



Venus

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INSIDE:

- Tamarins on the rebound
- New lab monkey rules?
- Happy Immuno chimps



A Note from Shirley

Dear IPPL Friend,

This spring I took a personal vacation and went to Vienna to enjoy as much classical music and chocolate cake as I could absorb.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Josef Schmuck, IPPL's Austrian representative since 1988, and his daughter Maya. Both oppose the wildlife trade and are regular attendees at the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). In fact, Josef runs the Documentation Center for Species Protection, an organization that reviews and publicizes scientific information for CITES about endangered species, especially those that are less well known, like frogs and succulent plants. Josef and Maya came down from their home in Graz and showed me round Vienna and its environs. It was also wonderful to meet Daniel Slama, who had fought plans by the defunct drug company Immuno to establish chimp labs in Sierra Leone and was sued over a dozen times as a result. I had last seen Daniel at CITES-Ottawa (1987).

But the greatest thrill was seeing the chimps that Immuno had imported, now retired from research and living at Gut Aiderbichl's amazing Sanctuary for Traumatized Chimpanzees and Other Primates outside Vienna (see page 10). The chimpanzees are maintained in superb conditions with lots of indoor and outdoor space. Two of the staff members had actually started caring for the chimps two decades ago, when the apes were still owned by Immuno. Their ongoing presence gives stability to the apes' lives. You can see how great the housing is from the photo on this page.

Thanks to Josef, Maya, Daniel, Gut Aiderbichl's founder Michael Aufhauser, and his sanctuary staff for their hospitality.

Best wishes,



Shirley McGreal
IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Here is an aerial photo of Gut Aiderbichl's Sanctuary for Traumatized Chimpanzees and Other Primates outside Vienna, an amazing retirement home for lab chimps that I visited earlier this year.



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IPPL News

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About the Cover

There were once fewer than 200 wild golden lion tamarins living in the moist tropical forest of Brazil's Atlantic coast. But a concerted conservation effort has brought these animals back from the brink. (See page 5.) Cover photo © Monica Szczupider.

IPPL: Who We Are

IPPL is an international grassroots wildlife protection organization. It was founded in 1973 by Dr. Shirley McGreal. Our mission is to promote the conservation and protection of *all* nonhuman primates, great and small.

IPPL has been operating a sanctuary in Summerville, South Carolina, since 1977. There, 36 gibbons (the smallest of the apes) live in happy retirement.

IPPL also helps support a number of other wildlife groups and primate rescue centers in countries where monkeys and apes are native.

IPPL News is published three times a year.



**Sharon Strong,
IPPL Program Coordinator**

This past March, our local Costco had a unique problem: way too many ripe bananas.

And at IPPL, we had a related “problem.” 36 insatiable gibbons.

In this case, two wrongs did make a right. Costco got in touch with us to see if we could use any of their overrun of fruit. We were more than happy to accept. Not only that, when our senior animal caregiver Meg McCue-Jones asked about the possibility of further produce donations, Costco agreed that they would be glad to supply our gibbons with surplus fruits and veggies that were nearing their sell-by date and would otherwise go to waste. We began picking up pallets of amazing produce every week.

When deciding how to deal with

their banana bonanza, Costco staff had first looked online for primates in need in South Carolina, having heard of a fabled “Monkey Island” in the area. As it happens, South Carolina’s Morgan Island is home to a colony of rhesus macaques that are bred for research. Fortunately, however, a few mouse clicks led them to IPPL’s Web site, and we were on our way.

Now each Tuesday we have additional volunteers on hand to unload the hundreds of pounds of strawberries, kale, mangoes, salad greens, melons, and even more bananas. Each week it’s a different

assortment of produce, but it’s all good. And the savings to IPPL have been substantial.

Just one problem...

There was only one problem: where to put it all? Admittedly, this was a wonderful problem to have. In the past, we would go on shopping trips several times a week, which meant that our one trusty cooler was all we needed for storing a couple days’ worth of produce for the gibbons. But the boom-and-bust cycles of our Costco runs meant getting used to a different weekly rhythm.

On Tuesday afternoons our staff would find themselves stashing extra boxes of



The IPPL team unloads another bountiful trailer full of donated produce from our local Costco store. Since March, we’ve been picking up hundreds of pounds of fruits and veggies every week to feed our appreciative gibbons. *Inset*, our senior animal caregiver, Meg McCue-Jones, is in charge of figuring out where to put it all!



Since Tuesdays are now officially Costco days at IPPL, we rely on extra volunteers like Donna DiMatteo (left) to help us unload and sort the donated produce.



Clockwise from top: Our local Costco team is the best! The IPPL gibbons sent them a nice cake to say thanks. IPPL caregiver Samantha Martin really appreciates the new cooler. Our gibbons Maui (left) and Speedy say "Thank you berry much!"

berries or bags of organic spinach in the odd spare refrigerator around the IPPL property. Then they'd have to remember (in time for lunch) where they last saw those three ripe cantaloupes. And summer was just around the corner, when the heat and humidity make it impossible to keep produce for any length of time at room temperature.

Crowd-loving

We decided to run a crowdfunding campaign on www.loveanimals.org, a site dedicated to raising money just for animal causes. Our goal was to raise \$4,000 for an extra cooler to handle the overflow. We launched on April 24, and 45 days later we had met—and even exceeded by \$50—our stated objective, thanks to many, many wonderful donors (some of whom remain anonymous—but you know who you are!).

In short order, the old cooler was moved to a back room in our animal care cottage, and the new cooler was given pride of place in our main food prep area. Our staff now has a system for sorting and storing the incoming goodies (fruit in the back cooler, veggies in the front). The glass doors mean that it is easy to see at a glance what is available and what needs to be used soon.

