



IPPL

International
Primate
Protection
League

News

ISSN-1040-3027, Vol. 38, No. 2

September 2011



Former lab gibbon Arun Rangsi celebrates 30 years at IPPL!

Inside:

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A Letter from IPPL's Executive Director Shirley McGreal

Dear IPPL Friend,

We have had a grueling summer weather-wise here at IPPL. There have never been more days with 100 degree temperatures in the recorded history of our state! Hope you're faring better! It is remarkable how well the gibbons have coped despite their fur coats. The animal caregivers have done amazingly well in caring for their charges.

For our first lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi, August was a very special month. He arrived here on August 9, 1979, which was also his second birthday. It was a real challenge—and pleasure—to work at helping him recover from his traumatic early years. You can read more about his life with IPPL on page 3. You can also read about him on the Web site of the *Summerville Journal Scene* (<http://www.journalscene.com/news/You-ve-come-a-long-way--Rooie>).

Of course you, our wonderful supporters, have made his, and all the IPPL gibbons', lives as good as possible.

IPPL has always worked for all primates. Many groups focus all or most of their efforts on the charismatic great apes. That leaves most of the monkeys out in the cold! So we were very pleased to hear that Nepal's Wildlife Watch Group (WWG) is planning to establish a sanctuary, which will be called "The Shirley Sanctuary" in my honor.

The sanctuary will provide a home for rescued monkeys and other wildlife. IPPL has worked with WWG on ending the monkey trade for several years. One U.S.-sponsored monkey lab was shut down before it exported a single monkey. The 300 or so animals it was holding were all released on orders of Nepal's Minister of Forestry. Another U.S.-sponsored lab never got past the planning phase.

Two of the most successful elements of the campaign were the display of a "Stop the Monkey Business!" banner on the summit of Mount Everest by mountain guide Jyamchang Bhote and exhibitions of monkey art in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. Jane Goodall also visited Nepal, and she and the Nepal branch of Roots and Shoots spoke up against monkey trafficking.

Best wishes,



Shirley McGreal

P.S. Like many small nonprofits, IPPL is having trouble raising the funds we need for our local and overseas work. If you're in a position to help out, please make a donation! Your help will be greatly appreciated.



It's CFC Time!

The Combined Federal Campaign is about to get underway again. This annual workplace fundraising drive invites federal, state, and some corporate workers to donate to the charity/ies of their choice via automatic payroll deductions. It's a safe and easy way to support many worthwhile causes. IPPL has participated in this campaign since 2004, lately under the legal alias (DBA) "Ape and Monkey Rescue and Sanctuaries." If you (or your friends) work for the government, the military, or a participating corporation, please consider donating to IPPL this campaign season!



Arun Rangsi: 30 Years with IPPL

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Arun Rangsi was the first of many lab gibbons to join the IPPL family. He arrived in Summerville on August 9, 1981, which was also his second birthday, after living for two years at the Comparative Oncology Laboratory of the University of California at Davis, California, USA, which used gibbons in fatal cancer virus experiments. Infant gibbons were injected with a lethal virus, and many of the animals died.

August 9, 2011, was a very special day at IPPL's gibbon sanctuary. Arun Rangsi and Shanti shared slices of a birthday cake in honor of the 30th anniversary of the arrival of Arun Rangsi, which was also Arun's 32nd birthday.

Just six days after his birth, Arun Rangsi was rejected by his mother and placed on a "swinging wire surrogate" (a wire frame covered with a towel). This device is supposed to be a substitute for a mother. Psychologist Harry Harlow had attained prominence by removing baby monkeys from their mothers and raising them with an assortment of "surrogate mothers" made of wire and fabric. The result was severely depressed babies.

A rough start to life

Although of normal size at birth, our little gibbon had a miserable start to life. During the first year of his life, he suffered twice from bacillary dysentery and twice from pneumonia. On two other occasions he lost 10 percent of his weight for unexplained reasons.

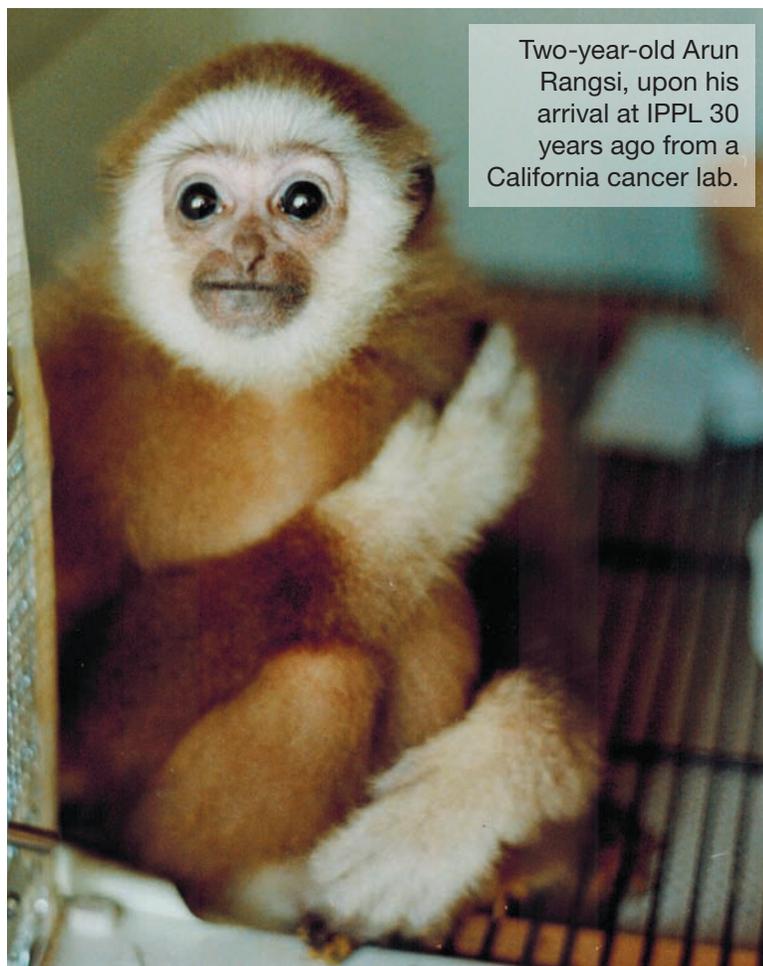
Fortunately, the laboratory lost its National Cancer Institute funding in 1981 and had to close down. IPPL received a tip-off that one gibbon unwanted by zoos or other labs was likely to be killed and intervened at once to save his life. The lab director told us the gibbon was "mentally retarded" and "metabolically abnormal."

It took several months to secure the little ape's release. He had no name, but the number HLA-98 was tattooed in blue on his tummy. We asked our Thai supporter Katherine Buri (who had been a close friend when I lived in Thailand) to go to Wat Arun, a famous Buddhist temple near Bangkok, and place "Ninety Eight" under the protection of the Lord Buddha. The monks selected a name for him, which was "Arun Rangsi" which means "The Rising Sun of Dawn."

At last – Arun Rangsi comes to Summerville

After many delays over several months, Arun Rangsi was finally collected from the laboratory by Christine Saup of the Animal Protection Institute late on August 8, 1981, kept at the home of a volunteer overnight, and loaded on a Delta flight from San Francisco to Atlanta early the next morning.

Because of the then-on-going air controllers' strike and resulting delays and aviation chaos, we were nervous about having him transferred to a flight to Charleston and decided to drive to Atlanta to collect him, so that he would not get lost somewhere in the huge airport. My friend Kit Woodcock and I drove five hours through violent rainstorms, reaching Atlanta Airport just as the huge cargo jet was landing.



Two-year-old Arun Rangsi, upon his arrival at IPPL 30 years ago from a California cancer lab.

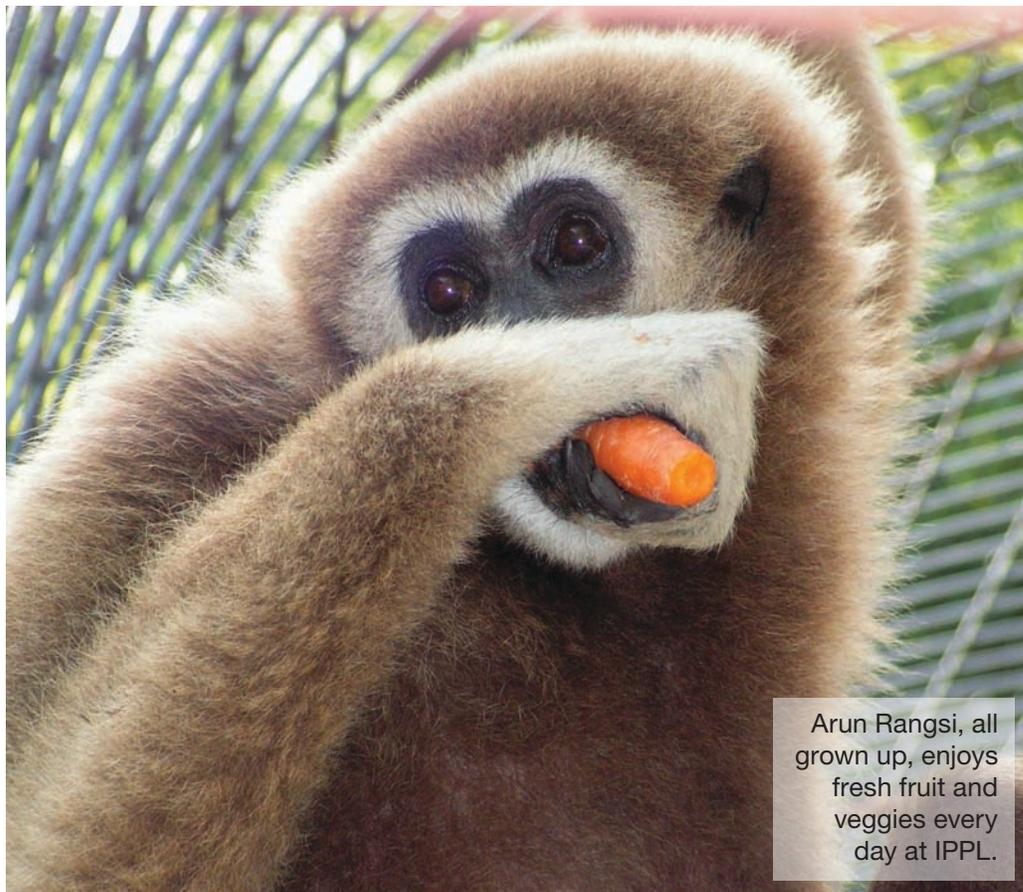
We asked the man at the cargo desk to call the pilot to find out if a gibbon was on board, and the pilot answered, "No, but we do have a chimpanzee." The "chimpanzee" turned out to be Arun Rangsi! Soon we were on the road.

