of its founder, Shirley McGreal. We hope you will enjoy reading the many testimonials and other articles on the following pages. Two articles of note are John McGreal's "How and Why Shirley McGreal Formed IPPL in 1973" ([page 3](#)) and an exciting announcement of a film project titled "The Bangkok 6" ([page 15](#)).

IPPL started with four acres and four gibbons. Now with almost 50 acres with 10 hurricane-proof gibbon houses, IPPL has provided dozens of gibbons with a tranquil setting after most had endured the confines of a research lab or other inferior environments. As IPPL grew, it began to help other sanctuaries around the world. This help came in the form of advice and mentorship, as well as much-needed financial assistance. Ultimately the Small Grant Program was formed and grants have been awarded every year since 1999. The goal of all the current members of the board is to maintain the sanctuary here in Summerville, SC and to expand on Shirley's legacy adding a new educational program as we continue to work to protect primates yet in the wild and in captivity worldwide. We want to thank all of you who have supported IPPL for so many years and hope you will continue to join us in our efforts to grow Shirley's Legacy of IPPL as we begin another 50 years.

Best Wishes,



Deborah Misotti
Chairperson, Board of Directors



About the Cover



For decades the cover of IPPL *News* almost always featured the photo of a single primate. A few times it might have been two. This year as IPPL celebrates 50 years, it seemed fitting to feature as many different primate species as possible. The incredible faces on this cover represent a small fraction of primates that IPPL has helped, even saved, over the years. They have been provided by some of our Global Partners. In this issue, you will also see some of the covers from previous years – including the very first one dated May 1974 on [page 5](#).

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. Here, 28 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.

How and Why Shirley Formed IPPL in 1973

by John McGreal

Shirley and I departed India at the end of 1971 after having lived/ worked there for the National Science Foundation (NSF) for more than two years. During this time Shirley also prepared and completed her dissertation covering the History of Mayo College in Ajmere, Rajasthan. Shortly after that, she received her doctorate degree in November 1971 from the University of Cincinnati (her 6th earned University degree!).

Now we were ready to embark upon a new adventure. Unknowingly to us at the time, this was one that would change the course of our lives forever.

In December 1971, I was hired in New York City by the United Nations as an Engineering Consultant and assigned to its Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and sent on to its Headquarters in Vienna, Austria. After attending several intensive orientation sessions on my future work plan along with receiving background information covering the country of Thailand, Shirley and I were sent on to Bangkok, Thailand, where I was assigned to the UN's Economic Commission For Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). I was to undertake short-term missions for UNIDO for several of the 24 countries then in the Commission's region as a UNIDO project engineering advisor and industrial training consultant.

We arrived in Bangkok in early January 1972. Shirley immediately registered in a class to learn to speak Thai, the first language for her to use words having tones of different frequencies (soon to be her 11th language). Both of us began meeting people and making friends along with my new colleagues while we located housing, purchased a car, hired a live-in housekeeper and adopted a guard dog from a departing Swiss colleague.

As soon as we arrived in Bangkok, we observed young pet gibbon apes almost everywhere we went, including several at the Pattaya Beach Hotels located about 90 miles south of Bangkok. Many of our new friends kept them as pets and the international hotels had them on their grounds. They could also be seen tethered on long ropes attached to apartment balconies all over Bangkok.

While learning traffic directions to favorite places around Bangkok, on Sunday afternoons we often visited Bangkok's huge weekend open market along with about 150,000 others. They were mostly Thai shoppers and everything under the sun was for sale including most all species of Thai wildlife sold as pets: baby elephants, goats, snakes, horses, reptiles, birds, young honey bears, otters, pangolins, and fish. There were also dogs and cats both wild (black panthers) and domestic and of course primates: slow lorises, both monkeys and gibbon apes (you



name the animal and someone there was selling it).

Soon our air freight arrived and we were assisted by the Commission's welcoming staff to help us to clear it at Thai customs located at the Don Mueang Bangkok Airport. Customs was located in a huge warehouse building where import and export cargo was stacked to its high ceiling. Without help, we might not have been able to obtain it ourselves. Soon the boss ordered workers to load our cargo onto our UN truck for a trip to our new digs.

While I was involved in sorting out a mess of paperwork with the customs manager, Shirley was wandering around the area just looking at and inspecting all the stuff ready for export. Then as we were leaving Shirley alerted me to look over at several large wooden crates nearby filled with live Thai wildlife. One crate was packed full of live birds (species unknown but probably Mynah birds). Several other large boxes, each about five feet long, were crammed full of infant macaque monkeys, many of whom were peering out of their screened ventilation holes looking very sadly at us and perhaps wishing we would free them. Shirley had already peeked

Smuggled primates at Bangkok Airport



in these boxes earlier to assess their crowded conditions and told me their water bottles were all empty with no food available and she suspected many of them were dirty, thirsty, hungry, frightened and most likely very lonesome for their lost mothers. Those young monkeys looking out of the boxes at her were very disturbing. The memory of all those frightened infant monkeys troubled Shirley for the rest of her life.

This was the moment that prompted Shirley to start thinking about undertaking a cause that eventually launched her to seek groups or organizations able and willing to protect and improve living conditions for captive Thai wildlife. Soon Shirley was telling everyone she met about the dreadful conditions for captured Thai wildlife and feeling very strongly something ought to be done to end the trafficking of live animals. Shirley quickly

Project Bangkok Airport, 1975
Shirley, bottom left



learned Thailand's laws protecting wildlife prohibited poaching, capturing, selling, smuggling and exporting its animals. She became very angry that Thai government wildlife and forestry officials were not protecting the country's wild animals and other Thai natural resources. Soon she was to find out why these conditions existed.

Shirley started sending letters

everywhere overseas seeking groups interested in protecting wildlife and ending the very profitable business of smuggling live animals. Even though Thai overseas letter postage was very expensive she sent hundreds of letters to newspaper editors, animal welfare organizations, University professors, primatologists, anthropologists and politicians informing them of the existing illegal wildlife trade going on and seeking help from them to end it. She included anyone who she thought might help her cause and paid for all the postage herself.

Soon an Oxford University primatologist professor Dr. Vernon Reynolds in England answered her and informed Shirley there were no groups existing to help her cause. He urged her to start her own organization and said he would assist her in doing so and she did (see page 7 to see a photo of Vernon along with his article). Vernon has continued to advise IPPL for the past 50 years and remains a dear friend.

Shirley was now meeting and befriending local environmentalists in both foreign and American research, social, and natural scientists involved with animals while employed at Bangkok Universities. She was also getting to know the wealthy and very generous and influential Chinese activist, Katie Buri, who was educated in England and could read, write and speak perfect Thai, English, and Mandarin languages. Katie was also very well connected to the countries' political leaders (her husband was head of the Thai Bangkok Medical College). Soon Shirley got to know the leading local and influential anthropologist Dr. Boomsong Lekegula along with his many post-Doc University Fellows and several of his Thai grad students.

We met Ardith Eudey next. She was an American graduate student attending the University of California at the huge Davis

campus. Enrolled in its Anthropology Department, she was currently living and studying wild macaques in the remote forest of Huay Khan Phaeng Sanctuary in Uthaitхани, Thailand. Since she was working on her doctorate dissertation she held permits to conduct her research from both the Thai Wildlife and Forestry Departments. Ardith introduced Shirley to the government's Department Chief of Thai Wildlife Pong-ee and to the Thai Chief of Forestry Phokirok. Shirley complained to them about the blatant ongoing illegal sales of wildlife at the weekend market. They became very supportive of Shirley's cause and explained how their raids to arrest animal dealers were failures due to department employees informing animal dealers of pending field investigations (they of course received a payment). Eventually, Ardith lived with us in Bangkok for two years when she was not working in the forest or was back in California. After her American sponsor left Thailand, I sponsored her.

