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INSIDE: ♦ Good-bye, Arun Rangsi ♦ MeetShirley, a sweet loris named after IPPL's Shirley ♦ Nakula Gibbon—rescued with IPPL help—lives onl

A Note from Shirley & Siân

Dear IPPL Supporter,

We have been enjoying seeing and smelling some early spring flowers at Headquarters in Summerville, which is also known as "Flowertown USA." Camellias, crocuses, and daffodils are in bloom and the tulip magnolia trees are glorious and have a smell to match. Our bird feeders are really busy with scarlet cardinals and chickadees.

This winter saw more cold weather than usual, and we kept the gibbons in on very cold days; but, as I write, all 34 little apes are outdoors singing and swinging.

I hope you all had a wonderful holiday season and that 2019 has started off well for all of you.

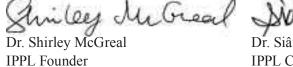
We helped make it a happy holiday season for the 27 sanctuaries and primate action groups which received small grants at the end of 2018. These included 13 in Africa; eight in Asia, and six in South and Central America.

Among them were many groups we have helped for many years; Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroun: C.A.R.E. Baboon Sanctuary in South Africa, founded by the late Rita Miljo; Edwin Wiek's Wildlife Friends of Thailand, and Angela Maldonado's Fundacion Entropika in Colombia.

YOU are an intrinsic part of IPPL. We are now in our 46th year. Time flies! Let's make 2019 IPPL's greatest year yet.

Best Wishes,











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Dr. Siân Evans IPPL Chairwoman

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IPPL News

SENIOR EDITOR Shirley McGreal **MANAGING EDITOR** Joan Brooks

About the Cover



The cover photo is of an enchanting and highly endangered slow loris. The article about "Shirley," a Javan loris, dispels the myth about the "solitary" loris and tells just how social the slow lorises actually are! (see page 9)

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, 34 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.

GOOD-BYE, ARUN RANGSI

By Shirley McGreal

IPPL is devastated to report the loss of our first lab gibbon, who was also my "heart gibbon." He came to IPPL from the University of California, which used gibbons in viral cancer experiments that caused them great suffering and death.

The baby gibbon was born at the lab, and his mother rejected him. He was tattooed on his chest with the number HLA-98 and raised with a swinging wire surrogate mother. Poor little guy! Isolation-rearing is a terrible experience for any infant primate. Poor HLA-98 was raised with a swinging wire surrogate mother covered with a towel. He became emotionally disturbed and constantly banged his head.

He had many illnesses during his first two years of life, including two bouts of pneumonia and two episodes of dysentery. He lost 10% of his weight twice, but he survived. I once visited the lab and was able to see him and the 50+ other gibbons.

Finally good news! The laboratory lost its National Cancer Institute funding. The gibbon leukemia virus that had killed so many young gibbons was not found in humans. The result was that the fifty-five surviving gibbons needed

homes. Most went to zoos or animal dealers.

Ardith Eudey, co-founder of IPPL, got a tipoff that HLA-98 might be killed as he was said by the lab director to be "metabolically abnormal" and "mentally retarded."

At that point IPPL stepped in. We asked IPPL's Thai friend Katie Buri to go to the Wat Arun temple in Thonburi, on the other side of the Chao Phraya River from Bangkok and ask the monks at Wat Arun in Bangkok to select a name for







him. The monks chose "Arun Rangsi," which means "The Rising Sun of Dawn." Katie also sent funds for his care. We notified the lab director of this gift, and received a reply from him saying,

Although I appreciate Mrs. Buri's offer for adoption of "Arun Rangsi," I feel that the funds may be more useful for "Arun Rangsi's" trip to you as the sponsor of this "adoption."

We jumped for joy at the offer although

we knew it was intended to be sarcastic. We immediately started making plans to bring HLA-98—now Arun Rangsi to Summerville. Our friends at the Animal Protection Institute kindly went to the lab to collect him. Christine Saup and Ted Crail cared for him and took lots of lovely pictures. The next morning they put him on a Delta flight to Atlanta. We were scared that he might get lost if we switched him to a connecting flight to Charleston because of the ongoing air controllers' strike. So we decided to drive the 300 miles to Atlanta.

I called my friend Kit Woodcock, who lived close to IPPL, to come and help take care of the four gibbons then living with us. Ten minutes later Kit called and offered to accompany me to Atlanta. Another neighbor, Marj Rollins, would feed Brownie, Durga, Sapphire, and Tong.

We drove the 300 miles to Atlanta through driving rain. The Delta flight had just landed when we reached the cargo area. I asked the staffer to call the pilot to ask if there was a gibbon on board. The pilot responded, "No, we have no gibbon, but we have a chimpanzee." We

waited patiently in the cargo shed and soon a sky kennel came in. It was Arun Rangsi.

Soon we were on the road driving home to Summerville. I drove and Kit sat in the back seat feeding the little gibbon grapes. He refused green beans, maybe thinking they were hypodermic needles!

When we reached Summerville, we found out that the poor little guy banged his head constantly against walls, windows, and doors. He had developed a callus

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under his right ear. A local psychiatrist, the late Gerry Donovan, suggested that I bang my head along with him, and I did; it worked. He also suggested

that I read a book called "Son Rise" by Barry Kaufman, describing how he had brought his son out of autism by imitating his behaviors. Amazingly, this worked. Arun Rangsi started to grow and to play.

