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The International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin

President's Corner

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The cherry blossoms are in their full glory now in Kyoto. Many people are going to see cherry blossoms in the parks, shrines, temples, and on riverbanks. This rite of spring is very special, characterized not just by looking at flowers but also by three experiences: 1) seeing many trees flowering simultaneously at the same place, 2) going in a group with friends and family, and 3) drinking, singing and dancing under the cherry blossoms. The cherry trees are in bloom once a year for a short time before leafing, thus the blossoms symbolize the peak of spring. It is traditionally said that people are buried under the cherry blossoms, which creates a kind of mysterious feeling. Japanese people have marked the agricultural calendar by such signs of plants and animals in the secondary forest familiar to them for a long time.

The secondary forest surrounding farmlands and villages is called 'Satoyama' in Japan. Satoyama occupies about 20% of Japan's Islands, which is more than the farmland (16%). It has been maintained by continuous use of people for collecting firewood, building materials, edible wild plants, mushrooms, medicinal materials, and other natural riches. The Japanese people have planted useful tree species, and then pruned them while restricting their growth. Satoyama has produced many kinds of foods for both humans and wild animals. For example, a human-cut tree trunk releases sap that attracts a variety of insects, thus also attracting insectivores. People have encountered various mammals, such as macaques, deer, foxes, raccoon dogs, wild boars, and bears. However, due to intense hunting pressure intended to drive them away from farmlands, people and these wild animals have not had much direct contact until recently. Japanese people have rarely fed on bushmeat, and wild animals have been respected and loved by the local people as messengers of gods or tricksters who interact with people in Satoyama. However, with the rapid urbanization and industrialization, as well as drastic changes in energy sources, in the 1950s and 60s, people have disappeared from Satoyama. Wild animals have lost their natural habitats due to the large-scale deforestation in the secluded mountains, and reduced hunting pressure and abandoned farmlands have attracted wild animals to Satoyama to stay for a prolonged period. These changes have increased the incidence of wild animals raiding crops and having conflicts with people. In order to reduce such damage, the Japanese government has loosened up legislation for the protection of wild animals and has promoted the capture of wild animals in farmlands and Satoyama. In recent times, most people have lost a sense of respect toward wild animals, which in turn has increased their distribution from secluded mountains into villages and towns through Satoyama.

The Japanese government appears to be reconsidering the importance of Satoyama as an effective buffer zone between wild animals and people, as the realm for the human mind to learn to respect nature, and, thus, as a key zone for environmental education. This is not only the case in Japan but everywhere in the world where urbanization and industrialization are under way. Protecting biodiversity entails not only preserving wilderness areas but also conserving human-influenced natural environments, such as Satoyama. In Gabon, central Africa, I have participated in research on primates for a decade and learned that secondary vegetation everywhere closely represents the long history of interactions between nature and the culture of local people. The Gabonese government created 13 national parks in 2002, which occupy 11% of the

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KATIE LEIGHTY, EDITOR

MANY THANKS TO STEPHEN NASH FOR THE SOCIETY LOGO

country. Among them, Lopé National Park was inscribed into the list of World Heritage sites in 2007. Biodiversity in these national parks is very high and should be preserved for the long-term stability of the Earth's environment and as treasures to bequeath our future generations. Secondary forests surrounding these national parks are also extremely important for maintaining untouched primary forests and indigenous culture. The mode of interactions between nature and humans in secondary forests (Satoyama) may control the fate of wild animals and the traditions of local people. Toward COP 10, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) jointly launched the Satoyama Initiative as an effort to conserve these sustainable types of human-influenced natural environments through broader global recognition of their value. These traditional production landscapes—and the sustainable practices and knowledge they represent—are increasingly threatened in many parts of the world. To tackle this critical issue, we urgently need to promote a concept with worldwide application. Primates are one of the major animal species living in Satoyama. At the coming IPS Congress in Kyoto, I hope many participants will share the concept of Satoyama for discussions on the coexistence between human and non-human primates in the world.

Up to now, the preparations for the 23rd IPS Congress have progressed very well. We have accepted 847 presentations. One of five invited speakers (Profs. Sarah Hrdy, Gen Suwa, Takeshi Furuichi, Giacomo Rizzolatti and Bernard Thierry) will give a plenary talk each morning. The winner of the 2010 IPS Lifetime Achievement Award will give a plenary talk Thursday evening (September 16). The Student Affairs Workshop, in which students and young researchers will freely discuss their future works with senior experienced researchers, will be held Tuesday evening (September 14). The IPS Student Awards will be given to the best oral presentation and the best poster presentation at the Congress. A banquet will follow the awards ceremony, served in the traditional Japanese style, and 'Shomyo' performed by Buddhist musicians will take you to their mystical world. Various exhibitions will be held during the Congress by NGOs, societies, publishers or companies. A silent auction will be organized by the IPS Council to support the IPS Conservation Fund. Please bring your items for the auction. An exhibition of children's books on non-human primates in the world will also be held at Sakaimachi gallery in Kyoto (http://www.h2.dion.ne.jp/~garow/informationEng.html). I am involved with this exhibition. Please send me any children's book you find with a brief note to explain its background.

Several pre-Congress and post-Congress workshops will also be held. Two training programs for young scientists from habitat countries will be held at both Kyoto and Inuyama. A symposium on the "Evolution of sensation, communication and sociality," organized by the Global COE (Center of Excellence) program of Kyoto University (http://gcoe.biol.sci.kyoto-u.ac.jp/gcoe), will be held at Kyoto University on September 11 and 12. Another symposium on "Biodiversity, Zoos and Aquariums: The message from animals" will be held in Nagoya on September 19 and 20; this is organized as a COP 10 Partnership Project by Kyoto University with the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium and Higashiyama Zoo and Botanical Gardens (http://www.wrc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/biozooaqua.html). Excursions and post-Congress tours will be conducted at several sites where long-term studies on Japanese macaques have been conducted. I hope many people will participate in these excursions and learn how Japanese primatologists have conducted fieldwork to study both harmonious relationships and conflicts between nature and people.

Finally, I deeply appreciate the efforts of the 2010 IPS Organizing Committee and hope that as many IPS members as possible will meet in Kyoto for fruitful discussions on the "Quest for Coexistence with Nonhuman Primates."

Juichi Yamagiwa

Societal Business

Congratulations to the Recipients of the IPS Grants and Awards for 2010

Conservation

Claire Coulson*
Courtni Borgerson
Caroline Gomez-Posada
Melissa Reisland
Jean-Baptiste Leca
Sheila Holmes
Rebecca Goldstone & Michael Stern*
Camille Coudrat
Kathryn Shutt
Cecilia Juarez*

Martha J. Galante Award

Bernardo Urbani

Research

Brent Pay*
Erin Wessling
Caroline Phillips
Mrinalini Watsa*
Jackson Frechette*
Kelly Hughes
Janni Pedersen
Morgan Gustison
Joanna Malukiewicz*
Stephanie Ramirez

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

Claire Coulson*	Debby Cox*	Katie Grounds

Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award

Joseph Mulema	Silver James Burungi

Captive Care

Carmen Vidal*	Claire Coulson	Liza Gonzales*
Kathryn Shutt	Daniel Gottlie	

*denotes recipients of additional funds through the IPS Conservation through Community Involvement (CCI) initiative

IPS Trea$ury Note$

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The IPS Treasury is in great shape. All three of our accounts (General Fund, Conservation Fund, and the Galante Fund) are growing.

We are in the process of awarding our Conservation, Education, Research and Development, and Captive Care small grants and awards for 2010, continuing our attempts to infuse some of our past Congress profits back into the primatological community. We are likely to provide almost $80,000 this year to support conservation, captive care, education, community involvement, and research through our various funding programs. Since this is a Congress year, this includes supporting the participation of range country primatologists in the Pre-Congress Training Program and at the Congress itself. Thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution, attended the last two Congresses, or purchased IJP; it is your commitment to IPS, primatology, and primates that has enhanced the Society's financial health and allowed us to support so many worthy programs, projects, and individuals.

Membership figures are slowly climbing, now that we are in a Congress year. While there were 1,474 members at the end of the Edinburgh Congress, we currently have 1,370 members in good standing, an increase from 2006 (1,243). Remember, if you registered for the Congress in Japan at the IPS member's rate, you have to be a member in good standing in IPS for 2010. This applies to range country and student members, as well as regular members. Let's do everything we can to reach 1,500 members in good standing for 2010.

If you have not done so yet, please **renew your IPS membership for 2010.** As always, you can join through the IPS website www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org or through your national primate society (American, German, Congolese, and Spanish only). Remember, if you hope to pay the **significantly reduced** IPS member's registration fee for the 2010 Congress in Kyoto, you need to be a member in good standing in IPS for 2010.

IJP subscriptions can be purchased through IPS and the sooner you purchase your subscription, the sooner you will receive your copies of the Society's official journal. IPS receives a small payment for each IJP subscription purchased through IPS. **This is the first year that electronic subscriptions to IJP are available**. You can either purchase a hard copy subscription ($48, including electronic access to IJP) or you can purchase an electronic subscription only ($37). When your IJP payment has been processed, I will email you a token that will give you electronic access to all issues of IJP (not just those published during the subscription year). If you have any questions, please contact me.

There are now 162 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members since the last Bulletin include:

J. Silk	S. Yamamoto	S. Inoue	S. W. Chang
M. Takai	K. Onishi	M. Uchikoshi	S. Pika
E. Inoue	Maruhashi	T. Kooriyama	T. Ochiai-Ohira
I. Porton	A. Takemoto	G. Ohashi	

Lifetime Members will never have to pay dues again, but they can still order IJP or make contributions to the General Fund or the Conservation Fund from the webpage and are encouraged to do so.

Let me know if you have any other Membership and/or Treasury questions.

Steve Schapiro

VP for Education

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The best poster and paper presentations will be judged at the upcoming 2010 IPS Congress in Kyoto this year. We are pleased to announce that out of nearly 100 submissions, 21 students have been selected as finalists. The finalists are:
Poster competition (8): Klaree J Boose, Moe Go, Marie C Hamard, Kayla S Hartwell, Daisuke B Koyabu, Nigel Parr, Ilona Profousova, & Hiroki Sato
Oral competition (13): Natasha Arora, Mary E Blair, Lauren J Brent, Michelle Brown, Subhanka Chakraborty, Zanna Clay, Jena Hickey, Ana F Navarette, Christof Neumann, Pablo Polo, Erica van de Waal, Michael D Wasserman, & Eva C Wikberg

The winner of the best paper presentation and best poster presentation will be awarded a cash prize. Student prize winners will be encouraged to submit their work to the International Journal of Primatology for publication. Prize winners will be listed in the following year's meeting issue of the journal and in the IPS Bulletin, and their abstracts will be published on the Society's web page. In addition, the top two finishers in each category will receive a book prize from Cambridge University Press. We are very grateful to the Press for sponsoring the competition.

The Education committee has completed reviewing applications for the Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award and Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award.
Many thanks to the education committee members who provided reviews of these applications.

Previous awardees for any IPS grant/award – please send me your name, project title, award year, and award type as we are trying to track our awardees and grantees in a database. Thank you!

