



Venus

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A Note from Shirley

Dear IPPL Friend,

This will be my last message of 2016. Next year IPPL will celebrate its 44th year! Today, only a few of our founding members are still with us. Since 1974, we have published three issues of *IPPL News* every year for a total of 126 issues. All of them are posted to our website archive at www.ippl.org.

One of the constants in our work over the years has been representation at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES). IPPL has never missed a conference as there has always been some way to help our primate cousins. It's a wonderful opportunity to meet wildlife chiefs from around the world and seek their help in protecting primates.

Two wildlife chiefs have been especially wonderful: Mohammed Khan of Malaysia and Bourama Niagate of Mali. Chief Khan established Malaysia's export ban on monkeys and ejected Ingemar Forss, a notorious Danish smuggler who had set up residence in Malaysia and circulated a pricelist that included orangutans, gibbons and proboscis monkeys.

Bourama Niagate works with the wildlife department of the African desert nation of Mali. Mali has many endangered species, including chimpanzees, patas monkeys, bushbabies and tantalus monkeys. I always enjoyed chatting to him in French, but never had the occasion to take him up on his offer to show me around to see his nation. A childhood dream was to visit Timbuktu. At the CITES conferences, Bourama always votes for increased protection for primates—but he is also passionate about helping elephants and many other species.

This year the CITES conference was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. IPPL was represented by Helen Thirlway and Dr. Carolyn Bocian.

In October, we had a major catastrophe right here in Summerville. We were hit by Hurricane Matthew. The storm caused enormous damage. More about this on Page 3.

Our generous members have been very helpful in helping to cover the costs of the clean-up and we hope you will continue your support of our efforts next year. We wish all of you a happy holiday season.

Warm regards,

Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and Executive Director



Shirley and Bourama Niagate

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IPPL News

EXECUTIVE EDITOR . . . Shirley McGreal

MANAGING EDITOR Joan Brooks

About the Cover



The douc langur family on our cover is native to Vietnam. It is hard to imagine that these beautiful primates are not only in danger, but are already extinct in some areas of the country. The Douc Langur Foundation shares the most current information on its battle to save this unique and endangered primate (see page 11).

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 three times a year.



Hurricane Matthew Devastates IPPL!

On October 8, Hurricane Matthew slammed into IPPL's sanctuary, leaving a path of destruction throughout our property. We had been following the weather reports for days and knew that the news was not good. Once it was confirmed that the storm was indeed heading straight to Summerville, we immediately began taking precautions.

The first priority was to secure the gibbons, otters and our dogs. The Animal

Care Team began the task of bringing out all the plywood boards specifically cut for each gibbon house, and installing them on the windows. Otters were caught and brought into the Animal Care Cottage and our dogs, Blue and Snow, were kept indoors. And then we waited.

The storm hit late Saturday night. The torrential rain and strong winds kept us awake, and continued until late Sunday. We were without power, phones and

the internet until Tuesday afternoon. Of course, we had generators and used them frugally to keep the gibbon and otter food from spoiling. Fortunately, temperatures were mild, so there was no need for air conditioning or heat.

Monday morning, we ventured out to survey the property. It was horrifying to walk the once beautiful grounds and view the destruction. It looked like a war zone! The gibbon houses, made of concrete,

wood and brick, are virtually indestructible, but huge trees had fallen on one gibbon enclosure, causing extensive damage. Another tree fell on an air conditioner.

There was damage to other outdoor enclosures and aerial walkways that required a professional welder to repair. Huge trees, some 60-70 ft. tall, had broken off or uprooted, blocking driveways and damaging fencing. They required removal by a professional tree company because climbing ladders and using a chain saw high in the trees is so dangerous. Smaller limbs and branches were lying everywhere we looked.

But despite the damage, no animals or people were injured—so we were lucky. Then began the task to clean up. Our amazing staff continued to work overtime removing the plywood from the gibbon house windows, and triply inspecting every inch of the outdoor enclosures and aerial walkways for damage that could either hurt one of our gibbons or allow one to possibly escape.

Then came some new heroes, and we hope new friends—

VOLUNTEERS! With the help of social media, the local papers and a TV station, people began to show up. Some had special skills, others were willing to do anything they could. We even had members of the Isle of Palms Fire Department come—not once, but three times! We used social media, sent out an email appeal and did a crowdfunding campaign to help with the enormous expense of the clean-up and repairs cost





to be as high as \$50,000. And just as volunteers came to help, supporters living far away started sending in donations.

Little by little, we have restored our sanctuary to close to its original beauty. We want to convey our heartfelt thanks to our great staff for the tireless hours they spent throughout the ordeal, the volunteers who came to help, and the generous supporters who sent donations. IPPL grounds were trashed during the storm—and *thanks to all of you*—we are gradually recovering.





Photo © Julie Langford

Nigerian Super-highway Project Threatens Cross River Gorillas and Humans

The rarest gorillas in Africa are the Cross River gorillas. They are found only in the Cross River National Park in Nigeria and small areas of Cameroon. They are quite different from the Western Lowland gorillas. The only captive Cross River gorilla used to live at the Limbe Wildlife Center, a female named Nyango. Nyango started life in the forest and became a pet after her mother was shot. After a few years, her owners could not manage her and donated her to Limbe. Sadly, Nyango passed away on 4 November 2016.

Other species found in the Cross River National Park include chimpanzees, drills, Preuss' red colobus monkeys, and many other primate species. Forest elephants and pangolins are also present. Other protected areas in Cross River State include the Afi and Ukpon River Forest Reserves, and the Afi Mountain

Wildlife Sanctuary.

Field scientists estimate the number of Cross River gorillas at 250-350 by nest counts, because the animals rightly distrust humans and stay away. But that could change with the Super-highway!

