

VOLUME 35, NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 2009

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The International Primatological Society

IPS Bulletin

President's Corner

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The most beautiful season has finally come to Kyoto. The leaves have turned red and yellow, and the whole mountainside surrounding Kyoto City is decorated with various colors. Many temples are lit up, and the mysterious profundity of their gardens in the darkness attracts many tourists. Autumn is also a luxurious time for Japanese macaques, who enjoy the delicious food available and the opportunities for mating. In autumn, many kinds of fruits ripen throughout the mountains. Macaques usually enjoy these nutritious fruits, gain strength, and devote their life to courtship and copulation.

However, we have a poor fruit crop this year. This may bring about higher than usual conflict between wild animals and the area's residents. Japanese bears (Moon bears) respond to a bad harvest of beech (Fagacea) and nuts by raiding the crops of local farms. Japanese macaques also invade farmlands and human residences in autumn and winter of lean fruit years. We expect that many bears and macaques will be captured or shot in reaction to their destruction of crops and, in extreme cases, inflicting bodily injury on area residents. Furthermore, the number of Japanese deer has recently increased, and their overgrazing has become a serious issue for forest management throughout Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of the Environment have taken measures to capture these wild mammals in order to decrease such damage. The causal factors leading to crop damage by wild macaques are attributed to loss of habitat by large-scale reforestation, attraction to abandoned farmland after mechanized agriculture, and expansion of home range by the active construction of new roads and dams for electric power resources in the 1960s and 70s. The Primate Society of Japan (PSJ) has made

every effort to save wild populations of Japanese macaques through continuous demands for a wise management plan covering forestry and conservation of wildlife based on scientific perspectives, in cooperation with other academic societies. Japanese primatologists have organized NGOs with local people to consider the benefits of conserving natural resources and to seek solutions to human-wildlife conflicts. The Ministry of the Environment has published a manual for management of wild populations of Japanese macaques in cooperation with primatologists and has requested each prefecture to make a special management plan for them. Following this manual, many prefectures have made such management plans. The first priority in most of the plans is conserving local populations while providing each troop with viable reproductive conditions, but capturing or killing macaques is still the major method of reducing damage to farmlands.

Primate conservation has become an increasingly important but difficult task in tropical rain forests. Primatologists have demonstrated the vital role of primates in supporting these ecosystems. Primates are endemic to forests with high biodiversity and thus regarded as a flagship species there. Among forest-living mammals, primates are the most studied subjects in ecology and behavior. We can use this knowledge for understanding and conservation of ecosystems in the tropical forests. However, primates are in danger of extinction everywhere, due to increased deforestation, the bushmeat trade, and epidemic disease. Since the recent political instability and economic crisis has accelerated the ceding of forestry resources to multinational corporations with operations in the countries of primate habitat, exploitation may increase on a larger



IPS Website: www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org

KATIE LEIGHTY, EDITOR

MANY THANKS TO STEPHEN NASH FOR THE SOCIETY LOGO

scale in the near future. We face an urgent need to reconsider appropriate measures of conservation.

New concepts of conservation proposed today emphasize the participation of local communities in the management of forestlands and in sharing decisions over the benefits from resources, rather than a "fortress conservation strategy" controlled by top-down approaches. The failure of past conservation measures is due to a failure to earn the full support of local people, who bear the greatest costs of conservation. The enforcement of legislation has been ineffectual during various civil wars, and unfair distribution of funds to local communities has spurred people to oppose conservation initiatives in times of economic decline. Any conservation measure should be combined with economic benefit to the local communities. Fundraising for local development and active participation of local people in decision-making will increase their incentives to assist conservation efforts. Therefore, the spread of conservation knowledge and education is very important for raising the skills of local people to achieve sustainable use of natural resources.

Recently, IPS published the Guidelines for Conservation through Community Involvement, based on the discussions at the general assembly during the 2008 IPS Congress, Edinburgh. The guidelines were prepared by Vernon Reynolds and Tammie Bettinger, and this publication's purpose is to promote the conservation of primates and their habitats, with the recognition that this can only be successful if the community is involved and supportive (Conservation through Community Involvement, CCI). The recommendations are divided into four categories: planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation, and funding. The most important point is that CCI needs active participation of local people through mutual trust between them and us, primatologists. In order to succeed in these tasks, researchers working in the field should learn local traditions and events, and share the costs

requested by the local community for implementing conservation measures. Monitoring and evaluation of the results of conservation activities are necessary for balancing the costs of people and wildlife, and these results should be explained to the local community.