Our Thai mail delivery man began using large thick postal mail bags to drop off our heavy mail. Shirley read the letters as fast as our live-in housekeeper, Pranom, could open the many envelopes arriving every few days. Soon our large dining room tabletop was covered up high with writing materials, mail, newspaper articles, magazines, books, and pictures of primates - especially of gibbons. Finally leaving no room for our meals, we frequently ate dinner at restaurants along with our new friends and some of my UN colleagues. Almost always the main topic of conversation was on primate wildlife abuse issues and how to go about correcting and ending them! Shirley was always seeking ways to assist and improve conditions for non-human primates.

Soon I was given two young white-handed pet gibbons!! This was probably the critical moment back then because it was no longer possible to reverse our new serious direction of interest heading towards a lifetime of caring for and protecting primates!! We quickly learned how to feed, medicate and care for them!!

By the end of 1972, Shirley had published a successful, much-needed, and appreciated article in the local English language Sawasdee Bangkok magazine, the subject of which was on the care and needs of pet gibbon apes. It was well received with many readers calling us to thank Shirley. Dr. Boomsong, after seeing it, persuaded Shirley to expand it and include lots of pictures. Shirley had it upgraded to a 7" X 9" 23-page booklet

for publication. He sold the entire first run of it on the first day it was released.

Towards the end of 1972 there were frequent serious discussions in Bangkok on forming an animal protection society of some kind. Ardith located friends and former classmates of hers. Many were now biologists and anthropologists living in the Berkeley/San Francisco areas who were also interested in doing so. Since many of these potential members both in Bangkok and California were already "professionals" and several of them were also members of their career organizations that excluded membership in them from the general public, they strongly felt a new group



ought to do the same. We and many of our new acquaintances disagreed. Such a rule certainly would eliminate even Shirley! A long struggle resulted.

Eventually, Shirley and her allies convinced most objectors that having a large membership organization was an essential asset, the benefit of which was the general public members to support letter-writing campaigns. Of course its 'professional' voices would also be very valuable resources necessary and beneficial for continuing to get the group's issues, concerns and recommendations clearly presented to managers of Wildlife and Forests as well as the Presidents and Prime Ministers of primate habitat countries.

There came a time in early 1973 when my work at UNIDO ended and I was relieved of being away from Shirley and no longer having to serve on missions. I was then employed by UNESCO in Paris and after orientation sessions lasting three weeks, I was returned to Bangkok and transferred to work at the newly formed King Mongkut Institute of Technology, an engineering college. This employment switch permitted me more opportunities to participate in discussions about forming a new organization.

Shirley traveled to California to be with Ardith while undertaking the important decision to actually move forward and form a non-profit California Corporation and obtain a 501(C3) IRS classification. Now a name for the group was necessary!! Many were suggested and discarded. Eventually, the International Primate Protection League was agreed upon 50 years ago.

Before Shirley returned to Thailand she visited many locations in the United States and Canada, then proceeded to the UK, Europe and Africa. While visiting these countries, she always recruited members and also identified wildlife issues needing attention.

Ardith and her friends did the important leg work getting all the paperwork completed and the documents filed properly. It

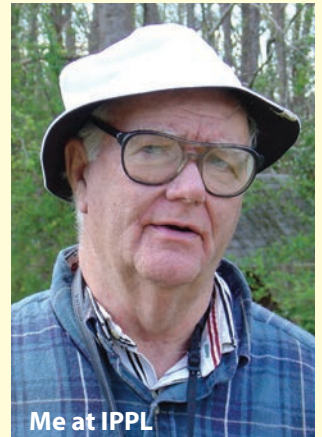
was decided that Shirley, still in Bangkok, would equally share the group's Chairperson's position along with Dr. Sheila Curtain who was presently employed as an Instructor in the Anthropology Department of San Francisco's California State University. Anne Jones in Berkeley would be the organization's Secretary while Don Miller, also in Berkeley, would be the first treasurer of IPPL. The new and first Headquarters was located at 744 Euclid Ave, Berkeley, California.

After a year or so, Dr. Curtin resigned from IPPL. Shirley and Ardith continued to run IPPL together for the next 20 or so years with Ardith always ready and willing to temporarily assist Shirley until the day she died at home in 2015.

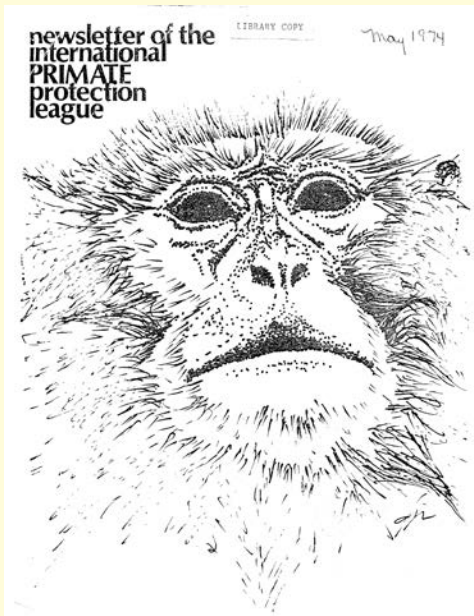
In 1975 I was having second thoughts about having rejected accepting a new assignment from UNIDO. It was to start at the end of 1975 at the Tehran Engineering College in Iran but Shirley refused to live in Iran. Even though there was a recession, I began actively seeking new employment in the warmer southern states. After a while the economy improved and I was hired as Dean of Engineering Technology Programs at Trident Technical College located in North Charleston, South Carolina.

Shirley and I departed Thailand at the end of 1975 after we legally obtained Thai Export Permits for four gibbons, three Short Claw Thai Otters, and a Thai guard dog named Pokey.

On three acres of cleared land in Summerville, SC, our new home soon became IPPL's new headquarters and I immediately began construction of its primate sanctuary. Over 43 years, the sanctuary continued to grow with a total of 10 gibbon houses, huge outdoor enclosures and dozens of rescued, retired and grateful gibbons.



Now you know how and why IPPL began 50 years ago!



First issue of IPPL News



IPPL CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

From the IPPL mailbag: Congratulations on 50 years of protecting primates!



Dr. Lynne R. Baker

Dr. Lynne R. Baker is a conservation biologist with experience in Southeast Asia and West Africa. She is a long-time member and friend of IPPL, was a speaker at a 1998 Members' meeting and also served on its board of directors.

As IPPL turns 50, one has to wonder how many primates the organization and its founder, Dr. Shirley McGreal, helped in one way or another over five decades. For what number of primates did IPPL improve captive living conditions, rescue from wildlife traffickers or biomedical facilities, enable reintroduction to the wild, or simply prevent from being removed from wild habitats? The number is undoubtedly larger than anyone can imagine. Through my long-term association with IPPL, I have watched the organization grow, evolve, and adapt, but never stray from its mission. Since it was founded, IPPL has demonstrated steadfast dedication to global primate welfare and conservation. When I once wrote to Shirley to ask if IPPL could help find support to build a new enclosure for a group of captive Sclater's monkeys that urgently needed relocation, there was no hesitation. I was not surprised when IPPL quickly met, and then exceeded, the fundraising goal. So, Happy 50th Birthday IPPL! Although there is still work to be done, this is a moment to stop and reflect on your courageous determination and remarkable accomplishments over 50 years.

Alison spent three years in Alaska fighting to end the aerial hunting of wolves and poaching of bears and other endangered wildlife. She has been a volunteer rescuer with organizations in Florida, Maryland and the Carolinas over the last 32 years. A professionally trained classical violinist, Alison teaches and performs in the Charleston, SC area and resides in Summerville.