If any members are interested in serving on the Education Committee, as a student competition judge, or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

VP for Research

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The VP for Research organized the 2010 Research Grant competition, for which 47 submissions by students and researchers from 13 countries were received. Thanks to the members of the IPS Research Grants ad hoc committee (Joanna Setchell, Antje Engelhardt, Richard Wrangham, Reinhold Hutz, Steven Schapiro and Eduardo Fernendez-Duque) for their help in evaluating these proposals.

Peter Kappeler

VP for Captive Care

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What's new since the last bulletin? While we received fewer grant applications this year, the five that have been selected by the committee and approved by the Council were very strong proposals. Please see the winners posted on the IPS website. We thank the applicants for their great efforts and also give many thanks to those on the Captive Care committee who reviewed the applications. If you would like to join the Captive Care committee, please contact me.

Congratulations to all and we look forward to receiving their reports in the future.

Debby Cox

Secretary General

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As we approach the 2010 Congress in Kyoto, it is important to remind the membership of the business that transpires during the course of the conference. On the first and last days of the Congress (September 12 and 18), the Council will meet to discuss matters related to the everyday business and overall mission of the IPS. The Council consists of the elected officers of IPS (President, Secretary General, Treasurer and Vice President for Membership, Vice President for Communications, Vice President for Conservation, Vice President for Captive Care and Breeding, Vice President for Education, Vice President for Research), the immediate past President of IPS (ex officio), a representative from the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, and one representative of each of the formally affiliated societies (see below). At the post-Congress meeting, any newly elected officers/VPs will replace their counterparts as members of the Council.

The General Assembly is held mid-Congress. All members of the IPS are strongly urged to attend. At this meeting, brief reports are given by each of the officers and the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group representative. Certain business that has arisen within or has been brought to the attention of the Council (e.g., proposed position statements) may be brought to the Assembly for a vote. Newly elected officers assume their roles at the conclusion of the General Assembly.

It is important to note that, in accordance with the IPS By-Laws, any motions or resolutions that a member of IPS may wish to bring to the attention of the membership at the Assembly must first be considered by the Council. Such items must be submitted to the Secretary General at least one month before the General Assembly is scheduled to meet. If a member wishes to bring an item to the attention of the Council (but not necessarily the full membership) for consideration at the pre- or post-Congress meeting, the member should present the item to the Secretary General and it will be placed on the Council meeting agenda.

As mentioned above, representatives of affiliated societies are part of the IPS Council. Their participation in IPS business is essential to the health of the IPS. Affiliated societies are defined by the Constitution as legally constituted, nonprofit, scientific organizations whose stated goals are consistent with and fully support the stated goals of the IPS. At least ten percent or fifty members of the affiliate must be members in good standing of the Society. At this writing I am in the process of verifying the status of our current affiliates. Societies that are not currently affiliates but meet the criteria for affiliation (defined in Article 13 of the IPS Constitution) may apply at any time.

Finally, we welcome bids to host the 2014 IPS Congress. Any such bids must be formally presented at the pre-Congress Council meeting. Interested members should contact Steve Schapiro for bid document guidelines.

As always, I welcome your comments and questions about IPS business at any time.

Nancy Caine

VP for Conservation

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The IPS Conservation Committee has had a very busy year! I want to thank my Committee members for their service and dedication to the Society. They are: Richard Bergl, Lilia Bernede, Sarah Carnegie, Mukesh Chalise, Donald Cole, Fanny Cornejo, Francine Dolins, Entang Iskandar, Laura Marsh, Anna Nekaris, Julia Ostner, Hanta Rasamimanana, Caroline Ross, Melanie Seiler, Arif Setiawan, Mauricio Talebi, and Chris Whittier.

IPS 2010 Conservation Grants

As usual, selecting the winners of the annual IPS Conservation Grants was a difficult task because we had many outstanding applications again this year. After careful review and deliberation, we selected ten projects for funding. The following list provides the principle investigator(s), country where the work will be carried out, and the title of the project. Those with "(CCI)" were selected to receive an additional $500 from the Conservation through Community Involvement initiative. We want to publicly congratulate them and thank them for their work for primate conservation!

Borgerson, Cortni A. (Madagascar). Deadly tastes: Bushmeat consumption on the Masoala Peninsula, Madagascar.
Coudrat, Camille NZ. (Cambodia). Ecology and conservation of the red-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam: a comparative study.
Coulson, Claire L. (Nigeria). Extension of protection measures to Iko Esai Research and Community Forest areas to conserve important primate populations. (CCI)
Gomez-Posada, Caroline (Colombia). Ecology and conservation of *Alouatta seniculus* in two types of private bamboo forests in the Colombian Eje Cafetero region.
Goldstone, Rebecca H. & Stern, Michael (Uganda). Kibale fuel wood project. (CCI)
Holmes, Sheila M. (Madagascar). Habitat use and population genetics of *Varecia variegata editorum* in a fragmented landscape.
Juarez, Cecilia P. (Argentina). Effects of a naturally fragmented habitat on the population biology of owl monkeys (*Aotus azarai*) in the humid Chaco of Argentina. (CCI)
Leca, Jean-Baptiste (Indonesia). Census, socio-ecology, and population genetics of ebony leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus auratus*) in Bali: implications for the species' conservation status in Indonesia.
Reisland, Melissa A. (Indonesia). Conservation in a sacred forest: an integrated approach for assessing the long-term conservation potential of Javan gibbons (*Hylobates moloch*) in a human-impacted forest.
Shutt, Kathryn A. (Central African Republic). Anthropozoonosis and wildlife tourism: assessing disease risks and stress impacts in gorilla ecotourism.

IPS 2010 Martha J. Galante Award

The IPS Conservation Committee is also happy to announce the winner of the IPS 2010 Martha J. Galante Award. This award is for professionals from primate habitat countries and consists of funds to be used for conservation training. We are proud to announce the award winner is Dr. Bernardo Urbani from Venezuela. Dr. Urbani has a very impressive publication record, covering many aspects of primate conservation, ethnoprimatology, and historical perspectives of primatology in his home country of Venezuela. Join us in congratulating Bernard for his fine work and dedication to primates.

IPS 2010 Pre-Congress Training Program

A sub-committee of the IPS Conservation Committee has been developing plans for the 2010 Pre-Congress Training Program (PCTP) on primate conservation. This will be a special workshop to occur during the four days leading up to the IPS Congress in Japan. The theme is: "Conservation: The successful coexistence between humans and nonhuman primates." The PCTP is a specially organized workshop for individuals who are at an early stage of their career in primate conservation. Only citizens from primate habitat countries are eligible. Selection as a participant means a fully-supported trip to Japan for both the PCTP and the IPS meeting. This year, we received 76 applications and had to limit our selection to only 14 of these individuals. Narrowing down the selection was a monumental task, but we now have our slate of participants (below). I thank the sub-committee for their hard work and stamina during the selection process and look forward to working with them during the next stage in finalizing the program for the PCTP. Our lucky participants are:

Bernadette Arakwiye, Rwanda
Ravahatramananjarosoa Fefy Niaina, Madagascar
Iregi Mwenja, Kenya
Alhaji Malikje Siaka, Sierra Leone
Meryas Kouton, Benin
Nabajit Das, India
Nguyen Thi Nhai, Vietnam
Kefeng Niu, China
Ganga Ram Regmi, Nepal
Swapna Nelaballi, India
Monica Tavares de Barros, Brazil
Alejandra Duarte Quiroga, Mexico
Gabriela Ponce Sanitizo, Guatemala
Felipe Ennes Silva, Brazil

On a sad note, we regret to report that one of the candidates previously selected to participate in the PCTP has tragically passed away. Ms. Lim Kannitha, of Cambodia, died of malaria in February 2010. She was in the field at the time, doing what she loved best. Lim touched many lives through her work and was one of only a few promising young primatologists in her country. The world of primatology has lost a fine individual. Many of her colleagues have written to share their stories about Lim. We hope to compile these and pay tribute to her in an upcoming edition of the *IPS News Bulletin*.

Future Plans

Although the IPS Conservation Committee has already worked hard this year, there is still much more to do. As mentioned, we are planning the PCTP program and schedule. We are also gearing up to put the final touches on the PECAN web site. PECAN stands for Primate Education and Conservation Advisory Network. Its aim is to serve as an online resource for information exchange. We hope to launch it to the public in time for the IPS Congress in Japan.

The Committee will also explore ways to provide advice and guidance to primate habitat country residents in their quest for acquiring conservation and research funds. This will most likely take the form of a PDF publication, giving tips on improving grant proposals – with an online version accessible through the PECAN site. More about all of this as it develops.

Janette Wallis

Results of 2010 IPS Council Election

The results of the 2010 IPS Council election are in! We would like to thank all of our candidates for their willingness to serve the society. Thank you also to the 463 members who participated in the voting process. The following individuals will take or resume office at the General Assembly of the upcoming IPS Congress in Kyoto.

Secretary General:	Nancy Caine
Treasurer and Vice President for Membership:	Steven Schapiro
Vice President for Conservation:	Janette Wallis
Vice President for Research:	Joanna Setchell

Start Collecting your Donations for the IPS Silent Auction

The IPS Silent Auction has become a staple of our congresses. Our most recent auction, held at the 2008 IPS Congress in Edinburgh, raised over $4,400. All funds generated from these auctions go directly to the IPS Conservation Fund which supports conservation efforts of the IPS membership worldwide. Now is a great time to start setting aside items that you wish to donate to the 2010 IPS Silent Auction in Kyoto. Items may be submitted for the auction upon arrival at the congress. If you wish to send your donations ahead of time please ship them to the address below. Please be sure to include a note indicating that the item is a donation for the 2010 IPS Silent Auction.

IPS Silent Auction
c/o Masato Nakatsukasa, Professor
Laboratory of Physical Anthropology
Graduate School of Science
Kyoto University
Sakyo, Kyoto 606-8502 Japan

If you have any questions regarding the auction, please contact Katie Leighty (katherine.leighty@disney.com), IPS VP for Communications. See you in Kyoto!

Katie Leighty

Update on IPS 2010

Preparations are well underway for the IPS 23rd Congress to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from September 12 to 18, 2010. The Congress website (http://www.ips2010.jp/) is regularly updated to show details about registration, hotel accommodations, scientific and social programs, excursions and post-Congress tours, etc.

Early registration closed

Early registration for the Congress was closed on January 15, 2010. More than 900 participants registered before this deadline, from 53 countries all over the world including Japan, USA and UK which are the "top three", followed by other European, African, Asian, American and Oceanian countries, as expected. Late registration fees are offered until August 12, 2010, and thereafter on-site registration fees. Late registration fees are ¥30,000 for a regular IPS member, ¥24,000 for a range country IPS member, ¥24,000 for a student IPS member, and ¥42,000 for a non-member. The number of registrants at the end of March amounts to 959, including those who registered after January 16.

Submission of abstracts closed

Submission of abstracts was closed on January 19, 2010. Submitted were 847 abstracts, including 319 oral presentations, 137 poster presentations and 391 symposium presentations. All the abstracts were peer-reviewed to ensure quality, and the acceptance or rejection of the abstracts will be informed to the authors through our congress website. The accepted abstracts will be published in a special issue of Primate Research (the official journal of the Primate Society of Japan) and distributed to the participants in the form of a CD (included in the registration fees). They are also available in a book form (¥3,000).