What'll it be next week? Hefty watermelons? Organic spring mix? We're always excited to find out!





The Golden Lion Tamarins of the Mata Atlântica

Monica Szczupider

Photo © Monica Szczupider

Situated to the southeast of the Amazon basin (the biodiversity darling of many environmentalists) is a little-known region called the Mata Atlântica, which hugs the Atlantic coast from Brazil to northern Argentina. While not as famous as the flamboyant Amazon rainforest, the Mata Atlântica (Portuguese for “Atlantic Forest”) can certainly hold its own when it comes to heterogeneity. It’s colored with such ecosystems as swamps and marshes, mangrove tracts, tropical and sub-tropical broadleaf forests (both coastal and montane), savannas—the partial list alone is a mouthful.

Some 2,000 faunal species make their respective habitats amongst an astounding 20,000 types of plants. Many of these species, both plant and animal, are endangered. Only seven percent of the original forest spread remains, much of it having been logged and converted to agricultural or pastoral lands for cattle grazing over the last century. Today, the Mata Atlântica is considered fourth on the list of biodiversity hotspots and is one of

the most imperiled biomes in the world.

Only 150 were left

Let’s rewind to about 35 years ago, to a part of the Mata Atlântica just outside the city of Rio de Janeiro, to an area less than 40 square miles in size. This was the only place where one could still find the whimsical yet elusive golden lion tamarin. At once regal and comical, sporting a lion-like mane over a gnome-like body, this is a unique species that has adapted to its equally unique habitat.

Endowed with long, skinny fingers that end in claw-like nails, their digits allow the tamarins to easily grasp onto branches while climbing, and those sharp nails also aid in foraging for insects. Their compact bodies come equipped with long, slender tails, which help them to stay on course while jumping from one tree to another. They are, in short, perfectly suited for life in the canopy. But 35 years ago, this tiny orange monkey, weighing no more than 25 ounces, was in serious trouble. Where they once had a range that covered



Photo © Monica Szczupider

There were once fewer than 200 golden lion tamarins living in Brazil’s badly fragmented coastal forests, but years of intensive conservation efforts by *Associação Mico Leão Dourado* and others are bringing these beautiful monkeys back from the brink of extinction.



Photo © Monica Szczupider



Photo © Monica Szczupider

the whole of the state of Rio de Janeiro, their population in the early 1980s was restricted to those 40 square miles. Only 150 individuals remained, standing on the brink of extinction.

Rather than letting the tiny tamarins lose their place in the roster of our living world, something quite wonderful came to pass. Biologists and conservationists, both in Brazil and abroad, devised a seemingly simple plan to bolster the golden lion tamarin population in the Mata Atlântica. Executed on the ground by *Associação Mico Leão Dourado* (the Golden Lion Tamarin Association, or AMLD) and joined by international organizations Save the Golden Lion Tamarin and the Smithsonian's National Zoo (both based in the U.S.), the idea appeared foolproof: remove some tamarins from the forest, bring them into captivity, and allow them to breed and live in naturalistic habitats. Make sure that foraging and climbing are facilitated, so as to maintain typical free-ranging behaviors. In the meantime, nourish their native habitat, the Mata Atlântica. After regenerating the forest, introduce the offspring back into the wild.

On the road to recovery

Fast forward three decades: I am in Poço das Antas, Brazil's first biological reserve, with Andréia Martins. The reserve covers 20 square miles, and Martins is the biologist with AMLD who has been studying these tamarins for 30 years. We set out to find a family group, which can consist of between four and eight members. We're looking for a particular group of about five individuals, descendants of the captive-reared tamarins who were reintroduced into their native habitat some 20 years ago. While I walk down the forest trail gingerly, Martins moves along comfortably: this is her turf. She raises her radio, which should receive signals from a collar on one of the orange monkeys. But she shakes her head, and we keep on going.

It's the rainy season, the mosquitoes are relentless, and the puddles that dot our trail seem deceptively shallow. An hour into our trek, I am sweaty and sticky in my long sleeves and rubber boots. Martins suddenly stops and points up a slope. To

me, it seems as if nothing has changed, but she is certain.

"They're that way," she says.

We trudge another five minutes uphill and stop in a clearing. They are, indeed, there. Martins observes them for a while, recording her observations in a notebook. They follow us when we set off a few minutes later, leaping effortlessly through the canopy. We reach a handmade wooden platform, where Martins sets out bananas for the tamarins.

She explains that AMLD would like the tamarins to be entirely self-sufficient in procuring food, but as it is now, the forest is so fragmented that it cannot sustain all the monkeys that currently live there. Today, the problem isn't a lack of tamarins: AMLD estimates they number around 1,700. Instead, the problem is one of land shortage. Furthermore, the tamarins have a new challenge—namely, the invasive common marmoset, native to northern Brazil, most likely descended from pets "set free" by well-meaning but ill-informed owners. These little gray monkeys now compete with the tamarins for valuable resources like land and food.



Photo © Monica Szczupider

As if on cue, a number of marmosets arrive on the platform, quickly wedging themselves between the tamarins and the bananas. Martins spreads some more bananas over the platform as well as in the surrounding trees, mitigating the crowd, so that everyone is able to eat.

Protecting species, rebuilding forest

Conservation is not always as exciting as tracking wild animals through the exotic ecosystems that they call home. Sometimes the work is both strenuous and tedious—but it's still necessary. In addition to monitoring the tamarins and conducting educational workshops

in the community, AMLD also has ongoing reforestation projects. It's hard work: the days are usually long and hot, and the bare dirt, exposed to months of alternating rain and sun, is as hard as baked clay. Much of the topsoil has been eroded. Even in a healthy rainforest that has remained untouched, the topsoil is thin and contains few nutrients. In fact, it's the decomposition of plant debris that feeds the forest; if the land is stripped of its native flora, the soil that remains will be unable to support life in about 10 years' time. And replanting the trees is not a one-time visit. For months after the saplings are put into the ground, they

must be tended to, weeded and watered as needed.