Arun Rangsi's shining eyes

It was a beautiful sight to see our new friend's shining eyes peering out at us from his shipping crate. It was love at first sight! Arun Rangsi was tiny. He was extremely neurotic at first, banging his head all the time. Dr. Gerry Donovan, a prominent Charleston psychiatrist, came to visit him, decided that Arun Rangsi's symptoms resembled those of human autism, and suggested that I bang my head too, which I did. It worked! Over time Arun Rangsi banged his head less and less.

He weighed just four pounds on arrival but soon began to add weight. He loved all fruits, especially grapes. His tiny face was pink, as he had never been exposed to sunshine. Gradually he acquired the dark face that is characteristic of gibbons.

Gradually Arun improved and even began to play. We told our members (not many then, as IPPL was only eight years old) about him, and they responded extremely generously. We raised funds to build housing for him and hired our first employee, Kathy Crawford, to help care for him. Kathy also handled many office chores.



Arun Rangsi, all grown up, enjoys fresh fruit and veggies every day at IPPL.

Shanti joins Arun Rangsi

In 1983 we brought in another lab gibbon. Her name was “Lost” at the lab, but we changed it to “Shanti,” which is the Sanskrit name for “Peace.” She came to us from the now-defunct Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates, which was located in Sterling Forest, New York. Shanti was long and slender and much bigger than Arun Rangsi. Fortunately, they turned out to be compatible.

To our surprise, they produced a baby in 1985. We named the boy gibbon Ahimsa (the Sanskrit term for non-violence). We were nervous that Arun Rangsi might attack

his baby, since he had been raised without maternal care. But to our amazement he was a great little dad, and sometimes he even carried his baby around.

Arun Rangsi and Shanti’s life together

Arun Rangsi and Shanti have very different temperaments: he is very “hyper” and Shanti is very laid-back. Both gibbons spend a lot of time in their tall climbing tower, which gives them an overview of the entire property and the woods. The woods provide a home for nesting red-shouldered hawks, deer, and many other wildlife species.

Both love fruits such as grapes and plums. They are not keen on most vegetables but like baked sweet potatoes. For this reason we feed them greens in the mornings when they are most hungry! Like all the gibbons, they enjoy bamboo shoots from IPPL’s own bamboo thickets.

Arun Rangsi is a great acrobat and swings speedily along the length of his enclosure. Shanti is quite lazy in comparison.

The caregivers collect juice from the fruits they are preparing for lunch and make them into ice cubes, which Arun and Shanti love. They also enjoy apples filled with peanut butter stuffed with craisins (cranberry flavored raisins)

During the heat this summer, the staff had to set up water sprinklers throughout the yard to protect our plants. One sprinkler is under one of Arun and Shanti’s runways. They like to run to and fro to cool off, but they don’t want to be soaked.

Over the years of their life with IPPL, Arun Rangsi and Shanti produced several babies. This was before most sanctuaries adopted no-breeding policies. They were wonderful parents. But, after several babies, we decided that enough is enough, and that Arun Rangsi needed a vasectomy. The first one failed, but the second one was a success! (All male IPPL gibbons are now vasectomized).

IPPL’s wonderful gibbon family!

Thirty-three gibbons, most retired from labs, zoos, and pet situations, now live on IPPL’s spacious grounds. But we’ll never forget the arrival of our very special Arun Rangsi and the struggles and joys of bringing him out from his life of sickness and distress to a life as close to a natural gibbon life as we can create for him in a captive setting.

If You Would Like to Wish Arun Rangsi Happy Anniversary...

If you would like to make a gift to help Arun Rangsi and all the IPPL gibbons during these challenging times, please send a check to IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville SC 29484-0766, USA, or make a credit card donation through our Web site (www.ippl.org).



Find us on
Facebook

You can see more photos of Arun Rangsi and his birthday party on our Facebook page. “Like” us! (www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateProtectionLeague).

News from IPPL's Headquarters Sanctuary

Many Ecosystems Thrive on New Sanctuary Property

Hardy Brown, IPPL Animal Caregiver

This past July, IPPL was fortunate to acquire some additional land adjacent to the sanctuary's northern boundary. This new property is unique in that, within its 5.9 acres, it contains two completely different ecosystems divided by an abrupt edge that could also be described as a third ecosystem of its own.

Half of the property is an old farm field that is now dominated by bahiagrass, sweet gum saplings, and young loblolly pine trees no more than five feet high. The grass is highlighted by pale violet meadow beauty wildflowers. The entire area is inundated by the whirring and buzzing calls of thousands of unseen southern ground crickets, katydids, and cicadas. A broadhead skink scuttles past my feet to seek refuge in a large gum tree.

As I make my way to the forest edge, behind which the land will drop in elevation about 30 feet to the creek below, I take notice of the many varieties of plants that seem to be pushing their way out of the dark forest behind them to claim the sun for themselves. Smooth

sumac, redbud, and mulberry seem to be the dominant small trees here, with the exception of a large stand of horse sugar, or "sweet leaf," off to my left. American beautyberry bushes are scattered here and there, all bearing bright purple fruit that will soon be devoured by migrating birds, if not eaten first by our more permanent residents like the northern mockingbird. Two vine species are tangled through the trees and bushes: trumpet vine, with its golden-red trumpet-shaped flowers, and everlasting pea, with its miniscule but prolific snapdragon-shaped purple flowers. A very nice black walnut tree is off to the right, near the road.

Making my way into the forest and past the edge habitat, the land descends into a truly enchanted environment. Lady ferns and male ferns cover the wet ground. The air has a sweet, earthy smell, and the temperature starts to drop noticeably. Downy woodpeckers and red-bellied woodpeckers call in the distance. The willow oak trees and swamp chestnut oaks reach heights of eighty feet or more,

forming a canopy that shades the entire area. Colorful fungi of orange and red peek out from under the ferns. A tiny juvenile southern toad hides in one of many white-tailed deer tracks. Golden silk spiders and spiny orb weavers (also known as crab spiders) have constructed elaborate webs in the smaller trees. Hundreds of Chinese privet saplings are growing throughout the area. Chinese privet is one of South Carolina's most noxious non-native plant species; it could take over this place and crowd out the native plants if not soon tended to.

As I make my way down to the shallow stream bed, I come across an eastern mud turtle, probably the largest I have ever seen, at about four inches long. The clear, slow-moving water is disturbed only by the ripples of fleeing *Gambusia* minnows and the occasional water strider insect. Freshwater clams are scattered along the sandy bottom. As I sit quietly at the edge of the creek, this place becomes even more magical as, off in the distance, the gibbons begin to sing.



Abusing Our Cousins: IPPL Highlights Multiple Threats to Primates

Team IPPL brought the issue of primate welfare to the attention of nearly 1,000 attendees at the National Animal Rights Conference this past July in Los Angeles. This annual conference is sponsored by the Farm Animal Rights Movement, although it covers a wide variety of animal issues.

Most attendees at these conferences are already active in campaigns to prevent animal cruelty by sport hunters, factory farmers, and fur ranchers. But we know that problems facing our far-flung monkey relatives can sometimes seem “out of sight, out of mind.” That’s why IPPL staffed a booth at the weekend-long event and sponsored a special session on “Abusing Our Cousins: Trade in and abuse of primates for research and amusement.” IPPL Founder Shirley McGreal, IPPL (UK) Director Helen Thirlway, and IPPL Program Coordinator Sharon Strong filled in the details.

The primate trade: it’s going global

Shirley opened the session with some names and numbers regarding the international trade in primates. The U.S. in particular continues to import tens of thousands of monkeys per year. Most of them end up in research labs, where their lives will likely be “nasty, brutish, and short.” Shirley pointed out that China is the primary supplier of the most commonly imported species—the humble crab-eating macaque (see more information in “Primate Imports to the United States for 2010” on page 8).