Scientific program

The scientific program includes plenary lectures, oral sessions, poster sessions, symposia, roundtables, and workshops. The plenary lectures will be given every morning, by Profs. Sarah Hardy, Gen Suwa, Takeshi Furuichi, Giacomo Rizzolatti, and Bernard Thierry. In addition, a plenary lecture by the winner of the IPS Lifetime Achievement Award and another by the President of IPS will be organized. A complete scientific program will be worked out by the Scientific Committee at the end of June.

Reception and banquet

A welcome reception will be held in the evening of Sunday, September 12, in the Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall, and all the participants are invited to join (included in the registration fees). A banquet will be held in the evening of Friday, September 17, in a dining room of the Hotel Heian-no-Mori, 2 km away from the Congress venue (Kyoto University), where a traditional Japanese Kaiseki dinner will be served, with a fine entertainment including a performance of traditional Japanese music called "Shomyo"(Buddhist chant). This banquet is organized in a typical Japanese style, i.e. on a tatami floor with individual small tables. The space of the dining room is not large enough to accommodate all the participants (more than 900 persons) and only those who registered early are invited to attend it.

Student affairs workshop

A student affairs workshop will be organized by university students in the evening of Thursday, September 14, to ask advice of professional primatologists. Students and young scientists are invited to attend the workshop and discuss with prominent primatologists about questions in primatology, their future works, and so on. Free refreshments will be available.

Pre-Congress workshops

Participants have been selected for two pre-Congress workshops. One of the workshops is "Pre-Congress training program" at Kyoto University and Arashiyama Monkey Park "Iwatayama", organized by Dr. Janette Wallis of IPS, assisted by several Japanese researchers. This program includes field training at Arashiyama for conservation. The other is "Pre-Congress symposium and workshop in Inuyama", organized for students and young scientists from Asian primate habitat countries. This program will be held at the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University and the Japan Monkey Centre (both located in Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture), where important primate conservation issues will be discussed and lectures will be held on conservation biology, conservation genetics, captive care, and environmental education.

Excursions and post-Congress tours
Two short excursions are proposed. One is to visit Arashiyama Monkey Park "Iwatayama", one of the famous study sites for Japanese macaques. The other is to visit Kyoto City Zoo, one of the oldest zoos in Japan, located in the center of Kyoto City. A guided tour will be organized. After the Congress, 4-day tours will be organized to visit several long-term field research sites of Japanese macaques: Koshima Island (in Kyushu region), Kinkazan Island (in Tohoku region), and Yakushima Island (in Kyushu region). These tours include observation of wild monkeys in mountain areas and we have to limit the number of participants to ensure their safety and convenience. Detailed information will be available on the Congress website.

Fund-raising
The concept of organization of the IPS 23rd Congress is to encourage participation of as many primatologists and students as possible to animate high-level and interdisciplinary discussions, by offering affordable registration fees based on a relatively low cost of the facilities to be used. Because of the low registration fee, our income is limited and we have applied for external funds to make up our budgets. So far we know that we will receive a subvention of about ¥3,500,000 from the Science Council of Japan, who is the co-organizer of the congress, and another of ¥1,500,000 from the Kyoto University Foundation for Education and Research. We have also been trying to collect donations from corporate sponsors, and so far we have collected about ¥2,500,000 from several companies and individuals. There are some other "candidates" who may donate an amount to us. We will continue to make efforts, and would appreciate hearing any other fund-raising ideas.

For further information, please visit our congress website.
We look forward to seeing you in Kyoto.

Juichi Yamagiwa, President of the Organizing Committee
Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Vice President
Naofumi Nakagawa, Secretary General

Other Interesting News Items

2010 Lifetime Achievement Award Winner: Alison Jolly

Congratulations to Professor Alison Jolly, winner of the IPS Lifetime Achievement Award for 2010! This award is presented every two years, given to a member of IPS for outstanding career contributions to research, conservation, education, and/or captive care and breeding of nonhuman primates, with attention to efforts with enduring international scope. For the 2010 award there were seven nominees. The nominees were proposed or seconded by a total of 14 IPS members, whose initiative and effort is much appreciated, and whose excellent suggestions created a challenging task for the evaluating committee.

Nominators noted that Professor Jolly's research includes studies of lemur biology in Madagascar, but she is known best as the pioneering conservationist and primatologist in the world. She began studying lemur behavior at Berenty in 1963. She has focused on demography, ranging, and social behavior of ring-tailed lemurs. Her notable discoveries included the social structure and relations characterized by female dominance over males, which is unique among diurnal primates, and territorial behavior using scent marking. She produced many scientific papers and books (Lemur Behavior: A Madagascar Field Study, 1996; The Evolution of Primate Behavior, 1972; Play: Its Role in Development and Evolution, 1976; Lucy's Legacy: Sex and Intelligence in Human Evolution, 1999), which disseminate knowledge about primates in general, and lemurs in particular. Her inspirational insights into the social behaviors of ringtail lemurs have helped to establish her 40+-year study of their behavior as one of the longest and most detailed and interesting datasets on a nonhuman primate species in the wild.

She has devoted her life in conservation of primates in the world. She promoted ecotourism in Berenty Reserve from the early stage of her study for conservation of lemurs, and produced many books for conservation and education (A World like Our Own: Man and Nature in Madagascar, 1980; Madagascar, Key Environmental Series,

1984; Ako the Aye-Aye, 2005). Because of her long term commitments and interest in Madagascar conservation, she is always solicited by Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. She is an active member of the GERP (*Groupe d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Primates de Madagascar*), the Malagasy Primate Group. Based on these contributions, she received a recognition title (Chevalier de l'Ordre National) from the Malagasy government.

Education has always been one of Professor Jolly's major concerns. She recognizes that the only chance to save the endangered lemurs of Madagascar is to provide tools in which the Malagasy children can learn and love what exist in their backyards. She gave always a presentation on Lemur conservation and education in Madagascar at each single international conference she has attended. For her, it was a real battle, but she never gave up. Through the *Ecole Normale Superieure* at the University of Antananarivo in Madagascar, she has supervised over 50 Master level students. Fundamentally, by supporting education for upcoming Malagasy primatologists and individuals in other habitat countries with endemic endangered and rare primate species, she has helped to better ensure the survival of these iconic species and their habitats. And in doing so, her significant compassion for others is also expressed. She has also been a Professor of Biology in a number of universities (Sussex, Princeton, and Rockefeller) where she has inspired students and colleagues alike. She continues to work towards educational efforts in combination with conservation measures.

Professor Alison Jolly served as President of the International Primatological Society between 1992 and 1996, and continues to strengthen primatology in her current achievements at universities in the U.S. and U.K. At the IPS Congress in Kyoto the award will be presented to Professor Jolly, who will present a plenary talk. For more information on this award, including how to make a nomination for future awards, please see the IPS website.

Juichi Yamagiwa

Recent Activities of the European Federation of Primatology

Founded in 1993 the European Federation of Primatology (EFP) brings together national primatological societies as well as groups of primatologists in those countries of Europe where societies could not yet be founded. Currently 11 European countries are affiliated to the EFP: Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom and Portugal.

The new President of EFP, elected last summer, is Julia Fisher, from the German primatological society. She succeeds Carel Van Schaik.

The Federation organizes its own congress every, more or less, two years. The last one was held August 12-15, 2009 in Zurich. The EFP congress focuses especially on the participation and contribution of young European primatology students, giving them the opportunity to present their data. With this aim EFP awards young students with grants to allow their participation in the Congress. In Zurich 30 grants were awarded, for a total of 4240 Euro. The congress also features plenary lectures by invited speakers. This year invited speakers were Michael Heistermann, Tatyana Humle, Linda Vigilant and Elisabetta Visalberghi. At the end of the congress EFP awards prizes for the best oral and poster presentation. In Zurich the award for best oral presentation went to Natasha Arora from University of Zurich ("Genetic differentiation of Bornean Orang-Utan populations") and Dirk Meyer from the German DPZ ("Molecular phylogeny and biogeography of leaf monkeys"); the prize for best poster presentation went to Christina Keller from the German DPZ ("Phylogeny of baboons in Southern Africa").

Another important activity of EFP is its active participation in the development of the European legislation on the protection of animals utilized in experimental procedures. In this context EFP has been invited to give its opinion in Working Experts Groups, organized by the European Commission in Bruxelles. The two Working Groups were on the need to use non-human primates in biomedical research, and on the severity classification criteria attached to the use of animals in experimental procedures. In both occasion the EFP representative was Augusto Vitale, from the Italian Association of Primatology, and General Secretary of EFP.

The EFP website can be found at http://www.unipv.it/webbio/efp/efp.htm.

Augusto Vitale

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Juliet Wright

The hunting of bushmeat has become a large-scale commercial activity in western and central Africa. Demand for bushmeat from urban centers encourages individuals from forest-adjacent communities to become actors in the commercial trade. More than 40 mammal species are hunted for their meat in Lebialem Division, Southwest Region, Cameroon. Five threatened primate species, including the critically endangered Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), are among the mammals hunted. Research conducted in Lebialem during May and June 2007 found hunting effort to be motivated by economic rather than dietary factors (Wright & Priston, 2010). It was therefore concluded that the development of alternative income generating activities for hunters should be given priority.

The Lebialem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative was launched in September 2008 using funding received from the International Primatological Society conservation grant scheme. The project aims to reduce financial dependence on bushmeat and the volume of species harvested by providing hunters with an alternative income through beekeeping. The objectives of the project are to: 1) train hunters in beekeeping and supply them with the necessary equipment and technical support, 2) establish cooperatives in participating communities and a beekeeping association in Lebialem to enable collective marketing of honey and bee products, 3) implement a conservation education programme using films to explain to communities why emphasis is placed on reducing reliance on bushmeat and why the harvesting of threatened species is discouraged, and 4) evaluate the effectiveness of beekeeping as an economic alternative to bushmeat hunting.

Project implementation is carried out in collaboration with a Cameroonian conservation NGO, the Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF), and a local beekeeping association, Menji Beekeeping and Environmental Education Consortium (MEBEEC). The grant from the International Primatological Society funded initial training sessions in two rural communities. Thirty-three hunters were trained in beekeeping and provided with the materials, equipment and instruction necessary to construct top-bar hives during these sessions. Since then, funding has been secured from the International Primate Protection League, Bees for Development Trust and the Primate Society of Great Britain, which has enabled the project to expand to seven communities and train almost 140 hunters. All hunters that join the project are required to sign a pledge to say that they will attempt to reduce their hunting activities and stop hunting the five threatened primate species in Lebialem.

Data were collected during initial training sessions through standard of living questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with trainees. Questionnaires were administered to gather quantitative data about income sources and expenditure. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to gather qualitative data on hunter perceptions of and expectations from beekeeping. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with established beekeepers to gain an understanding of the earning potential from beekeeping and the degree of effort required. The data collected during initial training sessions will be compared with data collected during follow-up training sessions held after 12 months. The findings from this research will be presented at the IPS Congress 2010.

As well as endeavoring to educate the communities in Lebialem, efforts have been made to educate members of the public in Europe and America about the bushmeat trade in Africa and what measures can be taken to mitigate the impacts of this trade. This has been done through talks, press articles and the internet. A website for the project was launched in 2008 (www.bee4bushmeat.org) and this was followed by a Facebook Cause called 'bee4bushmeat' which now has over 1,000 members.