The planned highway, which would cut right through the national park, would be 162 miles long and leave a 6 mile swath on both sides. The project is bitterly opposed by the Ekuri people who live off the forests and many Nigerian non-government organizations. Activists claim the highway would displace one million people from their lands. IPPL joins other conservation organizations in urging Nigeria to explore other development alternatives. **The livelihood of many people and the lives of many animals are at risk!**

Here's How You Can Help

Please send a courteous letter to the Nigerian Ambassador to the United States expressing your concern at plans to build a super-highway through Cross River State that could harm the state's wildlife, including Cross River gorillas.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Nigeria to the United States
3519 International Ct NW
Washington DC 20008, USA

Nigerian embassies around the world are listed at <http://embassy.goabroad.com/embassies-of/nigeria>

The Birth of IPPL, Part 2 ♦ 1975–1976

Shirley McGreal, Founder and Executive Director

The September 2016 issue of *IPPL News* told of the founding of our organization in 1973 by myself and the late Dr. Ardith Eudey. At the time, I was living in Thailand with my husband John, who was working for UNESCO. By the end of 1974, IPPL was a small organization, but we already had nine field representatives in nine different countries. We were looking into the effects of defoliation on Vietnamese primates and uncovered illegal trafficking in gibbons from Thailand to the University of California at Davis, where Ardith was a Ph. D student. Our first three issues of *IPPL News* were published in May, June and November of 1974. We have published three issues every year since. This is our 126th issue.

During the year 1975 Dr. Jane Goodall, who had not yet attained her current “celebrity” status, joined our Advisory Board, as did Dr. Colin Groves, a renowned primate taxonomist who to this day still identifies any photos of unidentifiable primates that people submit to us. Barbara Harrisson, a pioneer in orangutan rehabilitation, and Dr. Frances Burton of the University of Toronto, Canada, a pioneering primatologist, also joined.

Ardith Eudey, co-founder of IPPL, was studying macaques in the remote Huay Khan Khaeng Sanctuary in Thailand (the sanctuary is now a national park). She became extremely concerned about the plight of the stump-tail macaque and we worked on an international petition to get the species better legal protection. But it wasn’t easy. We had to operate by mail as there were no computers. Facebook and Twitter did not exist!

The Gibbon Smuggling Case

All the time I was living in Thailand, and Ardith Eudey was studying at the University of California at Davis (UCD). We were both monitoring the activities of the now-defunct Comparative Oncology Laboratory at UCD. Ardith learned that her own university had a gibbon lab which had received several shipments of gibbons from Thailand. The animals were injected as youngsters with a virus that caused them to live short and painful lives and die of leukemia.

IPPL continued pushing for investigation of the string of illegal shipments and for prosecution at the Thai, Canadian, and US levels. Finally, in 1975 the US Fish and Wildlife Service dropped the investigation—and nobody was ever prosecuted in any country.

The laboratory later lost its National Cancer Institute funding and had to disband its gibbon colony. Ardith was tipped off that one tiny sickly boy gibbon was not wanted by any zoo or research facility. I contacted my dear friend Katherine Buri and she offered money for his care and went to a Buddhist temple and asked the monks to put him under the protection of the Lord Buddha and give him a Buddhist name. They replaced his lab number tattooed in blue on his chest (HL-98) with the new name Arun Rangsi which means (the “Rising Sun of Dawn”).

Baby Arun Rangsi



The lab director was annoyed at Katie’s offer and said he’d use the money to send the gibbon to IPPL because he was “mentally retarded” and “metabolically abnormal.” We accepted the offer eagerly! Little Arun Rangsi reached IPPL on 9 August 1981—his second birthday. Now, 35 years later, I am happy to say he is still here and doing very well.

The Singapore Connection

I visited the Washington Headquarters of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1975 and was given access to the import data for gibbons and siamangs. Several US animal dealers, including the International Animal Exchange, Pet Farm, Frank Thomson, and Bronson had been regularly importing shipments. The main Singapore exporters were Y.L. Koh, Pet Farm, and an American named David Mohilef. Neither Singapore nor the United States was doing anything to stop this trafficking; and it is likely that the Singapore dealers were also exporting gibbons and siamangs (and who knows what else?) to Europe, Japan, and elsewhere. Our protests were going unheeded.

Marjorie Doggett



So, I decided to investigate for myself. I knew the late Ken Oliver, a retired Pan Am pilot living in Bangkok, who had a large collection of gibbons. I learned all 16 gibbons' names and other details in preparation for "going undercover" in Singapore and headed down to the island nation! I called the Singapore SPCA and was warmly welcomed by Marjorie Doggett, an amazing senior citizen who spoke fluent Chinese. Marjorie would go around the pet shops and overhear all kinds of conversations about sleazy animal deals being planned. Nobody thought this tiny woman could speak Chinese! Later, she would drive me around and wait for me outside, as the top dealers were finally "on to her."

The first dealer I was able to visit was the notorious Christopher Wee of Singapore Pet Farm who was later incarcerated in the United States for smuggling! He was famous for his love of horse racing. I told him that I wanted to move 16 gibbons from Thailand to the United States and he told me how he would do it. He said,

Here's what I'll do. I'll hire a trucker and have false petrol tanks installed under the truck, and will put the gibbons under the truck. I'll collect the gibbons in Bangkok, and the trucker will start driving to Singapore via Malaysia, and I'll have no trouble bringing the animals into Singapore. I'll have no trouble with Customs at the Thailand-Malaysia border as my brother-in-law is a Customs official there.

Marjorie and I went next to Y.L. Koh's place of business. Koh also told me how he would move the 16 gibbons.

I will pick them up and drive to the coast. I will load the gibbons on a coastal freighter called the Mamagi and the ship will unload them in Singapore.