From the fall of 1986, I was an IPPL volunteer and later an office employee until right after Hurricane Hugo in 1989. We did things the old-fashioned way back then. As a volunteer I helped with bulk mailings of the quarterly newsletters. In those days there was no magazine – just paper. We sat at Shirley and John's dining room table and folded newsletters, stuffed them inside envelopes along with membership cards, applied address labels, loaded up the bulk mail bags, hauled them to the post office, weighed and mailed them. Everything was done by hand.

A spare bedroom upstairs contained three or four filing cabinets. Loose papers, documents and photographs scattered all over the desk and floor had to be filed the old-fashioned way. Downstairs was a huge desktop computer with an old-fashioned phone line. People sent cash donations at that point – I took checks and cash out of envelopes and logged new memberships in the computer and sent hand-written "thank you" cards. That was the way it was done back then.

John had built gibbon houses #1 and #2 and upgraded two otter ponds by the time I arrived. Gibbon House #3 was completed in 1987. When I left in November of '89 plans to build an office (the Founder's Bldg.) were well underway. Construction began in 1990, and all equipment and records were moved from the McGreal residence to the new office by the end of that year.

After being out of state, I returned to S.C. in 2000. I continued my close friendship with Shirley, visited IPPL fairly frequently and eventually joined the Board of Directors. I've seen not only the changes in technology, but also the way IPPL's increased income in donations and grants has allowed the organization to reach out across the world to help other groups with similar missions.



Allison Harvey

Vernon Reynolds



It must have been in 1972 when I first met Shirley. That was in Oxford. I was just starting a new job, teaching as a lecturer in Physical Anthropology. We were housed in the Anatomy Department in those days. My phone rang. It was Geoffrey Harrison, head of our department. He said he had a visitor who would like to meet me. I went to his office and there was Shirley sitting on a chair with her trademark smile.

The much-respected journal *Nature* had just previously published a shocking paper about a field experiment to test the ability of baby macaque monkeys to find their mothers with their eyelids sewn up. I had written to *Nature* to complain that this experiment was unethical and should not have been allowed and certainly not published. Shirley knew about this experiment already, so we had plenty to talk about. Shirley was very distressed and angry about the dreadful things happening to young monkeys and gibbons in Thailand where they were bought and sold in grubby markets.

Shirley wasn't in England for long, but she managed to fit in a second visit to see me, this time at our home, which at that time was still in Congresbury, a village near Bristol. She turned up quite early at breakfast time, dressed in a cloak. Both the cloak and the timing were new to me. No one in England would ever call on someone at breakfast time, but I learned that in the US early morning meetings were quite usual. Anyway, we sat at the table, ate cornflakes and talked over a cup of tea. Shirley mentioned that she wanted to start an organisation to protect primates. Would I be willing to serve as an Advisor? I immediately agreed to do that. It was great that someone was taking the plight of primates so seriously and with such obvious determination. Like a private detective, Shirley was collecting facts about the criminals behind the trade in primates, with a view to prosecuting them. This was something she would continue to do all her life, and we would read about her efforts, often successful, in the *IPPL News*.

What a power for good Shirley was! She launched herself against the monkey traders. And later she launched herself against the dreadful treatment of monkeys and apes, especially chimpanzees, in laboratories. It was the time of the AIDS pandemic. In the US, a number of Primate Centers had been established and were engaged in biomedical research. These labs had bought a large number of wild-caught chimpanzees and, because of their similarity to humans, it was thought that they were the ideal subjects for finding a cure for AIDS. As a result, they were artificially infected with HIV and it was discovered that they didn't show the symptoms that humans showed. So, the experimenters argued, they must have something which, if given to humans, would protect them from AIDS. The quest for the Holy Grail was on but no miracle cure could be found. Dozens, probably hundreds, of chimps suffered terribly from the enforced isolation they had to endure, let alone the repeated efforts to find out what they had got that we had not got. Shirley and I were both involved in efforts to get this work stopped. My daughter Janie started an organisation called People Against

Chimpanzee Experiments, much influenced by Shirley's ideas.

For years these AIDS experiments went on. Then finally it became clear that no cure was going to be forthcoming. What chimps had was deep in their genetic makeup, the result of their evolutionary history, and not something that could be transferred to humans. There was a meeting of the International Primatological Society in Madison, Wisconsin, and one of the sessions concerned the use of chimps in AIDS research. It was hugely expensive to keep them and questions were being asked in

high places about what had all this money produced. The answer appeared to be: Nothing. So the question was "What are we going to do with all these chimpanzees?" That was when the idea arose of putting them into sanctuaries. Shirley and I were sitting next to each other, facing the panel of experts. Shirley was asking questions. The experimenters were on the back foot. Their funding had been slashed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and they had these chimps and didn't know what to do with them. They agreed to retire them into sanctuaries. But no one had mentioned the cost.

Shirley asked, "Who is going to pay for their care in sanctuaries, their transport to sanctuaries, the costs of staff, food and so on?" There was a fair bit of wriggling on the podium. Finally, a representative of NIH gave way. He said, "NIH will pay." So Shirley asked, "What will NIH pay for? These chimps will need lifetime care. Will NIH pay for that?" The representative said, "NIH will pay for lifetime care." A major triumph for Shirley, with lawsuits and all sorts of obstacles along the way. And I had always supported her, together with my daughter Janie.

Talking of lawsuits, an Austrian pharmaceutical company Immuno filed a \$4m lawsuit against Shirley and others, for criticizing their experimental chimpanzee work. If this had succeeded it would have brought down not only Shirley but IPPL as well. Instead, it went to the US Supreme Court where it was thrown out. Good triumphed over evil.

I visited IPPL HQ on one occasion and, after that initial visit in Oxford, Shirley came to visit Janie and me after the year 2001 when I had retired to live in Sussex in southern England. She came with three friends and I took them all to see the white cliffs at Rottingdean. Shirley and her friends were truly amazed to see these towering white chalk cliffs along the coast. It was good to see her again. And of course in the meantime, she had received a great honour, an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) from the Queen, presented to her at Buckingham Palace. Later she was to receive a letter from the queen's husband Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. So she was known to our people over here and her work was much admired by all, including primatologists, who had their hearts in the right place. Congratulations to IPPL on its 50th anniversary!

Dr. Vernon Reynolds is a British biological anthropologist who taught at Oxford University in England. Dr. Reynolds was the first member of IPPL's Advisory Board. Serving since 1974, he has remained a great friend ever since.

Liza Gadsby and Peter Jenkins have been involved with IPPL for years as both friends and Global Partners

Pandrillus is a Nigerian NGO founded and directed by Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby in 1988. Their primary mission is to promote the survival of a very endangered and long-overlooked African primate, the drill monkey. Pandrillus also provides a home for orphaned chimpanzees, has conducted conservation-orientated research and survey work in Nigeria and Cameroon, and founded and co-manages the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon.

It's hard to imagine where Drill Ranch would be without IPPL. When we started a fledgling rehab project with five drill monkeys and two chimpanzees, Shirley was among the first to offer help. Working alone in Nigeria, it was easy to despair and feel alone in one's efforts – this was the first facility of its kind in the region so we had no precedent to follow. IPPL's encouragement meant a great deal. A few years later, we started Limbe Wildlife Centre and Shirley flew to Cameroon to meet the primates and see first-hand what we'd set up. We felt verified and validated! Thirty years later, IPPL remains our most enduring supporter.

Pivotal achievements, of which we're forever proud, only happened thanks to IPPL: the return of "The Philippine Drills" to Nigeria, and "The Taiping 4 Gorillas" to Cameroon. These were positive resolutions to egregious international wildlife smuggling incidents exposed by Shirley – her detective radar was nonpareil. Not only did we not even know about these animals, but without Shirley's contacts, intervention, and guidance, and without IPPL's financial support, these endangered primates would never have been repatriated. IPPL helped us through emergencies such as a recovery from a freak storm that flattened all six primate enclosure fence lines in minutes, crushed buildings and cut off access to our camp. IPPL was there when we needed new enclosures to take in primate groups on short notice.