Report from Jacobsen Award Recipient Helen Buckland

Conservation Education Training Camp in Sumatra

From July 16-19 2009, 31 Indonesian teachers from junior high and high schools from the Medan, Deli Serdang, and Langkat regions attended the IPS supported Orangutan Information Centre 'Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Education Training' in Bukit Lawang, North Sumatra, Indonesia. This workshop is of huge importance as currently environmental education is not covered in the Indonesian curriculum, and indeed 60% of the participants had no previous environmental training and therein had little knowledge of the issues. Therefore, by training Indonesian teachers about conservation and the environment, we are enabling them to pass this knowledge on to their students, which can have far-reaching effects.

An assortment of lectures and activities were held during the training camp, and staff from the OIC, a Gunung Leuser National Park official and a guest facilitator from another Sumatran NGO were in charge of the events. We held sessions on the rich levels of biodiversity present in the forests of Sumatra, including species such as the Sumatran orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhinoceros. Descriptions of these species' behaviour and ecology were given, with an additional extended session on the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan, highlighting its role as both a flagship and an umbrella species. From tests distributed both before and after the training sessions, participants showed improvements across the board on wildlife and conservation knowledge. There was an increase from 30% to 85% of teachers now knowing that the correct scientific name for the Sumatran orangutan, a separate species from their Bornean cousins, is *Pongo abelii*. The Bornean species of orangutan is called *Pongo pygmaeus*, and within this species there are three distinct subspecies – whereas there are no subspecies of Sumatran orangutans. 87% of the teachers also learned that the current distribution of orangutans on the island is restricted to just the northernmost provinces of North Sumatra and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, and that the great majority reside within the 1.1 million hectare Gunung Leuser National Park, considered the last stronghold of the Sumatran orangutan. Lastly, 87% of teachers left the training knowing that according to the latest estimates, there are only 6,624 Sumatran orangutans in the wild, and are thus classified as critically endangered.

In addition, the conservation issues faced by these creatures and the efforts underway to try and protect them were also discussed and reinforced by working through recent media articles. The concept of endemism (ecological state of being unique to a particular area) was also explained on the basis that many species of fauna and flora on Sumatra, such as the Thomas leaf monkey, are endemic to the island. The laws protecting wildlife were also explained. The teachers were told they could play a part in conservation by denouncing any hunting, injuring, killing, or capturing any of the majestic species of fauna and flora on the island.

Next we hosted a workshop on disseminating environmental education. Teachers were taught to start by looking at any environmental problems occurring within their schools or surrounding communities, and to then brainstorm the steps that could be taken to alleviate the situation with their students. This interactive exercise demonstrates that we all have a role to play, and that we ourselves can make things better should we choose to plan and act. For example, rubbish problems can be resolved with proper waste management, using the principle of the three R's: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Field site visits were also incorporated into the workshop. We started with a trip to Bukit Lawang to visit the ex-captive, rehabilitated and released orangutans. This is an important aspect of the training as although Bukit Lawang is well known and often visited by local people as well as international tourists, most Sumatran tourists do not go trekking into the forest. This was therefore the first time that most of the teachers ever experienced orangutans in their natural habitat, and many teachers commented that they had never known what they had been missing out on. The next trip was to a local organic farming and environmental learning centre in a nearby village. Here the teachers were able to study and observe in detail the principles of organic farming, and learned about many new species of plants. The teachers also watched a documentary film about the site, and the importance of plant life to our existence. Thereafter a session was held on forest restoration, and we explained about the long process of reforesting cleared or degraded forest ecosystems that took centuries to grow.

Practical training sessions were also held wherein the teachers prepared a conservation oriented lesson plan to be used with their students. From group discussions about the relevant and important topics to target, the following were chosen:

1. deforestation
2. waste management
3. air pollution and water crisis (both flooding and drought)
4. Sumatran orangutan conservation

The teachers were split into four groups, and each developed a lesson plan containing a clear strategy, methods incorporating the media, results expected and measures to evaluate student comprehension. These lessons were taken to one junior and one senior high school in Bukit Lawang in order to be tested with students. Each teacher group stated that the students were very enthusiastic about the material presented. Games and demonstrations were made presenting differences between clean and contaminated water, and students created environmentally themed posters about forests and ways in which everyone can help make their environment better. The students were then asked to search for and collect rubbish and sort into organic and nonorganic groups, and describe what could be recycled into other items or be turned into compost. This was all accompanied by a visit from the OIC OranguVan mobile library service, which students and community members always enjoy as it provides an information resource not otherwise available. Lastly they were all asked their thoughts on the activities and to assess their own role in the environment.

Upon completion of the programme all of the teachers pledged to incorporate what they had learned about conservation and the environment into their classrooms. Some teachers have even made plans to start planting trees in their own communities; something that OIC is supportive of and we will provide seedlings from our tree nursery in Medan to get them started. This, we feel is monumentally important to these communities living adjacent to the Leuser forests and its biodiversity. Although all of us worldwide have a role to play in the conservation of the orangutan, it is these communities on the 'frontline' that are most affected. Thus, education is a key issue; without it no local conservation plans would have come about, or even have been discussed. If people are not aware of the issues, they cannot be expected to act for them. We would like to thank the IPS for their generous support; together we can continue working towards the conservation of the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan and their forest home.

Report from Conservation Grant Recipient Danica Stark

The Kinabatangan Floodplain in Malaysian Borneo is recognized as an important area for biodiversity and in order to protect this unique ecosystem, the Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary (LKWS) was fully gazetted in 2005, which now consists of 10 protected lots (Goossens *et al.* 2005). Despite the encouraging steps of the LKWS and the recognition of the importance of a forest corridor along the river (Sha *et al.* 2008), oil palm plantations and cleared land surrounding the LKWS have left the forest severely fragmented. Although a riparian corridor is required by law along the river to maintain a continuous habitat for wildlife, in reality the depth and even presence of a corridor varies.

The disturbances to mangrove, riverine and peat forests makes the suitable habitat for proboscis monkeys one of the most threatened in Borneo, and ultimately making them vulnerable to high rates of deforestation (Meijaard and Nijman 2000; Rautner *et al.* 2005). It is believed that habitat fragmentation reduces the movement between groups and the likelihood of the formation of sufficient numbers to form bands (Robins 2008) as proboscis monkeys avoid severely disturbed areas, such as oil palm plantations, agricultural areas, and areas of extensive grasslands and human settlements (Salter *et al.* 1985; Bernard and Zulhazman 2006).

The aim of this survey was to estimate the population size of proboscis monkeys along a lesser surveyed area of the LKWS, and determine their distribution in relation to oil palm plantations and other cleared land that are located throughout the Kinabatangan Floodplain. Since proboscis monkeys can utilize areas that have undergone previous low intensity logging of riverine and dipterocarp forest, certain types of secondary or disturbed forests are able to support high densities of proboscis monkeys (Salter *et al.* 1985). Ensuring the presence, and standardizing the depth of corridors, can improve the movement of proboscis monkeys along the river, and can aid in determining the areas most in need of management attention (Goossens *et al.* 2003).

A boat survey was conducted along the Kinabatangan River, Sabah, Malaysia, Borneo to assess the abundance of proboscis monkeys in continuous forest and corridors (Fig. 1). Evening and follow-up morning surveys in the same section were conducted along 30 km of the Kinabatangan River near the Danau Girang Field Center and 3 km along a nearby tributary. Except for the tributary survey, each five sections of the main river were surveyed twice, for a total distance of approximately 130 km. Boat surveys were conducted based on methods by Goossens *et al.* (2003). GPS coordinates taken of proboscis monkey (using a Garmin 60CSx) were plotted onto a satellite image to determine the distribution of proboscis monkeys in relation to forest fragmentation.

Fig. 1 Surveying proboscis monkeys along the Kinabatangan River

Results

Although 91% (61 km) of the 67 km of river bank surveyed had a forest corridor, only 66% (44 km) of the river have corridors 500 m or wider, ranging from 50-85% forest along the riverbank for the sections surveyed. There was no corridor present for 9% of the riverbank surveyed, which had oil palm plantations coming directly to the rivers edge, small trees very sparsely scattered, or were cleared and grassy.

A total of 113 groups, or 818 individuals were observed over the course of a two-week study. Combining sightings with those matching up from similar locations or same group compositions from another surveys resulted in 51 groups and 449 proboscis monkeys (Fig. 2).

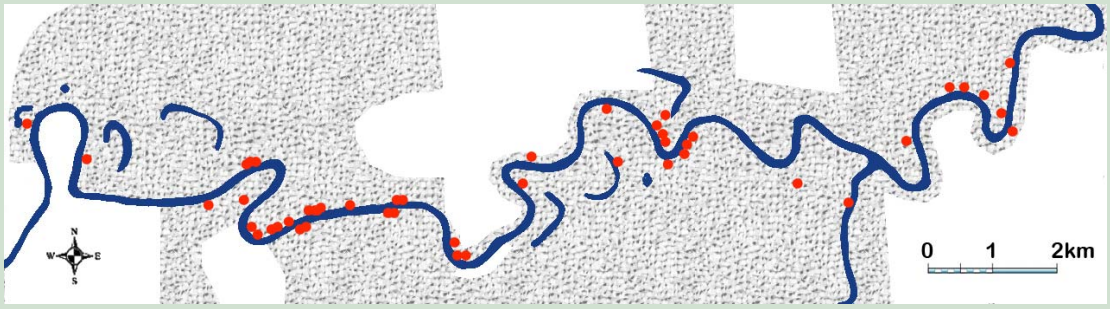


Fig. 2. Proboscis monkey group sightings along the central section of the Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary. Red points are proboscis monkey groups based on repeat morning and evening surveys. White areas are cleared or cultivated land for oil palm plantations, and grey areas are forested areas. Of the 113 total sightings, 51 groups were estimated during the river surveys. (Map by R. Moore)

The average overall group and individual encounter rates are 0.91±0.78 groups/km (n=113, 0-2.20) and 6.54±5.15 individuals/km (n=818, range: 0-21.40) respectively. In areas with forests extending back greater than 500 m, the encounter rate was 2.62 groups/km. In areas where the corridor extended less than 500 m away from the river, the encounter rate was less, at 0.14 groups/km.

Of the 67 km^2 area surrounding the river, only 40 km^2 is still forested. Encounter rates for proboscis monkeys were greatest in forested areas which extended more than 500 m away from the river. Although encounter rates were low in corridors, they can still be useful as arboreal pathway for the monkeys to access other areas.

With many oil palm plantations, and a history of logging, the LKWS is now working towards building a more continuous forest, thereby connecting fragmented forest plots and improving the movement of wildlife throughout. Government and local reforestation initiatives are being organized and implemented in and around the LKWS, joining local communities, oil palm schemes, and eco-tourism in halting forest loss and playing an important role in reconnecting the forest. Initiatives include using eco-tourism to bring in extra revenue, with objectives including providing an unbroken canopy cover (KOPEL 2007), planting low maintenance and low cost, tree species adapted to periodic flooding, and include some softwoods which can bring in revenue by periodic and selective cutting, and working with the oil palm industries to attempt to reverse the forest once lost to the palm industries (Davison 2006). Corridors are not initially expected to be an important habitat for wildlife in themselves, but by connecting fragments, primates are able to move between viable habitats (Davison 2006). Due to the proboscis monkeys' ability to swim and cross the river, these forests will be a vital habitat for proboscis monkeys, and will allow greater connectivity between groups around the oil palm plantations. I am very grateful to have received the IPS conservation grant which contributed greatly towards funding this study.