Luckily, the AMLD team is not deterred by the hard work. Their hands dirty and calloused, their bodies covered in sweat and bug bites, the members of AMLD's small staff have been dedicated to replanting the Mata Atlântica one sapling at a time. They are mending the wounds of one of the most pillaged ecosystems on earth. The work is perfectly humdrum, akin to letting a full bathtub drain and then refilling it one drop at a time. But AMLD presses on nonetheless, because the reward is worth any tedium. The reward is golden.



Golden lion tamarins (*above*) have rebounded tremendously but still face threats old and new: many decades of deforestation and now (*inset*) invasive marmosets. *Right*, the AMLD team plants saplings to restore the tamarins' native ecosystem.

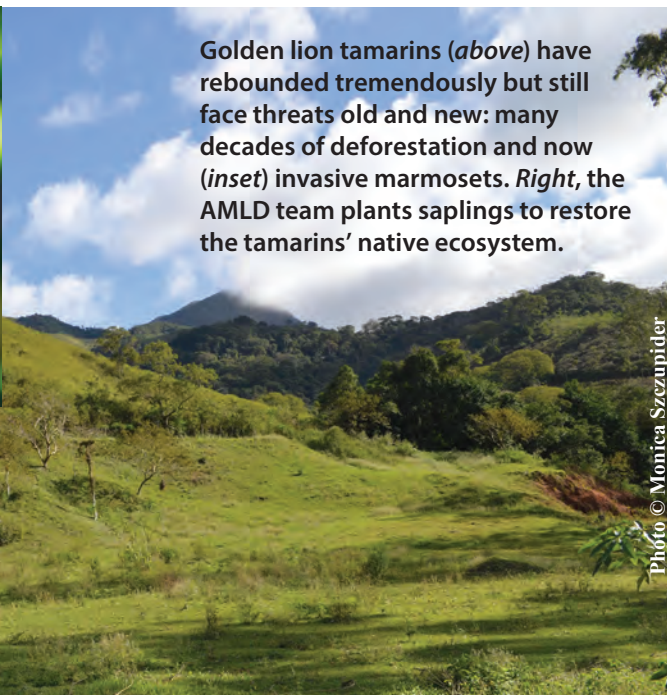


Photo © Monica Szczupider



Photo © Monica Szczupider



Logo courtesy of Gabriella Skollar

The Year of the Funky Gibbon

Helen Thirlway, IPPL Board Chair

In the 1970s and early 1980s, a comedy group took the UK by storm with their award-winning TV show “The Goodies,” which was also broadcast in Europe, the U.S., and Australia. The talented trio (Bill Oddie, Tim Brooke-Taylor, and Graeme Garden) released a number of songs written by Bill Oddie, the most successful of which was called the “The Funky Gibbon,” which reached Number 4 on the UK charts.

In 2010, Bill Oddie kindly agreed to allow IPPL to release a re-mastered version of the single, complete with authentic gibbon calls, to raise funds for our “Save the Gibbon” appeal. The song is still available as a charity download, and

all funds raised continue to go to IPPL.

It’s now 2015, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature has dubbed this year the International Year of the Gibbon. The goal is to focus attention on these small-bodied apes, who usually are pushed out of the limelight by their larger ape cousins—the orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, and chimpanzees.

Gibbons are among the rarest of the primates. Just this past June, Aurélien “Chanee” Brûlé of the gibbon conservation organization Kalaweit went on an expedition to the Chinese island of Hainan. He managed to locate a previously undiscovered family of Hainan gibbons in the Bawangling

National Nature Reserve. This brings the global total of known Hainan gibbons to... 28! IPPL is proud to have helped support Chanee’s gibbon rescue and rehabilitation work in Indonesia for many years.

What better way to help these neglected little apes than by downloading and listening to this fun song? The track is available on Amazon, iTunes, and Spotify. Every time it is downloaded or played on Spotify, we will receive some funds, though IPPL will receive more if listeners are using Spotify’s Premium service rather than the free version.

Go ahead—get funky for the gibbons and party like it’s 2015!

Download the “The Funky Gibbon” to Help Save Real Gibbons!

To support IPPL’s work on behalf of gibbon protection, download or listen to “The Funky Gibbon” via any of these links, or search for the charity single “The Funky Gibbon (feat. Gibbons)” online:

- ◆ iTunes: <http://bit.ly/itunesfunkygibbon>
- ◆ Amazon: <http://bit.ly/amazonfunkygibbon>
- ◆ Spotify: <http://bit.ly/spotifyfunkygibbon>

You’ll “Start to smile/Gibbon half a chance”!



A Happy Ending for Austrian Lab Chimps!

Shirley McGreal, IPPL Founder and Executive Director

Forty chimpanzee veterans of the Immuno A.G. laboratory in Orth, Vienna, Austria, needed a new home after the company was sold to the drug corporation Baxter in 1997. Baxter did not experiment on chimpanzees, but had instead committed to helping them on a long-term basis. The chimpanzees now live in excellent conditions at the Gut Aiderbichl Sanctuary outside Vienna.

I visited the sanctuary with IPPL Advisory Board member Heather McGiffin on April 16, and we had an amazing day. Heather and her late husband Geza Teleki worked with wild chimpanzees in Sierra Leone and brought the world's attention to Immuno's plans to establish chimpanzee laboratories in that country. IPPL took up the chimps' cause and worked to block the establishment of the labs. Immuno sued me personally for

millions of dollars, but the company lost in the end! It also sued other critics of the project in Austria (see the April 2014 issue of *IPPL News*, page 8).