His face was pink as he had never been exposed to sunshine but eventually it turned black after he started playing outside.

His medical records made for depressing reading.

In January 1980 HLA-98 got diarrhea. In three days his weight dropped from one kilogram to 890 grams. He was put on Lomotil and recovered.

In February 1980 he was observed to have "nasal discharge and slightly labored breathing," from which he recovered.

In March 1980 he was treated for shigella-caused diarrhea and for

bronchopneumonia, which was treated with penicillin.

In April 1980 a routine chest x-ray revealed possible viral pneumonia, for which he was treated.

In August 1980 his weight dropped

from 1.20 to 1.05 kilograms and he was placed on "supplementary feeding."

On 23 July 1981 he was examined prior to transfer to IPPL. At that time



he weighed 2.2 kilograms and was pronounced fit to travel.

He was later joined by two gibbons from the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York: Helen and Peppy. In 1984 we found him a mate, Shanti, kindly sent to us by LEMSIP. The lab was phasing out gibbons. Arun Rangsi and Shanti bonded immediately.

> The pair got along very well. Defying the psychology textbooks that say isolation-reared primates never reproduce, Arun Rangsi and Shanti became parents when Arun Rangsi was just six years old. The pair took great care of their offspring. Their first baby was Ahimsa and they had six more. Arun Rangsi would sometimes carry his babies around, something we have never seen in any other male gibbon.

> We hired our first staff member, Kathy Crawford, to help with animal care. Arun Rangsi loved all foods, especially baked sweet potatoes and grapes. We also gave him a special fortified milk shake in the evenings when he sat on the couch with me. Eventually became affectionate as he realized nobody was going to harm him.

loved Arun Rangsi. He even got several birthday cards every year! Linda Morton

Our members

was an especially loyal friend.

Ten years and six babies later, we

brought a sanctuary vet in from California to give him a vasectomy, which failed!

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At that time sanctuaries were delighted to see primate families produce babies. Only later did this began to be considered undesirable. The pair produced one more baby girl, Speedy.

The couple lived happily together for over three decades, but in December 2018 Arun Rangsi suddenly fell ill and refused to eat or drink. He underwent many tests, including biopsies, blood work, and an ultrasound. Sadly, he got no better and nothing helped.

He was suffering and our veterinarian, Dr. Ohlandt, who was here when he arrived, put him to sleep on the afternoon of 19 December 2018. He was 39 years old, a good age for a gibbon.

We will miss this sweet little ape and so will Shanti. Will she bond with another gibbon? That remains to be seen. I cannot describe the joy we felt at rescuing this sweet animal and having given him a happy life.

Good-night, sweet Arun Rangsi. Rest in peace!











Kathy Crawford (now Kathy Gilbert) was IPPL's first employee. She took care of the gibbons and office work from 1981 to 1985. She recalls,

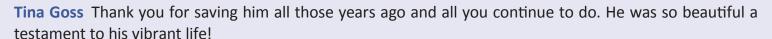
The first gibbon I met was Arun Rangsi also known as "Rooie". He was a scared, small, wide eyed gibbon that needed to cling to something. Shirley let me offer Rooie a grape, which of course he took with caution. The nervous Rooie proceeded to bang his head while rocking back and forth. Rooie had worn the hair off his head by banging on the bars of his cage. My heart just ached with sorrow and compassion when Shirley told me the history of Rooie's life and the mission of IPPL.....

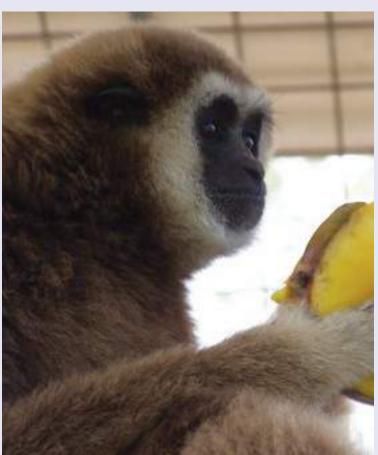
As the secretary, I learned about the cruel treatment of primates, the abuse of research funds, the killing of whole families of apes to obtain one baby, and much, much more. All the cruel issues were offset in my mind by the joyous life the gibbons now had at the IPPL sanctuary.

FACEBOOK POSTS FOR ARUN RANGSI

Hundreds of members posted condolences and tributes to Arun Rangsi on our Facebook page. Here are just a few of them.

Roderick Stewart Beautiful little guy, thank you for saving him.





Sophie Miller Such sad news. RIP Rooie. He had the best life and partner at IPPL. xx Thinking of Shanti

Marly Krv RIP Arun Rangsi Sorry for your loss and thank you for giving him a wonderful life filled with love

Jeanette Fortnum So sorry for your loss, after a dreadful start, Little Arun Rangsi learned that humans can be nice... so much trust, thank you. RIP little one, you will be a special shining start in the sky.

Carrie Dudley Very sad but you made sure he had a very happy life, thank you for that.

Carole Simpson Shirley, so sad for your loss. I can't imagine how you and everyone at IPPL are feeling. Fond wishes.

Tiffa Roo My deepest condolences to you, Shirley and all your staff.

Jacqueline Hastings Thank you for everything that you did and do. May the sweet soul find rest and happiness.