Have you received a grant or award from IPS? We want to hear from you!

Please submit a brief summary of your work including a description of how the funds were used along with an image of you conducting your work. Submissions should be emailed to IPS VP for Communications, Katie Leighty, at katherine.leighty@disney.com and will be included in the next IPS Bulletin.

Report from Jacobsen Award Winner Marina Cords

Kakamega Environmental Education Program: Support for a Growing Grassroots Organization

The Kakamega Forest in western Kenya is a central-African-type rain forest representing multiple habitat subtypes and a rich complement of plants and animals, including 6 species of primates. The forest is now an island (~86 km²) in a sea of dense human habitation, and its persistence is endangered by its human neighbors who harvest forest products both for household use, such as building poles, and as sources of income, such as firewood sold in town. In 1997, the Kakamega Environmental Education Program was founded to begin an organized effort to educate local inhabitants about the value of the forest, and the need to conserve it. Since then, KEEP has grown, and conservation-related activities (tree planting, income generation from on-farm cultivation of forest products, and ecotourism) have expanded with the help of local Kenyan organizations. At the heart of KEEP, however, remains the education of children, their parents and their teachers, via a weekly Saturday nature school, outreach to local schools, and hosting regional schools with the wherewithal to pay a visit.

Education is never a money-making venture, but organizations like KEEP need to try to free themselves as much as possible from a continual need for external support. KEEP has demonstrated a willingness to take on a larger responsibility for the costs of the educational program they run, and recent development of ecotourism lodging is giving them the means to do so. However, the group is still unable to support the educational venture fully. In addition, there are special needs for KEEP, since the third conservation education center was fully completed in July 2008. This center lacks educational materials.

The award I received on behalf of KEEP was used for three purposes. First, it paid for annual subscriptions to Swara, the nature and conservation magazine of the East African Natural History Society, and children's nature books from the Bank Street Book Store, in New York City, which were made available at cost to begin the collection of education materials at Ikuywa, the newest education center. Second, funds were used to help KEEP support the Saturday nature program at the three centers. Third, a portion of the funding was used to give prizes to four teachers in this program, who have been volunteering their time, and doing an extraordinary job: the teachers are the ones who make it happen on the ground. KEEP developed the mechanism to democratically select teachers for the award, and was very pleased with the results. Not only did the prizes reward deserving teachers, but it also served as inspiration to others to try as hard as those who received the awards.

At the Saturday program, children learn about the parts of a plant. They also use recycled bottles for their drinks. Photo: C. Mitchell

KEEP teachers and education coordinators from four sites, after receiving awards. One of the award-winning teachers, Joseph Isundu (far left), is only 16, and makes time despite being busy in high school! All were lauded for their contributions: from being role models, to devising informative and age-appropriate lessons, to being ready to jump in and help whenever necessary. Photo: C. Brogan

Report from Jacobsen Award Winner Rosamira Guillen

Cotton-top tamarins (*Saguinus oedipus*) are a critically endangered primate endemic to Colombia, threatened by extensive habitat destruction and illegal capture for the local pet trade. Proyecto Tití was established to develop a long-term conservation program to insure the survival of this charismatic primate. Our conservation program is multi-disciplinary in nature, including field research, environmental education and a successful community empowerment program.

Through the development of our conservation work, we identified the need to enhance and expand our community education programs, in order to increase the basic knowledge about this endemic species and its habitat, to generate a positive behavioural change, and to provide opportunities for people living close to the forest to become involved in conservation activities that will benefit the long-term protection of the cotton-top tamarin and their habitat.

Based on feedback from our community partners, our internal assessments, and our focus group surveys, we identified four priorities: 1) To develop a new workbook (Cartitilla*) for rural school children in our target populations; 2) To disseminate the Cartitilla to target schools; 3) To develop Community Activities to Engage a Larger Audience: Conservation Club and Community Conservation Sessions; and 4) To train Local Enforcement Authorities.

The target of our Cartitilla program were two municipalities that are in close proximity to the forest of "El Ceibal" where tamarins live and where Proyecto Tití conducts its field research: Luruaco – Department of Atlántico, and Santa Catalina – Department of Bolívar, both located in north Colombia, within the historical area of distribution of cotton-top tamarins. These municipalities have been involved in various community awareness programs with Proyecto Tití and had expressed an interest in getting more involved in activities that help to engage their community in conservation activities.

The International Primatology Society's Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award was granted to support the development of the Cartitilla program.

The Cartitilla was designed in 2009 by a group of professionals including environmental educators, illustrators and Proyecto Tití's research and community development staff.

The workbook intends to test the student's knowledge, prove their understanding of the concepts, learn new information, and apply this information to actions that they can do to protect forests and cotton-top tamarins. It also intends to provide students with a clear understanding of the biology of the species and its threats, but most importantly, they will be able to understand how they can get involved in saving this species from extinction.

In November 2009 the first draft of the Cartitilla was pilot-tested using a focus group within the target communities. Our evaluation of the pilot test gave us valuable feedback that was incorporated into the final version of this educational workbook.

For the first phase of implementation of the Cartitilla, we selected a group of 100 school students in the community of Santa Catalina, from grades 7-9.

The program started officially April 13, 2010, and it will continue for nine consecutive weeks, with one session taught each week in the schools. During the 5th session, the participating students will visit the forest of "El Ceibal" to see cotton-top tamarins in the wild and also to visit Proyecto Tití's conservation center in the village of Los Límites, home of our community development programs.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of our workbook in increasing knowledge and changing behaviour is an important part of our program. An evaluation was conducted before starting the pilot session, consisting of one-on-one interviews with a sample of 45 out of the 100 participating students, with questions referring to the central topics addressed by the Cartitilla. Pre-and post opened-ended evaluation questions will be given to the students to help us determine the effectiveness of our workbook.

This first phase of the Cartitilla program (pre-test, workbook sessions, post-test) will be completed by the end of June 2010. We look forward to providing some exciting information on how well this workbook in received in the school systems in the near future.

Rosamira Guillen, Executive Director, Fundación Proyecto Tití – Colombia

Report from Research Grant Recipient Fiona Stewart

Introduction

This study seeks to investigate factors that influence variation in, and function of, nest (or bed) construction by chimpanzees. Through integration of molecular, behavioral, and ethno-archaeological methods, this study investigates how and why chimpanzees construct nests, and whether this behavior varies culturally across two populations of savanna chimpanzees. Shelter is defined as a structure providing protection from the environment, and proximate functions revealed here may inform on ultimate reasons for the evolution of shelter in the ape lineage and its increasing complexity in *Homo sapiens*.

Data for this comparative project were collected at the Fongoli study site, south-eastern Senegal, from 1st October 2007 to 31st March 2008 and the Issa study area in Ugalla, western Tanzania, from 22nd October 2008 to 22nd September 2009. The two study areas are similarly dry, open, sites with small proportion of closed vegetation, comparable to environments of early hominin evolution.

Whenever possible, similar data were collected at both sites to allow direct comparison. This report outlines the data collected during the field work phase in addition to some preliminary results and future plans for analyses, dissertation write up, and dissemination.

Data Collection

Behavioural Data

Behavioural data in Ugalla were not collected as the chimpanzees remain unhabituated and no nest-building could be observed. In Fongoli focal individuals were followed in afternoons to directly record nest-building behaviour and film nest-building sequences. Data on duration of nest-building by the group and individuals, group size and composition, sleeping, waking, and travelling behaviour were recorded for 60 group nesting observations. On 91 occasions individual builders were identified, of which 34 nests were deconstructed.

Behavioural data collected will be compared to published data on nest-building duration at other chimpanzee sites and on other great apes and may provide new insight into crepuscular behaviour of chimpanzees. Inter-individual data will also be compared within the Fongoli community, examining questions such as the influence of time investment on the final artefact.

Nests, Nest Trees, and Nest Groups

Nest and nest group ethno-archaeological data were collected for all fresh nests. Data were collected on nest type, size, support, cover, height, location and on nest tree morphology. These data will be used to address comparative questions regarding variation in nest and nest tree characteristics, group size and spread. Additionally, the influence of ecology or culture on this variation will be examined. Through visual or genetic identification of individual builders, variation in nesting characteristics will be investigated within Fongoli as influenced by dominance, sex, or estrus stage.

In Issa, 90 nest groups, comprising 574 nests, were measured. The similarity in sample size (Fongoli – 60 nest groups, comprising 473 nests) may allow multivariate comparison of nest characteristics between the two sites controlling for differences in ecology.

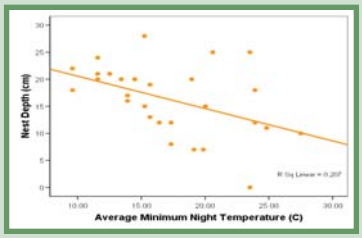
Nest Shape and Architecture

In both sites, accessible nests were climbed into for detailed shape (length, width, thickness, depth) and architectural (branches broken, bent, detached, and building sequence) measurements. From 1-8 nests per group were measured, totalling 120 nests at each site.

Preliminary results from 91 nests of known builders in Fongoli, presented at the International Primatological Society 2008 meeting, indicate that females and juveniles build not only higher nests, but also farther from the tree trunk and higher within the crown. Of 26 male and 8 female nests accessed females were found to build smaller, but thicker nests, with more steps and lining material. Deeper nests are built in colder conditions (Figure 1), perhaps as protection against cold winds which will be investigated further using recorded wind speeds. This variation is subject to pseudo-replication, thus genetic analyses identifying a larger number of nest-builders should provide further power in the statistics and allow further investigation of these trends.

Figure 1: Greater nest depth correlates with colder night temperatures.

Nest & Ground Sleep Experiment



In order to investigate the functions of nest sleep the PI slept in the Fongoli chimpanzee home range 25 nights. On 13 occasions I slept in a freshly made nest; on two occasions in a chimpanzee's nest from the previous night; and on 10 occasions on the bare ground. Nest insulation was investigated using four data-loggers set to record temperature every 15 minutes. Two were attached to my body: one on my front, the other on my back. One was suspended at nest height outside the nest, the other was placed on the ground.

Notes were taken on waking times, insect bites, and dreams were recorded on an mp3 voice recorder. From these recordings time slept was estimated the following day in increments of 15 minutes and all data were transcribed. Old bites were counted before beginning and new bites counted the following morning. These data will be used to investigate whether dream quantity or quality is affected by tree sleep, and whether nests function to decrease insect bites or provide greater insulation and thermoregulation. Preliminary analyses show a greater differential temperature between front and back during nest versus ground sleep.

Transect Plots

A single transect following a random bearing and location was walked in both Fongoli and Issa to establish vegetation plots every 100m. Within each plot vegetation type, crown cover, and understory were recorded and measurements of tree morphology (comparable to nesting tree measurements) were taken for each tree >5cm DBH. These measurements allow comparison of nesting trees to a random sample of trees available in the habitat. By using the same methods in both study sites the vegetation of these two dry sites can be compared reliably and the variation in nests between the two sites analysed taking into account variation in vegetation types and tree morphology.