The concept of CCI fits the new conservation strategy "Natural Capital Project," the fusion of ecology and economy. The compatibility between nature conservation and sustainable economic development should be examined and explained to the people who bear the costs. A comprehensive picture of "Ecosystem Service," the range of benefits humans derive from nature, should be presented in relation to the development of the local community, through proper communication and education. Although there are many problems indigenous to local histories and conditions, primatologists from both habitat and non-habitat countries should share these problems and find better solutions. The next IPS Congress in Kyoto can provide a good opportunity for discussion on these perspectives. The PSJ committee on conservation and animal welfare is preparing a symposium on the history and issues in Japanese macaque conservation. Conservation of primates and their habitats has become the vital role of IPS. I hope many people will participate in such symposia.

The year 2010 marks the UN International Year of Biodiversity. Within a month after the IPS Congress in Kyoto, the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) will be held in Nagoya, Japan. Primatology will provide important evidence and useful tools for conservation of biodiversity. I also hope many primatologists will lead international initiatives in COP 10.

Juichi Yamagiwa

Secretary General

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The IPS is often asked to endorse or become a signatory of statements drawn up by scientific, conservation and/or animal welfare organizations or groups. We have received several such requests over the past year. The IPS Council always discusses these requests to give them due consideration. We are careful to consider whether or not the content of the statement reflects the purpose, published guidelines, and policies of IPS. Because the IPS is an organization with a wide diversity of members and opinions, we are conservative in our decisions to endorse statements that may in fact be at odds with points of view of some portions of our membership. In these cases we might bring the issue to a vote of the members or we may decline to endorse the statement but encourage the authors of that statement to seek endorsement from individual members of the IPS.

Article 10 of the IPS by-laws states that "the society may enact policy statements through the recommendation of the Council followed by ratification by ballot of the membership, or vote at the General Assembly. The Society may initiate projects congruent with the aims of the society following recommendation by Council and approval by ballot of the membership, or by vote of the membership at the General Assembly." IPS currently has four official policy statements and four published guidelines, all of which are listed on the web site. Members of IPS are always welcome to approach the Council with regard to existing or proposed new policies that are consistent with the purposes of the society.

Nancy Caine

IPS Treas\$ury Note\$

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In spite of the global economic situation, the IPS Treasury still remains in great shape. The account balances of the IPS General Fund and Conservation Fund were not adversely affected by the fluctuations in the stock market, and in fact, all three of our accounts (General Fund, Conservation Fund, and the Galante Fund) are now starting to earn some modest returns.

The 2008 IPS Congress in Scotland has resulted in at least \$52,000 in profit for IPS, and we have used some of this money to fund a record number of Conservation, Research, and Captive Care small grants this year, in an attempt to immediately infuse some of this money back into the primatological community. IPS has provided 46 grants and awards, totaling over \$57,000 in this non-Congress year to support conservation, captive care, education, community involvement, and research through our various funding programs. Thanks to everyone who has paid their dues, made a contribution, 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 have dropped slightly this year, a typical occurrence in non-Congress years. While there were 1474 members at the end of the Edinburgh Congress, we currently have only 1327 members in good standing, an increase from 2006 (1243), but a decrease from 2007 (1400), our most recent non-Congress year. Let's do everything we can to reach 1500 members in good standing for 2010.

It is now time to **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 will need to be a member in good standing in IPS for 2010 when you submit your abstract (the abstract due date is January 15, 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. It is unlikely that electronic subscriptions to IJP will be available for 2010, but we will definitely have an arrangement for electronic subscriptions for 2011 and beyond.

There are now 147 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members since the last Bulletin include: Y. Yutaka, K. Yamada, D. Weickmann, Y. Tsuji, T. Ishida, Y. Nakano

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.

Steve Schapiro

VP for Conservation

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Greetings, IPS Members! Though your Conservation Committee has been relatively silent lately, we are gearing up for much activity:

- IPS Conservation Grant application forms are being reviewed and revised for the 2010 competition. Please be sure to check the IPS web site early next year for the revised forms.
- We have been receiving a slow but steady stream of material for the "PECAN" web site (Primate Education and Conservation Advisory Network), which is meant to serve as an information exchange site for primate conservation. If you have news, stories, or details about a conservation education project associated with your primate field work, please share it with us. Contact me at the address above.
- The IPS meeting coming up in Japan will include a pre-congress workshop focused on conservation. Details are still being worked out for application and these will be announced shortly via mass email and web site notice.