Nakula - Update on a Special Gibbon

By Shirley McGreal

Nakula is a silvery gibbon (the species is also known by the names of Javan gibbon or moloch gibbon), who was born in the forest on the island of Java, Indonesia. That's the only place in the world where silvery gibbons live. He was kept as a pet by a family who fed him the wrong foods and the poor gibbon developed a severe case of rickets.

He ended up at the Cikananga Rescue Center in West Java run by International Wildlife Rescue. IPPL learned from IWR veterinarian Dr. Karmele Llano Sanchez that funding had dried up for Cikananga, which was holding 19 gibbons, so IPPL sent emergency funds for their care. IPPL-UK also offered financial support.

We also made a special appeal to our readers seeking funds for special housing and care for Nakula. He was moved from the small enclosure where he was living to a much bigger one. Karmele told us:

Now, thanks to IPPL, Nakula is finally in a larger enclosure. To the astonishment of everyone at Cikananga, Nakula, with his fragile legs and arms that look like steel pins, he has become much more active, climbing up and down in his He also enjoys sunbathing and always appreciates being groomed by anyone who passes by and has a moment to spare.

Karmele adds:

Despite having plenty of reasons to be aggressive towards humans, he is actually the sweetest gibbon at Cikananga. He smiles as I have never seen him smile before. Gibbons have wonderful smiles; they extend their lips upwards and utter squeaking "Ee-EE" sounds. His skin problem has cleared up, and he is a much, much happier gibbon.

Later Nakula was transferred to the Javan Gibbon Center which is operated by the Silvery Gibbon Center, associated with Perth Zoo. Clare Campbell, project director, told us that Nakola was housed next to a female he seemed to like. X-rays have shown that Nakula still suffers from spinal deformity, but his condition is not getting worse and he has a gibbon companion named Uu.

Many readers will remember Nakula and many of you helped him. Thank you to everyone who did!







2019 CITES AND AR Conferences!

CITES: The 18th Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will take place in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 23 May to 3 June.

A record <u>107 working documents</u> and <u>57 species listing proposals</u> reflect the massive interest from across the globe in the conservation and sustainable use of wild fauna and flora. With a 20% increase in the number of agenda items, CoP18 is set to be the largest meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the history of CITES. This year, IPPL's team will be led by Ian Redmond, OBE and IPPL board member.

AR Conference: The 2019 Animal Rights (AR) Conference will take place 25 July to 28 July at the Hilton Alexandria Mark Center just outside Washington DC. This conference is the world's largest and longest-running animal rights gathering with 100 presenters from more than 60 organizations.

For 15 years, IPPL has been represented by Shirley McGreal as well as board and staff members. IPPL has been a sponsor and has had a booth each year. Shirley has consistently been a presenter at this annual conference which alternates between Los Angeles and the DC area each year.

Go Nuts for Gibbons!

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

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



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



More Ways to Help IPPL

- ➤ **Volunteer:** We are always looking for dependable, animal-loving individuals to work in the office, help prepare the gibbon and otter meals, work with animal care staff to clean indoor and outdoor habitats, and anyone with a green thumb would be a great help too! Visit our website or e-mail info@ippl.org to find out how to get involved.
- ➤ Matching Gifts: Many employers will match gifts made by their employees to 501(c)(3) organizations, thereby doubling or sometimes even tripling your donation and impact! Find out today if your company offers matching gifts!
- ➤ **Donate Your Car:** We offer a free, convenient service for converting that extra car, truck, or RV into a tax-deductible donation benefitting IPPL. Visit our website or call 877-999-8322 to make your donation.

If you would like to make a donation to our Gibbon Medical Fund to help with our veterinary care costs, we would be grateful.

Just visit **www.ippl.org** to make an online donation or give us a call at (843) 871-2280.



The Myth of the Solitary Loris

How "Shirley" and her family showed us just how social slow lorises are!

By Anna Nekaris, with photography by Wawan Tarniwan

The term solitary is defined as existing alone, as a single individual, or even as a recluse or a hermit. Since I first studied slender lorises in the 1990s, I saw that the term solitary used in the context of those

nocturnal primates was simply not true. Slender lorises lived in families, played with one another, fought with rivals, and slept in balls of adorable fluff.

Other nocturnal researchers before me also tried to abandon the use of the term solitary, sometimes using the term 'solitary forager' or the o x y m o r o n i c 'solitary but social.' Yet in almost every primate textbook

today, the term solitary remains the term of choice to describe the general social behaviour of nocturnal primates.

For Asia's slow lorises, all of which are threatened with extinction, a misunderstanding of their social behaviour has led to problems that we still need to overcome

When housed together in tiny cages, they fight, and parents may even kill offspring. When released to the wild, animals are sent out on their own, not socialised into groups, and into areas too small for them to find a territory; and same sex pairs are preferred, as it is argued by captive caregivers, that otherwise fights may ensue.

A look at the Javan slow lorises can explain why some of these behaviours happen, and why knowing their social organization is vital for their conservation. My team and I have been studying the Javan slow loris in West Java, since 2012, via The Little Fireface Project (LFP). We continually monitor families of slow

lorises and their offspring. After seven years, our eyes have been opened far more than they could have been with any one-year field study!

Indeed, Field Station Coordinator



Ella Brown stated upon leaving after 14 months of research at LFP, "One of the most important things I have learned about slow lorises this year is that if anyone tells you lorises are primarily solitarily animals, they are wrong." This complex behaviour can be illustrated with Shirley and her family.