Phenological Data

In both Fongoli and Issa approximately 500 individual trees were visited monthly for phenological study. Information regarding tree fruiting, flowering, and leafing is essential to set nest-building into the ecological context and determine whether variation in nests can be accounted for by leaf availability for example.

Climate Data

In each site data-loggers were deployed in six different vegetation types/topographic levels at typical nesting height for that site or vegetation type. Loggers recorded wind speed, temperature, relative humidity, and light, every 30 minutes. The data recorded from these loggers will be used to investigate nest variation in response to environmental conditions.

Insect trap experiments

This project proposed to investigate anti-vector function of nests by measuring biting insect density using two vector specific traps deployed in rotating pair wise combinations of vegetation type and topographic level or within 'nests' of preferred versus non-preferred tree species. However, very few experiments garnered valid results due to technological difficulties - if one trap in the pair wise experiment failed during experiment the results were discarded. Pilot results will be analysed to see if a trend warrants further investigation of the hypothesised influence of biting insects and vectors on nest construction.

Nest site re-use

At Fongoli and Issa 60-80% of nests were found to have old scars of previous nesting under or within 1.5m of nest centre. To investigate whether specific locations within trees are re-used over time, perhaps even creating optimal nesting locations, all fresh nests in Issa were monitored once per month. Nest decay was monitored, in addition to re-growth of branches and re-use of the exact nesting locations. Longitudinal monitoring will continue monthly, to determine time depth of re-use and scars. Frequency of scars found at nest locations will be compared to a random sample of non-nest locations in nesting-trees and non-nesting trees to investigate whether scars result from repeated targeting of specific nest locations within specific trees and not simply re-use of nesting sites as our current knowledge suggests. This would have implications for cognition (e.g. mental maps) and the use of "home-bases" in human evolution (Sept 1998, Hernandez-Aguilar 2009).

Genetic analyses

To date, analyses have focused on using reference samples (from known individuals) to build an identity bank of all nest-building individuals in the Fongoli community. For each individual the hypervariable region 1 of mitochondrial DNA

(HV1) has been sequenced. Several of these haplotypes have not previously been found in wild populations of *Pan troglodytes verus*. Further pilot work has shown efficacy of a multiplex PCR for genotyping individuals at variable microsatellite loci. Faecal samples collected from below nests will be assigned individual identities by conducting analyses hierarchically to generate haplotypes, sex, and individual genotypes respectively.

Future Plans

The proposed thesis submission date is February 2011. Analyses and write-up will be conducted in Cambridge, UK. A subset of deconstructed nests will be selected for genetic analyses in order to address specific questions regarding individual or sex variation in nest-building within and between sites. This sample size will be necessarily small, but in conjunction with 34 observed building events will be sufficient to investigate individual variation. The remaining samples will be set aside for potential post-doctoral study on genetic structure of the two communities, association patterns, and nest group structure.

Genetic analyses will be limited to 6 months from January – July 2010. During and beyond this period data will be analysed and writing begun on the following topics: night nest-building and sleep behaviour, chimpanzee shelter function – a novel experimental approach; variation in nest characteristics, shape, and architecture with ecological conditions – how does this inform on their function; a cross-site comparison of nest-building – controlling for ecological differences; individual and sex differences in nest building behaviour; nest re-use. Further topics regarding video analysis of nest building, intra and inter-site variation in nest group layout, and nest site selection and re-use with ecological correlates will be analysed if time permits, or set aside for future study. Preliminary results will be submitted for presentation at the September 2010 International Primatological Society meeting in Kyoto, Japan.

Report from Research Grant Recipient Mackenzie Bergstrom

The aim of my Master's research was to clarify the dominance patterns exhibited by female white-faced capuchin monkeys (*Cebus capucinus*). IPS supported my investigation of five key aspects of dominance behavior (hierarchical linearity, nepotism, strength, stability, and dominance style) among female capuchins at Santa Rosa National Park (SRNP), Costa Rica. SRNP, founded in 1971, is part of the Area de Conservación Guanacaste, one of the largest tropical forest preservation initiatives in the world. Three primate species (white-faced capuchins, mantled howlers, and black-handed spider monkeys) are present within the park. Of these, the white-faced capuchins have been studied most extensively by Dr. Linda Fedigan and her colleagues and students since 1983.

As a highly gregarious species living in multi-male, multi-female social groups, white-faced capuchins share behavioral patterns with cercopithecines and therefore, offer an ideal opportunity to expand research on dominance patterns and contribute to developing theories on social dynamics in group-living primates. I collected observational data on the behavior of 22 adult females from three habituated study groups during two field seasons (May–August 2007 and January–May 2008). I found that hierarchies were linear, nepotistic, strong, and stable. I also found that females exhibited a moderate to despotic (i.e., strict) dominance style. Female capuchins showed clear assertion of dominance towards subordinates as well as significant kin bias in active social interactions such as approaching and grooming but not passive behaviors such as close proximity or co-feeding. These findings suggest that a moderate level of tolerance is shown towards subordinate females in competitive and social situations.

This study is important for developing an understanding of dominance behavior in New World cebines, as well for beginning to build a comparative basis from which to assess larger primate patterns. Since rank influences access to desired resources, behavior, and ultimately fitness, understanding dominance variation is important. I am currently building upon findings from this project in my PhD investigation of how dominance behavior and competitive strategies affect nutritional gain, energetic condition, and stress. I am very thankful to IPS for providing funding support.

Report from Jacobsen Award Winner Fanny Fernandez Melo

In terms of primates, Peru is one of the five richest countries; nonetheless, there are few activities that promote primate conservation consciousness, not even with the endangered and endemic primates, such as the yellow tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda)*. The urgent need to address this issue motivated us to start a conservation education program. The program started in 2008 in Amazonas and San Martin, where the endemic primates of Peru occur, and that are also the regions with the highest rates of deforestation and human immigration; and also in Lima, Peru's capital with one third of the country's population. The target audiences are the schoolchildren and their teachers, from rural areas near monkey habitats and the main cities.

The main objective of the program is to awaken environmental consciousness and give value to the biodiversity of Peru's cloud forest. Our specific aims are: to stimulate the interest and respect of students towards primate conservation through promoting primate and nature knowledge; to contribute to the design of programs that promote a sustainable use of natural resources by local people; and to stop primate hunting and prevent deforestation.

Our methodology for working with children from 6th grade and on, was through interactive workshops of 50 minutes each. We started with a first entrance survey, the presentation of an eight minute video ("Cloud Forest" available at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzGcHH5Zoyk), group work for answering questionnaires and presentation of their opinions/conclusions, logic games to reinforce the learning process, handing of material and prize-giving to the most enthusiastic participants. With teachers and college students, the workshops were 2 hours and 45 minutes and consisted of a variety of activities, first entrance survey, video presentations, group works, presentations, and games, all of this in an interactve way.

Our activities have been national and regional. In the regional area, we had workshops with schoolchildren, teachers, college students and professionals. We involved 2,095 children from 17 schools in 11 towns in Amazonas; 816 children from 4 schools in 4 towns in San Martin; and 1,023 children from 6 schools in Lima. We involved 180 teachers in five workshops, including 25 teachers in one San Martin workshop, 30 teachers in three Amazonas workshops and 40 teachers in a workshop in Lima. In universities, we had five conferences with an audience of 317 people.

The first entrance survey consisted of evaluating the knowledge of the schoolchildren about the animals of Peruvian Amazonia and the importance of the forest and the environmental services it provides. We evaluated a total of 1,207 surveys from Amazonas and San Martin (50% of the total surveys for these regions have been evaluated). The ages of schoolchildren are between 9 and 20 years, being the majority of 12 to 16 (88%), with a 53% participation of females and 47% males. To question about the forest animals they know, 21% children provided a kind of "monkey" as their first answer (subdivided in "yellow tailed woolly monkey", "common woolly monkey" and "andean night monkey"). "Paca" comes out as second with 8%, then "parrot" (7%), "snake" (6%), and "tiger" –which does not occur in Peru- gets a 3%. About the importance of forest in schoolchildren's lives, 91.2% considers the forest "very important" and 8.6% considers it "important", which shows their unconscious appreciation of the forest, a fact that can be exploited and turned into a forest -conservation attitude. To the question about the "state of the surrounding forest", most of them considered it to be in a "regular" state (57%), followed by a "good" (21%), "very good" (10%), "bad" (8%) and terrible (3%). About the services the forest provides, food comes in first place with 42% and oxygen and "clean air" second with 16%; which indicates their awareness of the main services the forest provides - though water is an obvious omission in the results. Also, it is surprising the intangible services children considered impor-

tant from the forest, such as health, freshness and happiness, all of them with a 6%.

We analyzed surveys from 82 teachers from Amazonas and San Martin. The teachers' ages ranged from 21 to 62 years with the majority being 30 to 49 years old (75%). 53% of them were female. To the question about forest animals they know, 23% teachers named "monkey" as their first answer (specifically the "yellow tailed woolly monkey"). "Deer" comes out as second with 21%, "hummingbird" with 12%, and "paca" with 7%. Regarding the importance of forest in their lives, 94% of teachers consider the forest "very important" and 6% consider it "important". To the question about the "state of the surrounding forest", first comes "regular" state with 54%, followed by a "good" (22%), "bad" (15%), terrible (6%) and lastly, "very good" (3%). To the question about the services the forest provides, all of their answers are tangible services, contrasting with the schoolchildren's results. "Timber" comes first with 33%, then "food" with 19%, oxygen and "clean air" with 19% and water with 12%.

In March and September 2009 we carried out the "Myths and Legends of Peruvian Monkeys" contest. The activity helps children learn to value the cultural legacy of their ancestors by compiling myths and legends related to primates. We received a total of 300 works from 13 of the 25 regions of Peru. 245 were accepted, and we selected the best 50, coming mainly from the San Martin (16), Ucayali (9) and Amazonas (8) regions. The jury selected the three winners, from San Martin, Madre de Dios and Ucayali, all of them being girls. In March 2010, we published the compilation book "Myths and Legends of Peruvian Monkeys; and homage from schoolchildren towards the biodiversity of our Amazonia". We are proud to had the financial support for the book publication from many Peruvian NGOs and local organizations, such as ProEco, Province Municipality of Utcubamba, EcoPurus, Ucumari, Amazonians for the Amazonia (AMPA), ACEER – Iquitos, Peruvian Amazon Institute for Research (IIAP – Amazonas), Nature and Culture International – Amazonas and Conservation International – Peru. The official presentation was in the Campesino Community of Corosha – Amazonas, whose forests harbor many yellow tailed woolly monkey groups, on March 28th by the conservationist Dr. Russell Mittermeier, re-discoverer of the yellow tailed woolly monkey in 1974.

To acknowledge the writings of schoolchildren means to listen to the voice of this generation that asks for the biodiversity to be protected and preserved. To interest schoolchildren in knowing their biodiversity using a flagship species allows us to raise their awareness of the species and later, to promote its habitat conservation. Children are an ally prone to forest protection. It is important and urgent to support communities that still harbor primates within their forest. It is necessary to provide alternative sustainable activities after the awareness program, if not, the efforts will be hollow. We need to protect all of these resources.