Pet primates: not pretty

According to Helen, primates kept as pets are frequently abused even by the owners who “love” them. Pet monkeys are usually kept indoors and, as a result of lack of exposure to sunlight, often suffer from vitamin D deficiency. Combined with inadequate housing that does not provide enough space to move about, this can lead to permanent bone deformities. They are frequently fed poor-quality diets, leading to malnutrition and other diseases. Pet monkeys sometimes even have their teeth extracted to keep them from biting.

Even more disturbing are the psychological health problems observed in pet and ex-pet primates. The lack of mental stimulation and social interaction they have experienced often leads to stereotypical behaviors, such as rocking, pacing, over-grooming, and self-mutilating. These are all behaviors observed in abused and neglected children, as well.

despite the many primates who have been discovered living in awful conditions, in clear contravention of these guidelines.

The situation is even more confusing in the U.S. Although it is now illegal to keep primates as pets in 22 states, there are no statewide restrictions on primate pet ownership whatsoever in 11 states. A patchwork of more or less restrictive local regulations can also impact ownership.

The 2011 Captive Primate Safety Act (S. 1324) has been referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works; a previous House bill introduced in 2009 failed to become law. The Senate Act would ban primates from being transported or traded across state lines as pets but still would not tackle the problem that primate pet ownership remains legal in most states.

Confusing regulations

Helen also summarized legislation that impacts exotic pets. While many countries (including those with native primate species) have outlawed the keeping of primates as pets, this practice is still legal in the UK and in some states in the U.S.

Even worse, the regulations concerning primate ownership in the UK are inadequate to safeguard the animals’ well-being. The laws include a Dangerous Wild Animals Act, which is focused on safeguarding the public, not the individual primate. In addition, a Code of Practice for the Welfare of Privately Kept Non-human Primates was adopted last year, but it is not legally enforceable; it is just a set of guidelines that can be referred to in enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. So far, no one has been successfully prosecuted,

What you can do:

Primate owners frequently discard their pets when the animals become mature and more aggressive. Some of these ex-pets get dumped at sanctuaries, often without any provision for their life-long care. You can help by adopting an ex-pet primate at a reputable sanctuary (**Hint:** see the bio of IPPL’s adorable adoptable gibbon Tong on page 23!)

What you can do:

Send protest letters to ambassadors of exporting nations and government officials, asking that monkey exports be banned (see page 8).



Photo courtesy Prof. Fauna Indonesia

Crab-eating macaques are victims of trade.



IPPL’s Tong is a former pet.

Primates in entertainment: not funny

As Sharon observed in her concluding talk during IPPL's special session, primates have been proliferating on the silver screen lately. Crystal, a teen-aged capuchin monkey, has been featured in several films this summer: the newest *Pirates of the Caribbean* installment, *Hangover II*, and, most recently, the *Zookeeper* movie.

Unfortunately, primate "entertainers" (including those used in circuses and live animal shows in the U.S. or in street entertainment overseas) face lives of misery. They are typically taken from their mother days or weeks after birth, to imprint them on humans. They are raised in isolation, leading to poor social skills and a reduced chance of ever being integrated with other members of their species, even if they manage to retire to a sanctuary. And, since time is money in show biz, they are trained using harsh techniques to make them perform strange tasks on cue.

For many primates in the entertainment business, their lives are a tragedy waiting to

happen. Too often, their fate lies at the end of a gun. That is what happened to Travis the chimpanzee: he was bred at a facility in the Midwest, used in Old Navy ads, then ended up as a rampaging pet who had to be shot after mauling a Connecticut woman in 2009 (see "Chimpanzee Attack Victim Gets Face Transplant" on page 10).

Progress for primate "actors"!

The good news is: complaining works! From 2003 to 2007, Subaru ran their widespread "trunk monkey" ads featuring a live chimpanzee; in 2008, the company pledged not to use apes in any future advertisements. Actually, in 2010 every new ad that had an ape in it was changed or taken off the air entirely after the sponsoring companies received complaints from animal protection groups and the public. Ten of the world's top 15 advertising agencies now have policies in place that prohibit the use of chimpanzees and other great apes in their work. And the *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* film that was released in early August featured computer-generated apes instead of live chimpanzee actors—a

decision that the director made for moral reasons.

What you can do:

There are three things that every consumer can do to reduce primate exploitation in the media:

1. Vote with your dollar: don't patronize films and entertainment venues that use primates or buy things like greeting cards that use images of captive live primates. Instead, encourage positive trends: attend animal-free circuses like the Cirque du Soleil.

2. Leverage your social media: if you see a primate being exploited on the Internet, you can "like" the link on Facebook or "dislike" the YouTube video, then leave critical posts on those sites.

3. Complain effectively: subscribe to IPPL's e-mail list (go to www.ippl.org) and "like" us on Facebook to keep up with action alerts. Write to the offending companies and urge them to change their policies.



At July's Los Angeles conference, IPPL mingled with the stars—of the animal rights movement! IPPL Founder Shirley McGreal shared the camera with Sam Simon (*above*), producer of "The Simpsons," and Marc Bekoff (*above right*), a distinguished professor of animal behavior and close collaborator of Jane Goodall's. *Right*, IPPL board members Helen Thirlway (*left*) and Rebecca Austin speak up for primates at IPPL's booth.

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Primate Imports to the United States for 2010

A total of 21,315 nonhuman primates were imported from overseas to the U.S. in 2010. IPPL obtained details of the shipments from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which keeps records.

Species imported in numbers larger than 20 are listed below. As you can see, the majority of the monkeys are macaques, especially crab-eating macaques (also known as long-tailed macaques), a species that lives in Southeast Asia. There are fears that the species will become endangered, as it is so heavily traded.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number	Percent
crab-eating macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	19,243	90.3
rhesus macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	1,738	8.2
vervet monkey	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	130	0.6
pig-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	100	0.5
squirrel monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	40	0.2
green monkey	<i>Chlorocebus sabaues</i>	28	0.1

The imported primates come from many nations, but the biggest supplier is China. **Countries supplying more than 50 primates to the U.S. are shown below.** There are no wild crab-eating macaques in China, but thousands have

Country	Number	Percent
China	13,216	62.0
Mauritius	3,000	14.1
Cambodia	2,400	11.3
Vietnam	1,680	7.9
Indonesia	541	2.5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	158	0.7
Philippines	125	0.6
Israel	120	0.6
Guyana	51	0.2

been imported from neighboring countries, especially Cambodia, to establish breeding colonies. It is suspected that wild monkeys from Cambodia are imported to China and re-exported overseas on false captive-born permits.

The monkeys reached the U.S. through several ports of entry. Los Angeles tops the list because that is where most of the flights carrying monkeys from China land.

Port of Entry	Number	Percent
Los Angeles, CA	13,196	61.9
Chicago, IL	4,200	19.7
New York, NY	3,501	16.4
Miami, FL	217	1.0
San Francisco, CA	200	0.9

Many U.S. animal dealers imported monkeys. **Those companies importing more than 500 monkeys are listed below.**

The import declarations tell whether shipments consist of wild-caught or captive-born monkeys. **The table below shows the “claimed” origins of the monkeys.** Only 492 are admitted to be wild-caught. Of course, there’s no way to distinguish wild-caught from captive-born monkeys. Animal dealers often lie. China is suspected of importing monkeys from the wild and exporting them on fake “captive-born” documents. IPPL receives messages from “moles” in China about this.

Source	Number
Wild caught	492
Born in captivity (F1+ generations)	5,957
Captive bred	14,866
Total Imported Primates:	21,315

U.S. Importer	Number
COVANCE RESEARCH PRODUCTS, INC.	8,318
CHARLES RIVER LABS RESEARCH MODELS AND SERVICES	3,105
SNBL USA LTD/SNBL USA, SRC	2,727
CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES, BRF	1,718
WORLDWIDE PRIMATES, INC.	1,366
PRIMATE PRODUCTS, INC.	825
CHARLES RIVER LAB/CHARLES RIVER LAB (PG)	720
HARLAN LABORATORIES, INC.	650
CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES PRECLINICAL SERVICES	600



Photo courtesy Prof.Fauna Indonesia

Keep Protesting the Primate Trade!

Please send courteous letters to Chinese and Mauritian officials, informing them that most of the monkeys they export suffer and die in overseas laboratories and requesting that each country ban monkey exports. Overseas postage from the United States to Mauritius is 98 cents per ounce. Letters may also be sent to the Chinese and Mauritian Embassy in your country of residence. The addresses can be found online (<http://www.worldembassyinformation.com/china-embassy/index.html> and <http://www.worldembassyinformation.com/mauritius-embassy/index.html>).

His Excellency the Ambassador of China
 2201 Wisconsin Ave NW Ste 110
 Washington, DC 20007
 USA

His Excellency the Ambassador of Mauritius
 Embassy of Mauritius
 1709 N St NW
 Washington, DC 20036
 USA

Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam
 Prime Minister's Office
 New Treasury Building
 Intendance Street
 Port Louis
 MAURITIUS

Chimpanzee Star of *Project Nim* has Ties to IPPL Gibbons

July's National Animal Rights Conference attendees, including the IPPL team, were treated to a screening of the recently-released documentary *Project Nim*, about a chimpanzee who was taught sign language as part of a Columbia University experiment in the mid-1970s—and who happened to share a history with some of IPPL's own rescued gibbons. Nim and the gibbons, along with many other primates, were at one point confined to cages in the same lab.

The screening was augmented by the special appearance of one of the protagonist's closest friends, Robert (Bob) Ingersoll, who answered questions from the crowd and had kind words for the support he had received over the years from IPPL's Founder, Shirley McGreal.