As most of you know, the IUCN Primate Specialist Group, led by Russ Mittermeier, holds a session during each IPS Congress to develop the current "World's 25 Most Endangered Primates." The process is a tricky one, including the pooling of data, evaluating recent population increases and decreases, and a good amount of lobbying by interested parties. The result is never meant to be a scientifically confirmed list of THE top 25 most endangered, but a careful best guess deci-

sion for which 25 have the most urgent need – and a good chance of garnering media attention in their respective lands. The ultimate outcome is improving primate conservation awareness for all species. Don't miss the next session coming up in Japan. Also, IPS members are encouraged to check out the list developed at the 2008 meeting, soon to be published, "Mittermeier, R. A., Wallis, J., Rylands, A. B., Ganzhorn, J. U., Oates, J. F., Williamson, E. A., Palacios, E., Heymann, E. W., Kierulff, M. C. M., Long Yongcheng, Supriatna, J., Roos, C., Walker, S., Cortés-Ortiz, L. and Schwitzer, C. (eds.). 2009. Primates in Peril: The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates 2008–2010. *Primate Conservation* (24): 1-57. In press. It will be available at: <http://www.primate-sg.org/PC24.htm>.

Janette Wallis

VP for Captive Care

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The new 'Primates as Pets' policy statement was voted on and accepted by the membership. This is an important step for the Society. If there are other such statements members feel the Society needs to address with regards to captive care, please do not hesitate to contact me.

The Council has sent copies of our guidelines on the Acquisition and Captive Care of Non Human Primates to several Asian government agencies. We are now in the process of trying to translate these guidelines into other languages, particularly from the Asian region, since the highest number of non human primates coming out of the wild originates from this region. To date, we are in the process of translating these guidelines into Chinese, Thai and Indonesian. Any assistance with these translations, particularly with editing of the drafts, would be most welcome.

Debby Cox

VP for Education

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The Education committee is gearing up to begin work on the student paper and poster competition for the 2010 meeting in Kyoto. All students planning to attend the next Congress in Japan are encouraged to participate and indicate their desire to participate through the abstract submission process. We are going to a new format for the 2010 meeting, in which we select 10-20 finalists based on expanded abstracts in advance of the Congress. Then, at the Congress, each competition judge will be able to review and directly compare all of the finalists. Check the Congress website for more details. In addition to student awards, this office administers the Southwick and Jacobsen awards for IPS. Please see updates from 2008 Jacobsen winners Corrin Lacombe and Sian Waters in this issue. Other awardees are reminded to please send in progress reports as soon as they can.

Other activities since the last bulletin include working with VP for Captive Care Debby Cox and VP Conservation Janette Wallis on developing a policy statement against private ownership of primates, which was voted on and adopted by the IPS and can now be found on our website.

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!

Please contact me if you are interested in serving on the Education Committee, as a student competition judge, or have specific issues they would like addressed.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

Societal Business

Update on IPS 2010

Preparations are well underway for the 23rd IPS Congress to be held in Kyoto, Japan, from September 12 to 18, 2010. The congress website (<http://www.ips2010.jp/>) is now open and is regularly updated to show such aspects as registration, abstract submission, hotel accommodations, scientific programs, excursions, and access to Kyoto. Registration fees have been kept as low as possible to encourage wide participation from international visitors and students. The registration fees are ¥25,000 JPY for regular IPS members, ¥18,000 JPY for range country members (except Japan) and student members, ¥36,000 JPY for non-members, and ¥5,000 JPY for accompanying guests. The fees are subject to change after January 16, 2010. The submission deadline for the oral/poster presentations is January 15, 2010. Hotel accommodations are now available on the congress website. Other hotels are available inside and outside of Kyoto City, which is a small city accessible within an hour from such surrounding cities as Ohsaka, Kobe and Ohtsu (located beside Lake Biwa). These hotels can be contacted directly through their respective websites. A list of cheaper hotels will also be soon available on the website.