The Immuno chimpanzees had been acquired in the 1980s, many from the Austrian expatriate animal dealer Franz Sitter. Sitter had exported hundreds of chimpanzees since arriving in Sierra Leone after World War II and provided the founding animals for most U.S. chimp laboratories. The Immuno animals had been used in studies of hepatitis, AIDS, and other diseases and were kept in extremely small cages. Jane Goodall was once allowed to visit, wearing heavy protective garb resembling a space suit!

From the Immuno labs, the chimps were moved to the Gänserndorf Safari Park, which unfortunately went bankrupt in 2004. The chimps needed

yet another home.

Fortunately for the chimpanzees, an ideal home was found. Gut Aiderbichl is a sanctuary with operations in Austria, Germany, France, and Switzerland. It is directed by Michael Aufhauser.

With help from Baxter, the Austrian government, and Gänserndorf authorities, the Sanctuary for Traumatized Chimpanzees and other Primates was established in 2009. The housing is complicated, and this provides stimulation for the long-deprived chimpanzees. Both indoor and outdoor houses are spacious. Two caregivers hired by Immuno many years ago are still at the sanctuary: the director is Renate Foidl, who is a wonderful and very intelligent woman who started working for Immuno 20 years ago, as did Annemarie Kuti. Bettina and Bianca have worked at the



Photo © Redemption Impossible, DENKmal-Film

sanctuary for six years. Annemarie was on maternity leave but came in to say hello. The chimps have a great team working for them.

My legal torture at the hands of Immuno lasted for seven years (1984-

1991), for several of which I lived under a “gag order,” so that I had to say nothing about court documents provided by Immuno showing the dirty tricks Immuno used to try to get its project in Sierra Leone going.

So it was a wonderful day for me to visit with the scarred veterans of the company’s research and the wonderful people who care for them. Thanks to Michael and the care staff for their hospitality.



Photo © Redemption Impossible, DENKmal-Film

Opposite, Renate Foidl (left) has cared for the Immuno lab chimpanzees for decades. During my visit in April, she was kind enough to show me around the chimps’ current home at the Gut Aiderbichl Sanctuary in Austria. In the lab, the chimps led very restricted lives, but now they have the option everyday to relax (like Johannes, top) or concentrate on enrichment items that are presented on a regular basis (like Ingrid, bottom).



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www.facebook.com/InternationalPrimateProtectionLeague

Monkey Madness in Cameroon: Meet Some of LWC's Newest Arrivals

*Jennifer Draiss,
Limbe Wildlife Centre Assistant Manager*



Photo © LWC

It's been a busy year so far at the Limbe Wildlife Centre (LWC), one of Cameroon's largest sanctuaries for primates and other endangered animals. We have already received 100 individuals who have been rescued from the illegal wildlife trade, including nine monkeys. Each of these individuals has arrived as a result of a much larger problem that is occurring daily in the forests of Cameroon: continued habitat destruction partnered with increased accessibility for hunters.

On Thursday, March 19, LWC's rescue team was called to Bamenda, in the North West Region, to collect six primates: two mona monkeys, two tantalus monkeys, a baboon, and a patas monkey. Unfortunately, not much information was available on their past

Above, Mezam, a mona monkey, was rescued this past March from Bamenda in the North West Region along with five other primates, all illegally being kept as pets. Right, Manyu, another former pet, is a juvenile patas monkey who arrived in this crate (top).

histories, with the exception that all were being held illegally as pets. Both tantalus monkeys and Mantum, a mona monkey, arrived with tight ropes around their waists.

All received immediate attention from our veterinary team and were then transferred into our quarantine area. With the exception of the mona monkeys Mezam and Mantum, all the others are savannah species, meaning that they are not found within the rainforests of the South West Region, where LWC is located. By now, all six individuals have passed their 90 day quarantine period and have been introduced into species-



Photo © LWC



Photo © LWC

specific groups.

Other new arrivals include Bamenda, a young putty-nosed monkey, Manyu, a juvenile patas monkey (both of whom were also illegally held as pets), and Ebo, an infant mona monkey. Mona monkeys are a kind of guenon, or fruit-eating forest monkey. Ebo, who arrived in February, was rescued by the Ebo Forest Research Team, who found a young boy carrying an infant monkey in Ndogbanguague Village. The family claimed that the infant's mother had abandoned him on their farm. However, as a guenon mother would never willingly leave her infant behind, it is more likely that she was



Ebo, another mona, was rescued by the Ebo Forest Research Team after they spotted a boy carrying the infant monkey. Ebo's mother was probably illegally shot for bushmeat. Below, Belu and Boyu, young tantalus monkeys, were former pets who arrived at LWC with tight ropes around their waists.

Photo © LWC

illegally killed for bushmeat. The Ebo Forest team made it clear that it was against the law to keep a mona monkey, which is a Class “A” protected species in Cameroon, and brought the infant to the safety of LWC.

Upon arrival, Ebo was dehydrated but in otherwise good condition. He received immediate veterinary support, including subcutaneous fluids, and now requires round-the-clock care, receiving milk every three hours. Luckily, Ebo is a very confident individual, which helped him to recover quickly and also to have an easier integration into our nursery guenon group. Today he lives with an infant mona monkey named Veronica and two young putty-nosed monkeys, Manyi and Tanyi.

Manyu, the patas monkey, arrived at the end of May after being confiscated by the MINFOF (Ministry of Forests and Fauna) Chief of Wildlife of the Manyu

Division. She now is recovering from weakness in her hind limbs, a result of years being kept on a short, thick chain. After Manyu had her first health check from our veterinary team, we started working to provide her with structures in her enclosure that would help to improve her movement. She has already shown progress, thanks to special care from our quarantine and veterinary teams, and we are looking forward to introducing her to fellow patas monkeys Frida and Diega in the near future.