Chimp a tragic hero

More than 10 years after his death from natural causes, star ape Nim Chimpsky, the tragic hero of the well-received film, is still a media sensation. The documentary details Nim's turbulent life: from his birth at an Oklahoma chimp breeding facility, through his four years at the center of a controversial ape language study, to his eventual "retirement" and premature death at age 26 at the Black Beauty Ranch, an animal sanctuary founded by the beloved late animal activist Cleveland Amory.

The ape was the cornerstone of Project Nim, an attempt to teach a chimp to use a language of gestures (since chimps cannot vocalize like humans) by immersing him in a human environment. The experimental conditions to which Nim was exposed were seemingly chaotic: his multiple caregivers, many of whom had only a rudimentary knowledge of American Sign Language (ASL), came and went with distressing frequency; the conditions under which Nim was expected to learn ASL varied from an upper-class-hippie home to a structured classroom environment; and no one who was raising him seemed to have a clue about the natural history and development of chimpanzee infants.

Nonetheless, Nim Chimpsky (named in mock-homage of famed language theorist Noam Chomsky) managed to pick up about 120 signs over the course of the study and used them to communicate with the people around him. However, Project Nim's principal researcher, Professor Herbert Terrace, concluded that

Nim's use of signs could not technically be considered "language." Nim never did exhibit a grasp of grammar or syntax like a human child would have. According to Professor Terrace, Nim's longest "sentence," a 16-word string that flashed briefly on screen during the movie, was: "Give orange me give eat orange me eat orange give me eat orange give me you."

Primate lab was (briefly) home

The documentary includes interviews with a number of key people in Nim's life, including the primate specialist veterinarian James (Jim) Mahoney, who is based in New York. Jim has recently retired from active veterinary work after overseeing the care of IPPL's gibbons for decades, in addition to carrying out his own global circuit-riding practice that involved helping sanctuary primates in many countries.

Jim Mahoney was formerly the staff veterinarian at New York University's Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP), which once housed seven of IPPL's own gibbons: Igor, Penny, Blackie, Shanti, E.T., Helen, and Peppy. Interestingly, Nim spent about a month at that same laboratory. After Professor Terrace abruptly ended Project Nim, the juvenile chimp was sent back to the breeding center of his birth. But when that facility encountered financial difficulties some years later, Nim was briefly shipped off to LEMSIP along with a number of other Oklahoma chimps.

When word leaked out that the famous signing chimpanzee was being shipped off to a biomedical research facility, protests erupted. Together with then-student Bob Ingersoll (Nim's staunch life-long ally), Jim Mahoney worked to have Nim released from the lab. Fortunately for Nim, his human friends managed to get him out of LEMSIP before he was exposed to any experimental protocols. Other Oklahoma chimps did not fare as well and ended up being used for AIDS and hepatitis research. Jim Mahoney was similarly instrumental in retiring the majority of LEMSIP's gibbons to IPPL over a period of years during the 1980s, before the lab finally closed its doors in 1997.

Nim's friend remembers chimp, IPPL

An added bonus at the conference's film screening was the appearance of Bob Ingersoll himself, who is now the President of Mindy's Memory, a primate sanctuary in Oklahoma. He introduced the film and conducted an energetic Q&A after the screening. During the discussion, he was kind enough to give several shout-outs to IPPL's Shirley McGreal (saying, "Shirley knows all about this; she was there when I met with Jim Mahoney" about getting Nim out of LEMSIP, or "I would write Shirley 17-page letters" about working to get better living conditions for Nim at Black Beauty Ranch). Even without the benefit of Bob's live personal reminiscences, the movie is well worth viewing: look for it in selected theaters or on HBO.



Nim the signing chimp with his long-time ally Bob Ingersoll.

Photo courtesy Robert Ingersoll

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Chimpanzee Attack Victim Gets Face Transplant

Charla Nash, who was mauled and horribly disfigured by an escaped pet chimpanzee over two years ago, became the beneficiary of a face transplant this past May at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. The surgery, which came to public attention in August 2011 when the New York *Post* and NBC News broke the story, has only been performed twice before in the United States. Although Nash remains blind, the transplant is allowing her to smell and eat normally again. Attempts were also made to transplant her two hands at the same time, but unfortunately these did not thrive; Nash still retains the use of her right thumb, the only digit remaining to her.

The ape responsible for the February 16, 2009, attack on Nash was named Travis. The 14-year-old chimpanzee had been bought as a baby by Sandra Herold of Stamford, Connecticut, U.S. Herold raised him as a pet and rented him out for commercials and ads. She dressed him in human clothing, fed him human foods, and offered him liquor. He lived in a cage in her house.

Travis had been purchased from chimpanzee breeder-dealer Connie Braun of Missouri, who had been breeding chimpanzees and selling their babies for many years. Braun had experienced her own problems with escapes: Travis's mother Suzy had escaped in 2001 and was shot to death.

Travis had had his own history of escapes, but no official action had been taken despite police involvement in one episode. Over the years he became far larger and stronger than his owner, weighing 200 pounds.

Then, in February 2009, he escaped from Herold's house again—for the last time. Herold phoned Nash and asked her to come over to help catch the animal. Nash unwisely agreed to come over to Herold's house. When Travis saw Nash, he became violent and attacked her.

The police shot Travis to death and rushed Nash to the hospital. Her mere survival is a miracle. She has since been to several hospitals and endured multiple complicated surgeries. In November 2009 she was interviewed by Oprah Winfrey; Nash was wearing a veil, which she lifted for one

minute, revealing her mutilated face.

Nash's brother filed a lawsuit against Herold and the State of Connecticut, which, he alleged, knew of Travis' bad temperament yet did nothing to remove him from Herold's home. The lawsuit alleged:

Charla suffered egregious, life-threatening and catastrophic injuries, all or some of which are permanent in nature, including but not limited to:

- a. traumatic facial injury (including loss of her nose, upper and lower lips, eyelids and the bony structures in her mid-face);
- b. loss of both hands;
- c. traumatic brain injury;
- d. traumatic eye injury that threatens her vision;
- e. broken bones; and
- f. lacerations...

Sadly, Connecticut and many other states still do not ban possession of chimpanzees as pets. However, the publicity surrounding the Charla Nash affair seems to have reduced the demand for pet baby chimps.

Good-bye to Elsie Quinn

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

On May 28, 2011, one of our long-time Australian members, Elsie Quinn, died one week short of her 94th birthday. Elsie lived in a lovely home overlooking Sydney Harbor. I stayed at her home during my lecture tour of Australia in November 1999, enjoying the colorful Australian birds who flocked to her feeders. During my visit I served as keynote speaker at the Primates for Primates (PfP) conference on primate welfare held at Parliament House in Sydney. The conference was organized by Lynette Shanley, founder of PfP. Elsie had been a generous supporter of IPPL's work for many years. She was active in animal protection till the end. We send our condolences to her family and friends and remember her with gratitude and affection.



Elsie with her beloved kookaburra friends.

Special Gifts to IPPL

Given by:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ❧ Ann Barone, in honor of Cathy Liss's birthday | ❧ Linda Ann Morton, in honor of Arun Rangsi's birthday |
| ❧ Brien Comerford, in honor of all God's creatures | ❧ Marsha Rabe and Thomas Brown, in memory of Jenny |
| ❧ Jean Cummings, in honor of Lili | ❧ Evangeline Reilly, in honor of Ann Barone |
| ❧ Batya Diamond, in honor of Auntie Barbara Minsky's birthday | ❧ Carol and Art Silverman, in memory of Cheryl Beth Silverman |
| ❧ Harriet Gross, in honor of Norman Gross for Father's Day | ❧ Charlotte Sutton, in memory of Spike |
| ❧ Cathy Liss, in honor of Ann Barone's birthday | ❧ Frank Zukiewicz, dedicated to Muffin Marie |

Uganda Wildlife Authority Angry Over Light Penalty to Gorilla Killers

In June 2011, a blackback mountain gorilla named Mizano, who belonged to the Habinyanja group, was speared to death by poachers in the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park in Uganda. He was one of only 780 mountain gorillas surviving in the wild.

Mountain gorillas are among the world's most highly endangered species. They are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, on Appendix I of the Convention on Migratory Species, and as "Endangered" in the IUCN *Red Data Book*.

Following an official investigation, which included the use of tracking dogs, three men were arrested. Blood-covered spears and pangas (sharp knives resembling machetes) were confiscated from them.

Following a trial, one of the poachers was fined the equivalent of US\$37 and the two others US\$18.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was outraged at the trivial sentence.

In a press statement, UWA spokeswoman Lillian Nsubuga said:

Although we will not appeal the sentence, we express our shock in the strongest terms, and we will be bringing up this issue with the Office of the Chief Justice.

Ms. Nsubuga said the "brutal" death of Mizano left a gaping hole in his gorilla group,



Photo courtesy Georgianne Nienaber

since he was the "heir apparent" to the only silverback gorilla in the family. She stated:

Conservation in Uganda continues to face the challenge of having judicial officials that do not fully appreciate the value of wildlife to the country, and are therefore ready to hand down light sentences to suspects.

Eugène Rutagarama, Director of the International Gorilla Conservation Programme, commented,

While there is no evidence that the poachers in this case were intending to harm gorillas until their chance encounter with the Habinyanja group in the forest, the fact remains that a mountain gorilla is dead at the hands of people who should not have been in the forest to begin with.