I had dinner with Marjorie Doggett then went back to my hotel. In the evening, I got a phone-call. It was Christopher Wee. I thought my identity had been uncovered and was nervous! But instead Wee asked me to come for a romantic weekend with him

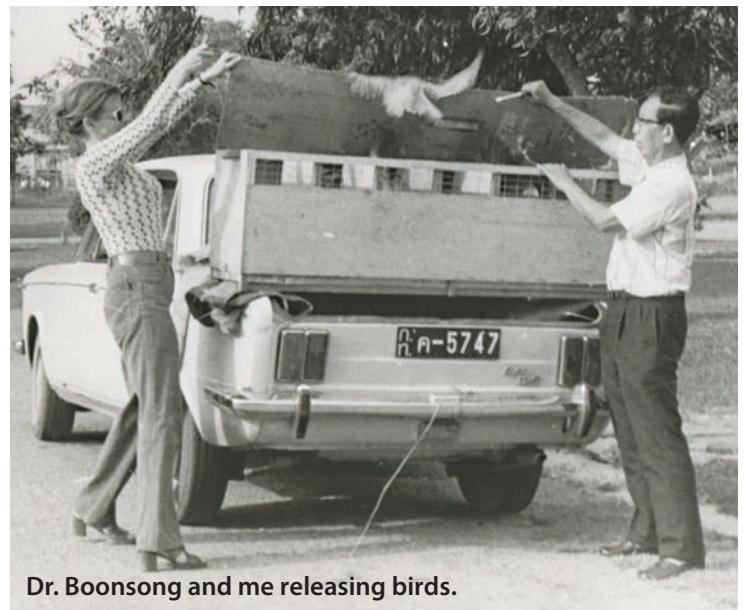
at the Penang horse races! I was aware when I decided to go to Singapore that my friend, the investigative reporter Claudia Ross, who worked for the *Bangkok Post*, has been brutally murdered on 29 March 1974. So, I declined and left town! I had been playing with fire!

When I got home to Thailand, I worked with the *Bangkok Post* which ran a story called "The Singapore Connection." The story was picked up by Reuters wire service. The story went around the world. As a result, Singapore placed some restrictions on the animal trade.

I offered Marjorie the position of IPPL Field Representative for Singapore. She eagerly accepted and worked closely with us till her death in August 2010 at the age of 89.

Project Bangkok Airport

In early 1975 the British Royal Society for the Protection of Animals (RSPCA), which had heard of my work in Bangkok, asked me to collect a shipment of confiscated birds of prey which were to be returned to Thailand. I had met some Thai university students and invited them to come along with me to greet the birds. A large group of us awaited the birds' return, following which they were released in an area outside the city of Bangkok by me and Dr. Boonsong.



Dr. Boonsong and me releasing birds.

At the airport, the students were extremely angry to see birds belonging to the same species as the arriving birds awaiting export! I remember their anger against the trade, and I tried to think up a way to keep the students involved and came up with an idea of keeping watch on wildlife activity at Bangkok Airport during the students' upcoming spring break. I contacted a wealthy Thai member of the budding IPPL, the late Katherine Buri ("Katie") who made a generous donation.

Some overseas groups (the International Society for the Protection of Animals, the Fauna Preservation Society, the New York Zoological Society and Christine Stevens, founder of the Animal Welfare Institute), provided funds that allowed us to hire 50 students to be stationed at Bangkok Airport for nine weeks. The students came from Chulalongkorn, Mahidol, and Kasetsart Universities. They were all very eager and



Katie Buri and students checking wildlife shipments.



Snake crates can be used to conceal smuggled wildlife (customs officials seldom look inside!)



Inhumane transport of birds.

impassioned about stopping the export of their homeland's wildlife.

The project lasted from 31 March to 6 June 1975. The students worked in shifts round the clock. At that time, it was easy to walk over the huge vastness of Bangkok Airport looking for crates containing any species of wildlife. They carried checklists with columns showing the species, number of animals, conformity with international shipping standards set by the International Air Transport Association, availability of food and water, and other details. They also took many photos. There were lots of mischievous youngsters around at the airport ("airport urchins") and they soon got to know us and tipped us off about the location of animal crates. The total number of wild animals exported during the project period exceeded 100,000!



Miss Puangpech counted mynah birds!



Suthira Sae Lim caught a smuggler!

I can't imagine any similar study being feasible in these days of security concerns!

The students were appalled by what they saw. Here is an extract from the October 1975 issue of *IPPL News*.

Although most cages were substandard, the students did not see a single box rejected, nor a single airport official checking the boxes with the IATA standards in hand... Hardly a box complied with the requirement that the consignee's name be clearly shown on the crate... In addition to the deplorable condition of the crates, they were often brutally tossed around by the handlers with very little regard for the comfort of the animals. Water bottles were rarely filled and the feeding instructions for transit animals were ignored. Overcrowding was common.

The students were very upset that many of the shipping crates had only tiny air holes so it was impossible to see inside. Using crates like this was a frequent trick of animal exporters

who could conceal endangered animals. The students also noticed that many of the bird crates were loaded with tightly packed birds. Miss Puangpech actually counted over 100 mynah birds jammed into one crate! Miss Suchira also caught a man smuggling gibbons and summoned Customs officials!

During the period that the students were working at the airport, our advisor Dr. Colin Groves came to visit us in Bangkok. We arranged a meeting at my home on Sukhumvit Road, and invited local friends and the students to an evening party. Colin, a lovely man, invited individual students to come to his chair and show him their reports. He was delighted and we all chatted for hours.

Our friend Delia Lane, wife of a UN official, was thrilled and organized an evening reception for the students. She purchased many books about wildlife which were presented to the delighted

Arun Rangsi today.



Students received nature books for their libraries; Delia Lane donated the books.

young people. She also enrolled many of her friends as IPPL members. Many of them stayed with us for decades.

Shortly afterwards, an excited Katie Buri called me. She wanted me to copy every one of the hundreds of pages of logs and deliver them that very same day! She had been at a meeting with the then Prime Minister of Thailand, Kukrit Pramoj, and told him about Project Bangkok Airport. He wanted to see the logs and promised to do something. Soon afterwards Thailand banned export of all primates, many other species, and mynah birds, bans which have been expanded and are still in place today.

Project Bangkok Airport had been a great success!

Goodbye to Thailand

In October 1975, John McGreal and I left Thailand and returned to the United States. We settled in Summerville, South Carolina, and have lived here ever since. IPPL now owns 37 acres of land, we care for 37 wonderful gibbons, and always have several big Great Pyrenees dogs watching over us. And now we have a friendly Newfoundland named Blue.

Over the years, we have benefitted greatly from the input and friendship provided by our wonderful supporters around the globe. We are most appreciative of the generous donations and bequests that have allowed us to maintain our gibbon sanctuary and save the lives of countless primates throughout the world for over 43 years.