LWC currently cares for more than 300 animals; most of them, like these recent arrivals, are the victims of illegal wildlife trafficking. This is why sanctuaries like LWC need to exist. IPPL knows this and has helped to financially support the primate rescue and rehabilitation work of LWC for many years—for which these nine monkeys (and many more) are surely grateful.



Photo © LWC

Recommended Reading: *Monkeys Don't Wear Diapers* (A Monkey Sanctuary Owner Tells All)

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator

Right, Summer grooms Polly Schultz, the founder and director of the OPR Coastal Primate Sanctuary. OPR is a facility that specializes in rescuing and rehabilitating macaque monkeys. All the residents come with individual personalities—and individual needs.



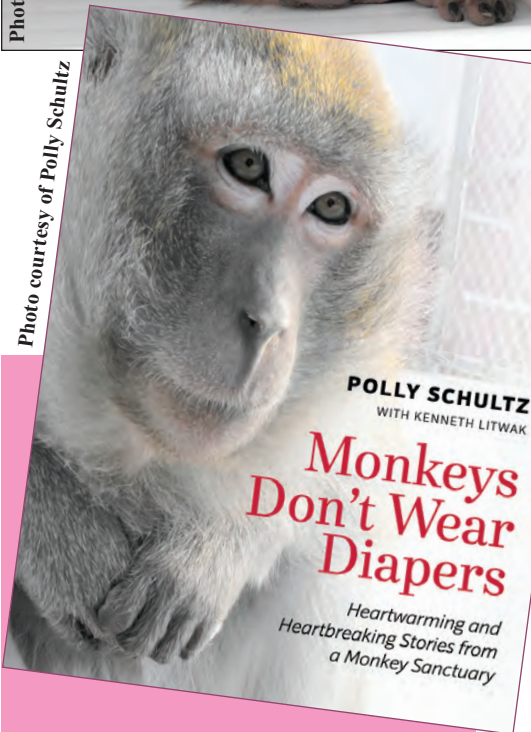
How do primate sanctuaries get started? What's it like to operate your own? You can spend a comfy afternoon reading *Monkeys Don't Wear Diapers* and find out. Written by the founder and director of the OPR Coastal Primate Sanctuary, Polly Schultz (with Kenneth Litwak), and published this past May by the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), this book describes the sanctuary's origins and tells the tales of some of its memorable rescues.

As the subtitle suggests, you'll find plenty of *Heartwarming and Heartbreaking Stories from a Monkey Sanctuary* as you learn about some of the residents (primarily macaques) who have enriched Polly's life. But your armchair experience will surely be much more comfortable than Polly's daily routine. As Chapter 6 reveals, as a sanctuary director, you should be prepared to wake up at 4:00 a.m. to give some TLC to a restless baby monkey. And you may still be troubleshooting at 9:00 p.m. as you try to figure out how one of your residents managed to get his finger stuck in a water dispenser.

In between, you should be ready to receive calls out of the blue from people wanting to give up a pet macaque who had become aggressive (a sadly familiar experience). Or perhaps the caller's monkey was simply in need of more care than the owner was prepared to provide. Some former pets, like Justin,



George, a rhesus macaque, enjoys "movie night" at the sanctuary with a bag of popcorn. He was poached from the wild in Thailand and smuggled across the Pacific underneath the maternity blouse of one of his traffickers. He was repeatedly drugged to keep him quiet during his journey.



Now Available!

You can purchase a copy online at the AWI Web site (<https://awionline.org/monkeys-dont-wear-diapers>):

Monkeys Don't Wear Diapers: Heartwarming and Heartbreaking Stories from a Monkey Sanctuary (by Polly Schultz with Kenneth Litwak), \$6.00, original paperback, 154 pages.

Summer, a former pet, examines her undiapered behind for the first time. For over 17 years she was kept in a tiny cage on top of a dresser, dressed in baby clothes, and forced to wear soiled diapers for days on end, resulting in a persistent diaper rash and permanently disfigured tail.

had spent only a few months away from other monkeys and arrived in relatively stable condition. Others, like Summer, had become distressingly neurotic as a result of years of mistreatment and isolation. Or you may get a call from a federal wildlife agent seeking to place a smuggled infant who had been poached from the wild in Thailand. That was part of George's origin story.

Although OPR does not actively seek out additional sanctuary residents, "hardly a week goes by," Polly writes, "without someone contacting me about their monkey."

Pocket primates

Did you know that primate breeders have cruelly and excessively inbred lines of monkeys, just like some unscrupulous dog breeders have done with canines? The resulting offspring are often condemned to a lifetime of serious health problems. Several of the monkeys who came to OPR were the unfortunate result of breeders attempting to create "pocket primates" out of Java macaques (also known as long-tailed or crab-eating macaques or cynomolgus monkeys). These normally hardy animals typically weigh 10 to 20 pounds.

As Polly told IPPL, she even learned

about one facility that had produced 17 inbred Java macaques in a single year: all the babies died before their first birthday as a result of a heart condition caused by genetic defects. And there is no law against such practices.

In fact, the first monkey Polly took in was one such compromised animal, an endearing little fellow named Ernie. Fortunately, Polly had already had 13 years' experience running her own wildlife rehabilitation center when Ernie came into her life. She needed all her expertise to cope with his grand mal epileptic seizures (as many as 30 a day by the time he was three months old) and numerous other physical ailments.

Afraid of a sunbeam

Polly founded OPR in 1998, and the 28-acre facility has been located in Longview, Washington, since 2008. "When I started OPR, my goal was to provide a lifelong sanctuary to the many, many pet monkeys who had suffered at the hands of misguided or heartless owners," Polly writes. But research facilities have also sought out OPR as a place of refuge for no-longer-wanted macaques. How could she say no? Ivan, Winslow, and Pearly Su were all retired from lives in the lab, and Polly had to tap both her sensitivity and ingenuity to address their particular needs.