Mountain gorillas draw many tourists and scientists to Uganda and are the nation's biggest source of tourism revenue.

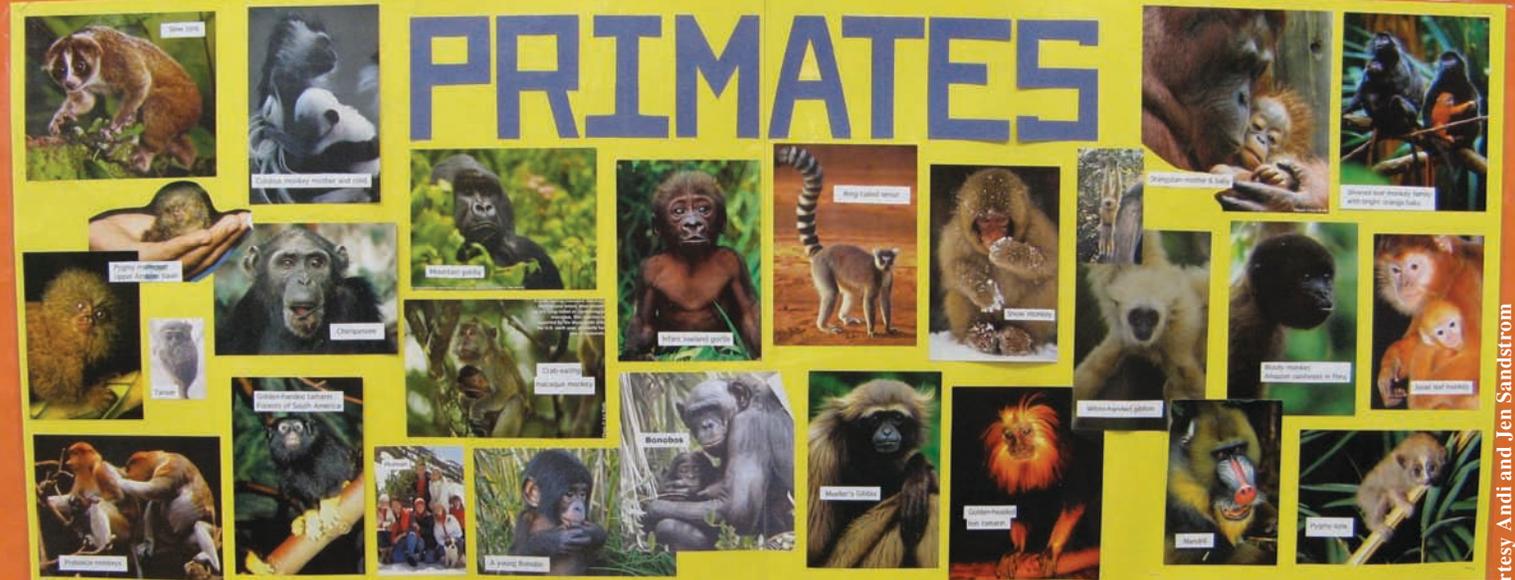
Please Protest Gorilla Killers' Trivial Sentences

Please contact the following Ugandan officials, protesting in diplomatic terms the light sentences given to the poachers of a mountain gorilla in the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park. The cost of mailing a letter from the United States to Uganda is 98 cents per ounce.

President Yoweri Museveni
State House
Kampala
UGANDA

His Excellency Perezi K. Kamunanwire
Ambassador of Uganda
Embassy of Uganda
5911 16th St NW
Washington, DC 20011-2816
USA
Fax: (202) 726-1727
E-mail: pkamunanwire@ugandaembassyus.org

His Excellency the High Commissioner
of Uganda
Uganda House
58-59 Trafalgar Square
London WC2N 5DX
UNITED KINGDOM



Andi Sandstrom's poster, created primarily from pictures gleaned from back-issues of *IPPL News*, enthralled her daughter's seventh grade science students.

Photo courtesy Andi and Jen Sandstrom

IPPL News Teaches: Humans Are Animals, Too!

Thanks to Andi Sandstrom's creativity—not to mention her extensive *IPPL News* archives—her daughter's seventh grade science students learned an eye-opening lesson: humans are primates, just like apes and monkeys.

Andi had saved all her newsletter back-issues since becoming an IPPL supporter in 1992. Earlier this year, she began going through her bookcases in an attempt to pare down her collection of animal magazines. But when it came to *IPPL News*, she decided

that “those wonderful photos of primates demanded another use.” So she clipped pictures of a variety of species and created a collage showcasing the diversity of primates on our planet for her daughter's classroom. “Of course, it was important to include a human primate family,” says Andi. By putting side by side all those primate faces, she says, “I hoped to show the essence of these beings who are so like ourselves.”

Her daughter Jen Sandstrom has been

teaching junior high school science for seven years. Jen says, “When I had the poster up in the classroom, the seventh graders were enamored of the primate pictures—especially the infant lowland gorilla. I think it was because the gorilla looks so human, there was a level of discomfort they felt, knowing it is an animal. They don't usually see themselves as animals and are generally shocked and appalled when I tell them they are actually animals, too.”

IPPL Helps ProFauna Protest Indonesian Primate Trade

ProFauna Indonesia has been taking its message to the streets. The wildlife action group organized a summertime three-city protest tour to raise public awareness and encourage Indonesian wildlife authorities to crack down on the illegal primate pet trade.

With the help of a grant from IPPL, June and July saw ProFauna hold non-violent street demonstrations in Malang (East Java), Jakarta (West Java), and Denpasar (Bali). ProFauna campaigners, some wearing primate masks, carried signs and handed out stickers and leaflets to members of the public, about 100 of whom even joined in with the demonstrators. At least 30 media organizations covered the campaign, including the BBC, ABC Australia, Reuters, and the French Associated Press.

After watching and reading media coverage of the demonstration in Bali, the head of the Center for Natural Resource Conservation (BKSDA) of the Forestry Department in Bali invited ProFauna to meet and discuss primate protection issues. In addition, after the campaign ProFauna received several e-mails from private individuals, informing the group about incidents of illegal primate trafficking.

This positive impact is encouraging. Although the domestic primate trade is officially banned in Indonesia, the practice is still rampant, and (according to ProFauna investigations) all primates offered for sale have been wild-caught. By targeting members of the public who might be considering a pet primate and urging the authorities to reduce illegal primate trafficking, ProFauna is helping promote primate conservation on the animals' home turf.



Lawmakers Accuse Florida Animal Dealer of Misuse of “Stimulus Money”

Stimulus money was the result of the United States’ \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act signed by President Obama on February 17, 2009. The President commented that the recovery plan would “create or save 3.5 million jobs over the next two years.”

Florida’s TV Channel Fox 4 discovered that \$1.3 million of “stimulus money” had been provided to Primate Products, an animal research facility located in Immokalee, Hendry County, Florida. The company also imports monkeys. The Fox investigators tracked the funds, and several Florida lawmakers raised questions.

Fox 4 discovered that the contracts with Primate Products, as reported to the recovery.gov Web site, didn’t create a single job!

The reporters learned that the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) paid Primate Products \$1.3 million, using stimulus money meant for spurring economic growth and saving or creating jobs.

According to Matt Grant of Fox 4,

Here’s the break down: The feds gave Primate Products nearly \$538,000 to buy

108 monkeys for flu virus experiments. They were also given \$792,000 from a pool of \$17 million to develop a universal flu vaccine....

Before our story even ran, the southwest Florida congressman [Connie Mack] sent a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius asking for an explanation as to how the money given to Primate Products fits in with the goals of the stimulus.

In his July 19, 2011, letter to Sebelius, Rep. Mack wrote:

I write to you regarding Primate Products, an animal research company in Southwest Florida. Between 2009 and 2010 this Florida based company was awarded four federal contracts through your department totaling \$1,343,872. These contracts were funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, commonly referred to as the Stimulus.

According to the Recovery program’s website, the three stated purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act are: 1) create new jobs and save existing ones; 2) spur economic growth and invest

in long-term growth activity; and 3) foster unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending.

Mack continued,

My offices have researched these specific awards to track how they, and subsequently Primate Products, have contributed to job creation, long-term economic growth, and accountability of government spending in my state of Florida. However, aside from reporting their awards to the Recovery.gov website, we have yet to find evidence that these four contracts have accomplished any of these goals.

The president of Primate Products, Don Bradford, refused Fox 4’s request for an interview but commented that there were “no stipulations” that the money given to his firm be used to create jobs. However, he later stated that his company hired five people with that \$1.3 million.