All sessions, symposia, workshops, and other meetings will be held at the Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall and its surrounding facilities on the main campus of Kyoto University. Kyoto, surrounded by beautiful wooded hills and mirrored by 1200 years of history, was Japan's capital from 794 to 1868 AD. In addition to the beautiful Imperial Villas, Kyoto boasts about 400 Shinto shrines and 1,650 Buddhist temples. Such historical scenery has been inscribed in the World Heritage Lists. Today, Kyoto is also a bustling academic city that remains *young-at-heart*, with nearly 50 institutions of higher education. Kyoto University ranks among the top education and research universities in Japan. About 13,400 undergraduate and 9,300 graduate students including 1300 foreign students from over 80 countries are enrolled with 2,800 teaching and 2,500 non-teaching staffs. About 4,000 researchers annually visit Kyoto University to exchange academic information and conduct cooperative research works. We proudly invite all of you to Kyoto University to share its academic activities.

The congress's scientific program is now being organized by the scientific committee, which includes 56 members from various branches of primatology. All abstracts will be reviewed by a minimum of two reviewers to ensure quality, published in a special issue of Primate Research (the official journal of the Primate Society of Japan) provided as a CD (included in the registration fee) and available in book form (¥3,000 JPY). Individuals planning to present at the Congress will only be able to submit one first-author paper. All oral and poster presentations must comply with IPS guidelines. An announcement about a student competition for oral and poster sessions will soon appear on the website. It is also our pleasure to announce the following names of those who have accepted invitations to present plenary papers at Kyoto:

- Professor Giacomo Rizzolatti (University of Parma, Italy)
- Professor Bernard Thierry (CNRS, France)
- Professor Sarah Hrdy (California Academy of Sciences, USA)
- Professor Gen Suwa (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
- Professor Takeshi Furuichi (Kyoto University, Japan)

We are also planning to provide a plenary lecture by the winner of the IPS Lifetime Achievement Award and an address by the IPS President during the Congress.

A timetable for the social program has been prepared and established with relevant bookings. A welcome reception is scheduled for the first evening (September 12), and cost is included in the registration fee. A student affairs workshop has organized by university students on an evening to receive guidance and advice from professional primatologists. Students and young scientists can attend the workshop, question prominent primatologists, and discuss their future works. Free refreshments will be available. The congress will close with awards and closing ceremony and a banquet on the last day (September 17) that costs ¥10,000 JPY. A traditional Japanese *Kaiseki* dinner will be served with some attractive events. Participants will have several free nights during the congress. Kyoto City is a famous tour-



ist site and many restaurants, night spots, or sightseeing activities are available (<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/visitkyoto/en/>). Apart from the formal program, there will also be a number of other events before and during the congress. A pre-congress workshop, which has been organized for students and young scientists from primate habitat countries, will be held at the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University and the Japan Monkey Center (both are 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. Participation is limited and application information will be available soon on the IPS website. As a post-congress activity, excursions will be offered to some long-term field research sites of Japanese macaques: Arashiyama, Koshima Island, Kinkazan Island, and Yakushima Island. We are also planning a guided tour of the Kyoto Municipal Zoo during and after the congress. Participation is limited for safety reasons due to observing wild monkeys in the mountains and/or the capacity of rental cars. Detailed information about the excursions is available on the congress website, and we suggest that you book your preference as soon as possible.

Since the objective of the 2010 IPS Congress is to provide low cost and high quality facilities that promote the participation of as many primatologists and students as possible and high-level and interdisciplinary discussions, it is difficult to provide financial support to individual participants. The Science Council of Japan will contribute ¥3,500,000 JPY to the congress, and we are now seeking additional corporate donations. However, attracting interest is difficult due to the recent economic decline in Japan. Over the next several months we need to increase efforts to attract corporate sponsors. We will also prepare booth space for primatology exhibitions. Companies and NGOs are welcome to exhibit their work and production, and their exhibition fees will help subsidize the congress. We would appreciate hearing any other fundraising ideas to support individual participants, especially those from primate habitat countries.

Further information on the congress website will provide preparation updates. Please note the registration and abstract submission deadline dates. We look forward to seeing you in Kyoto.

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

Nominations solicited for the 2010 Lifetime Achievement Award

The Lifetime Achievement Award is to be 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 (in keeping with the international scope of our society). The first Lifetime Achievement Award was awarded to Dr. Hilary Box at the Torino Congress in 2004, and subsequent awards have been made to Dr. Tom Struhsaker in 2006, and Dr. Toshisada Nishida in 2008. Current members of the IPS Council are not eligible for consideration for this award during their term in office. The recipient will be selected by the Awards committee, chaired by the President of the Society, and comprised of the Vice President for Communications and three or more other members of the society. The recipient will be notified by February 1, 2010 of his/her selection and invited to attend the Kyoto Congress to receive the Award and to give a plenary address.