Shirley is a beautiful female who was already an adult when we first collared her in 2012. It became rapidly evident that the core of her home range equals four soccer fields (3.5–4 hectares or 8.6–9.4 acres). Considering her weight of 900 g (1.9 lbs), this is a huge area to patrol and maintain. Female Javan slow lorises are extremely territorial, using venom to defend their ranges.

The borders of Shirley's range have barely changed since 2012. Shirley can easily make it several times across this range in the course of a night, and partially defends her range with ultrasonic calls. The story of Shirley's family is a bit more dramatic than most.

We first met Shirley paired with a male named Mo. He was handsome and fierce, and together they reared two offspring; Utari and Sri. I say reared, because we have not yet been able to do the genetic

> work to know who the daddy is, but we DO know that the adult male in the group is a vital social father. He can visit, carry and feed with the baby, and show it some vital life skills, including rough and tumble play in the position the slow loris also uses to deliver its venomous bite.

> Another male entered the scene and Mo was forced out. It seems in slow lorises, females are

the resource for males and territories belong to the females. Although we never collared the winner of Shirley's affections, we knew she was sharing her sleeping tree with a handsome stranger, who became the social father for Sempoerna and Stan.

Around 2016, a neighbouring female, Maya, died of natural causes, and since males generally cannot keep their female's range, her husband, Fernando, came around to court Shirley. Fernando had shown himself an adept father to Maya's three offspring, and immediately started to play with them. You see, Javan slow loris babies do not leave their parents' range until they are 2–3 years old!

Soon, additional babies were on the scene—Star, then Solo. This marriage was not an easy one, as Fernando was not at first sure about his relationship with Shirley and made a move to be with a neighbouring female, who sent him packing! Chastened, Fernando is back with Shirley, and now they have new baby in 2019—Shanti!

This birth rate means that Shirley has had a baby every year since we started our study, with 2–3 offspring present at a time in the home range. They can reach adult body proportions early on and adult body size by just over one year, so it is no surprise that a researcher coming in might view these monogamous couples as families of multiple adults. The role of these siblings is fascinating, and rather obliterates the use of the term solitary.

Mother Javan slow lorises park their babies early on—around 4 weeks. When they are born, they are so tiny, it is hard to see them clinging to the mother's fur. When they are parked, they are usually tucked deep in the bamboo, so some of their early life still remains a mystery to us. After a few months however, when they are curious and mobile, there is no better loris to show them the ropes than an older sibling.

One of the loris' most important and favourite foods is gum, and an older sibling may make a tiny hole, which the baby can then go to and lick out the gum, feeding and learning at the same time. Two to three siblings play with each other and simply like to hang out near each other in what we call 'social proximity'.

Siblings can also carry the babies too, taking some of the burden from





a mother who spends her life either pregnant or lactating, whilst learning at the same time how to care for a young one. Finally, the family can keep in contact the whole night through their ultrasonic calls, which are even made by the youngest of lorises.

Despite thousands of hours of data, it is hard to bust the myth that slow lorises, like their monkey and ape relatives, very well meet the definition of the social primate. We can see behaviours so much like humans in their everyday lives. Slow lorises remain one of the most popular (illegal) primate pets and are almost always kept solitary. Too small cages in captivity are probably the main trigger of aggression in these highly

territorial mammals and pairing with a mate you just don't want to share the rest of your life with can also be a serious problem (as we know with gibbons for example!).

Just because slow lorises are small and cute and can fit in the palm of your hand does not mean that they are not extremely intelligent and full of the capacity to think and feel as we see in monkeys and apes. We very much hope that through our long-term study we can provide the proof that is needed to improve the knowledge and treatment of these special primates.

The Little Fireface Project is located in Cisurupan, West Java, Indonesia. You can find us on Facebook or contact us directly at info@littlefireface.org



Primates in Ecuador: Threats and Conservation Challenges

By Héctor Vargas, Sumak Allpa Project Director



Ecuador is a small country with 283,560 km² (110,000 square miles), the size of the state of Colorado, which is integrated in the selected list of the 17 most mega-diverse countries in the world. It has more than 17,748 species of vascular plants; 4,300 species of orchids; 1,690 species of birds; 478 species of reptiles; 602 amphibians and 432 mammals (of which 21 species are primates). Eleven of the 21 primate species are threatened (53%) and two are in danger of extinction.

The Ecuadorian Amazon, with the largest number of primate species in Ecuador, faces continuous threats due to the loss of habitat, indiscriminate hunting and subsistence hunting. The most serious problems are the commercial consumption of wild meat and illegal trafficking.

Thousands of individuals of various species of which stand out are the white-fronted capuchin monkey, the squirrel monkey, the woolly monkey, and the pygmy marmoset which have been removed from their habitats. We believe that 65% of the animals trafficked originate from Amazonia, especially the province of Orellana. Many of them end their lives in zoos and rescue centers and others are taken to countries like Canada, France and the United States, among others. Unfortunately, many die before reaching their destination.

Ecuador has been a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since February 1975. In 1981 the forestry law was created and today environmental crimes are part

of the Integral Penal Code. This code punishes the trafficking, possession and commercialization of fauna and flora by one to three years in prison.

All these efforts have not sufficed to stop the illegal trafficking of species. Statistics prove it: In Ecuador it is estimated that thousands of animals of different species are brought into illegal trafficking each year.