We thank the International Primatological Society for awarding us the Larry Jacobsen Education Development Award 2009, which was the first push for continuing our program in 2009.

Please submit your contributions for the next IPS Bulletin to Katie Leighty at katherine.leighty@disney.com

In Memoriam

Dr. Adriaan Kortlandt, 1918-2009

On October 18th 2009, Adriaan Kortlandt passed away after a dynamic scientific career which continued until quite recently. Adriaan was one of the last of that pre-war generation which is considered as the founding fathers of ethology, a school of behavioral biologists that focused its studies on the natural behavior of animals in all its diversity and adaptive variation, and which is known by names such as Nico Tinbergen, Konrad Lorenz, Karl von Frisch and Gerard Baerends in continental Europe, William Thorpe in the UK, and, West of the Atlantic, Danny Lehrman. These scientists emphasized the 'objectivistic character' of their approach and distanced themselves from those who saw the understanding of the subjective experiences and consciousness of animals as the ultimate goal of the study of the animal mind. A prominent basis of the latter school was situated in Amsterdam where, in 1914, the physiologist Frederik Buytendijk founded the first laboratory for animal psychology in Europe. Buytendijk gradually shifted towards human psychology and became a famous representative of phenomenological psychology in the 1940s and 50s. He inspired Johan Bierens de Haan and Frits Portielje who did much of their work in the Amsterdam Zoo Artis and who published a range of articles on habit formation and intelligence (e.g. the faculty of counting; tool use and tool manufacturing in primates) in the 1920s and 30s (for more details see van Hooff, 2000). They in turn inspired the young Adriaan Kortlandt. Especially Portielje did so with his meticulous observations of bird behavior. Portielje's work on cormorants was the direct incentive for Adriaan's classic study on the behavioural organisation of this species. He spent all of his free time both at the cormorant pond in Artis and in the field, in the nature reserve of the Naarder Lake. In the middle of the marsh he built a 12m high tower containing both his "bedroom" and, on the top, an observation hide. From here he could observe the birds nesting in the neighbouring trees day and night.

This was an extremely fruitful period. The detailed desriptions of cormorant behaviours and the patterns of their occurrence (1940a) led him to theorize on the "interaction of instincts" (1940b, 1955) and to formulate ground-breaking ideas about the hierarchical organization of behavioral functions. These were contemporary with Baerends's 1941 and preluded Tinbergen's 1950 and 1951 exposés on this subject. To explain the occurrence of seemingly irrelevant behaviours in certain situations, such as conflicts between simultaneously activated behaviour functions, he also developed the concept of "allochtho-nous behavior" (1940b). He did so independently from Tinbergen (1940), who called these behaviours "displacement activities".

Here is also the germ of a frustration that remained visible during the rest of his career. With Tinbergen and Baerends, his colleagues and rivals, he shared a vivid enthusiasm for the field biological, observational approach, with a strong emphasis on field experimentation. However he differed from them in thinking of a hierarchical system of *purposive* instincts underlying animal behavior. In this way he was more in line with McDougall, Craig, and Tolman, and with his compatriots and teachers Bierens de Haan and Portielje. However, as he emphasized in 1959, he did not embrace the vitalistic orientation, adopted by implication by his Dutch colleagues. Instead he recognized himself in the cybernetic explanation of goal directedness that emerged in those days.

Around 1940 there seemed to be, at least for Adriaan's ethological colleagues, a fundamental contrast between their rigorously objectivistic and causal analytical way of thinking and Adriaan's less tangible, intentional rendition of goal directed drive systems. They also distanced themselves from his claim that his theoretical model was of great relevance for understanding human behaviour, especially in a psychiatric context. His 1955 paper in which he elaborated his ideas further received reponses varying from tepid approval to outright scorn. Kortlandt felt, not unjustified, that he was not given credit by his compatriots and in their wake by other colleagues who dominated the international ethological scene. It was only a late salve for the wound when in 1976 Richard Dawkins declared his elaborations about the hierarchical organisation of behaviour systems "brilliantly erudite".

In 1954 Kortlandt took a chair in - as he called it – "the psychology and ethology of animals" at the

University of Amsterdam. It marked a change in his scientific interest. From now on this was explicitly the behaviour of humans, its evolution and the comparison with the behaviour of our near relatives, in particular, the chimpanzee. His interest also changed from the organisation and the mechanisms of behaviour to "the cosmology of animals" (the title of his inaugural lecture in 1954). It reflected his affinity with the ideas of von Uexküll. This forerunner was interested not so much in unravelling the causal mechanisms of behavior but rather in exploring the nature of the world as experienced by animals (*i.e.* their 'Umwelt') by revealing the aspects of the world an animal takes notice of (the 'Merkwelt' and its 'markers of significance') and which are significant in that the animal can deal with them (the 'Wirkwelt'). Thus Kortlandt's cosmological psychology or cosmology of animals was a paraphrase of von Uexküll's "Umweltslehre" (1921, 1934).

Kortlandt was one of the first to study chimpanzees in their natural habitat. From as early as 1960 he conducted a number of expeditions to Congo and West Africa. The gist of these is rendered nicely in two 1967 papers. One was on hand use and the use of instruments, the other on experiments in which he explored the attitudes of chimpanzees towards a variety environmental features such as familiar and strange food items, potential prey animals, dead and seemingly dead animals, snakes, spiders, ornamental and decorative objects, dummies, pictures, etc.

Many primatologists will know him from the spectacular experiments in which he confronted wild chimpanzees with a suddenly appearing stuffed leopard. The aim was to see whether the animals would spontaneously use weapons to attack their major enemy.

In 1974 Adriaan asked me to join a small team that should help him to repeat the leopard experiment, this time however with a live leopard. The experiment was to be done in Guinea. The aim was to see whether chimpanzees would indeed use armed defense as a natural and biologically significant reaction against a real predator. It was quite an enterprise to transport a tame, almost adult leopard from the Netherlands to the hinterland of Guinea, together with a remarkable contraption, a wire mesh ball of more than 1.5m diameter. The leopard had been trained to go inside it and to roll-walk around in it, an impressive sight. On a slope near a gallery forest where chimpanzees occasionally visited a deserted plantation of grapefruit trees a hide was constructed that didn't only conceal the observers, but also the leopard in its rotation. When this was released from the hide the leopard had no choice but to run into the direction dictated by the gently sloping hill, that is to a place where the chimps were hoped to come. Unfortunately, after two months of hard work, a devastating brush fire brought the expedition to an end before the real test could take place. But I had come to greatly appreciate the zeal and perseverance that Adriaan showed in the face of many set backs.

Another example of imaginative experimentation had to do with the question how the small early hominids might have defended themselves against the mighty predators that roamed the savannas in those days. A few years ago I attended a symposium where a speaker launched what he thought was an interesting idea. He reasoned that the savanna living hominids might have made good use of the sharp thorny branches of acacias. He obviously was unaware of the fact that Kortlandt had already tried to test the effectiveness of this weapon experimentally. The film pictures of the pseudo-hominid, constructed out of the window wiper mechanism of an automobile, waving an acacia branch and thus keeping some lions at bay from a scared goat, will stick on the retina of whoever has seen these (Kortlandt 1980).

In 1972 Adriaan Kortlandt launched his dehumanization hypothesis. Chimpanzees have been found in rather dry savanna habitats, as in Senegal. He supposed that they once had been spreading in such habitats at a time when protohumans adapted to their terrestrial life style in the savannas of East and South Africa. He speculated that they had started to progress on a humanoid evolutionary track, when they adapted to these habitats. They would have developed capacities and skills, analogous to those of protohumans when these adapted to an existence on the Eastern savannas. But eventually these early humanlike beings invaded the more Western chimpanzee habitats and pushed them back into the forest. Present-day chimps would still bear the vestiges of this. Kortlandt thought to see evidence for this in a supposed discrepancy between the capacities of chimpanzees as revealed in studies with captive, "humanized" individuals and the use of these capacities in nature. This idea was heralded in 1961 in a series of articles in Dutch entitled "Chimpanzees, neither humans nor animals - but then, what are they?" A remarkable thing to say anyway, back in 1961.

The dehumanization hypothesis, although inventive and unusual, has not become convincing. To be sure, recent field and laboratory studies have further narrowed the gap between our nearest relative and ourselves, revealing, one might say, "almost-human" cultural and cognitive capacities in present-day chimpanzees. But at the same time there are more and more indications of the adaptive use the animals make of these skills in their own world. Furthermore, the discovery of Sahelanthropus has made clear that the distribution of early prohuman creatures does not show the simple west-east dichotomy that was presumed.

Adriaan Kortlandt will enter history as one of the pioneers of classical ethology. Here he made significant contributions. He was also one of the first chimpanzee field researchers, relating his findings on chimpanzee behaviour with human evolution (e.g. 1986). He has emphasized the importance of combining observation with

experimentation in field research. In his experiments he showed great creativity and originality. Some of his speculative ideas were not as firmly supported by empirical evidence as he himself believed. He was tenacious and could be candid in his comments and criticisms. He has always been an individualist, not unwilling to take a provocative stance. This may sometimes have hindered the acceptance of his ideas and the formation of a "school".

Adriaan Kortlandt is no longer with us. With his death we primatologists lose an imaginative and dedicated colleague.

Jan A.R.A.M. Van Hooff

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Devra G. Kleiman dies at 67; helped create field of conservation biology

Taken from the Washington Post Tuesday, May 4, 2010
By Emma Brown Washington Post Staff Writer

Devra G. Kleiman, 67, a biologist whose groundbreaking research on giant pandas and South American monkeys showed how zoos can play a critical role in preserving endangered species, died April 29 at George Washington University Hospital. She had cancer.

In a career spanning more than 40 years, much of it at the National Zoo, Dr. Kleiman helped create and define the new field of conservation biology.

She was perhaps best known for spearheading an unprecedented international effort to save golden lion tamarins -- small, reddish-orange monkeys that live in Brazil's Atlantic coastal forests -- from extinction.

In the early 1970s, Dr. Kleiman responded to an alarm sounded by Brazilian biologist Adelmar Coimbra Filho. Golden lion tamarins were in trouble; research showed there were only several hundred of the animals remaining in the wild and fewer than 75 in captivity. Dr. Kleiman and Coimbra helped persuade officials at more than a dozen zoos not to

sell their golden lion tamarins for profit. Instead, the zoos would lend the animals to one another for breeding. Eventually they gave up title altogether, ceding ownership to the Brazilian government. Dr. Kleiman played monkey matchmaker, using genetic data to determine which animals should mate to create strong offspring.

Those offspring were reintroduced to Brazil, where Dr. Kleiman and Coimbra helped preserve and restore wide swaths of the animals' habitat. Today, about 1,600 golden lion tamarins live in the wild. Another 500 live in 145 zoos around the world. The species' status has been changed from critically endangered to endangered, and a Brazilian organization that Dr. Kleiman helped found is coordinating efforts to ensure the species' long-term survival.

Dr. Kleiman's effort was "one of the greatest success stories in the history of modern zoos," said Steven Monfort, director of the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute. "It was the beginning of this revolution of the role of zoos as conservation organizations, instead of just having a place for exhibiting specimens for people to come look at and enjoy."