Any member of IPS can nominate someone for this award and I encourage you to do so. To make a nomination, please:

- (1) send a brief letter (not more than 600 words) documenting the person's career accomplishments to the Chair of the Awards Committee, Juichi Yamagiwa (yamagiwa@jinrui.zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp), by December 1, 2009.
- (2) ask a second person (who does not need to be a member of IPS) to do the same.



This is a wonderful chance for you to honor someone who has worked to support something that you care about!

Juichi Yamagiwa

Nominate candidates for the 2010 IPS Council election

The next election of the IPS Executive Council will take place in early 2010 and elected individuals will take office at the upcoming Congress, in September 2010, in Kyoto, Japan. The following four offices are up for election in this cycle: Secretary General, Treasurer & VP for Membership, VP for Conservation, and VP for Research.

If you wish to nominate someone for a position, please do so before January 1, 2010. To make a nomination please send Juichi Yamagiwa (yamagiwa@jinrui.zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp), Chair of the Elections Committee, three things:

- 1) the person's name, contact information, and the office for which the person is nominated;
- 2) confirmation that the person agrees to serve in that office if elected;
- 3) a brief narrative explaining the person's qualifications for the office.

All nominees must be current members of the IPS and individuals can self-nominate. The Elections Committee will finalize a slate of two nominees per office by March 2010.

Juichi Yamagiwa

General News

In Memoriam

Alecia Lilly, Ph.D., Vice President, Africa Programs for The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and long-time ASP member, died in hospital in South Africa on May 29, after a sudden illness. She had been with the Fossey Fund for more than eight years, guiding and expanding all of the Fund's programs in Africa, and directing the activities of more than 400 employees in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Lilly attended Columbia College in South Carolina, where she graduated magna cum laude. She went on to complete her graduate education from Rutgers University where her doctoral thesis explored the relationships between stress, brain neurochemistry, and hormones in rhesus monkeys. She continued to research stress with more than eight species of monkeys from 1992 to 1998, publishing many scientific research articles, supported by awards from National Institutes of Health. She developed a center for emotionally and physically challenged monkeys and collaborated with human psychiatrists and neurologists to provide treatment and recovery interventions.

In 1998, she moved to the Mondika Research Center in the Central African Republic to carry out research on western lowland gorillas and assist in habituating them to human presence.

While doing research on intestinal parasites in gorillas she became interested in the link with local people, leading her to develop a program she entitled Ecosystem Health. This program carried on her research about cross transmission of parasites between local people and gorillas, but also provided medical care and treatment for forest peoples.

In 2001, Dr. Lilly was hired by the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and in 2006 became its Vice President of Africa Programs. In this role, she expanded her eco-system health approach to include basic health care, clean-water access programs, medical clinic rehabilitation, treatment and prevention of intestinal parasite infections in local communities, and protein access nutritional programs. These programs are now successfully helping hundreds of thousands of people in Rwanda and Congo.

Dr. Lilly's family has asked that memorial gifts be sent to the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (www.gorillafund.org), designated for the Ecosystem Health programs.



Reprinted from ASP Bulletin

Progress Report from 2008 Jacobsen Award Winner Tricia Parish

Asian slow lorises (Primates: Lorisidae: *Nycticebus*) were listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2007 due to unsustainable harvesting for the illegal pet and medicine trade. The Southeast Asian Mammal Database and CITES call for additional slow loris education to be conducted as officials are unable to identify the species seen in illegal trade. This project had the following aims:

- To raise awareness of the endangered status of slow lorises among enforcement officials and rescue centers.
- To design and implement a training program, with appropriate materials, for enforcement officials and rescue centers on how to identify a slow loris, look-alike species and common smuggling methods.
- To monitor and assess the effectiveness of the training program.