Just as we need IPPL's support, IPPL needs your support to carry on Shirley's unique legacy. There is no other organization like it in the world: no conservation double-speak, no favoritism, no politics – just primates and their protection. For 50 years, with IPPL – first, last, and always – it's about the animals.



Liza Gadsby and Peter Jenkins

Ofir Drori is the founder and director of LAGA. He arrived in Cameroon in 2002 as an educator, photojournalist and activist; then founded LAGA.

It all started with a baby chimp named Future. I rescued him during my visit to Cameroon as a journalist and he had to live with me for the first months before he could join an ape family in a proper shelter. That special day I saved Future was the day I decided to stay and pioneer The Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA) – the first Wildlife Law Enforcement NGO, fighting to save the last great apes of Africa from extinction.

LAGA was born in 2003 out of criticism against the conservation world. Creating the first-ever law enforcement NGO has not been easy and met with a lot of resistance. We aimed at creating a new model breaking away from the traditional role of an NGO, finding legitimacy to a far more hands-on approach.

Without any donors, only volunteers, we were set to bring about the first-ever wildlife prosecution in the country and in fact the region. Allies were hard to come by, and enemies were added each day as the illegal wildlife trade filled many pockets. But the determined team proceeded to build an investigation department, an operations unit, a legal follow-up team and a media department. With that and much sweat, tears, and daily fights against corruption, we started getting some of the bigger dealers in the country behind bars.

Shirley McGreal was among the first to send us words of encouragement. She believed in us and shared with us the hard times of pioneering primate investigations back in the early days of IPPL. It gave us the feeling that we are not alone and that fighting against all odds is the only hope for primate survival.

After getting into debt, we were in danger of shutting down our activities. Frankly, not a lot of people cared. But Shirley did, and IPPL was one of the first to give us a financial lifeline, to continue the first arrests and prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the region.

Now that LAGA is replicated in seven more countries and developed into the EAGLE Network – 3,000 traffickers are behind bars to date. We can look back at the hard times when we were about to give up, and those, like Shirley, made sure we did not.



Ofir Drori

Heather McGiffin Teleki

I can't say that I have many stories from the years of knowing Shirley McGreal. We didn't travel together and lived in different states so during our forty-year friendship we saw one another intermittently, mainly at the IPPL members' meetings and occasional visits between Summerville, S.C. and Washington, DC.

What I can say is that Shirley was a force of nature who built her entire life on protecting primates. There was no one like her – even though the fates kindly decided she should journey through this world with a twin – and there will never be another.

I came to know Shirley in 1978 when I was in college and saw a copy of an IPPL Newsletter. In it there was an article about heart transplant surgeon Christiaan Barnard in South Africa. Dr. Barnard had attempted a chimpanzee-to-human heart transplant and was preparing to do another chimpanzee heart transplant when Shirley rallied against the plan and through a successful campaign (in which I became involved) exposed not just the cruelty, but scientific flaws of trans-species transplants. To his credit, Dr. Barnard ultimately agreed with Shirley that chimpanzees should not be sacrificed for their hearts.

Perhaps the most enduring memory I have was when Shirley went through the horrors of being sued in 1984 for a letter to the editor she wrote that was published in the *Journal of Medical Primatology*. In it she exposed the Austrian pharmaceutical company Immuno's plans to capture wild infant chimpanzees from Sierra Leone for hepatitis research. In retaliation, Immuno filed a libel lawsuit as a harassment technique to intimidate and silence her criticism. Shirley ultimately prevailed as a defendant in New York State Court after seven stressful years and won a long-standing legal victory affirmed by the N.Y. Court of Appeals for freedom of the press and protection of letters of opinion which the judge stated should be "free of defamation litigation." During this time Shirley and I spoke on the phone often. I had little to offer in terms of solid advice, legal knowledge, or influential contacts – only words of encouragement. After she was finally vindicated and could reflect on the ordeal that emotionally, mentally and physically took its toll, she said in typical modest fashion she didn't know how she would have survived without the moral support of her friends.

Of all of Shirley's prodigious accomplishments, what



impressed me the most was her encyclopedic knowledge of the global wildlife trade – especially pertaining to illicit trafficking in primates. No other individual, organization or governmental agency could begin to pull together the national and international wildlife laws and treaties, myriad traffickers, permits and documentation, global trade routes, etc., that Shirley drew upon – with near photographic recall. She amassed so much documentation and correspondence that an entire trailer was installed at IPPL headquarters to house the material.

What she managed to achieve, in the relative isolation of the IPPL headquarters, is unparalleled. With no fanfare, egoic needs, or support team of experts, she split her time between running the IPPL sanctuary that she created for approximately 30 gibbons and as Chairwoman of IPPL protecting primates throughout the world. From promoting habitat protection for bushbabies to the mountain gorillas in Rwanda, securing primate export bans in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia and literally thousands of causes in between – she was on the front lines. Each and every battle was thoroughly and accurately detailed by Shirley as the principal author and publisher for nearly five decades of the finest collection of primate protection literature anywhere in the world: *The IPPL News*.

We all know that time is running out for nature and all wildlife due to the insatiable greed and industrial-strength destructive capabilities of the human race. Shirley in her indomitable style and till her last day helped stem the tide of this destruction, for as she knew all too well, "...when the last individual of a race of living things breathes no more, another heaven and another earth must pass before such a one can be again." – William Beebe, First Curator of Birds, Bronx Zoo.

Heather McGiffin Teleki has been a lifelong advocate of animal protection and conservation causes. She worked for the Humane Society of the United States in Washington DC as a research associate and program specialist for wildlife and captive animal issues. From 1974-1982 Heather assisted with the development of the Outama-Kilimi National Park in Sierra Leone along side Geza Teleki. They later married and continued to work on environmental issues in Washington, DC. Heather has served on the board of IPPL since 1986 and continues to serve on its advisory board. She has been a steadfast friend of IPPL for decades.



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



Jean Martin, Shirley,
Ann Koros

Edwin Wiek is Secretary-General of Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT) as well as President of Wild Animal Rescue Network Asia (WARN)

When I founded WFFT in 2001, I never dreamed it would be as big as it is today. Nor did I expect that it would change my life completely. I planned to rescue and protect primates, macaques and gibbons in particular. But that “hobby” soon “got out of hand”! With nearly 900 rescued wild animals under our care, there seems to be no end to the intake of more animals. We are somehow coping with it, especially after several hard years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. I am pretty sure Dr. Shirley McGreal must have felt the same way when she, 50 years ago, started IPPL. How could she have known then that the illegal trade in primates would get to such horrible high levels as they are these days? And how could she have known how much positive impact her organization would have on the protection of primates worldwide and that she would set the standard on welfare of these same primates in captivity?

In 2001 when I started our foundation, I heard about IPPL and the great person that Shirley was. I hoped that one day I could meet her and discuss the problems we faced in Thailand – the country where she started working so many decades ago. I had to wait for that chance until the The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora COP13 (CITES) in Bangkok in 2004. We had a couple of informal meetings before I invited Shirley to our rescue center, which was much smaller in those days. She loved being around the singing gibbons, and I proudly showed her our gibbon islands and future plans. Shirley visiting our wildlife rescue center was an honor for me. I had shivers after she told me that she loved our work and wanted IPPL to support us! Our first serious donation and cooperation with a foreign NGO was a fact – support and help from my biggest idol!