These dramatic statistics led to the development of the SUMAK ALLPA project as an alternative in the management of wildlife—in particular of primates! During 13 years of the project, 70 specimens of nine primate species have been rescued and introduced within a space of 115 hectares (284 acres).

SUMAK ALLPA Island is characterized by having a varzea



(floodplain) forest that is 80% covered by primary forest. The diversity of the flora has allowed a rapid adaptation of the different species. Each species has access to its own diet. The quality and variety of the forest and the effective adaptation and optimal breeding results on the island have allowed us to reach the point of being able to execute a translocation process from the island towards the Yasuní National Park. This is in order to restore and repopulate areas where the primates were locally extinct, due to human activities such as pollution.

Primates belonging to nine species in the course of the project have been continuously exposed to the presence of natural population controllers such as black hawk eagle, ornate hawk eagle and boa constrictor. These natural predators exert continuous depredation. Several boas of medium and large size have been removed from the island, resulting in







reduction of attacks on primates. However, the two species of eagles still maintain pressure on population control. It should be noted that the different species that will be translocated one day must have the necessary skills to defend themselves against different types of predators.

The results of the seven species managed as of December 2018 give us a population of 196 individuals: 95 squirrel monkeys; 56 black-mantled tamarins; 17 woolly monkeys; 13 pygmy marmosets; seven night monkeys; five golden-mantled tamarins; and three saki monkeys.

This year we expect that roughly 20 squirrel monkey individuals will be translocated, and also up to ten woolly monkeys. The translocation process will take place once the protocols (until now non-existent in Ecuador) are elaborated and approved. DNA studies are also required and telemetry will be used for monitoring once the primates are released. All this will allow us to reach the final goal of the project.

This is a result of the immense support given year after year by IPPL. Thank you all very much.

Special Gifts to IPPL Given by:

- **Amy Atherton**, in honor of Pandrillus, in light of the terrible time they are having
- · Steven Baer, in memory of Arun Rangsi
- **Pamela Benbow**, in memory of my deeply loved cat, the mysterious Zoe Benbow
- Miriam Bisbing, in memory of Charles and Kay Clausing
- Barbara Brown, in honor of Barney Brown
- **Penelope Boston**, in honor of IPPL's steadfast work on behalf of primates in the face of many challenges
- Terrence Burke, in honor of Helen M. Burke
- Laura Ann Clarke, in honor of my sister, Kim S. Clarke
- Edwin and Susan Daniel, in honor of Mary Herbert's 67th birthday
- Pam Dauphin, in honor of Joanne Pierce
- Harriet DuPriest, in honor of Shirley's birthday
- **Jacqueline Gibson**, in honor of Myriam Parham and Florida Voices for Animals
- Beverly Greenhow, in honor of Gingie
- Harriet Gross, in honor of Norman Gross on Father's Day
- Jane Haddad, in honor of Ann Barone's birthday
- Georgia Hancock, in honor of my son, Elliot Snusz
- Clyde Hedin, in memory of Carol Hedin
- JoAnn Hertz, in honor of our sister, Nancy Tobin
- Traci Hoeltke, in memory of our dear dog, Wiser
- Lee Ann Howlett, in memory of George Howlett
- Donna Hughes, in honor of Doreen Hughes
- **Sylvia Kaloustian**, in honor of Shirley McGreal's birthday

- **Emily King**, in honor of Professor Robert S. O. Harding and Diana Pike Harding
- Diane Koosed, in memory of Arun Rangsi
- Sue Leary, in memory of Arun Rangsi
- Carol Leenstra, in honor of the Innocents
- Benjamin Levine, in honor of Alexis Hudock
- Kerry Masters, in loving memory of Bob Anderlik
- Trudy Matheny, in honor of my cousin, Louise Waters
- Linda Morton, in memory of Arun Rangsi's birthday
- Katherine Nadolny, in memory of Nancy J. Woods
- **Patricia Newcombe**, in honor of Kyle Newcombe's birthday
- Kim Norris, in memory of Arun Rangsi
- Carol Ohlendorf, in honor of all my pets
- Elizabeth Orr, in honor of Shirley McGreal
- Myriam Parham, in memory of my mom, Elena Flanagan
- Brenda Parks, in honor of my sister, Liz Bills
- · Crystal Schaeffer, in memory of Arun Rangsi
- James Scott, in honor of Penelope Summerall
- Curtis Stephens, in honor of Adrienne and Tong
- Pearl Strull, in memory of Robert Strull
- Shawn Snow, in honor of Kara Sullivan
- Ann Van Nes, in memory of Spike, my wonder cat
- Friedrich Wendl, in honor of Whoop-Whoop
- Susan Wisniewski, in honor of James A. Diehl
- Jen Zervopoulos, in honor of James Jindal



Give back while you shop!

AmazonSmile is a simple way for you to help support IPPL and our gibbons. Enjoy the same low pricing and availability offered with Amazon, but with a twist! All you have to do is visit **smile.amazon.com** and select International Primate Protection League as your charity. Amazon will then donate a portion of the purchase price to us.

Getting an AmazonSmile account is easy, free, and a great way to give back while purchasing your favorite items online. While shopping, head over to IPPL's own Amazon account and check out our Wish List. Among the newest items on the list are Superworms, a new gibbon favorite! All purchases generate tax-deductible donations!



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



See more images from the sanctuary and IPPL activities.