The project provided four workshops to 108 enforcement officials and rescue centres in three range countries (Singapore (two workshops held), Thailand and Indonesia). The first one-day workshop was hosted by Singapore Zoo on 13 June 2008, and attended by a

range of academics, zoo personnel and staff from two government departments (Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) and National Parks). An additional one-day workshop in Singapore was held on 16 June 2008 at ACRES Wildlife Rescue Centre, for ACRES personnel and for members of the Singapore Wildlife Society, who were undertaking a status survey of the country's wild mammals. The third workshop was a two day event held on 1 and 2 July 2008, at the offices of the Thai Forestry Department in Bangkok, of which the CITES Authority is a part. The fourth training workshop was held on 8 July 2008 in Bogor, Indonesia. The workshop was jointly organised by



the primary investigator, International Animal Rescue and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Indonesia (WCSI). It was held for Indonesian Forestry Department officials, university researchers, and representatives from TRAFFIC Indonesia.

The workshop used a range of training materials (presentations, ID leaflet, training DVD, flashcards and calendar) and techniques (lecture, small and large group discussions, exercises) to maximise learning. I assessed the effectiveness of the workshops using pre- and post-workshop questionnaires, review sheets, video exercises and behavioural observation. I conducted quantitative analysis of the pre- and post-workshop questionnaires using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for within subjects comparisons to check for significant changes in knowledge levels. The question on identifying individual slow loris species was significant to the 0.01 level (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.652$, $p = 0.008$) indicating that participants had shown a significant improvement in their ability to correctly identify the slow loris species. Participants were better able to choose identifying slow loris characteristics following the workshop and had much improved species knowledge. They also had improved knowledge levels of the threats faced by slow lorises. Significant improvements in knowledge levels were seen on a number of key questions. When asked how many slow loris species were currently recognised, the respondents showed a significant improvement in knowledge levels (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.168$, $p = 0.030$). This significant improvement was also shown in the question that required respondents to correctly identify all slow loris range countries (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -5.258$, $p = 0.000$). When asked to choose from the following options to identify a slow loris (primate, rodent, felid, other, don't know), respondents again showed a significant improvement in knowledge levels (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -3.067$, $p = 0.002$). The question on the threats faced by a slow loris showed significant improvements in knowledge levels for two of the responses, the medicinal trade (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -5.000$, $p = 0.000$) and habitat loss threats (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.449$, $p = 0.014$).

Following the training, participants showed greatly increased legislative knowledge levels. I ran a series of Wilcoxon signed ranks tests on these questions to see if the changes in knowledge were significant (Table 1).

Table 1: significant legislative knowledge increases among participants. Comparison of pre and post-training questionnaire questions using Wilcoxon signed ranks tests (n=52).

Question	Wilcoxon: z	Wilcoxon: p
Are slow lorises protected under CITES?	-2.333	0.020
On which CITES appendix are slow lorises listed?	-3.952	0.000
Are all slow loris species protected under CITES?	-3.827	0.000

Quantitative analysis of the workshops showed that significant improvements in knowledge levels were achieved across key areas including species knowledge (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.168$, $p = 0.030$), species identification (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.652$, $p = 0.008$) and legislative knowledge (Wilcoxon: $n = 52$, $z = -2.333$, $p = 0.020$). The results support previous findings that knowledge levels are low amongst enforcement officials and that training is lacking. This research does however indicate that the learning deficit can be addressed and that one day workshops can affect significant knowledge change. This project contributes to the small pool of literature on assessed environmental education programmes. Although this training workshop was designed for slow lorises, the education model is applicable to other species. The project was awarded the Oxford Brookes Alison Jolly Prize 2009 for best student contribution to conservation.

Next steps

- Roll out workshops across other slow loris range states and trade hubs.
 - Additional workshops were held in Malaysia and Japan in January 2009 (funding from Primate Action Fund, Primate Conservation Inc. and Primate Society of Great Britain).
 - Workshops are planned for July 2009 in Sabah, Sarawak (Malaysian Borneo) and Brunei (with funding from Primate Action Fund, Primate Conservation Inc. and Primate Society of Great Britain).
- Publicise effectiveness of workshop model.
 - Parish, TJ, Navarro-Montes, A, Nekaris, KAI. Trade in Asian slow lorises (*Nycticebus*): using education workshops to counter an increase in illegal trade (Living Forests, in press).
 - Parish, TJ, Nekaris KAI. Identifying CITES Appendix I-listed slow lorises: a training programme for enforcement officials and rescue centres in Southeast Asia. PSGB Winter Meeting 2008: Primate conservation: measuring and mitigating trade in primates, abstract #6.
 - Parish, TJ, Nekaris KAI, Nijman, V, Shepherd, C. Transfer of Asian slow loris to CITES Appendix I: measuring the consequences. International Primatological Society Congress 2008: abstract.
 - Popular article appeared on training in Singapore newspaper on June 13 2008.

IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group Past Publications Now Online

Past editions of all of the PSG's newsletters and journals are now available online through the PSG website.

Primate Conservation from No 1, 1981 <http://www.primate-sg.org/pc.htm>
Asian Primates Newsletter from 1(1) 1991 <http://www.primate-sg.org/as.htm>
Asian Primates Journal from 1(1) 2008 <http://www.primate-sg.org/apj.htm>
Neotropical Primates from (1(1) 1993 <http://www.primate-sg.org/np.htm>
African Primates from 1(1) 1995 <http://www.primate-sg.org/ap.htm>
Lemur News from No. 1 1996 <http://www.primate-sg.org/ln.htm>



In addition, we enthusiastically invite submissions to the journal *African Primates* on the part of all who conduct research on or have information about Africa's primate species. This journal will now be published as an Open Resource journal, fully indexed, and available worldwide, including to the 1200+ readership that has received printed copies in the past. The journal fell into a prolonged hiatus during the transition between editors, but we are now expecting the inaugural edition of the revitalized journal to launch very soon. If any of you or your students/colleagues would wish to submit materials for consideration for publication in the journal, please do so. For instructions and more information, please email Carolyn Ehardt at Carolyn.Ehardt@utsa.edu.

Progress Report from 2008 Jacobsen Award Winner Sian Waters

In the last 20 years the Barbary macaque population has decreased precipitously over its restricted range in northern Morocco (Waters et al. 2007). Causes for the decline in the north may include livestock overgrazing, habitat degradation and fragmentation, and destruction for agriculture. A long term conservation project, sponsored by the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, was set up in 2007 to investigate the status of the population, and to create and implement conservation, education and management plans.

Structured interviews conducted during a preliminary survey of the area in 2004, demonstrated that attitudes towards the macaque were mostly negative. Human behaviour toward them ranged from chasing them with dogs to catching them as pets or for sale or killing them. Overall awareness regarding the uniqueness of the Barbary macaque and its habitat was low and the species had never been included in the school curriculum.

The main aim of the education and awareness program is to publicize the uniqueness and importance of the Barbary macaque and its habitat locally, nationally and internationally. In 2007, we were invited to collaborate with the Moroccan NGO, (Association Talassem-tane pour l' Environnement et le Developpement (ATED) which is active in the area of rural development. ATED has already developed some environmental education programmes and we were grateful to be a recipient of a IPS Larry Jacobsen Education Development Award which has allowed us to produce and translate sufficient materials for presentation to teachers for lessons in the upcoming school year. A short piece of theatre positively portraying the macaques as protectors of the forest has also been developed for incorporation into the lesson.

We hope that by raising the awareness of the children regarding the uniqueness of the macaque, we not only help to increase respect for it, but also to informally reach the parents of these children with our message.

We are very grateful to the IPS Larry Jacobson Education Development Award, the Primate Society of Great Britain and the Bornfree Foundation UK for their support of this project.



Reference

Waters, S.S., Aksissou, M., El Harrad, A., Hobbelink, M.E. & Fa, J.E. 2007. Holding on in the Djebela: Barbary macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*) in northern Morocco. *Oryx* 41:106-108.

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.



Progress Report from 2008 Jacobsen Award Winner Corrin La Combe

With the help of the 2008 Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award I was able to complete a conservation project that involved modifying and evaluating an environmental education program in Bangladesh. Completion of this project allowed a hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) conservation education program in its initial stages to blossom into a standardized, well-bodied, up-to-date, and statistically supported environmental education package.

To begin the project, new activities, visual aids and education techniques - developed using the suggestions of leading Bangladeshi conservationists and environmental education literature - were added to the Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh's *Save Hoolock Gibbons, Protect Forests, Conserve Biodiversity* program. Following these amendments, the program was implemented to 219 student participants ranging in age from nine to twelve in two rural, one suburban, and two urban study sites throughout Bangladesh. The program's ability to increase and promote pro-conservation knowledge, attitude and behavior was evaluated using a pre- and

post- questionnaire study design which included the use of control groups and other qualitative means of assessment (i.e. concept map activity, verbalizations, and observation).