The cooperative model Dr. Kleiman pioneered with the golden lion tamarin project has since been widely adopted as the most effective way to manage the genetics of rare species. It has been crucial to the successful reintroduction to the wild of species including the black-footed ferret and the California condor.

At the same time that she was working with golden lion tamarins, Dr. Kleiman was making headlines for her efforts to breed the National Zoo's first pair of giant pandas.

Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing were gifts from China, arriving at the zoo in 1972. Almost no rigorous research had been conducted on pandas and little was known about their behavior.

Conventional wisdom held that pandas are solitary creatures, so Dr. Kleiman and her colleagues kept Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing apart except for brief annual mating periods. Their enclosure was spartan, a plain yard with one climbing platform. They ate a simple diet of rice gruel and milk.

The pandas' reproductive results, carefully tracked by the national media, were heartbreaking. Between 1983 and 1989, Ling-Ling became pregnant four times. One baby was stillborn; the others died within hours or days of their birth.

During the roller coasters of those pregnancies, Dr. Kleiman led a team of scientists who used cameras and trained volunteers to track the animals' behaviors. They wrote some of the first descriptions of pandas' vocalizations, their play, their scent markings and their deportment during mating. They concluded that pandas were social creatures who needed to interact.

"As I think back to what we didn't know in 1972, it was just about everything," Dr. Kleiman told The Washington Post in 2001. "We were flying blind."

When the National Zoo's second pair of pandas arrived in 2001, they dined on bamboo, carrots and apples, and they were allowed to play together in a large enclosure studded with sand wallows, ponds and trees. In 2005, the couple successfully produced Tai Shan, the first panda born at the National Zoo to survive longer than a few days.

"We've gone way beyond where we were," Monfort said, "and Devra set the benchmark."

Devra Gail Kleiman was born Nov. 15, 1942, in the Bronx, N.Y. She graduated from the University of Chicago in 1964. As an undergraduate, she raised a baby dingo in her apartment one summer and took a part-time job as an assistant on a research project to tame wolves.

She spent hours in their cages doing crossword puzzles and homework assignments. The experience helped persuade her to forgo a career in medicine and study animal behavior instead.

She received her doctorate in zoology from the University of London in 1969. After being turned down for one job because "there weren't enough women's toilets," she once said, she became one of the National Zoo's first female scientists in 1972.

She became head of the Department of Zoological Research in 1979 and the zoo's assistant research director in 1986. She wrote and edited several books, including "Wild Mammals in Captivity," an animal-husbandry handbook and "Lion Tamarins: Biology and Conservation."

After retiring in 2001, she continued to work on a number of conservation projects and was an adjunct professor of biology at the University of Maryland, a position she had held since 1979. She enjoyed spending time at her vacation home in Chincoteague, Va.

Her first marriage, to John F. Eisenberg, ended in divorce.

Survivors include her husband of 22 years, Ian Yeomans of Chevy Chase; three stepdaughters, Elise Edie of Ellensburg, Wash., Joanna Domes of Calgary, Alberta, and Lucy Yeomans of Manchester, England; her mother, Molly Kleiman of Silver Spring; a brother; and four grandchildren.

When the first pandas arrived at the National Zoo, Dr. Kleiman told The Post in 2001, she was uninterested in studying them. "I thought it was too political and too dominated by public relations," she said. "But I started sneaking in and doing observations on them early in the morning. I got hooked."

Funding Opportunities

Martha J. Galante Award

Grant proposals are solicited from professionals of habitat countries of primates. Money awarded is to be used for conservation training including: transportation to the course or event location, course or event fees**,** or expenses during the event period. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011.

People interested in receiving this award should:

- be officially enrolled in an academic institution or a similar organization (either taking or giving courses or doing research or conservation work)
- provide information about the program of interest (courses, congresses, symposia, field work, etc.)
- send a letter explaining his/her interest in participating in the course or event (in English)
- send a C.V. in English
- include a letter of acceptance for the respective course
- provide two recommendation letters (including information about referee).

Send the completed grant proposal by email to: Dr. Janette Wallis (janettewallis@sbcglobal.net).

IPS Conservation Grants

The Conservation Committee of IPS is soliciting applications of up to $1,500 to support the development of primate conservation field programs. The committee expects to distribute up to $10,000.00 per year. The deadline for this award is March 1st, 2011. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Dr. Janette Wallis (janettewallis@sbcglobal.net).

IPS Captive Care Grants

The Captive Care and Breeding Committee of IPS awards grants of up to $1,500 for projects focusing on captive care issues that relate to: (1) the status of primates in captivity (e.g., sanctuaries, private, commercial) in range countries, (2) information from local wildlife officials and field researchers on the problems relating to captive primates, and (3) improving conditions for the well-being of captive primates in range countries. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox (debby@pasaprimates.org).

IPS Research Grants

The IPS Research Committee awards grants of up to $1,500 to support outstanding primate research proposals. We invite proposals for primate-oriented research projects with a strong theoretical component. These projects can be conducted in the field and/or in captivity. Scientific excellence will be the primary selection criterion. Proposals for projects focusing solely on primate conservation or on the captive care of nonhuman primates will not be considered by the Research Committee and should be directed to the Conservation or Captive Care Committees. Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact Dr. Peter Kappeler (pkappel@gwdg.de).

Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

The Education Committee of IPS solicits grants of up to $1,500 to support the development of primate conservation education programs as part of the Lawrence Jacobsen Conservation Education Award. These initiatives should support field conservation programs, work with local community and/or schools, or are used to provide training in conservation education techniques. Application information and forms are available on our website. Deadline for submission is March 1st, 2011. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).

Don't overlook the newly added optional CCI (Conservation through Community Involvement) component of the Conservation, Captive Care, Research and Jacobsen applications!

See the IPS website for more details.

Nominations solicited for the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award

In honor of Dr. Charles Southwick's longstanding commitment to conservation education, we have developed the Charles Southwick Conservation Education Commitment Award. This award is dedicated to recognizing individuals living in primate habitat countries that have made a significant contribution to formal and informal conservation education in their countries. The amount of the award is $1,000: $750 will be given directly to the recipient and $250 will be given in the recipient's name to a project of their choosing in their community.

We encourage investigators working in primate habitat areas to nominate members of their staff (or of the local community) that they feel have made a significant contribution to conservation education in their study area. Eligible candidates must be residents of the region in which they are working and include education staff, field assistants, graduate students, or other individuals that are directly involved with providing educational programs to the people living around the project area. Candidates do not need to have an advanced degree to be eligible.

Nominators should provide the name, title and full mailing address of their nominee, along with a letter of recommendation stating the nominee's qualifications for the award, focusing on past and potential contributions to conservation education. A copy of the nominee's resume should also be included. Supporting letters from other individuals acquainted with the nominee's work may be submitted as part of the packet.

Deadline for applications is March 1st, 2011. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at elonsdorf@lpzoo.org.

Upcoming Meetings

47th Annual Meeting of the Animal Behavior Society
Dates: July 25-29, 2010
Location: Williamsburg, VA
Website: http://animalbehaviorsociety.org/absmeetings/47th-animal-behavior-meeting

From Cage to Clinic: Primate Research for Regenerative Medicine (Symposium)
Dates: August 16-18, 2010
Location: Kunming, Yunnan, China
Website: http://www.kbimed.com/symposium/

International Primatological Society XXIII Congress
Dates: September 12-18, 2010
Location: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
Website: http://www.ips2010.jp/

AZA Annual Conference
Dates: September 12-17, 2010
Location: George R. Brown Convention Center and the Hilton Americas Houston, Houston, TX
Website: http://www.aza.org/annualconference/

2010 Association of Primate Veterinarians Workshop
Dates: October 6-9, 2010
Location: Emory Conference Center Hotel/Emory Inn, Atlanta, GA
Website: http://www.primatevets.org

61st AALAS National Meeting
Dates: October 10-14, 2010
Location: Atlanta, GA
Website: http://nationalmeeting.aalas.org/

2010 Australasian Primate Society Conference
Dates: October 16-17, 2010
Location: Katoomba, NSW, Australia
Website: http://www.primates.on.net/apsconf.htm

Primadaption Workshop
Dates: October 25-28, 2010
Location: Panther Tracks Learning Center of Primate Productions, Inc.; Immokalee, FL
Website: http://www.primateproducts.com/cms.php?top=10

American Anthropological Association
Dates: November 17-21, 2010
Location: Marriott New Orleans & Sheraton New Orleans, LA
Website: http://www.aaanet.org/meetings/

International Primatological Society

RESEARCH CAPTIVE CARE EDUCATION CONSERVATION

Membership Application/Renewal Form 2010

First Notice

(please type or print legibly or attach your business card)

Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
_____
_____
City: _____
State/Province: _____
Postal code: _____
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Phone: _____
Fax: _____
Email: _____
Specify National Primate Society Membership:
(Japanese, Spanish, etc.) _____

Address all membership correspondence and remit payment to:

Steven J. Schapiro, Ph.D.
IPS Treasurer
UTMDACC
650 Cool Water Dr.
Bastrop, TX 78602 USA
512-321-3991
512-332-5208 (fax)
sschapir@mdanderson.org

Dues (please place an X in all boxes that apply)

Regular member		
Annual ..……..	$ 40.00 US	☐
Lifetime ……..	**$520.00** US	☐
Lifetime (installment payment plan) ……..……..	$260.00 US	☐
Student member ……..	$ 20.00 US	☐
Complimentary annual membership for an individual residing in a developing country who is financially unable to pay dues ……..	$ 0.00 US	☐
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (annual)……..……..……...	$ 48.00 US	☐
Contribution to Conservation Fund ……..……..	$_____US	☐
Contribution to General Fund…….……	$_____US	☐
Voluntary contribution to offset credit card fees (4%)…….....……...	$_____US	☐

Total payment **$_____US**

Method of payment (please place an X in the appropriate box)

Check in US $ enclosed ☐
(Make check payable to International Primatological Society)

Credit card payment
Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐
Card number _____
Expiration date _____
Name on card _____
Signature to authorize IPS to charge the card for the total payment above
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IPS Membership Demographics

Please note that all information given below will be treated anonymously and will be used to assess IPS membership trends.

1. Discipline of terminal degree (e.g. Zoology, Anthropology, Psychology)
_____
2. Decade terminal degree was (will be) awarded:
__50 __60 __70 __80 __90 __00 __10
3. Gender: ___ F ___ M
4. Current area of research interest (please check the one term that best characterizes your interests):
__ Behavior __ Ecology __ Reproduction
__ Conservation __ Genetics __ Communication
__ Neurobiology __ Biomedical __ Medical Primatology
__ Cognition __ Enrichment __ Anatomy/Morphology
__ Physiology/Nutrition __ Taxonomy __ Husbandry/Management
__ Other (specify) _____
5. Employment environment (please check one):
__ College/University
__ Zoological Park
__ Private research
__ Corporation
__ National Primate Center
__ Student
__ State/Federal research laboratory
__ Non-profit Corp.
__ Medical school
__ Library
__ Private consultant
__ Museum
__ State government
__ Other (specify): _____

Visit the IPS membership website at: www.asp.org/IPS/MembersOnly/selectloginoptions.cfm