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www.instagram.com/ippl summerville

Saving Farah

By Susan Lutter, Trustee, Ape Action Africa



You might not think so at the outset, but Farah is a lucky little chimpanzee. Part of that luck is because of the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). At just 10

months old Farah experienced human cruelty that no animal should: witnessing the murder of his entire family and, tiny though he was, being restrained in rough chains himself. His luck changed when he was freed from this torture by a brave official who confiscated him from the traffickers and knew where Farah needed to be. He then drove nearly 400 kilometers (250 miles) on rough, unpaved roads to take him there.

That place is Ape Action Africa (AAA), a primate sanctuary in Cameroon, in western Central Africa. Not just "a" sanctuary, but one of the largest chimpanzee sanctuaries in all of Africa, for reasons both base and noble. Base, because unfortunately Farah's story is not unique. But noble, because AAA has an exceptional record of healing both the physical and the psychological wounds of the primates who find safety here.

Where does IPPL come in? Here's where: Unlike organizations that care for primates across the US and Europe, AAA is on the front lines of modern armed conflict



in the jungle, never knowing when a new individual may arrive, what condition he or she will be in, what therapies they may need or for how long. It is due to the exceptional support of IPPL, and others like them, that we never have reason to hesitate in providing whatever the next Farah needs, the moment that he or she needs it.

Farah arrived at Ape Action Africa in the dark of night. Yet the team didn't simply reach into the car and pick him up. Acutely aware of the psychological trauma he was suffering, they made soft, soothing sounds and patiently waited until Farah tentatively touched one offered hand. That person gently reached out and Farah allowed himself to be picked up. Only then were we on the way.

Since Farah needed to be cared for separately from the other infants during his quarantine—both for his benefit as well as theirs—a team of three experienced caregivers shared

the 24/7 duties. He remained wary, gradually allowing grooming from his favorite, Stephanie, and medical treatment for his wounds caused by the chains that had restrained him.

Unfortunately physical wounds weren't all that needed to be healed. An important step was Farah's showing curiosity about the goings-on outside his nursery room, both the human activity as well as the calls of the resident gorillas and chimpanzees carried his way by the wind. As his world stabilized, he developed a giant appetite, not uncommon among those who were starved during captivity. He began gaining needed weight.

Farah joins more than 350 other primates: gorillas, chimpanzees, and monkeys. All are living at Ape Action Africa, each individual having been rescued from his or her own unimaginable circumstances. Until the



wild is safe, it is both our responsibility and great joy to shepherd them through recovery and return them to family life under our protection.

As he grows, Farah will be progressively introduced to age-mates and ultimately into a family where he will be free to thrive in a safe forest area. IPPL is an important reason that this is possible.

Author's note: Ape Action Africa is run by an exceptional director, Rachel Hogan, who has recently been awarded an OBE—Officer of the Order of the British Empire—in recognition of her service to conservation.





Top right: A few months of recovery and Farah is up in the trees.

Middle: Still hungry!

Bottom left: Farah (left) hanging from a branch with his friend Lomié.



IPPL Helps Rehabilitate Red Howler Monkeys in Bolivia

By Jenny Boyd, Project Director



If you wish to hear the loudest call of any animal in the Americas, head to Ambue Ari Sanctuary in Bolivia. There you can count on waking each morning to the deep thunderous roar of Bolivian red howler monkeys. Their "howls" resound throughout the 800-hectare (1,977 acres) wildlife sanctuary, situated at the edge of the Amazon rainforest.

Ambue Ari is one of three wildlife sanctuaries operated by Comunidad Inti Wara Yassi (CIWY), a Bolivian non-profit organization dedicated to ending the illegal wildlife trade and rescuing animals who have fallen victim to it. Over 500 rescued animals reside in CIWY's sanctuaries, ranging from squirrel monkeys and parakeets to tortoises and pumas. All the animals receive customized care and veterinary attention. Many are unfortunately unable to regain the ability to live in the wild, and in these cases CIWY provides

the most comfortable conditions it can create for each animal to live out his or her life in peace. Other animals can be rehabilitated and released into the jungle.

Howler monkeys face many threats in Bolivia. Hunters kill them for consumption and to sell the babies in the illegal wildlife market. Their natural habitat shrinks each year as more forest is converted to agricultural, residential and commercial developments. The encroachment of humans has also contributed to increased wildfires across the region.

When new howler monkeys arrive at CIWY, veterinarians treat them for any ailments and introduce them to the troop. Howler monkeys tend to regain their survival skills quite well, largely thanks to their group dynamics and social relationships.

Key factors in facilitating animal rehabilitation and release include

recreating their natural habitat, limiting human contact, and allowing them to go into the wild every day. Appropriate facilities and management protocols are essential. In 2018, CIWY desperately needed to improve its Howler Monkey enclosure, and IPPL provided the funding to do so.

Project Background

The old Howler Monkey Enclosure at Ambue Ari was small and deteriorating. The monkeys had only one door for entering and exiting, which brought them into a lot of contact with humans and required them to move along the ground instead of climbing trees, as they would in nature.

As a non-profit organization with no governmental funding, CIWY could not afford to build an improved enclosure for the howlers without jeopardizing the continued care of its rescued animals.

Project Objectives



The previous Howler Monkey Enclosure at Ambue Ari Sanctuary.