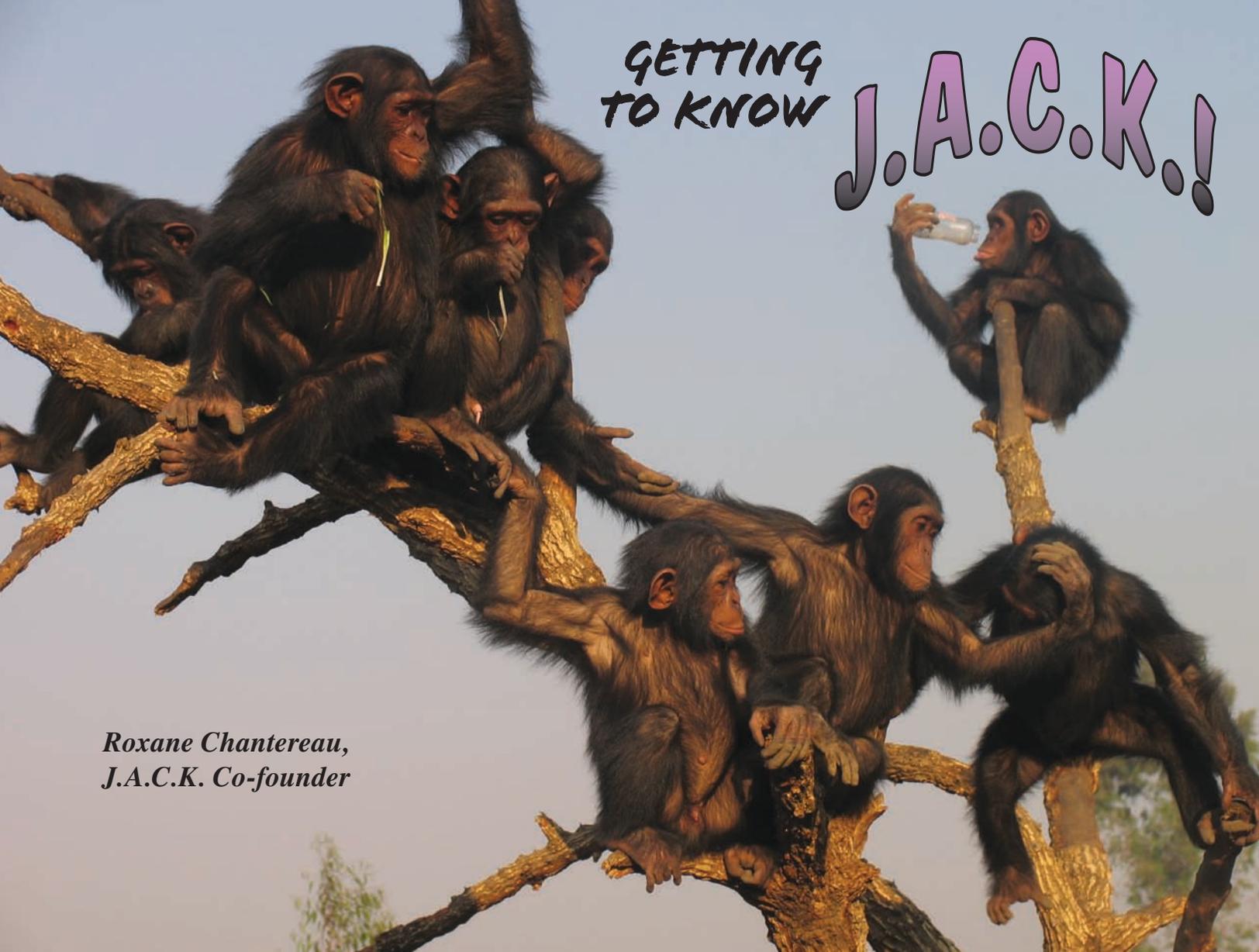
Fox 4 stated that it left messages and e-mails with the Department of Health and Human Services to see if they are in fact investigating the alleged misuse of stimulus funds, but the station has yet to hear back.

IPPL will continue to track this story.

Summertime demonstrations against illegal primate trafficking garnered attention from the pet-buying public, international media, and the Indonesian government.



Photos courtesy ProFauna Indonesia



GETTING
TO KNOW

J.A.C.K.!

*Roxane Chantereau,
J.A.C.K. Co-founder*

It's 7:30 A.M. Just like every morning for the past five years, the caregiving team at the J.A.C.K. sanctuary is serving Bachi and his friends their first snack of the day. All the orphaned chimpanzees living here—whether they are nine-year-old juveniles or one-and-half-year-old infants—start each day with warm tea or milk. Lately, their drinks have been sweetened with honey, as our African winter is underway in the southern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Seven-year-old Bachi has spent the longest time at J.A.C.K. Our sanctuary's name is the French acronym for "Jeunes Animaux Confisqués au Katanga" (or "Young Animals Confiscated in Katanga"). He is one of 39 chimpanzees who have been rescued and are now being cared for by our Congolese non-governmental organization (NGO) in the city of Lubumbashi, the provincial capital of Katanga, not far from the Zambian border.

JAK and J.A.C.K.

Franck Chantereau and I decided to start a rehabilitation center for orphaned chimpanzees in 2006, with the primary hope of one day re-introducing the animals back into the wild. We had noticed that, although the DRC had ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in 1976, nearly nothing had been done in Katanga Province to promote the safety of the area's native—and legally protected—chimpanzees. Instead, Lubumbashi had been a crossroads for the trade in these young primates because of the domestic and international demand for exotic pets.

We began our rescue work in April 2006 by assisting with the first-ever confiscation by the authorities of an orphaned chimpanzee in Katanga. This baby ape, who had been offered for sale on the back of a bicycle in Lubumbashi, was named "JAK." Within five

months, a total of five orphaned chimpanzee babies were handed over to Franck and me, even though at the time we had no money, no facilities, and were part of no legal organization.

Those early days weren't easy. But things got much worse in September 2006, when, very early one morning, an unknown criminal set fire to the room where the five infant apes were sleeping.

Although three of the orphans survived, JAK was burned to death, and his best friend TOUZO died a week later from the third-degree burns that covered much of his body.

Despite our sorrow, Franck and I decided to continue the project that we had just begun and legally established the J.A.C.K. sanctuary, named in memory of little JAK, who had completely changed our lives in the few months since we first met him. Fortunately, when we officially launched J.A.C.K. as a

non-governmental organization at the end of 2006, we were given two hectares of land at the abandoned Lubumbashi Zoo, as the two of us couldn't continue to accept rescued chimpanzees into our home.

Saving the disappearing chimps

J.A.C.K. is a non-profit organization in the DRC that aims to protect great apes—mainly chimpanzees—who are threatened in their natural habitat. But J.A.C.K. does not work alone; J.A.C.K. acts jointly with the authorities who are qualified to carry out legal animal seizures and helps them enforce laws concerning wildlife conservation. The sanctuary is an important means of applying these laws, since without a sanctuary, confiscated apes would have nowhere to go. There is no other project like this in Katanga Province.

According to an unofficial survey conducted by Franck in the 1990s, an estimated three orphaned chimpanzees were turning up for sale in the streets of Lubumbashi every month, before they were shipped out to other cities or countries. Three babies represent thirty adults killed in the forest, including the baby's mother and other protecting adult chimpanzees who are typically sacrificed in the process of taking each infant from the wild. According to some estimates, this means that the species will disappear from the DRC's forests within the next 20 years.

These were the main reasons for establishing J.A.C.K.: to break the chain of rampant chimpanzee trading in this part of the DRC and to raise awareness for the conservation of these animals.

Long-term conservation education

All the confiscated chimpanzees handed over to the sanctuary have become ambassadors for those still living in the wild. Because of its



Photo © J.A.C.K. Sanctuary



Photo © J.A.C.K. Sanctuary

JAK and TOUZO were inseparable, before the tragic fire. *Opposite*, some of J.A.C.K.'s 39 young orphaned chimpanzees. *Top*, the wildlife authorities are getting better at confiscating locally traded chimps.

location inside the now-bustling Lubumbashi Zoo, the sanctuary is able to welcome about 120,000 visitors a year. Entrance to J.A.C.K. is free, and all visitors are exposed to conservation messages by means of colorful signs stationed at the entrance of the project.

Over the past few years, J.A.C.K. has managed to slow down the Lubumbashi chimp trade to a trickle. In all of 2010, only two chimps were spotted in the city, and none have been seen there for over a year. The last chimp confiscated from Lubumbashi was baby VIDA, who arrived at J.A.C.K. in June 2010. The Minister of Environment retrieved her himself and had asked local TV to be present at the confiscation. He said that if any other people were found housing or trading chimpanzees, they would go straight to jail. The latest orphans to come to J.A.C.K. (taken from individuals using them as pets) were actually flown in from Kalemie and Kongolo, two cities north of Katanga.

But this is not enough. Chimpanzee poaching continues to make inroads into wild populations: adult chimpanzees are still victims of the bushmeat trade, and their infants are still being bought by expatriates and others who want to treat them as pets. Until now, J.A.C.K. has steered its incoming donations toward improving sanctuary facilities and maintaining the physical and psychological well-being of its resident chimps. But with the rapid decline in the wild populations of these primates, J.A.C.K. must expend more of its efforts toward promoting conservation education among the locals—both those who are supplying this terrible trade as well as those who are able to help our fight against it.

IPPL supports J.A.C.K.'s educational outreach

An Education Center is soon going to see the light of day, thanks to a substantial

donation from IPPL with the help of the Arcus Foundation.

The center will be open to all. Visitors will have access to a roofed structure equipped with an overhead projector and a puppet theater for staging conservation-themed plays. Other areas will showcase information about biodiversity in general and about the unique species native only to the DRC (like the okapi, bonobo, and Congolese peacock). Of course, displays will also describe chimpanzee habitat, history, and biology, as well as the different threats faced daily by these great apes.

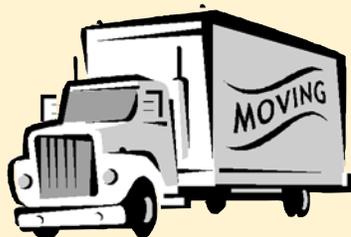
Some conservation messages will be geared toward individuals posing an immediate threat to apes (poachers, soldiers buying and selling them, and expatriates using them as pets), while other messages will be aimed at people in a position to help control these threats (wildlife officials and government authorities).