Over the past 20 years, we have seen communication and cooperation with IPPL grow as we grew larger and larger. Our big sister, IPPL, has watched over us in good and bad times.

That relationship has kept me feeling that we are not alone but part of a bigger family that cares about primates, especially gibbons.

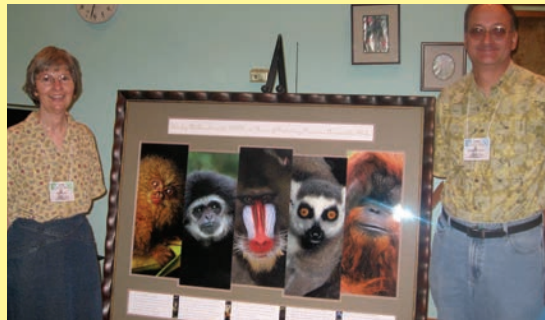
We now face a big challenge with the closure of a gibbon rescue center in Northern Thailand due to the death of its founder. We are scrambling to find a home for the more than 70 gibbons and two dozen monkeys. IPPL also supported this place for many years. I try to keep in mind at all times that Shirley once told me that help is always around the corner if you do well. The gibbons there deserve another chance in life.

IPPL has done well for 50 years, and I wish the new board much success in continuing the legacy of Shirley. The League has come a long way and, but like so many of us in this work, has a huge task for the future as the pressure on wild populations of primates remains a global problem. There is still a huge need for more of IPPL’s good work!

Ann Koros was President of Animal Rights Kinship and produced ARK Forum, a public-access TV show, for a number of years. She developed a special interest in the problems of primates after her first visit to IPPL in 1982. Ann helped get publicity for IPPL by designing ads and a pamphlet as well as recording three videos for public service announcements (PSAs). Ann continues to be a special friend of IPPL. When I first became involved in animal rights, I knew little about primate issues. That all changed when I met Shirley McGreal, and she invited me to visit the IPPL Sanctuary.

I have been a member of IPPL’s Advisory Board since 1983 and served several years on the IPPL Board of Directors. In 2008, I was delighted to lead the effort for Shirley’s induction to the Order of the British Empire, an honor that she truly deserved. However, I believe that what made Shirley most happy about her OBE was that it opened more doors for IPPL!

Thanks to the fantastic IPPL Team, Shirley’s dream is alive and well on IPPL’s 50th Anniversary. Our members continue to feel a link between themselves and the sanctuary gibbons AND they also continue to know and support rescue centers and advocacy groups that help protect primates around the world.



(Above left) Jean Martin, Shirley’s twin sister, Shirley and Ann Koros in England when Shirley received the OBE. (Left) Ann Koros and Michael Turco, wildlife photographer, presented Shirley with this unique gift commemorating 35 years of IPPL at ShirleyFest in 2008.



Edwin Wiek

Dr. Anna Nekaris

I have been involved in some way with IPPL my whole primate career. One of the first experiences I had was seeing one of my photos of a Mysore slender loris published in the IPPL Newsletter in 1999. As a young researcher just about to finish a Ph.D., even published photos were exciting at that time, especially since so few people showed interest or concern in slender lorises. This was also my first contact with Shirley McGreal, who identified with my strong passion for these little brown primates. In 2006, I was contacted again by Shirley to help promote the transferral of slow lorises to Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). I attended the CITES conference of the parties in the Netherlands in 2007, and the IPPL team at the meeting excitedly distributed badges of pygmy lorises in an effort to get various countries to display their support – and they did! Transferring slow lorises to Appendix I with a consensus is a rare occurrence at these meetings.

That CITES proposal highlighted so many things – considering that lorises are found in more than ten countries from South to Southeast Asia. With almost no field studies at all, it was hard to know where to begin. When I settled on working in Indonesia, IPPL became a very important and steady funder, providing annual small grants to support our work on illegal wildlife trade, including market surveys, and training wildlife enforcement agents not only in identifying lorises and other neglected nocturnal mammal species but also providing support to animals they confiscate.

In the past in our District where we work in Java, the common practice was to keep slow lorises in a small plastic laundry basket with a lid, often for months. Through IPPL support, we were able to build them a proper holding facility, and we still offer medicines and gum (the main food of lorises) to local wildlife departments and the local zoo, which also can serve to keep confiscated animals. The cost of these emergency situations can add up quickly, from hiring vehicles to move the animal, vet costs for its care, to a radio collar and salary of staff to follow

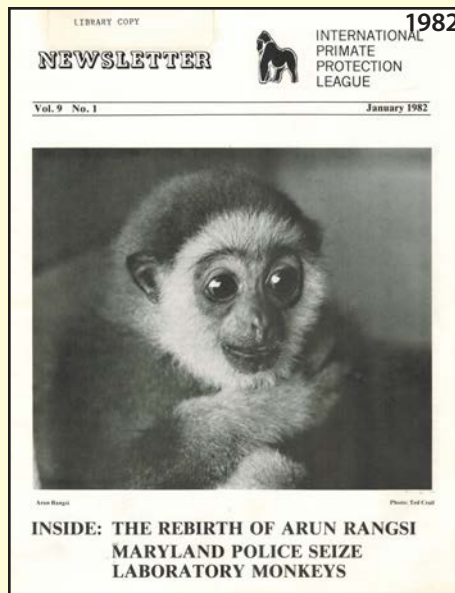


Anna Nekaris with Head Tracker, Dendi, and Shirley their “darling” loris named after Shirley McGreal. Shirley loris, who passed away this year, was one of the longest-observed lorises in the world for 12 years and produced more than 10 offspring.

the animal as it strives to get back to the wild. In some ways we cannot predict these events, other than they will happen at least several times a year!

Knowing the flexibility that the IPPL grants have had for the diverse chaos that often ensues during these rescues has been vital to our mission. Beyond all that, the acceptance of ALL primates and the fight for the underdog primates, in a world where so much funding goes to a very select few species, has been something our team feels characterises IPPL – the league that protects all primates. Happy 50th anniversary!!

Dr. Anna Nekaris is Professor of Primate Conservation at Oxford Brookes University. She is also Director of the Development Office's Slow Loris Fund, through which she directs the Little Fireface Project, one of IPPL's Global Partners.



IPPL's Small Grants Program and Our Global Partners



This map shows where IPPL has had a global impact on primate organizations for decades

At IPPL, we have always believed in sharing what we have with those in even greater need. As soon as IPPL was financially stable, we made a point of sending whatever funds we could to primate rescue groups. In 1999, we formalized our giving practice with the official name of Small Grants Program. Each year IPPL

awards grants to many organizations – our Global Partners. This year \$5,000 grants were awarded to 29 organizations. Funds for this much-needed program come largely from individual donors. IPPL's financial support is often creatively acknowledged by our grant recipients as shown below.



Celebrating a Legacy of Care

By Amanda Kelley, IPPL Animal Care Team Leader

Dr. John Ohlandt has been on call since 1979. Now, after 44 years, our veterinarian is retiring.

Shirley and John McGreal had no idea of the ally they had found when they met Dr. Ohlandt (affectionately called “Dr. O”). The McGreals were boarding a pair of otters while their owner was on holiday. As it goes, one of these otter guests became ill. Their search for an exotic specialist led them to a young, blue-eyed veterinarian who had recently spent two years working at the Riverbanks Zoo in Columbia, SC. After the emergency, they invited Dr. Ohlandt to their new sanctuary and shared with him their goals for IPPL. Back then, the McGreals only had the four gibbons they brought back with them from Thailand: Durga, Sapphire, Brownie, and Tong. After his first visit, Dr. Ohlandt knew he wanted to be a part of our sanctuary.