Ivan, for example, was a 20-year-old research veteran and had never seen the outdoors. Polly could tell that the large windows of his indoor enclosure were making him nervous. They overlooked meadows filled with horses and deer, but he had never seen such things before. Even a beam of unfamiliar sunlight could fill him with anxiety. So Polly quickly covered the windows with sheets; she gradually lowered them over the course of many weeks to give Ivan time to adjust to his new life in retirement.

If you ever wanted an inside look at what it takes to make a primate sanctuary tick, this book is an excellent primer. But be careful. If you are bitten by the sanctuary bug, you might end up like Polly and go without a vacation for 20 years. But, if you're like Polly, your life will be richer in ways you never could have dreamed.

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 36 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, know that your love for primates will continue to live on through your generosity.

With gratitude,



Dr. Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and Executive Director



Gary, retired from a tourist venue

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Lawrence E. Allen**, in memory of Nick Fekaris
- **Ann Barone**, in honor of Cathy Liss's birthday
- **Heather Bertauski**, in honor of the hard-working people at IPPL
- **Louis Bortnick**, in memory of Karen Ruth Bortnick
- **Denise Bossarte**, in honor of mother Fran, animal friend
- **Brendan Braybrook**, in honor of Jennifer and Darin's wedding
- **Dr. and Mrs. Roger Breslau**, in memory of IPPL's Igor
- **Erika Brunson**, in honor of Margie Perenchio
- **June Carter**, in honor of Barb Smith
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- **Pam Dauphin**, in honor of IPPL's Mia
- **Veronica Dickey**, in memory of IPPL's Igor and in honor of IPPL's Peppy, Helen, Shanti, E.T., and Blackie
- **Veronica Ferguson**, in memory of Snowball and Squeaker
- **Tammy Frank**, in memory of IPPL's Igor
- **Marilyn Gartley**, in honor of Charles Summerall
- **Brian Giovannini**, in honor of IPPL's wonderful gibbons
- **Judy Gonzales**, in memory of Ricky Ballew
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- **Mary Beth Kohler**, in memory of Sara Hawkins's dog Houdini
- **Carol Leenstra**, in honor of the innocents
- **Cathy Liss**, in honor of Ann Barone's birthday
- **Yue Liu**, in honor of parents Ma Yuzhen and Liu Xinghan
- **Shirley McGreal**, in memory of Charles Shuttleworth
- **Mr. R. Lee McNair**, in memory of Patricia F. McNair
- **Frank Smith**, in honor of Catherine Mesrobian
- **Linda Ann Morton**, in honor of Arun Rangsi's birthday
- **Christine Nassikas**, in memory of IPPL's Igor
- **Brenda Parks**, in honor of her sister Liz Bills
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- **Ann Van Nes**, in memory of Squirrel
- **Grace Wegman**, in memory of Journey
- **Friedrich Wendl**, in honor of IPPL's Mia
- **Edda and William Williams**, in memory of Josie Van Gent Edell
- **Joseph Zawistowski**, in memory of Ida and Tony Zawistowski
- **Eleanor Ziegler**, in memory of brother Roy Ferrin and mother Marion Ferrin

Farewell to a Magic Man, Stan Kramien

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator



Stan Kramien was a real wizard. A long-time supporter of IPPL, he was also a noted magician and spectacular showman who employed his dazzling skills during his "retirement" by putting on magic shows at assisted living homes. He would generously send the proceeds from these shows on to IPPL. Sadly, he passed away on March 27, 2015, at the age of 89.

Stan billed himself as the Mad Man of Magic and learned his first trick when he was only 10 years old. A native of Oregon, his career path included everything from vaudeville acts to USO shows, circus

performances, radio and TV appearances, and his Northwest Magic Jamborees, which drew throngs of fellow magicians. He was awarded the 2000 Lifetime Achievement Fellowship by the Academy of Magical Arts.

We once profiled Stan in a regular *IPPL News* feature called "Meet Our Members" (August 2003, page 20). As we reported then, Stan once operated "a small circus, complete with chimps who lived with him and his wife like children. After a jealous chimp grabbed Stan's young son from his crib (the boy survived, but has a scar on his forehead to this day), Stan realized that chimps don't belong in a circus. He sent them to a zoo to live out their lives."

He continued to have a soft spot for primates, though. He put IPPL in touch with Joe Lempke, who needed a sanctuary home for an aging circus chimp named Susie. Stan also helped IPPL in a campaign to save the Antalek chimpanzees, who were discarded by the Ringling Bros. and sent to the White Sands toxicology lab, which later became part of the now-defunct Coulston Foundation. IPPL saw to it that the chimps were rescued and sent first to a small sanctuary, then on to the larger Center for Great Apes in Florida.

Good-bye, Stan; your wand has broken, and a little magic has gone out of the world with your passing.

Primates of the Caribbean

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator

Would it be a surprise to anyone that a monkey actor from the latest *Pirates of the Caribbean* movie got loose—and bit a crew member? According to a story carried by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, one of two capuchin monkeys recruited to play the role of Jack the Monkey in the popular film franchise bit a makeup artist on the ear on June 30, drawing blood. Fortunately for the victim, a 54-year-old woman working on an adjacent sound set unrelated to the *Pirates* filming, capuchins are relatively small animals, and the bite has not been reported as severe.