A significant increase in pro-conservation knowledge and attitude was achieved at urban and suburban sites, while rural site results proved to be inconclusive due to impoverished participant ability to fill out questionnaire sheets reliably. Qualitative results from all sites indicated pro-conservation enhancement in all areas assessed. Opinion and preference questionnaires indicated that participants enjoyed the program overall and that the children's book created for this program, *The Legend of the Ulluk Song*, was favored most. The evaluation process also revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the program. This allowed specific recommendations to be formulated in an attempt to increase program efficiency even further.

The education package, including the children's book, is still being used and distributed throughout Bangladesh by volunteers at the Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh. On behalf of the Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh and the children who participated, I sincerely thank the International Primatological Society for making this venture possible.



Upcoming Meetings

Primate Society of Great Britain Winter Meeting 2009: Primate Stress: Causes, Responses and Consequences

Dates: December 1, 2009 - December 2, 2009

Sponsor: Primate Society of Great Britain

Location: Zoological Society of London, London, UK.

Website: <http://www.psgb.org/Meetings/Winter2009.htm>

VII. Göttinger Freilantage: Long-term Field Studies of Primates

Dates: December 8-11, 2009

Location: Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany

Website: <http://www.soziobio.uni-goettingen.de/welcome.html>

Third Annual Enrichment Extravaganza, an Environmental Enrichment and Behavioral Management Symposium

Date: April 15, 2010

Sponsor: New Jersey Association for Biomedical Research and Merck & Co., Inc

Location: National Conference Center at the Holiday Inn, East Windsor, NJ

What is Primate Conservation? -10th Anniversary Conference, MSC in Primate Conservation

Date: April 23 2010 –April 25, 2010

Sponsor: Oxford Brookes University

Location: Anthropology Centre for Conservation, Environment, and Development, Oxford Brookes University

Animal Transport Association (ATA) Annual Conference

Dates: May 9, 2010 - May 12, 2010

Sponsor: Animal Transport Association

Location: Marriott Harbor Beach Resort and Spa, Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Website: <http://www.aata-animaltransport.org/conference.htm>

The 15th Biennial Scientific Meeting of The International Society for Comparative Psychology

Dates: May 19-21, 2010

Location: Awaji Yumebutai International Conference Center, Hyogo, Japan

Website: <http://www.comparativepsychology.org/>

American Society of Primatologists Meeting

Dates: June 16, 2010 - June 19, 2010

Sponsor: American Society of Primatologists

Location: Louisville, Kentucky

Website: <http://www.asp.org/meetings/index.html>

International Primatological Society XXIII Congress

Dates: September 12, 2010 - September 18, 2010

Sponsor: International Primatological Society

Location: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Website: <http://www.ips2010.jp/>

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, 2010.

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 (janetewallis@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, 2010. 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, 2010. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox (dcox@janegoodall.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, 2010. 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 communities and/or schools, or provide training in conservation education techniques. Application information and forms are available on our website. Deadline for submission is March 1st, 2010. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (elonsdorf@lpzoo.org).

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, 2010. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at 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.



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: _____
 Country: _____
 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime	\$520.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime (installment payment plan)	\$260.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student member	\$ 20.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Complimentary annual membership for an individual residing in a developing country who is financially unable to pay dues</u>		
Int. J. Primatology Subscription (annual).....	\$ 48.00 US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to Conservation Fund	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to General Fund.....	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary contribution to offset credit card fees (4%).....	\$ _____ US	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 _____

IPS Membership Demographics

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

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 ___50 ___60 ___70 ___80 ___90 ___00 ___10</p> <p>3. Gender: ___ F ___ M</p> <p>4. Current area of research interest (please check the one term that best characterizes your interests):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Behavior</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ecology</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Reproduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Genetics</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Communication</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Cognition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Reproduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology | <input type="checkbox"/> Cognition | <input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment | <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology | <input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | <p>5. Employment environment (please check one):</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> College/University</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Zoological Park</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Private research</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Corporation</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Student</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Corp.</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Medical school</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Library</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Museum</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> State government</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</td></tr> </table> | <input type="checkbox"/> College/University | <input type="checkbox"/> Zoological Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Private research | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation | <input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center | <input type="checkbox"/> Student | <input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit Corp. | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical school | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant | <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> State government | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Neurobiology | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Primatology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cognition | <input type="checkbox"/> Enrichment | <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomy/Morphology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physiology/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Husbandry/Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> National Primate Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State/Federal research laboratory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Visit the IPS membership website at: www.asp.org/IPS/MembersOnly/selectloginoptions.cfm