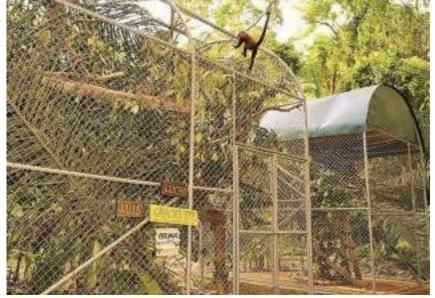
The new IPPL-funded enclosures at Ambue Ari Sanctuary.

IPPL agreed to help CIWY improve its rehabilitation program with the following objectives:

- A. Build a new, larger structure for the troop of howler monkeys: two tall enclosures connected with a sky tunnel and featuring high entryways that allow the monkeys to avoid coming to the ground.
- B. Adjust the group management protocols to minimize contact with humans and facilitate the learning of natural survival skills.

Project Results

Construction was completed in August 2018. The troop of howler monkeys enjoy a more comfortable space, and staff members can more safely manage them







Howler monkeys enjoy their new enclosure.

and facilitate their reintroduction to the wild.

The new enclosure's design encourages the monkeys to use the trees instead of the ground to move in and out. Their door is opened at 2 pm every day, so they can venture into the forest on their own and eat leaves in the tree canopy. They are now fed only twice a day, in the morning and evening, so that they are more likely to eat leaves when they are in the forest, relearning normal behaviors.

The new management protocol allows for no direct contact with humans. The enclosure is cleaned each afternoon while the monkeys are in the forest. They usually come back for dinner and sleep in the enclosure, although they sometimes stay out and sleep in the forest, which indicates they are getting ready for full release.



CIWY wishes to thank the International Primate Protection League for its generous support in fully funding this project at Ambue Ari Sanctuary. IPPL's continual support over the years has benefitted all three of CIWY's sanctuaries and hundreds of Bolivian primates.

Conservationists, biologists, and veterinarians from around the world are welcome to inquire about volunteer and work positions at CIWY's sanctuaries. CIWY offers unique and rewarding opportunities to work closely with the howler monkeys and other species in the lush Amazon rainforest of Bolivia.





Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection

By Jim and Jenny Desmond, Project Founders

Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection's (LCRP) mission is to provide lifelong care for chimpanzees who are victims of Liberia's bushmeat and live pet trades and help drive dynamic strategies in the fight against chimpanzee trafficking and the conservation of wild populations.

Liberia is home to the second largest population of western chimpanzees and contains the largest tracts of remaining intact tropical forests in West Africa. Wildlife trade and hunting are decimating these remaining populations and ecosystems. Without organizations like LCRP, victims of the trade cannot be confiscated, allowing perpetrators of these crimes to go free and continue to operate.

We initially went to Liberia in July 2015 to provide emergency care and crisis intervention for sixty-six chimpanzees, victims of decades of invasive experiments who'd been left to die on

islands, supposedly 'retired to sanctuary' by New York Blood Center, a U.S. based biomedical research organization.

We were hired by a coalition of concerned animal welfare and great ape conservation organizations to address

the issues facing these chimpanzees. Once in Liberia, we realized there was a much broader crisis needing attention —the rampant illegal bushmeat and live pet trades throughout the country. It was destroying wild chimpanzee populations and leaving infants orphaned to be sold in local and international black markets.

In 2016, we established Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection, a Liberian NGO, and created its affiliated U.S. 501c3, Partners in Animal Protection & Conservation. LCRP is Liberia's



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first and only chimpanzee sanctuary. LCRP is currently caring for nearly forty chimpanzees, most of whom are under the age of six or seven years old, with more rapidly being reported, confiscated, and taken into the sanctuary each month.

Given the chance at a healthy life, these individuals may live up to 60 years. When orphans arrive at LCRP's sanctuary, they are often traumatized and depressed. Just like humans who've experienced great loss and grief, some rescued chimpanzees rebound quite quickly while others take many months to brave the simplest of things. Every bit of progress is considered a milestone.

Located in a chimpanzee range state, LCRP also plays a critical role in working with wildlife authorities and local communities in driving initiatives and leveraging support to protect and conserve wild individuals and populations.

LCRP's work directly impacts the capacity of wildlife organizations to develop and implement conservation programs and encourage community involvement. LCRP works closely with local and international wildlife authorities and organizations to not only rescue chimpanzees, but to build capacity within the law enforcement community, strengthen existing wildlife protection laws, educate judiciary and community leaders, and develop key initiatives essential to combatting wildlife crime and addressing its root causes.

LCRP currently operates on the grounds of the National Public Health Institute of Liberia, formerly used for the New York Blood Center's biomedical research program. While LCRP has been fortunate to have had access to these facilities, allowing the initial rescue

and housing of the current population of orphaned chimpanzees, they do not offer a long-term solution for the future of the organization. LCRP has far outgrown this location, and is literally bursting at the seams, with facilities rapidly deteriorating and the strain of such limited and unaccommodating space is bearing down on the team and chimpanzees.

In December 2017, we succeeded in purchasing a long-term lease from



the local community for 150 acres of forested land on the nearby Farmington River, ideal for the development of LCRP's Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Conservation Center and located in the same estuarine habitat where the former research chimpanzees reside.

LCRP's most urgent need is to raise funds required to construct core facilities and relocate to this new site. The more quickly LCRP can raise these funds, the sooner they will be able to improve the quality of the chimpanzees' lives and expand operational capabilities—and focus on LCRP's crucial protection and

conservation programs and

initiatives.