Thanks to all of you!

Vietnam's Disappearing Doucs

Lois K. Lippold and Vu Ngoc Thanh, Douc Langur Foundation (DLF)



Douc family at STNR (DLF/Vu Ngoc Thanh)

Doucs are disappearing, at an alarming rate, from Vietnam's forests, reserves and national parks where we observed them just 15 years ago. Doucs are now locally extinct at many sites while at others their numbers are severely reduced. These local extinctions are the result of organized, systematic hunting and trapping to obtain products for the lucrative illegal wildlife trade.

In addition, wholesale habitat destruction of reserves and national parks by both large scale development and local resource collection is effectively destroying the douc's forest home and food base. The sum of all of these factors is taking a tragic toll on this beautiful, charismatic, critically endangered primate.

Douc Langur Foundation in Vietnam

DLF has focused on Vietnam's doucs for years. From the first field work during the American War in 1974 to present day projects, DLF has located douc populations, observed behavior and described distribution. During the first several years in Vietnam, we surveyed local forests, reserves and national parks to locate and identify douc populations.

We discovered small populations in many locations but found that none were protected from hunters, poachers and

resource collectors. In fact, we found that endangered species of all kinds were sold in village or roadside markets and it was possible to buy a douc for a few dollars.

In late 2006, the local douc population of Son Tra Nature Reserve, Danang, Vietnam was pronounced extinct by a local biologist. Even in the face of this possible extinction, the Forest Protection Department was convinced that doucs still remained. To settle the question, they asked us to do a final douc survey of Son Tra. We had to hurry because the developers' bulldozers had already started cutting roads and they had obtained leases for large hotel projects. During our two week survey in December 2006 we directly observed and counted a large number of doucs living in at least 11 groups in the reserve. They were certainly not extinct.

As a result of this amazing discovery at Son Tra Nature Reserve, DLF was officially founded the following year (in 2007) because no other agency was focusing on protecting these doucs. Since our founding, the DLF has undertaken research activities, educational projects, awareness raising campaigns, eco tourist guide training, and rescue and conservation activities at Son



One of three douc poachers arrested after large reward posted by DLF (FPD/DLF). Charred bones of 5 doucs in the foreground.



Young douc eating red fruits at Son Tra Nature Reserve (DLF/VNT)

Tra. We have also developed strategies to directly protect doucs that include douc protection teams which follow doucs daily to protect them from hunters, poachers and resource collectors.

With the assistance of IPPL, we have instituted snare and trap patrols which have removed thousands of snares and traps from the reserve. Recently the DLF offered a large reward for the arrest of poachers living in Son Tra Nature Reserve. This tactic worked. The first poachers were arrested, taken to court, and received 3 years of jail time.

More DLF Success: First Arrest of Fruit Poachers

Our douc and gibbon feeding studies have determined fruits are seasonal resources that these primates depend upon during the rainy season. In the past, local collectors traditionally collected these fruits without intervention by the Forest Protection Department rangers, even though it was illegal. At Son Tra Nature Reserve, substantial rewards to the new Forest Protection Department leadership ended this traditional activity. The first fruit collectors were arrested this year.

Trouble in Paradise for the Doucs

With all DLF's efforts to protect the doucs, habitat destruction is an increasingly serious problem inside reserves



Son Tra Nature Reserve fruit collector arrested with two large bags of fruit (DLF/FPD)

and national parks. Local villagers continue to collect protected resources such as firewood, seasonal fruits, rattan, and medicinal plant leaves, and tap the trees for sap. These activities affect the forest negatively. At Son Tra Nature Reserve, rangers traditionally

permitted this collection because they believe these resources were unimportant and their collection will not harm the forest. In fact, collectors often paid rangers for immunity from prosecution or they share the profits from sale of the collected resource.



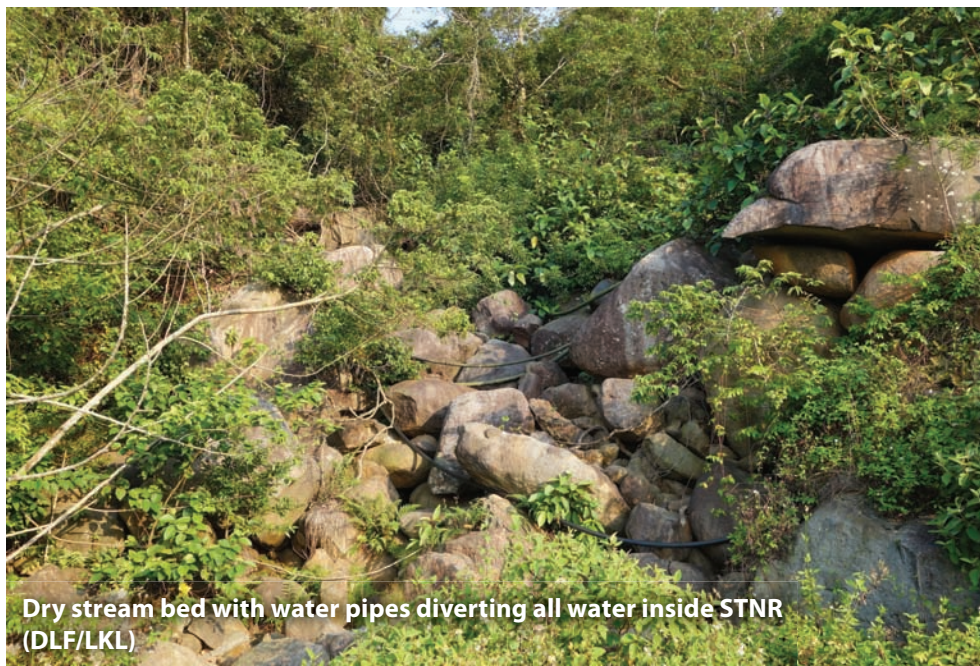
Rattan collector at STNR (DLF/Le Thanh Hoang)



Medicinal plant collection at STNR (DLF/Le Thanh Hoang)



Douc feeding trees tapped for sap. Damage results in death of the tree. (DLF/Le Thanh Hoang)



Dry stream bed with water pipes diverting all water inside STNR (DLF/LKL)

Water Poaching Threatens Doucs at Son Tra Nature Reserve, Vietnam

Another serious problem at STNR is water poaching of all reserve water sources. All streams are illegally diverted by locals including the Forest Protection Department. Restaurants, resorts and even the local Army base steal water that is vital to trees that doucs depend on for food. Even the city of Danang takes much of its water from the reserve.