Since then, Dr. Ohlandt has cared for every gibbon and otter to come to the sanctuary. He began with no knowledge of either species, but he and Shirley formed an investigative partnership. Shirley contacted zoos and sanctuaries to get all the information she could, then passed it on to Dr. Ohlandt to digest and apply to the IPPL animals. What Dr. Ohlandt couldn’t learn from reading, he learned firsthand.

Dr. Ohlandt’s first major procedure on a gibbon was an emergency abdominal surgery. Brownie was lethargic and the McGreals could tell something was very wrong. Dr. Ohlandt visited, palpated Brownie’s abdomen, and felt a blockage in



Dr. O and Shirley with Spanky and Uma

the intestine. He was nervous to perform surgery on a species he had not trained on, but with no alternative, he brought Brownie to his clinic and arranged for an expert consult with Dr. James Mahoney, a veterinarian at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP). Listening through a brick-sized cellphone (held to his ear by John McGreal), Dr. Ohlandt followed Dr. Mahoney’s instructions until he found the source of the blockage: a peach pit. Brownie recovered without complications, the McGreals outlawed peaches with pits in gibbon meals, and Dr. Mahoney went on to become Dr. Ohlandt’s mentor.

Now there are few – if any – veterinarians in North America with as much gibbon medical knowledge as Dr. Ohlandt. He saw our first laboratory rescues arrive and watched them recover and flourish. He witnessed firsthand the incredible ability of gibbons to heal from amputations and move on with the business of being gibbons. He cared for newborn Courtney when her mother injured her and saw her mature into a happy, confident adult. And as our gibbons grew older, he continued to learn and seek out experts for emerging geriatric issues. “He’s been a terrific friend and vet,” said John McGreal. “It’s a real loss, but he certainly deserves to retire!”

Dr. Ohlandt, there is no way to tell you the depth of our gratitude for everything you have done for our animals. In recognition of your commitment and legacy, we are naming our sanctuary’s medical facility the *Dr. John Ohlandt Clinic*.



Dr. O, Shirley and baby Courtney

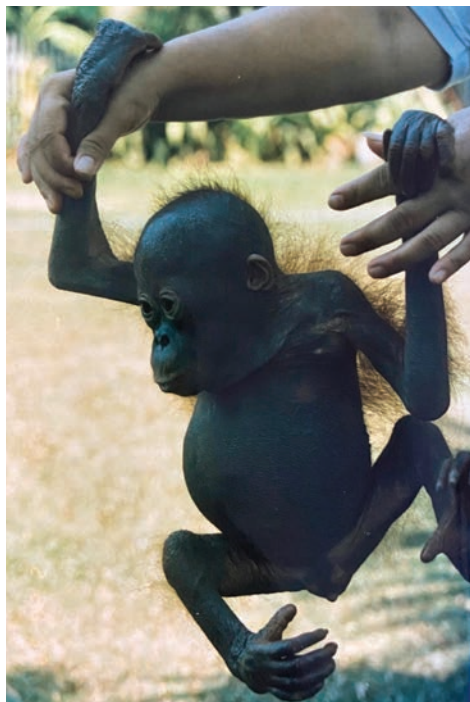
The Bangkok Six

In 1990 six smuggled baby orangutans were confiscated at Bangkok Airport. Shirley had learned these infant orangutans had been smuggled out of Indonesian Borneo via Singapore. When airport workers in Bangkok heard what they thought were babies crying in the cargo area, they x-rayed a pair of crates labeled “Birds” and saw what looked like three infants packed in each box – upside down! The authorities finally opened up the crates to discover six very sick little apes whose lungs were starting to fill with fluid. The orangutans were promptly confiscated by the Thai government.

IPPL identified the smuggling gang leader responsible for this cruel act as Matthew Block of Miami and requested a U.S. government criminal investigation of the “Bangkok Six” case. These infants had been bound for Russian zoos, and the Thai government also wanted to put them in a zoo. Ultimately they were returned to Indonesia flying first class on the laps of volunteers.



Thomas



Ollie, the smallest



Fossey



Tanya



Bambi



Bimbo

THE BANGKOK 6

IPPL Celebrates 50 Years and Announces “The Bangkok 6” Film Project: A Tribute to Shirley McGreal's Heroic Actions

In celebration of its 50th anniversary, the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) proudly announces *The Bangkok 6*, an upcoming film project in honor of its founder and legend, Shirley McGreal. Currently in the development stage, this cinematic endeavor is brought to life by the esteemed production company, Opulence Pictures (www.opulencepictures.com). With their expertise in creating impactful and socially relevant films, Opulence Pictures ensures that *The Bangkok 6* will be a powerful medium for raising awareness about primate protection.

Under the guidance of acclaimed screenwriter Kevin Bernhardt, director Daniel Coutts (www.danielcouts.com), and producer Nika Finch, *The Bangkok 6* (www.thebangkok6.com) promises to deliver an immersive and emotionally resonant experience. Their collective vision and commitment to the project ensure that Shirley McGreal's heroic actions and the urgent need for primate conservation will be authentically portrayed on the screen.

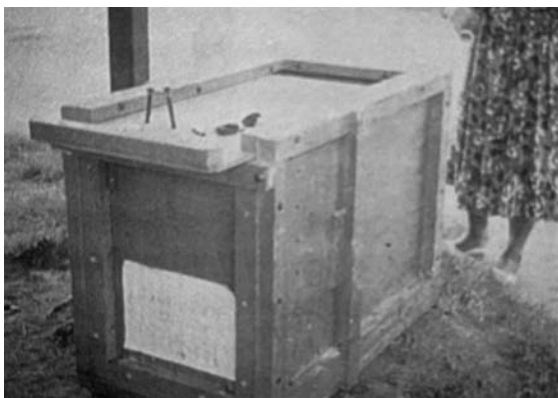
Set in the '90s, *The Bangkok 6* inspired by true events delves into the gripping story of Shirley McGreal's extraordinary heroism. As a fearless advocate for primate protection, McGreal uncovered a nefarious smuggling operation at Bangkok airport. The film showcases McGreal's heroic efforts in the Bangkok 6 case. McGreal's advocacy extended to addressing the U.S. government's failure to prosecute Miami wildlife smuggler Matthew Block. Her relentless pursuit of justice resulted in Block's indictment and a subsequent prison sentence.

Shirley McGreal's relentless efforts resulted in significant changes to international laws that facilitated primate smuggling. Unlike the *Tiger King* series, which focused on exploitation without effecting meaningful change, McGreal's work had a lasting impact. Her exceptional contributions were recognized when she was awarded the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II in June 2008 for her services to the protection of primates, and she was chosen for the United Nations Global 500 Roll of Honour for Environmental Achievement.

Although Shirley McGreal passed away in late 2021, her legacy of courage and dedication lives on. Through the production of this film, her indomitable spirit and unwavering commitment will be immortalized, continuing to inspire others to fight for the welfare of primates.

The Bangkok 6 is not just a film; it is a powerful testament to the invincible spirit of Shirley McGreal and the invaluable work of the International Primate Protection League.

Editor's note: We invite you to go to www.thebangkok6.com after reading this article to learn more about this exciting film project. Once this issue is on IPPL's website, all links can be opened.



One of the two crates



Bambi and Tanya at rehab center



Baby found inside crate

IPPL ~ Celebrating 50 Years

Since 1973, IPPL's founder Dr. Shirley McGreal spent decades fighting to protect and save primates around the world. In 2022 IPPL began its first year without her leadership but with a steadfast commitment to carry on the important work and programs that have been part of IPPL for decades.

Here are some highlights of the last 50 years. These significant efforts included fighting smugglers and rescuing primates about to be exported, exposing the fate of primates in research labs, blocking wild-caught gorillas from being sent to US zoos, testifying before a congressional hearing, establishing a gibbon sanctuary in South Carolina and much more.