Shooting of the fifth installment in the *Pirates* series, *Dead Men Tell No Tales*, has been taking place in recent months on Australia's Gold Coast. A number of animal rights activists protested the importation of primates for the sake of making a movie, including IPPL's own Australia representative Lynette Shanley, as reported in the April 2015 issue of *IPPL News* (page 7). Despite these complaints, the Aussie government temporarily permitted two white-throated capuchin monkeys to be



brought in from California in order to play the role of Captain Barbosa's pet simian. Lynette reports that there will be a "full investigation" of the incident.

The importation of these primates has been seen by many animal activists as a direct contravention of Australia's usually-strict policy against bringing in foreign species. Tight regulations in the Land Down Under are in place to prevent invasive pests or diseases like rabies from infesting the continent. In fact, *Pirates* star Johnny Depp and his wife Amber Heard recently came under scrutiny by the Australian authorities for failing to declare their dogs, Yorkshire

terriers Pistol and Boo, when the stars brought their pets into the country in April. On July 14, Amber was summoned to appear in court on charges of animal smuggling and could face consequences of up to \$265,000 in fines or 10 years in jail, according to the BBC.

The government seemed prepared to relax some of their standards in the case of the monkey actors, however. Although the Australian government had declared in a formal statement the precautions to be put in place to maintain the safety of the monkeys and their human staff, these safeguards were apparently not enough to restrain an upset animal and prevent injury.

Technological innovations in filmmaking mean that it is now possible to create extremely realistic creatures of all kinds without employing live animal actors, as the producers of the *Planet of the Apes* movie franchise have recognized. Of course, computer generated monkeys would never be stressed by the bright lights of a movie set or need to be subdued by harsh training techniques. Clearly, it's never smooth sailing when live primates are brought on board for their "entertainment" value.

OUR NAME IN LIGHTS!

One day this past April, IPPL received a surprise offer from the local office of Adams Outdoor Advertising for a little free Public Service Announcement (PSA). Actually, it was quite a big PSA—IPPL's name on 15 digital billboards in the greater Charleston area, for an entire month. The Adams Outdoor people even took care of "the creative" too, with a nice, clean design that worked well in this medium. They certainly know their stuff!

Everyone at IPPL is very grateful to our Adams Outdoor team and especially

to our main contact (and one-time IPPL employee!), Valerie Kennedy, for thinking of the gibbons: your generosity got our name in front of tens of thousands

of local commuters, a level of outreach we had never been able to achieve before. And you know we're not monkeying around!



Better Conditions for Lab Monkeys: Their Turn at Last?

Sharon Strong, IPPL Program Coordinator



Monkeys housed in U.S. labs could benefit from changes to the Animal Welfare Act.

The fate of captive chimpanzees in the U.S. has recently taken a turn for the better (see sidebar). Now perhaps it's the monkeys' turn.

An estimated 110,000 monkeys, mostly rhesus and long-tailed macaques, live in U.S. research facilities. In May 2014, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) submitted a "rulemaking petition" to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the agency that regulates the conditions under which lab animals are housed and cared for. NEAVS and its co-petitioning organizations asked that the federal agency adopt "enforceable standards" regarding "ethologically appropriate" care that would promote the psychological well-being of all primates used in research.

An "ethologically appropriate" captive environment is one in which animals are encouraged to express as many of their natural behaviors as possible. Current lab settings don't usually allow this. The petition cites a 2005 study, for example,

that described how "one perch, one rubber toy, and a few grapes now and then for each singly caged primate" was sometimes considered adequate enrichment. And a 2010 review found that 70 percent of over 4,000 macaque monkeys housed at six facilities were living in isolation. NEAVS requested that standards of care be put in place that will enable monkeys to engage in normal activities like grooming, foraging, and infant care.

The National Institutes of Health now has strict standards in place that promote the psychological well-being of captive chimpanzees. NEAVS and others want similar standards for monkeys, too.

IPPL's support

IPPL presented a formal declaration in support of this petition when NEAVS initially submitted the request to the government. We drew on our experience with rescued gibbons who had been harmed by their years in the lab. Two of our favorite gibbons, Arun Rangsi

Upgrade for U.S. Chimps

On June 12, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) made the welcome announcement that all chimpanzees would from now on be classified as "Endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Since 1990, chimpanzees have been "split-listed" under U.S. law, with wild chimps listed as "Endangered" but captive chimps categorized only as "Threatened." This technicality denied important protections to chimpanzees kept in laboratories, housed as pets, or used for entertainment purposes.

Now that loophole has been closed. As reported in the *Washington Post*, "Under rules that go into effect in September, importing and exporting chimpanzees across U.S. borders, and across state borders, for biomedical research will require federal permits."

Such permits will be issued "only for scientific purposes that benefit the species in the wild, or to enhance the propagation or survival of chimpanzees, including habitat restoration and research on chimpanzees in the wild that contributes to improved management and recovery," according to a statement released by the USFWS.

and Igor, came to IPPL in the 1980s and showed signs of psychological trauma from their time spent in research facilities. When Arun Rangsi came to IPPL, he banged his head so hard he developed a callus over one ear; Igor could never be paired with another gibbon for fear of provoking another round of neurotic self-biting. NEAVS and others supplied the USDA with data to show that those kinds of outcomes are not uncommon. In a 2003 study, about 30 percent of the rhesus monkeys in one lab were known to engage in self-biting or self-wounding.

Fortunately, the USDA agreed to consider the request by NEAVS, and on May 1 of this year, the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) branch of the USDA announced in the *Federal Register* that they were soliciting public comment on this petition. The original deadline of June 30 has been extended to August 31, and about 9,000 comments have been submitted online so far; most seem to be in favor of increasing protections for lab primates. IPPL has urged our followers on Facebook and Twitter to submit their own statements.