The dry season traditionally impacts Son Tra Nature Reserve's forests on which Vietnam's largest concentration

of red shanked doucs depend. This year, DLF team members report massive illegal diversion (poaching) of the reserves' water to supply local restaurants, resorts and even an army base.

One especially greedy beach resort has diverted a major water source to run a generator to provide electricity to his resort. Major rivers are dry. Multiple pipes laying in their course steal all the water from the trees that the doucs and other animals depend upon for food.

Several of the large trees that the doucs depend on are showing signs of water deprivation and are dropping their leaves. This is a major crisis for the doucs. So far all attempts to convince the appropriate environmental protection authorities that this is a

problem have failed. The DLF team continues to document this new threat.

Many of these activities alone might appear to have little or no impact on the environment that is so critical to sustaining douc populations. However, when they are added together, as they are in most of Vietnam's reserves and national parks, their impact is clear. Together they have already spelled disaster for numerous precarious douc populations. Hunting, poaching, resource collection and water poaching are the reasons that Vietnam's doucs are disappearing.

Here's How You Can Help

IPPL has helped support the Douc Langur Foundation's heroic, life-saving and species-saving battles for several years and we plan to continue our help. If you would like to make a donation to this organization, please send a check to IPPL, POB 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA, or donate through our web site www.ippl.org, marking your check or electronic gift "For the Douc Langurs."

Go Nuts for Gibbons!

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

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

Nuts.com

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



Spanky goes nuts for peanuts!



Rescued Orangutans Chico and Maggie

Update – November 2016



Earlier this year, IPPL sent out an appeal to help raise funds for a new enclosure for two young orangutans who had been taken in by the Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand (WFFT). Maggie had been left in a small carrier outside their gates and Chico had been surrendered by his “owner” after their attempts to raise him as a human child failed. Undoubtedly, both

had been taken from their mothers as infants and subjected to horrible lives until the day they arrived at WFFT. We asked WFFT to provide us with a progress report on these two animals and here is what Tom Taylor wrote.

Chico and Maggie are currently housed together in a temporary night enclosure we specifically constructed shortly after the arrival of Chico. This was necessary as the enclosures we had prior to their arrival were designed to house smaller primates such as macaques and gibbons. During the day, they are taken out of the enclosure and into the natural forest areas surrounding the WFFT Wildlife Rescue Centre by long term volunteer Shawn, from Texas, and/or staff members.

Maggie’s behavior in the forest resembles that of her wild counterparts, she climbs effortlessly through the tree canopy often stopping to forage on the naturally occurring fruits

and foliage. She even builds her own nests high in the canopy, a behavior that is increased during heavy rainfall. Chico, on the other hand, is a little slower at learning new and more natural behaviors, and often needs more encouragement than Maggie to climb into the tree canopy. This is a clear result of his being treated like a human child while he was kept as a pet for almost six years.

As they progress towards adulthood, the need to start constructing a specially designed habitat to provide a more permanent solution becomes more crucial. With the support of the International Primate Protection League, this will be possible. All of the team here in Thailand wish to thank Shirley and IPPL for their support on this project and many others over the years.



Chico & Maggie explore the forest



Maggie high in a tree!



Chico “lower” in a tree!

IPPL Attends CITES Convention in Johannesburg

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is an international treaty established to regulate trade in order to protect wildlife from over-exploitation. CITES was drawn up in 1973, the same year IPPL was founded, and it came into force two years later. IPPL has been an official NGO Observer to CITES since its inception and has sent representatives to every Conference of the Parties (CoP) held around the world. The seventeenth CoP was held this year in Johannesburg, and IPPL sent Board Member Helen Thirlway and South Africa-based primatologist Dr. Carolyn Bocian as its delegation. Here they share with us their insights from the meeting.

Barbary Macaque Gains Greater Protection Against Trade

Helen Thirlway, IPPL Board Member

This was an important CITES CoP for IPPL because it was the first time in 30 years that there was a proposal for a monkey species to receive greater protection. A joint Morocco-EU proposal recommended that the Barbary macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*), the only African primate species north of the Sahara and the only macaque species in Africa, be transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES. The CITES appendix listings are based on which species are at risk from trade and therefore need tighter controls.

Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction and affords the greatest level of protection; this means that international trade is prohibited for commercial reasons and, in non-commercial cases (such as scientific research), it is tightly controlled, requiring both an import and an export permit.

Trade in Appendix II species is somewhat restricted but they are afforded less protection; they can be legally traded for commercial reasons, provided that the relevant authorities have issued an export permit (no import permit is required) and

are satisfied that trade will not be detrimental to the species in the wild.

Barbary macaques have been assessed as endangered on the IUCN Red List and trade is a significant threat, in addition to habitat destruction and fragmentation. In the last 30 years, numbers have dwindled from approximately 23,000 to the latest estimates of 6,500-9,100. A significant number of Barbary macaques are illegally captured from the wild in Morocco and illegally smuggled into Europe every year for the exotic pet industry, with the species having the dubious honour of being the most seized CITES mammal in the EU.

Much of the groundwork for this proposal came from work carried out by Moroccan Primate Conservation (MPC). This NGO was founded by a group of people who were working at Stichting AAP rescue centre in the Netherlands and witnessed first-hand the huge numbers of infant Barbary macaques that needed rescue and rehabilitation from the pet trade in Europe. Led by Dr Els van Lavieren, and with support from AAP and IPPL among others, MPC has been instrumental in developing a



Photo © IISD/Kiara Worth (www.iisd.ca/cites/cop17/25sep.html)

Conservation Action Plan for the Barbary macaque in partnership with the government of Morocco, and for pushing protection of the Barbary macaque higher up the agenda at government level in Morocco.