LCRP's strong collaborations with local and international partners, such as the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), are critical to properly caring for current chimpanzee residents and in developing long term strategies to combat the illegal trade of chimpanzees and other protected wildlife and

participating in diverse conservation awareness, protection, and community development efforts. Through a holistic and collaborative approach, LCRP hopes to reduce and ultimately eliminate the killing of wild chimpanzees, safeguarding their survival in the wild.





LCRP is extremely grateful to IPPL for its financial support this past year, helping the organization through a difficult time and a funding shortage. Because of IPPL's support, LCRP was able to hire additional team members when a sudden influx of orphaned chimpanzees arrived. Having worked in the field of primate protection and conservation for many years, we have long admired IPPL and the important work they do, protecting primates across the globe and supporting projects in desperate need of assistance. LCRP is thrilled to be included among the many wonderful organizations IPPL supports.



IPPL Supporter's Donation Form



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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 postcard 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*!)

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Leave a Lasting Legacy...

... for the Primates You Love

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

- build new gibbon houses and outdoor enclosures at our sanctuary;
- acquire new sanctuary land, now totaling 45 acres, which not only creates space for our gibbons but provides a buffer zone that shelters local wildlife;
- ♦ construct a much-in-demand guest cottage for our visitors, known as "Swan and Mary's Cottage" after the lovely couple who left IPPL the funds to build it;
- ♦ provide support to dozens of primate sanctuaries and rescue organizations around the world, wherever primates are native.

Ahimsa, son of Arun Rangsi and Shanti

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

Your bequest to IPPL will ensure that our unique work can carry on long into the future. Our address to include in your will is: IPPL, P.O. Box 766, Summerville,

SC 29484, USA. Our U.S. federal tax ID number is 51-0194013.

If you are thinking about remembering IPPL

in your will or trust, know that your love for primates will continue to live on through

Shirley McGreal

your generosity.

With gratitude,

Dr. Shirley McGreal

IPPL Founder and President Emeritus

Gary, retired from a tourist venue

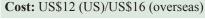
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Two-sided Tote Bag: Roomy bag with gibbon design front and back Cost: US\$30 (US)/ US\$40 (overseas)



Gibbon Notecards: 12 cards and envelopes, 2 each of 6 IPPL gibbons (Arun Rangsi, Courtney, Spanky, Peppy, Maynard, and Tong)





All prices include shipping and handling.



4" Window Cling FREE with purchase

IPPL

Two-sided Gibbon T-shirt: 100% cotton T-shirt with gibbon design front and back **Sizes:** Adult S, M, L, XL; Child S, M, L, XL **Cost: Adult** US\$20 (US)/US\$30 (overseas) **Child** US\$12 (US)/US\$16 (overseas)



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

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Meet the Gibbons Available for Adoption



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

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

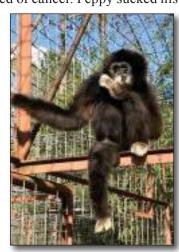




Peppy was born in 1979 at a cancer lab run by the University of California at Davis, where the gibbons were used in painful and usually fatal viral cancer experiments. When the lab closed, he was sent to another research facility, the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York. Fortunately, LEMSIP closed in 1982 and he and his companion-for-life, Helen, came to IPPL. They lived together at our sanctuary for 35 years until Helen suddenly died of cancer. Peppy sucked his

thumb the day he arrived and has never "kicked this habit."

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



Visit IPPL.org for more information





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

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



Fhanti, whose name means "Peace" in Sanskrit, was born on 7 February 1978 at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) in New York. IPPL was looking for a potential mate for IPPL's very first rescued lab gibbon, Arun Rangsi (Rui). In 1983, Shirley and a former animal caregiver drove to New York to bring Shanti back to IPPL to begin her new life at our sanctuary. They found her living alone in a small cage—what a change she was about to have! Once at IPPL, we observed that Shanti had a very laid-back disposition. Her favorite food became figs and her favorite pastime became picking fresh figs from trees next to her outdoor habitat. When she was introduced to Rui – it was love at first sight. For over three decades they rarely left each other's side and even shared food. Sadly, in December 2018 Rui became very sick and he was gently put to sleep. After all the years that he

and Shanti spent together, we thought it was fitting to offer Shanti as our newest gibbon available for adoption. We have a feeling that Rui would approve and hope that many of you will want to make Shanti your new adopted gibbon!



Adoptions make wonderful and unique gifts - all year long!







Meet IPPL's Paen!

Paen was born in a zoo in Little Rock, AR on 20 October 1985. She lived with her two sisters in three different zoos while growing up and finally ended up at the Idaho Falls Zoo where she lived for several years.

In June of 2016 she was retired to IPPL after her two sisters had both died. Ever since then this sweet girl has charmed all her caregivers and visiting members.

Paen is a unique gibbon. She has several stuffed animals that she carries around her enclosure. She will dunk them in her water bowl and then suck the water off them and sit and groom them like they are her babies!

All her caregivers are very found of Paen and will often



spend any free time they have giving her back scratches. She enjoys the puzzle feeders provided as enrichment and quickly figures them out. Paen has yet to pick a mate from our group of handsome bachelors, but this special girl needs to be very picky!

For now, she is happy to sit in the top of her tower, singing her beautiful gibbon songs at the top of her lungs – something we all enjoy!