1973: Dr. Shirley McGreal, then living in Thailand, became concerned about the conditions under which primates were being captured from the wild, transported, and exploited in captivity. She established the International Primate Protection League to work on behalf of all primates, great and small, worldwide.

1983: IPPL's Belgian representative Roland Corluy infiltrated the operations of the Belgian smuggler George Munro and found a cache of endangered primates, including bonobos, in the animal dealer's basement. We publicized this situation worldwide. The bad publicity led Belgium to establish laws banning wildlife trafficking.

1992: An IPPL team testified before a congressional committee about the U.S. government's failure to prosecute Miami wildlife smuggler Matthew Block. Block was indicted for orangutan smuggling, following a protest campaign by IPPL. On learning that the U.S. government had offered him a misdemeanor plea bargain, IPPL supporters flooded the judge with protests. The judge rejected the plea deal and sent the animal dealer to 13 months in prison. In addition, IPPL Founder Shirley McGreal was chosen for the United Nations Global 500 Roll of Honour for Environmental Achievement.

1996: IPPL ran a fundraising campaign for the Limbe Wildlife Centre in Cameroon, which houses gorillas, chimpanzees, and monkeys rescued from the trade in bushmeat and pet primates. In addition, when Maui Zoo in Hawaii was closed down due to violations of the Animal Welfare Act, IPPL accepted three of the zoo's gibbons (Jade, Palu-Palu, and Maui), who came to IPPL's sanctuary accompanied by boxes of pineapples.

2003: IPPL provided information to a Nigerian Presidential panel investigating the illegal wildlife trade in that country in connection with the ongoing Taiping Four gorilla smuggling case. Prince Philip, the husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, sent IPPL a letter congratulating IPPL on its 30th anniversary. He stated, "I can only hope that the League will continue to raise the funds needed to keep up, and hopefully increase, its good work in the future."

2008: IPPL Founder and Executive Director Shirley McGreal was presented with the Order of the British Empire "for services to the protection of primates" by Queen Elizabeth II at a ceremony held at Buckingham Palace.

2013: In November we learned that the new Malaysian Minister for Natural Resources and Environment had suspended the massive culling of his nation's monkeys (a program that had already claimed the lives of nearly 200,000 wild macaques) after he received petition signatures gathered by IPPL.

2021: During the pandemic, IPPL continued to maintain our sanctuary and care for our gibbons until our lives changed abruptly with the death of our founder, Shirley McGreal on November 20, 2021. Since the early 1970's when she witnessed the horrific treatment of primates in Asia, Shirley made it her life's mission to help primates around the globe. As we mourned this loss, we continued to celebrate her life. Shirley's compassion and determination to save and protect primates for almost 50 years has left an indelible mark around the world. Her legacy continues.



~ Memories ~



2018



2006



2017



2013



2016



2017



2016

2005

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 32, NO. 2 AUGUST 2005

Inside:
Smuggled orangutan seized thanks to IPPL!
CERCOPAN's newest sanctuary residents

Photo: © Art Wolfe

2007

ISSN-1040-3027, VOL. 34, NO. 2 SEPTEMBER 2007

Inside:

- Meet IPPL's 12 newest gibbons
- CITES meeting brings victory for lorises
- Mountain gorillas in peril

Say hello to Scrappy, one of the "Texas Twelve" gibbons!

2009

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 36, No. 2 September 2009

IPPL on Everest!

Inside:

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

Nepalese mountaineer Tsumanring Choja holds up a banner at the top of the world on behalf of Nepal's monkeys



Announcing IPPL's 2024 Biennial Meeting

It's hard to believe that IPPL has not hosted one of our unique three-day meetings since 2018.

Normally held every two years, COVID-19 prevented us from meeting with so many friends. And we have missed all of you.

The dates for 2024 are as follows:

Friday, April 12 to Sunday, April 14

Invitations with details will be mailed in January.

We can't wait to see you next year!

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Anonymous** in memory of Auristella Valle
- **Anonymous** in honor of Carol Leenstra
- **Jad Belmoumen** in honor of George, Cacao and Bobby
- **Kathleen Chobot** in memory of Sean Clayton Crocker
- **Katherine Hill** in memory of Arlie (dog)
- **Emily King** in honor of Diana and Prof. Roberts S.O. Harding
- **Ron and Marcia Lehrman** in memory of Ernest and Ruth Eppen
- **James and Sidney Martin** in memory of Samuel Martin
- **Jared Nodelman** in honor of Ilisa Nodelman
- **Brad Ross** in memory of Pook
- **Noel Rowe** in memory of Washoe
- **Rhett and Lia Russell** in memory of TuDung Ly
- **Thomas and Margaret Spell** in honor of my mom
- **Marilyn Technow** in honor of Wide Boy, Gray, Quincy, Big Grace, Snowflake, Slick, May May, Wispy, and Chewy
- **Karen Toker, M.D.** in memory of Cyril Toker, M.D.
- **Karen Van Es** in honor of the folks working hard at JACK Sanctuary

Gifts made in memory of Shirley McGreal are posted on our website

<https://ippl.org/about-us/dr-shirley-mcgreal-founder/shirley-memorial/>

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 45 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;
- ◆ provide support to dozens of primate sanctuaries and rescue organizations around the world, wherever primates are native.



Ahimsa, son of Arun Rangsi and Shanti

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, USA. 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.



Gary, retired from a tourist venue

IPPL Special Donation Form



As IPPL celebrates its 50th anniversary, we hope that many of you will want to make a special donation for this landmark achievement. These funds will assist us as we continue the legacy of our founder, Shirley McGreal. You may also donate on IPPL's secure website at www.ippl.org. Thank you!

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

\$25 \$50 \$100 \$500 Other amount: \$ _____

I wish to honor someone special with a Tribute Gift:

This donation is ... In honor of In memory of _____

Please note: We acknowledge tribute gifts in each issue of *IPPL News*

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

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

Card number: _____ Exp. date: _____ CVV#: _____

U.S. federal tax ID number:
51-0194013

Cardholder's signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

I would like to make a **monthly** donation with my credit card:

\$ _____
amount / month

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

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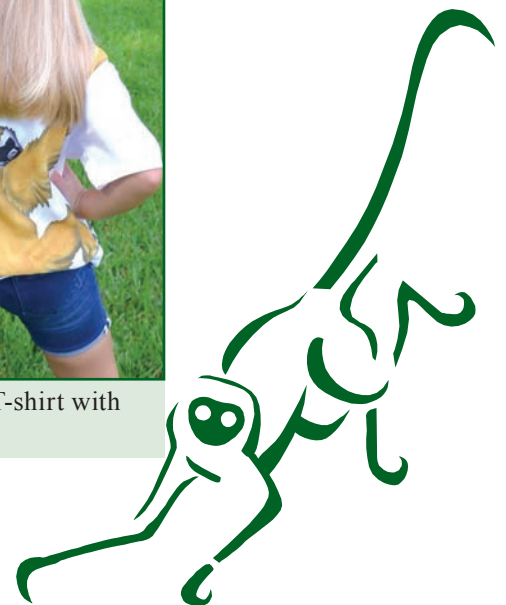
Primate Paraphernalia!