The proposal had the support of the range states, Morocco and Algeria, as well as Gibraltar, which has an introduced population (making these charismatic monkeys the only free-roaming primate species in Europe). It also had the support of the EU, which represents the main consumer market for the species. During the CoP, we worked with our colleagues at the Species Survival Network, a coalition of animal welfare and wildlife conservation groups, including representatives of MPC and AAP, to ensure that other parties would speak out in support of the proposal and vote in favour.

By the time the proposal came up for discussion, we were confident that it would be adopted but we did not anticipate quite what a resounding success it would be: rather than going to a vote requiring a two-thirds majority, which is more typical, the proposal was adopted by consensus, with not one single country (and there are 183 countries currently signed up to the treaty) raising an objection.

We are, of course, delighted with this result, but the work is far from over. It is *illegal* trade, not legal trade, that poses the greater threat to the Barbary macaque, which means that stronger legislation will not make any difference unless the authorities also improve detection and enforcement. Nevertheless, having the range states and the consumer states working together to actively strengthen existing legislation to curb trade in this important species is a huge step forward.

Low risks and minimal sentences have made illegal trade in these monkeys particularly attractive. Having the



Barbary macaque on Appendix I will result in this species being treated as a higher priority for enforcement with more substantial penalties for smugglers. This will send a clear message to poachers that times are changing.



Carolyn Bocian in a plenary session.



Helen Thirlway with two Black Mambas, Kenyan protectors of wildlife.

Other CITES News

Carolyn Bocian, Co-founder, Rainbow Eco-Farm and Training Center

Biodiversity Conservation: part of the CITES mandate?

Since CITES applies to international trade in animal *and* plant species, its proper application can help ensure the protection of entire biological communities. Some commercial timber species are listed on one of the CITES appendices (I, II or III), and when their harvest affects an endangered animal species, there must be tighter regulation of that trade. Such regulation requires at least an Appendix II listing.

Timber harvesting creates huge disturbance in forests, and Madagascar's trade in rosewoods, used to make fine furniture and musical instruments, has been a major cause of the Silky sifaka's population decline. Assessed as critically endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and listed on CITES Appendix I, the species' total population size is estimated at less than 250 mature individuals.

The Silky sifaka occurs mainly in two protected areas of tropical montane forest in northeastern Madagascar, forest that is also home to commercially valuable rosewoods (and ebonyes). A proposal to list all rosewoods in the genus *Dalbergia* on Appendix II, with the exception of those already listed on Appendix I, was approved by consensus at CoP17—a major step forward in protecting the Silky sifaka and its habitat.



Silky sifaka

Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group

Six countries of the central African region—Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic—established their own Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group. The CITES Secretariat had asked them to submit a report on their activities prior to CoP17, but they failed to do so. This was very disappointing, as it left everyone wondering whether the group actually existed! There is *no consequence* for not submitting a report, simply an invitation to do so at the next Conference of the Parties (CoP18)—most likely in 2019.



Pangolin

Photo © Photosearch

Pangolins

The big success story of CoP17 was the transfer of all eight pangolin species—four African and four Asian—from Appendix II to Appendix I. Pangolins are shy forest mammals that produce only one young per year; their population sizes can therefore quickly plummet where hunting is heavy and habitat is disturbed. Their diet consists solely of ants.

In fact, they are now the “most heavily trafficked wild mammal in the world” for two major reasons:

- (1) pangolin scales are in high demand for use in traditional Chinese medicine, and
- (2) pangolin meat is consumed locally (as “bushmeat”) and internationally as a luxury item.

In most cases, the pangolin proposals for a transfer to Appendix I—giving them greater protection—were accepted by consensus. Only one pangolin proposal went to a vote; still, almost all parties voted in favor of an Appendix I listing.

African Elephant

In most African countries, elephants are already listed on Appendix I with the exception of four countries: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. A proposal to transfer their populations from Appendix II to Appendix I was bitterly defeated. In fact, some delegates spoke so passionately for the elephants that Botswana not only withdrew from the proposal but *reversed their position*—supporting the transfer of Southern African elephants to Appendix I.

But Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa held firm—remember, South Africa is a major destination for trophy hunters. IPPL supporters should know that delegates from Benin, Gabon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, the Republic of Congo (NOT the Democratic Republic of Congo), Guinea, Nigeria, Kenya, Syria and Jordan spoke passionately in favor of transferring all African elephants to Appendix I.

You should also know that, in addition to Benin and Chad, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Sri



Photo © IISD/Kiara Worth (www.iisd.ca/cites/cop17/25sep.html)

Ian Redmond, GRASP/Born Free; Elke Riesterer, Moroccan Conservation Foundation; and African delegate.

Lanka were co-proponents of the proposal. These countries fought hard to protect the African elephant. The proposal went to a vote (62 parties in favor of an Appendix I listing, 71 against and 12 abstaining) and was therefore rejected. A heart-breaking defeat!

African Grey Parrot

Over the past 30 years the trade in African grey parrots has been reviewed four times by CITES. These reviews have shown that export quotas are routinely exceeded, traders use false CITES permits, birds are smuggled, and birds are “laundered” as captive-bred. Because African grey parrots congregate at roosting sites, they are easy prey for trappers.

According to the Species Survival Network, over 1.3 million live birds have been exported from Central and West Africa since 1975; sadly, since pre-export mortality is very high (70-90%), millions more have been taken but die before they are counted. The African grey has suffered because of its intelligence and beauty, making it a favorite of pet industry customers. And yet, since the species breeds well in captivity, the wild trade is totally unnecessary.

The proposal to transfer African grey parrots from Appendix II to Appendix I was in the end *successful*, but not without a bitter fight on the conference floor! Opponents felt that it would be too difficult to implement Appendix I regulations for the parrot—mainly because there are already



Josef Schmuck, IPPL Representative for Austria

Photo © IISD/Kiara Worth
(www.iisd.ca/cites/cop17/25sep.html)

many captive-bred birds crossing borders in the pet trade. Yet these birds are already required to have “pet passports” clearly marking them as captive-bred. A member of the U.S. delegation ruined the opponents’ argument by quoting one of Edward R. Murrow’s famous comments: “Difficulty is the excuse history never accepts.”