Thanks to the considerable assistance of IPPL and its generous supporters, J.A.C.K. will be able to take its DRC conservation program to the next level. And Bachi, along with his chimpanzee friends, will one day be able to return safely to the DRC forests, where they belong.



The J.A.C.K. Sanctuary welcomes hundreds of visitors daily. With the help of IPPL, a new Education Center will soon be built, allowing J.A.C.K. to share even more conservation messages.

Photo © J.A.C.K. Sanctuary



Moving Soon? Let Us Know!

Millions of people around the world change their place of residence every year. That makes it hard to keep our mailing lists up-to-date. You can help us lower our postage costs by telling us of your new address in advance. Just send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org) or post card with your old and new addresses. That way we can spend less money on overhead and more money on primates! (And you won't miss a single issue of *IPPL News*!)

Washington Meeting Debates Future of Chimp Research

On August 11 and 12, 2011, the Institute of Medicine held a Public Workshop of the Committee on the Use of Chimpanzees in Biomedical and Behavioral Research in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the meeting was “to obtain background data on the current use of chimpanzees in biomedical and behavioral research, to explore potential alternative models to chimpanzees, and to seek public comment about the scientific need for chimpanzees in biomedical and behavioral research.”

There were several lengthy presentations on the use of chimpanzees in research, followed by three-minute presentations by members of the public, many from the animal protection community. The talks have not been published yet, but three of the presenters have provided copies of their comments to IPPL. Extracts follow.

Dr. James Mahoney, a retired laboratory veterinarian who has cared for the IPPL gibbons (several of whom came to IPPL from the New York University lab where he was formerly employed), discussed the role of chimpanzees in hepatitis experiments. Then he went on to say:

By 1983, the chimpanzee would prove once more to be a unique model for an even more deadly disease, namely HIV/AIDS, but nearly 30 years later, we still do not have a vaccine.

That’s an awfully long time to be sitting in a cage!

The psychological consequences to the animals are devastating, often cared for as they are by people who come and go, and in many instances being moved repeatedly, themselves, from one research laboratory to another over their lifetimes.

There has never been a move for scientists and animal advocates coming together and calmly talking over their differences with the intention of making the animals’ lives better. Until that occurs, the chimps will remain the victims of a thoughtless society. Let’s make this meeting a turning point, a memorable step on the way to harmony and understanding. Let’s try to do better than the U.S. Congress did a week or so ago!

A lifetime is a long time to be in a cage. Let’s show a little compassion, whether we are on the side of science or the animals. Let’s show a little common decency and give them the break they so deserve; let them live out their lives in peace.



Ryan Berkley, from the Physicians’ Committee for Responsible Medicine, offered these remarks:

For many years, chimpanzee researchers hoped that their models would provide answers to HIV and cancer queries. Yet chimpanzees proved unhelpful in the HIV vaccine initiative. And they failed in the study of human cancers and the prediction of benefits from cancer treatments.

NIH’s Dr. Harold Watson at the first meeting of this committee pointed out that chimpanzees were unsuccessful in these areas, and essentially conceded that the use of chimpanzees for research in HIV/AIDS and cancer is unnecessary or has been unproven.

By NIH’s own account—offered by Dr. Barbara Alving in a March 2010 Capitol Hill meeting—a significant number of the 600-plus chimpanzees whom it owns or financially supports are classified as inactive status—considered unsuitable for research because of their age and/or health.

Further, at any given time fewer than 20 percent of the NIH owned or supported chimpanzees are used in active research.

The reality of a shrinking, aging population of chimpanzees—many with severely compromised health—and the small sample sizes related to the high cost of using these animals, underscore the ever-declining scientific utility of the experiments for which they might be used.

Justin Goodman, from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, added:

We’ve heard today that chimpanzees are extremely intelligent, social and emotional individuals. They have incredible memories and share cultural traditions with their children and peers. They are self-aware. They laugh when they’re enjoying themselves and grimace when they’re in fear. They care deeply for their families and forge lifelong friendships.

They empathize with one another and console their friends who are upset. They grieve when their loved ones pass away.

And, like humans, when chimpanzees are deprived of the freedom, autonomy and meaningful social interaction they need—as they necessarily are in laboratories—they languish. As a result of having to endure the routine terror, pain and loneliness of laboratory life, many chimpanzees exhibit abnormal behaviors indicative of depression and post-traumatic stress, including self-mutilation, social withdrawal and anxiety, floating limbs and self-grasping. I recently met a sanctuary-living chimpanzee who spent decades being tormented in government laboratories. Years later, he still has violent screaming fits several times a day during which he scratches and tears into the flesh on his head and chest. This is the real legacy of chimpanzee experimentation in the U.S.

I urge the committee to utilize the evolutionary gifts we’ve received from our fellow primates. Demonstrate empathy, compassion and selflessness and help give the more than 1,000 chimpanzees locked in laboratories the respect and freedom they deserve.

Record-Breaking Colobus Baby Betsy Is Still Thriving

Betsy, an orphaned Angolan colobus monkey who was rescued by Kenya's Colobus Trust this past January, continues to defy the odds. Found when she was a white-furred baby less than two weeks old (after she had been left behind repeatedly by her troop, her mother nowhere to be found), she is now a seven-month-old juvenile and still going strong. This has been a "first" (as reported in the May 2011 issue of *IPPL News*, page 9), as efforts by international zoos and other rescue organizations to hand-raise colobus monkeys have typically failed after a few weeks because of the species' complex dietary requirements.

According to her primary caregiver Andrea Donaldson, "Betsy is doing really well." The Colobus Trust has released an update on the remarkable little monkey, along with thanks for the donations from IPPL's supporters (and others) for her care:

Betsy is now a strong and confident juvenile colobus, displaying the full adult black and white coloration. She still has two bottles of milk a day, one just before she goes to sleep at night and one mid-morning before she takes a nap. This milk is essentially for comfort rather than nutrition, and we are slowly reducing the quantity and aiming to have her fully weaned by 9



Photo courtesy The Colobus Trust

Orphaned Baby Betsy, at seven months of age, has defied the odds.

months old...

On an average day, Betsy spends her time around the Colobus Trust compound playing in the trees and on the veranda with her volunteer day carer, socializing with

*Felice [a rescued juvenile Sykes's monkey, profiled in *IPPL News* September 2010, page 14], and when it is nap time finding someone wearing a big enough T-shirt that she can crawl inside and go to sleep.*

IPPL Helps With Abidjan Zoo Crisis

Following the disputed results of long-delayed presidential elections, civil strife again picked up in the Ivory Coast last year, with devastating consequences not only for the people but for the animals, especially those kept at the Abidjan Zoo, in the country's capital.

For about six months beginning in December 2010, a stand-off between militias of former president Laurent Gbagbo (who refused to yield his position) and supporters of election-winner Alassane Ouattara resulted in the deaths of thousands of people before Gbagbo was finally removed from office, after a French bombardment of his palace.

In the midst of the chaos, the animals

kept at the Abidjan Zoo were severely neglected, as many of their keepers were unable to make it to work, let alone try to provide food for the residents. The zoo's primate collection had included 14 chimpanzees, 12 mangabeys, eight green monkeys, four white-nosed monkeys, three Campbell's monkeys, three patas monkeys, and two baboons. Sadly, two chimpanzees and 11 monkeys died, as did dozens of other zoo residents, many of starvation.

IPPL was contacted by Sophie Decelle of the Association du Calao, a group working to help the zoo's animals. She informed us of the desperate state of affairs there this past spring. As soon as IPPL learned of

the crisis, we sent an emergency grant to help with food costs for the animals. These funds, and those of other donors, were quickly put to use. According to a grateful letter from Simone Ban Dagui,

We appreciate very much your action and we are pleased to confirm that animals are now benefiting largely from your donation; they are fed properly every day and a veterinarian is visiting them regularly to control their health status or cure sick individuals.

We all hope that the situation will continue to stabilize in the Ivory Coast, and that the zoo's animals will continue to recover.

A Visit to “Making It Grow!”

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

South Carolina has an excellent public television station. “Making It Grow!” (MIG) is a very popular weekly locally-produced program, with viewers all over the state.

During the spring “pledge break,” one of the bonus gifts for high donations was a walk around Swan Lake, a park in the middle of Sumter, with MIG naturalist Amanda McNulty, followed by dinner at the studio and attending the rehearsal and broadcasting of the live program. I made my pledge, as I love MIG, and the crew and I looked forward to the great day! I especially enjoyed the prospect of meeting the bubbly Amanda, who wears a hat that she creates out of fresh plants every week.

MIG is a very informal program. The team stays mainly in the studio, but sometimes visits gardens and nurseries around South Carolina. People call in with their gardening questions from places all round the state, mostly places I never heard of! The program has a delightful, folksy, friendly setting and atmosphere. Amazingly, it has very few paid staff. Most of them, including Amanda, are volunteers. Yet the program is so professionally presented you’d never guess.

Amanda is an amazing woman with a deep knowledge of plants. She is affiliated with Clemson University. IPPL is custodian of 30 acres of land, so we at IPPL watch the

program faithfully to learn about growing fruiting and decorative trees and plants to make our sanctuary a pleasant place for our gibbons and employees. I often participate in the “call-ins” to get advice. The date of the visit was set for May 24, during Sumter’s Japanese Iris Festival. Hardy Brown, who has helped IPPL with animal care and grounds work for over ten years, along with his wife Robin, accompanied me. Hardy is a certified Charleston Area Master Naturalist.