T-shirts with **Swinging Gibbons** 100% cotton available in a variety of color combinations and **IPPL Swinging Gibbon Roomy Totes** with a side pocket and an inside pocket



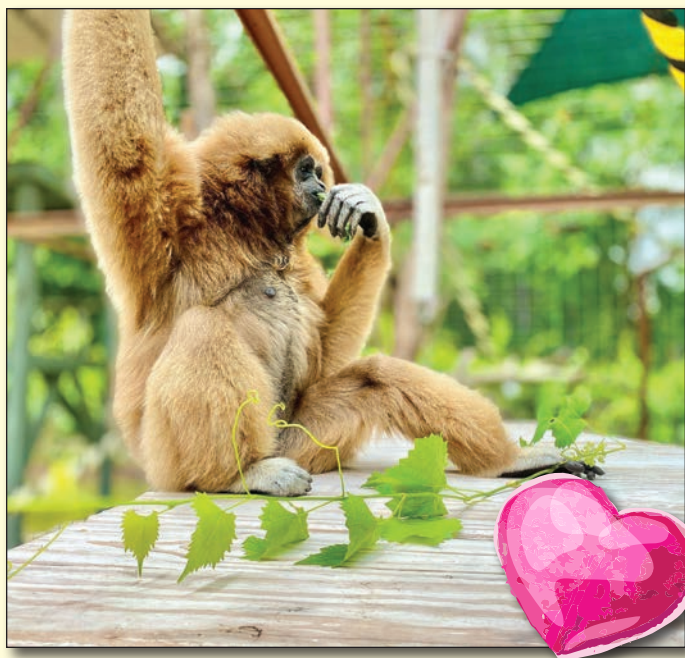
Two-sided Gibbon T-shirt: 100% cotton T-shirt with gibbon design front and back.



Shop our online store for more colors and sizes

www.ippl.org/store

Meet the Gibbons Available for Adoption



Courtney loves to cheat when playing tag with the staff. She would also love you to adopt her!

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. Since 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. 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 loves his bedtime banana. If you adopt him – he will love you too!

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 (LEMSIP) 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 until Helen suddenly died of cancer. 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?



Visit IPPL.org for more information



Val gets excited to see the fruit bucket. He would also be excited to see an adoption application from you!

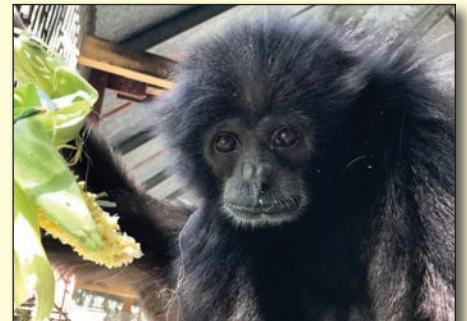
Val was born at a wildlife park in southern Florida where he lived with his parents and a few siblings. In the fall of 2017, the facility suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Irma and fell on hard times. We got a call in October of 2017 asking if we could take in two of their gibbons and after some quick preparations two staff members drove down to Florida, picked Val up, and brought him to his new home in November. Val's father, Snowy, followed a month later. After the long drive back to IPPL, Val quickly bonded with the animal care staff. We got him settled into his night house and he even presented his back for grooming.

Today, Val is one of the most engaging and entertaining gibbons out on the grounds. He loves interacting with the staff and demands that they play tag with him! He spends his mornings swinging through his enclosure and, when a staff member approaches, he drops down in front of them to get their attention. Once he has them focused on him, he'll hop and roll around on the ground, swing upside down from his ropes and reach out for them, then the chase is on! His enthusiasm for the game quickly wears out the staff and he doesn't seem to understand why we need to take breaks to catch our breath! Wouldn't you love to bring some more excitement to Val's life by adopting him?



Shanti is a fan of backrubs. Adopt her and she will be your fan too!

Shanti, whose name means "Peace" in Sanskrit, was born on June 24, 1978 at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York. IPPL was looking for a potential mate for IPPL's very first rescued lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi (Rui). In 1983, Shirley and a former animal caregiver drove to New York to bring Shanti back to IPPL to begin her new life at our sanctuary. They found her living alone in a small cage—what a change she was about to have! Once at IPPL, we observed that Shanti had a very laid-back disposition. Her favorite food became figs and her favorite pastime became picking fresh figs from trees next to her outdoor habitat. When she was introduced to Rui – it was love at first sight. For over three decades they rarely left each other's side and even shared food. Sadly, in December 2018 Rui became very sick and he was gently put to sleep. After all the years that he and Shanti spent together, we thought it was fitting to offer Shanti as our newest gibbon available for adoption. We have a feeling that Rui would approve and hope that many of you will want to make Shanti your new adopted gibbon!



Adoptions make wonderful and unique gifts – all year long!



P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

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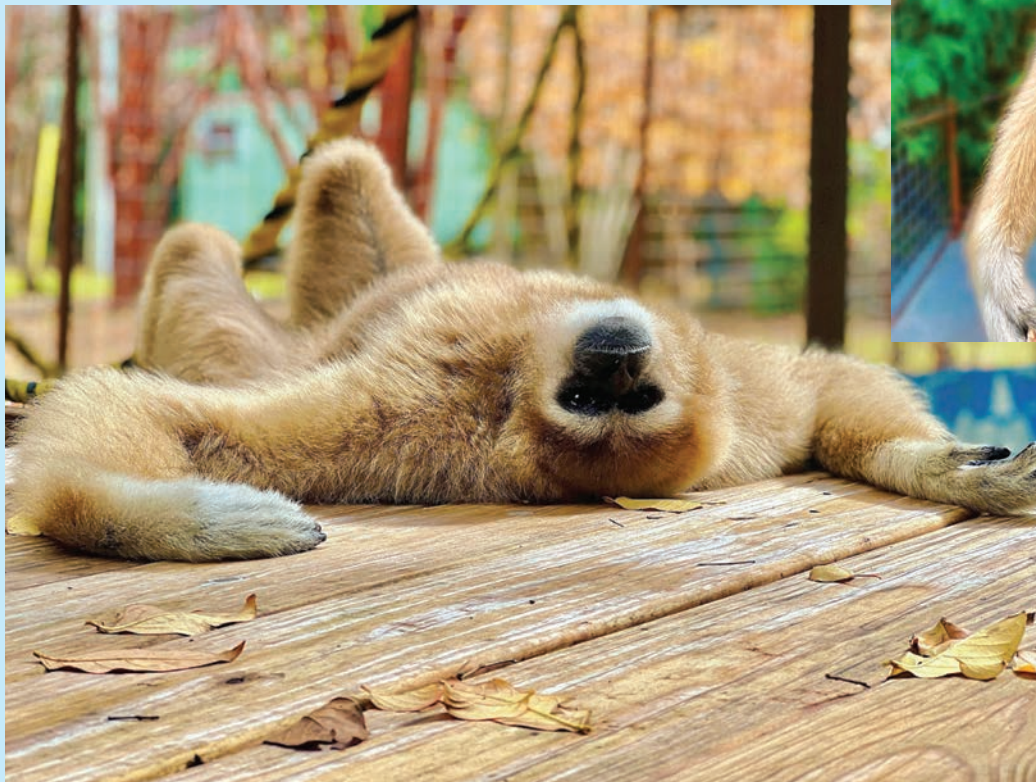


PRINTED MATTER

Nicholas ~ a great little gibbon and a wonderful companion!

Nicholas came to us from an Illinois zoo, where he was kept off-exhibit in an indoor aviary. Living with birds caused him painful eye irritation, so the zoo contacted IPPL and asked us if we could accept him. In April of 1993, our staff members drove to Illinois and brought Nicholas to his new and final home here at our sanctuary. We're happy to say that Nick's eyes have been clear and pain-free since his arrival.

We paired Nicholas with Elsa and the two of them are inseparable. They have such a close bond that when caregivers spend time with one, the other becomes jealous! Nicholas often tries to draw Elsa's attention away from caregivers but will usually allow us to spend time with her in exchange for a piece of dried mango or a handful



of pistachios! "Nick" is a very polite companion and will always let Elsa take the lead on exploring new foraging enrichment. He has learned to sit below her and pick up any snacks she drops from above! When Nicholas isn't singing and grooming with Elsa – as you can see, he enjoys sprawling in the sun!