African Lion

CITES failed the African lion. A proposal to transfer all populations of the African lion from Appendix II to Appendix I was unsuccessful, as the international hunting lobby was too strong to be defeated. The only positive outcome was the establishment of a zero annual export quota for bones, teeth, claws, skulls and skeletons originating from wild lions. This means that no body parts of *wild* lions are allowed out of their country of origin.

However, an annual export quota will be established for those same items originating from *captive-bred* lions, which are plentiful in Southern Africa due to the practice of “game-ranching.” This decision by CITES probably guarantees the growth of even more canned-hunting operations in countries where trophy-hunting is popular.



Civil Society demonstration

Photo © IISD/Kiara Worth
(www.iisd.ca/cites/cop17/25sep.html)

How a CITES Conference Works

The CITES conference runs along two tracks: the plenary sessions are at the beginning and end of the conference. Then attendees can participate in Committee 1 or Committee 2.

Government members of CITES are represented by delegates, who can vote on proposals. UN agencies and non-government organizations are observers, and cannot vote. Members of the press can attend all sessions unless they are closed.

Throughout the conference, working groups meet to study proposals. Many lunchtime and evening briefing sessions are held, mainly by non-government agencies. Trade lobbyists are very active, as are the animal protection NGOs, making contacts with delegates and hoping to win support for their positions.

"Pet" Monkey Spotted in Summerville!

For years, IPPL has fought the illegal pet trade that exists around the world. We have also written about the tragic lives these animals endure. Even in this country, there are breeders/dealers who make a living producing babies only to take them away from their mothers and sell them to someone who wants, for example, a pet monkey. These infants are robbed of a life with their mothers, then sold to be raised as a "pet" or a "pretend" human child.

The photo shown here was recently taken in a Summerville pet store and e-mailed to IPPL. The "owner" of the unfortunate animal claims to have purchased her from a dealer based in South Carolina for \$600. The primate looks around two months old, maybe less. The painted nails and attire are quite disgusting, and the sad face is heartbreaking.

Clearly this is not a happy baby. No wild animal should ever be bred to live like this and yet it is legal in most of this country. They are not taken care of properly and usually live in isolation away from other animals of their species, so they suffer physically and emotionally. One example is our own Spanky who appears on the back cover of this issue.

Laws certainly need to be changed to prohibit all wild animals from being bred in captivity and then sold to anyone who has the money. And that includes lions, tigers and bears! We expect that our readers will agree. In the meantime, if you hear of anyone contemplating the purchase of any wild or exotic animal, perhaps you can persuade them that not only is it difficult to care for such an animal—it is cruel.



Here's How You Can Help

We are concerned that PetSmart in Summerville allows customers to bring pet primates into its store. Please write a letter to the PetSmart corporate headquarters asking that the company not allow customers to bring exotic pets into their stores. It is stressful for animals to be brought into such stressful environments and they are exposed to humans carrying diseases and children who might tease them.

Address:

*The President
PetSmart, Inc.
19601 N 27th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85027, USA
Fax Number: 623-395-6517*

(Left to Right) Secretary of State Mark Hammond, Dr. Shirley McGreal and Michele Stevens



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
MARK HAMMOND



**State of South Carolina Announces
2016 Angel Awards**

*On 27 October 2016, Shirley McGreal received the following invitation from
The South Carolina Secretary of State. It read in part:*

"I am happy to inform you that International Primate Protection League has been selected as a 2016 South Carolina Secretary of State "Angel." As you are probably aware, the Secretary of State annually selects ten organizations that represent some of the most efficient and effective charities soliciting in South Carolina. This project has been a great educational tool to inform the public on how its charitable dollars are spent. It is a great honor to be selected as one of ten "Angels" we will recognize this year. Let me be the first to congratulate you!"

*IPPL is proud to receive this award from the State of South Carolina
for its commitment in helping primates around the world for over 43 years.*

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Judith Anderson**, in memory of Kendra
- **Kate Ashley**, in memory of Kendra and in honor of the IPPL staff, Shirley, and the animals
- **Stephen Azzopardi**, in memory of my father, Attilo Azzopardi
- **Blue Grass Community Organization**, in honor of the staff at IPPL
- **Eliana Bono**, in honor of Palisades Charter High School
- **David Cohn**, in honor of Joy Siegel
- **Brien Comerford**, in honor of all God's creatures
- **John Donagher**, in honor of all laboratory primates
- **Darlene Fife**, in honor of Tong
- **Sally Fraser**, in memory of my Mum who loved orangutans
- **Jacqueline Freitas**, in memory of Kendra
- **Cliff and Carol Friedman**, in honor of Jersey Boy and Elizabeth
- **Chris Hepler**, in honor of Seth and Doreen Heimlich
- **Leigh Hill**, in honor of Elaine Spencer and her HUGE love of animals
- **Vjekoslav Ilijic**, in honor of his battles for the animals
- **Katherine Iosif**, in memory of Nancy Sue Groby Benedict
- **Michael Kabay**, in honor of the staff at IPPL
- **Bernd Klaeser**, in honor of Vjeko
- **Chelsea Kroeker**, in honor of Rob Roland Hebert
- **Stephen Langton**, in honor of Shelley Meyers' birthday
- **Carol Leenstra**, in honor of the Innocents
- **Yue Liu**, in memory of her parents Ma Yuzhen and Liu Xinghan
- **Susan Margulis**, for Lindsey and Jonathan, on their wedding
- **James Martin**, in memory of Sam Martin
- **Robert Morey**, for Nancy C. Morey
- **Carol Ohlendorf**, in honor of all my pets
- **Tanya Osterman**, in honor of the volunteers at IPPL
- **Myriam Parham**, in memory of my mom, Elena Flanagan
- **Brenda Parks**, in memory of my sister, Liz Bills
- **Anthony Pulvino**, in honor of Tong
- **Gregory Rothschild**, in honor of Jeremy Zucker's 9th birthday
- **Maria Ryerson**, in memory of Kendra
- **Robert Sabin**, in honor of Ponso
- **Lisa Schiller**, in honor of Arun Rangsi
- **Barbara Shaw**, in honor of Lili, who rescued Petunia, a pot-bellied piglet
- **LuAnn Short**, in memory of Kendra
- **Jamie Silverman**, in honor of Tong
- **S. S. Simon**, in honor of Arun Rangsi
- **Linda Squier**, in memory of Igor
- **Casey Taylor**, in honor of Shirley and the beautiful gibbons
- **Grace Wegman**, in memory of Journey
- **Susan Wisniewski**, in honor of James A. Diehl



Holiday Gifts Purchased on Amazon are Gifts for IPPL too!