The day of our visit arrived. To my horror, the temperature was close to 100 degrees. We

were really happy that Amanda had a golf cart to drive us from point to point around the lake, as walking the whole way would have been impossible!

Amanda, a tireless woman with a delightful Southern accent, explained the history of this unique park, which is located in the heart of the town of Sumter and must always be open free to the public under the terms of the land donation to the town. The lake is home to swans of every species. There is even a “swan reform school” for swans who misbehave! The beautiful lake is bordered by plants. Since our visit was timed with the blooming season for irises, the purple Japanese irises were spectacular, and Amanda took some to the studio for her hat of the week.

After visiting the lake, we went to the studio. We were all delighted to get into the air-conditioning. We had dinner and met Rowland Alston, the host of the show. Amanda made a change of clothes and started to work on her headpiece. It was a wonderful experience. Hardy drove us home after a wonderful outing. Since the program, IPPL has been in regular touch with Amanda, and she is now an IPPL supporter.

You can read more about “Making It Grow!” online (http://scetv.org/index.php/making_it_grow).



MIG’s Amanda McNulty harvests irises for one of her flower-studded hats.

Above, IPPL representatives get to visit the set of the nature program (left to right: Shirley McGreal, Amanda, IPPL gibbon caregiver Hardy Brown, and his wife Robin).



Taking Care of Primates—Now and Forever

Since our founding in 1973, IPPL has greatly benefited from caring supporters who have remembered IPPL in their wills.

You, too, can help us ensure that future generations will also have the opportunity to know and love a world in which primates are protected—where those in the wild will be able to live free from fear of abuse at human hands, and where those remaining in captivity will have access to expert, loving care.

Thanks to the foresight of many of our departed supporters, IPPL has been able to accomplish many wonderful things to improve the lives of the primates we cherish:

- ◆ Providing the best possible care for the special gibbons at our Headquarters Sanctuary.
- ◆ Giving support to primate rescue centers overseas, in countries where primates are native.
- ◆ Assisting grassroots wildlife groups in their efforts to promote concern for primates.
- ◆ Carrying out investigations of primate trafficking and abuse worldwide.
- ◆ Doing outreach in the community and at our education center to share with others the plight of the world's primates.

By making a legacy gift to IPPL, you will ensure that IPPL can continue to protect the primates you love. I hope that you will consider including IPPL in your estate plans, to ensure that primates in need will have our hard-working and experienced organization to stand by them now and in the future. Please contact us at **IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA**, or **843-871-2280** if you would like to discuss providing enduring help for IPPL. IPPL's tax identification number is 51-0194013.

Thank you for your concern for IPPL's future.



Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director



IPPL Supporter's Donation Form



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

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 regular dues | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 sustaining dues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$ _____ (dues) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 patron dues | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 student/senior dues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$ _____ (one time donation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I will be paying via a check or money order made payable to IPPL. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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
(\$5 / month minimum)
until the end date of
____ / ____
(month / year)

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

Primate Paraphernalia!



IPPL Baseball Cap:
100% cotton; khaki;
adjustable
Cost: US\$12 (US)/
US\$16 (overseas)

**Multi-Monkey
T-Shirt:**
100% cotton; gray
Sizes: Adult L
Cost: US\$15 (US)/
US\$22 (overseas)



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards and envelopes,
3 each of 4 IPPL gibbons (Arun Rangsi,
Courtney, Igor, and Tong)
Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (overseas)



Orangutan Baby T-Shirt:
100% cotton; brown
Sizes: Adult M, L, XL;
Child S, M, L
Cost: Adult US\$15 (US)/
US\$22 (overseas)
Child US\$12 (US)/
US\$16 (overseas)



Mountain Gorilla T-Shirt:
100% cotton; black
Sizes: Adult M
Cost: US\$15 (US)/
US\$22 (overseas)



IPPL Gibbon T-Shirt: 100% cotton; green
Shirts feature 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
Cost: Adult US\$15 (US)/US\$22 (overseas)
Child US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)



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

For verification purposes, if the credit card billing address is different from the **Ship to** address below, please provide the billing address information:

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All prices include shipping and handling.

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!

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

- A signed Certificate of Gibbon Guardianship.
- A large glossy photograph of your gibbon.
- A biographical sketch of your gibbon.
- An IPPL sanctuary fact sheet.
- A gibbon fact sheet.
- An IPPL window cling.
- A quarterly update on your gibbon.

In addition, if you choose to adopt a gibbon at the \$25-per-month level, IPPL will send you one of our forest-green T-shirts featuring several IPPL gibbons.

And remember: adoptions make wonderful gifts that will last all year!

Yes, I want to adopt an IPPL gibbon!

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

Please check if this is an adoption **RENEWAL**:

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

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

1. At the **\$15 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$90) ___ 1 year (in full: \$180) ___ 2 years (in full: \$360) ___

OR

2. At the **\$25 per month** level for 6 months (in full: \$150) ___ 1 year (in full: \$300) ___ 2 years (in full: \$600) ___

For the \$25/month level, select the desired size of T-shirt (circle). **Adult sizes:** S M L XL **Children sizes:** S M L

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

Recipient's name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

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

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

Name (on card): _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Signature: _____

Credit card billing address (for verification purposes): _____

For information about adopting your gibbon through a monthly automatic checking account withdrawal, or if you have other questions, please call us at 843-871-2280, or send us an e-mail (info@ippl.org).

You can also adopt a gibbon on our Web site: go to www.ippl.org and click on the "Adopt an IPPL Gibbon" link.

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

IPPL Gibbons Currently Available for Adoption

Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and was wild-born in her native Vietnam probably around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold as a pet to an American serviceman stationed in Vietnam; her mother may have been one of that nation's many wild animals that succumbed to Agent Orange or other hazards of war. When Tong's owner left the country, Tong remained in the care of his servants. Unfortunately, the servants did not know much about gibbon nutrition, so Tong developed rickets, a deforming bone disease. Eventually, in 1973, Tong was transferred to the protection of newly-founded IPPL, and she has been a part of the family ever since. By adopting Tong, you'll share in IPPL's commitment to lifelong care for beautiful apes like her.



Arun Rangsi was born in 1979 at a California research laboratory. Abandoned by his mother at birth, he was raised with a substitute mother made of wire to which he clung. Then the laboratory lost the funding for its program, and IPPL Founder Shirley McGreal, acting on a tip-off, rescued him from possible euthanasia. Once he arrived at IPPL's sanctuary, his physical and mental condition greatly improved, thanks to a good diet and lots of love. Today Arun Rangsi lives happily with Shanti, another former laboratory gibbon. To keep this sweet, gentle ape happy and healthy, we'd love for you to adopt him.



Courtney was born at IPPL on 10 January 2002, the result of a failed vasectomy. When she was just 12 days old, her mother rejected her, leaving the little 12-ounce infant with a terribly mangled leg. Thanks to the skill of our veterinarian and months of attention from Courtney's special nannies, her injuries have healed remarkably well. She has had minor follow-up surgery, but is nonetheless extremely active. If you saw her leaping around, you would hardly believe how badly she had been hurt. Since she is now mature, she has accepted a gibbon companion to share her life, our gentle lab gibbon Whoop-Whoop—but she still enjoys regular visits from her human friends. We hope you'll consider adopting this spunky and determined little ape.



Igor was born in the wilds of Thailand some time in the 1950s. Most likely his mother was shot and he himself kidnapped while still an infant. Eventually, he was sold to an animal exporter who shipped Igor to the United States to live in a laboratory. Igor spent a total of 26 years in different labs. At some point early in his "career," he developed a bizarre and distressing behavior: he became a self-mutilator, savagely biting his own arms whenever he caught sight of another gibbon. As a result, he was forced to live isolated behind black Plexiglas. In 1987, Igor was allowed to "retire" after his years of service. Since arriving at IPPL, where he lives in a special house within earshot of IPPL's other gibbons, he has not attacked himself once. Please think about adopting this wonderful, resilient fellow.



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Meet IPPL's Peppy: The Gibbon Who Got Away!



Peppy was born in a California laboratory on January 23, 1979. As a baby he was inoculated with a cancer-causing virus. Between March 1979 and April 1980 he was tested repeatedly for the virus, but the results were always negative. Peppy was very lucky, as many young gibbons died as a result of the lethal virus experiments: Peppy is one who got away!

When the California lab closed from lack of funds, Peppy was shipped to New York University's primate lab. This lab agreed to send a gibbon, Helen, to IPPL as a companion for IPPL's young Arun Rangsi. Helen had never been inoculated with a cancer virus.

When John McGreal drove to New York on April 9, 1982, to collect Helen, he noticed that there was a boy gibbon in the adjacent cage who was clearly very stressed at being separated from Helen. Several phone calls later, the lab officials allowed Peppy to accompany Helen to IPPL. The two of them have lived happily together ever since, first as playmates for Arun Rangsi, and later as adult companions for each other.

Peppy sucks his thumb a lot, which may be due to the trauma of his early days. We thank our generous supporters for making it possible to give him lifetime care.

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, around the world.

IPPL has been operating a primate sanctuary for gibbons in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 33 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement. IPPL is also proud to help support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where primates are native, to reduce the illegal trafficking in these animals.

IPPL News, which first appeared in 1974, is published thrice-yearly.

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