Still a problem 30 years later

The well-being of lab primates in the U.S. is in the hands of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). This legislation was first enacted in 1966 (when it was known as Laboratory Animal Welfare Act), but it has since been amended numerous times, most comprehensively in 1985. That's when the mandate for "minimum requirements" to "promote the psychological well-being of primates" was added. In the 30 years that have followed, however, the results have not been what many animal activists had hoped.

The problem with that mandate is that it remains essentially unenforceable by

the APHIS inspectors charged with overseeing compliance with the law. For one thing, the AWA states that research facilities can create their own plan of enrichment as long as it is "adequate to promote the psychological well-being of non-human primates." Such plans are supposed to be "in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides." But, as the NEAVS petition points out, "this current requirement is so vague that it lacks any enforceable definition of how to evaluate if such a plan is actually effectively designed or implemented in a way that promotes the primates' psychological well-being." As a result, the petition states, the result has been "almost no meaningful regulation of the psychological well-being of primates used in research."

In addition, as NEAVS has pointed out in a press release, these plans do not even need to be approved by the USDA and are not made available for public review. Finally, because enrichment plans are left up to individual facilities, this creates an inherent conflict of interest: any investment in housing and care above a bare minimum will cut into a lab's profit margin. The monkeys remain at

the mercy of the bottom line.

We've come so far

We know so much more about primates now than we did 30 years ago: what complex behaviors they are capable of and what their psychological needs are. Most primates in labs are, it's safe to say, under chronic stress from social isolation, unnatural confinement, lack of access to the outdoors, limited foraging opportunities, little novel stimulation, and almost complete lack of control over their immediate environment. Proper regulations could correct all these deficiencies. And, it's worth pointing out, what can we say about the validity of any studies done on animals suffering from chronic psychological abuse?

IPPL is submitting a further statement in support of the petition as part of this year's public comment period. APHIS will need to decide whether to proceed with rule making after August 31. If this petition is successful, labs will soon have to start following specific regulations regarding environmental enrichment for monkeys the way they currently need to follow rules concerning cage size and diet.

Our lab monkeys deserve at least that much consideration.

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:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 regular dues | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 sustaining dues | <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount: \$_____ (dues) |
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Primate Paraphernalia!



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



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards and envelopes, 2 each of 6 IPPL gibbons (Arun Rangsi, Courtney, Glenda, Igor, Maynard, and Tong)
Cost: US\$10 (US)/US\$14 (overseas)



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

**Shop online for more gibbon goodies
including DVDs at www.ippl.org!**



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

Two-sided Gibbon T-shirt:
100% cotton T-shirt with gibbon design front and back
Sizes: Adult S, M, L, XL
Cost: US\$20 (US)/US\$30 (overseas)



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

Adopt an IPPL Gibbon!

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

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

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

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

Yes, I want to adopt an IPPL gibbon!

Your name: _____ Phone number: _____

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail address: _____

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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Name (on card): _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Signature: _____

Credit card billing address (for verification purposes): _____

For information about adopting your gibbon through a monthly automatic checking account withdrawal,

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

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

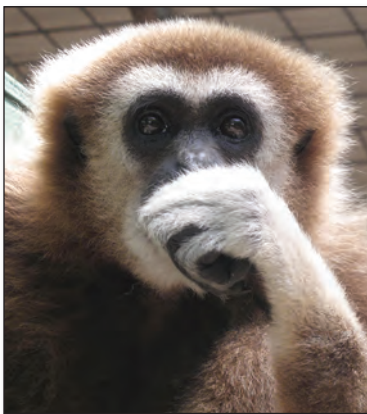
Please mail your application to: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville, SC 29484, USA; or fax it to 843-871-7988.

IPPL Gibbons Currently Available for Adoption

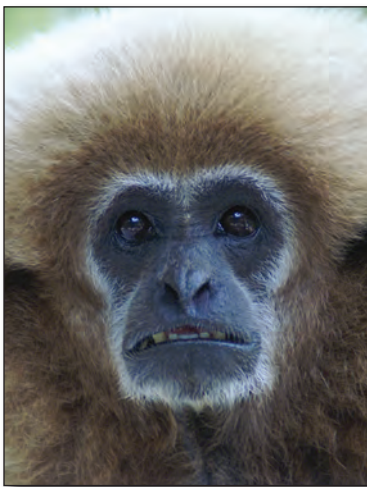
Tong belongs to a different species from most of IPPL's gibbons. She is a yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and was wild-born in her native Vietnam probably around 1970. When she was an infant, she was sold as a pet to an American serviceman stationed in Vietnam; her mother may have been one of that nation's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



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



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



Peppy was born in 1979 at a cancer lab run by the University of California at Davis. The laboratory used gibbons in painful and usually fatal viral cancer experiments. When the lab closed down, he was sent to yet another research facility, the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates in New York. Fortunately, before LEMSIP closed its doors as well, he and his companion-for-life, Helen, were sent to IPPL in the early 1980s. They have been together ever since—and you can always tell them apart because he will be the one sucking his thumb. Miraculously, he never became ill as a result of the research carried out on him, so we have always called him "The Gibbon Who Got Away."



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Meet IPPL's Uma!

Uma is one of IPPL's most beautiful gibbons, with a luxuriant mane of fur the color of milk chocolate and a full, expressive face. She was born on September 5, 1985, and was apparently a pet before being confiscated and sent to live for a time at a zoo in Illinois, along with her goofy-looking mate, Scrappy. They retired to another sanctuary in the early 1990s before finally arriving at IPPL in the spring of 2007.

She is less preoccupied with humans than some of IPPL's gibbons... except when some kind person wants to show a little attention to her mate. Whenever one of our female caregivers stops by to give the old fellow a back scratch, Uma is quick to intervene. She won't bite or grab, but she will insistently maneuver her body so that poor Scrappy is forced to leave his perch and back away from his human friend. Uma just can't seem to stand the competition!