So many people make purchases on Amazon throughout the year—more so during the holidays. Whenever you make a purchase, a donation will be made to IPPL! AmazonSmile is a simple way to support IPPL and our gibbons. All you have to do is visit **smile.amazon.com** and select International Protection League as your charity. Amazon will then donate a portion of your purchase price to us! And, if you want to make a purchase for IPPL (which is tax deductible) there is a link to our Amazon wish list at: **www.ippl.org/gibbon/howyoucanhelp**.

Either way, our gibbons say: Thank You and Happy Holidays!

IPPL Supporter's Donation Form



If you have received this magazine and are not currently an IPPL supporter, you can help sustain the important work of IPPL on behalf of the world's primates by making a financial contribution. By sending in a donation, you will be sure to continue receiving thrice-yearly issues of *IPPL News*. You may also donate online, if you wish, on IPPL's secure Web site (www.ippl.org). All donations are welcome!

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

- ☐ \$20 regular dues
 ☐ \$50 sustaining dues
 ☐ Other amount: \$_____ (dues)
- ☐ \$100 patron dues
 ☐ \$10 student/senior dues
 ☐ Other amount: \$_____ (one time donation)
- ☐ I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL.
- ☐ I will be paying via credit card (circle): Visa MasterCard AMEX Discover

Card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Cardholder's signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

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

\$_____ amount / month

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

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2017 Primate Connections Wall Calendar

These colorful and informative calendars featuring IPPL's Maui as "Mr. April" are now available through www.ippl.org!

Proceeds benefit primate conservation students. Great for you—or a gift! See page 24 for pricing.



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

Leave a Lasting Legacy...

...for the Primates You Love

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

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



Arun Rangsi, rescued from a lab

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

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

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

With gratitude,

Shirley McGreal

Dr. Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and Executive Director



Gary, retired from a tourist venue

Primate Paraphernalia!

Shop online for more gibbon goodies including long sleeve T-shirts at www.ippl.org!



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



Primate Connections 2017 Wall Calendar: Featuring IPPL's Maui as "Mr. April!" Sales benefit primate conservation students.
Cost: US\$20 (in US)/US\$27 (overseas)



IPPL Gibbon T-shirt: 100% cotton; green shirt features 3 IPPL gibbons: **Arun Rangsi**, who came to IPPL as a baby from a biomedical lab; **Igor**, who spent 26 lonely years in research; and **Beanie**, who was blinded by illness.
Sizes: Adult S, M, L, XL; Child S, M, L, XL
Cost: Adult US\$15 (in US)/US\$22 (overseas)
Child US\$12 (in US)/US\$16 (overseas)



Two-sided Gibbon T-shirt: Now available in grey with long sleeves! 100% cotton.
Sizes: Adult S, M, L, XL
Cost: Short Sleeve: US\$20 (in US)/US\$30 (overseas)
 Long Sleeve: US\$25 (in US)/US\$40 (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

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

Order form:

Description	Size	Qty.	Each	Total
Order Total				

All prices include shipping and handling.

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Mail your order to:

IPPL • P.O. Box 766 • Summerville, SC 29484 • USA
Questions? 843-871-2280 or info@ippl.org

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

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

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

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

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

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

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

I would like to adopt (insert name of gibbon): _____

I would like to **pay in monthly installments** ☐ **OR** I would like to **pay in full** ☐ :

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

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

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

☐ **This is a gift.** Please send the adoption packet and updates (and T-shirt, if applicable) to the following recipient:

Recipient's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

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

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

Name (on card): _____ Signature: _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Credit card billing address (for verification purposes): _____

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

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

Meet the Gibbons Available for Adoption



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

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



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

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



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

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



Peppy was born in 1979 at a cancer lab run by the University of California at Davis where the gibbons were used in painful and usually fatal viral cancer experiments. Peppy received what was expected to be a lethal injection, but his medical report shows that it failed. He is “The Gibbon who got away.” When the lab closed, he was sent to another research facility, the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in New York. Fortunately, LEMSIP closed in 1982 and he and his companion-for life, Helen, came to IPPL. They have been together ever since. Peppy sucked his thumb the day he arrived and has never “kicked this habit.” But since he and Helen look alike this is one way to tell them apart!

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

Adoptions make wonderful gifts – all year long!



P.O. Box 766
Summerville SC 29484
USA

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED



PRINTED MATTER

Spanky has the distinction of being the youngest gibbon at IPPL. He recently celebrated his 11th birthday. It was early 2014 when we received a call from a private owner who had health issues and was looking for a permanent home for Spanky. She had received him as a "gift" when he was only eight months old.

Spanky had been captive bred and stolen from his mother at a few days old. How sad that these infant primates are not allowed to remain with their natural mothers. He was dressed as a human child and forced to wear diapers. To prevent him biting, his owners had Spanky's four canine teeth extracted!

Spanky is a cheerful gibbon with his own likes and dislikes. He enjoys watermelon, grapes and sweet potatoes, but dislikes cucumbers and squash. He loves blackberries.

Meet IPPL's Spanky!



Luckily for him, there are blackberry vines growing just outside his house.

Like the other gibbons, Spanky has an enormous enclosure and he enjoys every inch of it. All the gibbons are athletic and enjoy swinging, but Spanky excels at swinging all day long!

Spanky has never had a companion but recently Dorothy, who arrived in February, seems to be quite smitten by this young fellow. So we have extended her aerial walkway so they can be a little closer to each other. Now we are waiting to see if Spanky begins spending more time nearer to Dorothy. Time will tell!