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The International Primatological Society

# IPS Bulletin



## President's Corner

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In Japan, a set of three monkey statues is seen everywhere; using both hands, the first monkey covers the eyes, the second monkey covers the mouth, and the third monkey covers the ears. Most Japanese people believe that these statues originated a long time ago in Japan. However, similar statues and depictions are known all over the world, using different primate species. Of course the poses of the three monkeys mean, "See no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil." It seems likely that people throughout the world have long regarded monkeys as having perception similar to humans. Their poses suggest to us that the safest policy is to spend a conservative life without perceiving or expressing anything outside the bounds of common sense.

However, primatologists have not heeded this lesson. They have removed many barriers that were once assumed to separate humans from animals: social hierarchy, alloparental care, deception, infanticide, reconciliation, tool use, etc. Thanks to the pioneering works of many primatologists, people have started to change their human-centric ways of thinking. Such pioneering primatologists must have encountered many phenomena that could not be understood by prevailing common sense. However, even though we have opened a Pandora's box, we should not hesitate to present our findings in primatology to the world. In this regard, primatology has special and important roles in both natural and human sciences. Now we urgently need more efforts to change the world, because primates, including human beings, are in serious trouble.

The first IPS Congress was held in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1966. In the same year, Stanley Kubrick started production of his famous movie, *2001: A Space Odyssey*.

At the beginning of the film, an early hominid hit upon the wonderful idea of using an animal bone as a tool for hunting. He could kill animals efficiently, and this new technology was transmitted to other members of his group. They then started to use it as a weapon for fighting with the neighboring community in order to dominate them. This scenario of human evolution, called the "Hunting Hypothesis," was based on a book entitled *African Genesis* written by Robert Ardrey (1962). He suggested that the human nature of killing conspecifics had grown with hunting technologies and that wars had been the best method for human beings to bring peace to any place in the world.

Since its publication, many arguments have been made against this scenario. As Dr. Richard Wrangham, the former president of IPS, told us in his plenary lecture at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Congress of IPS in Edinburgh, Scotland, the number of papers and books on primatology has recently increased. The growing evidence from archaeology, anthropology and primatology seems to contradict the concept of the "Hunting Hypothesis." However, many people, politicians in particular, seem to still support this concept. The next year we will have the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Charles Darwin's famous theory "the Origin of Species." However, a large number of people do not understand and support the concept of evolution, especially human evolution. Primatology can provide the best model of human evolution and contribute to an understanding of human nature and to the development of reliable perspectives on the future of humans. Why haven't the majority of people 'evolved' their old ways of thinking about the human story? We need to reconsider our strategies in promoting primatology.

In this decade, primates have appeared

IPS Website: [www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org](http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org)

KATIE LEIGHTY, EDITOR

MANY THANKS TO STEPHEN NASH FOR THE SOCIETY LOGO

in various media. Now primates are very popular and familiar to children the world over. However, primatology itself is still unfamiliar to most people. Surprisingly, only a small amount of space is devoted to primatology in the textbooks of primary, middle, and even high schools. Primates are regarded as flagship species in the hotspot areas of high biodiversity. But people are still unfamiliar with the importance of biodiversity and the role primates play in supporting it. Most of the findings in primatology have yet to appear in textbooks, and many primate species have been menaced by various threats and thus are in danger of extinction. These circumstances are deplorable for us primatologists.

In order to improve the situation, we need to pursue three measures. First, we need to expand our discussion on human evolution and human nature with scientists from other fields, especially with anthropologists and social scientists. We also need to promote practical discussions with researchers of other animal taxa to create effective strategies for primate conservation. Second, we need to reinforce relationships between IPS and national societies of primatology to more effectively publicize the importance of primate research and conservation. Along these lines, none of the conservation measures taken will be successful without the interest and support of the local people. We also need to attract world attention to the habitats where local people are trying to coexist with endangered primate species to mitigate the conflicts between them. Third, we need to strengthen cooperative relationships

with various media outlets such as newspaper publishers, journals, TV broadcasters, and movie studios; such alliances are vital to increase the popularity of primatology. Appropriate information on non-human primates and on human evolution is indispensable for changing the world.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Congress in Edinburgh was very successful in attracting public attention to primatology through many fruitful discussions. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Paul Hones and the other members of the Executive Organizing Committee, Scientific Committee, Local Arrangements and Social Committee, and the many volunteers for their tremendous efforts and hospitality. We have learned about the recent progress in primatology and found important clues to future perspectives. I would also like to express great thanks to the former members of IPS Council, Dr. Richard Wrangham, Dr. Elisabetta Visalberghi, Dr. Anne Savage, Dr. Colleen McCann, Dr. Pierre Kakule and Dr. Jonah Ratsimbazafy, for their tenacious efforts in advancing our society. They have established a stable membership and a solid financial structure. Strong alliances and support for primate conservation have been formed, and guidelines for the care of captive primates were published in both English and French. Based on these achievements, we will make great strides forward. The next four years will be a challenging period for us. On behalf of the new Council Committee of IPS, I ask for your help and support, and for your enthusiastic participation in the activities of IPS.

Juichi Yamagiwa

## Secretary General

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I am pleased to be able to serve the membership of IPS for the next two years. In accordance with the by-laws of IPS, my duties will include maintaining records of Society correspondence, including the minutes of Council and General Assembly meetings. Should you wish to correspond with IPS and are unsure of the person or officer to whom you should address your concern or idea, please contact me and I will direct the matter appropriately.

If you will take some time to read the minutes from the Council and General Assembly meetings of 2008, you will see that IPS has put into place a number of important policies and initiatives in the last year. In the next few months we will be revising Congress organization guidelines in hopes of clarifying and documenting the many aspects of meeting planning that contribute to successful Congresses. We welcome your input to this process, and I invite you to send me your comments and suggestions.

Nancy Caine

## VP for Communications

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I am very happy to continue my work as your VP for Communications. I hope you will appreciate the new electronic format of this bulletin. By making this transition to a fully electronic bulletin we are significantly reducing our environmental impact and saving thousands of dollars in shipping costs, funds that can be used by our grants and awards programs. Additionally, we will be able to include additional content and resources so please continue to email me your contributions including announcements of upcoming meetings, awards, books, websites, and general stories of interest to our membership.

Katie Leighty

## IPS Treas\$ury Note\$

[sschapir@mdanderson.org](mailto:sschapir@mdanderson.org)

The IPS Treasury remains in great shape. 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. For your information, IPS provided over \$76,000 in support of conservation, captive care, education, and research through its awards, small grants programs, and the Pre-Congress Training Program during 2008. I am monitoring the economic situation in the United States (and across the globe) and will do everything I can to protect the funds of IPS.

Membership figures are also on the rise. At the end of the Edinburgh Congress we had 1474 members, an increase from 1243 members in good standing in 2006 and 1400 in 2007. Membership renewal for 2009 will begin on November 15, 2008. As always, you can join through the IPS website ([www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org](http://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 2009 when you submit your abstract. Speaking of the IPS Congresses, we are still working on the final accounting for the 2008 Congress in Edinburgh. As soon as I have information to report, I will send out an email.

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.

There are now 129 Full or Partial Lifetime Members in IPS. New Lifetime Members since the last Bulletin include:

C. Casanova	T. Nishimura
C. Groves	N. England
M. Snodderly	A. Zihlman
S. Ichino	C. Olivie
K. Zuberbuhler	P. Honess

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 Membership and/or Treasury questions.

Steve Schapiro

## VP for Conservation

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It is a great honor and privilege to serve as the new Vice President for Conservation of the International Primatological Society. We have a lot of work to do on behalf of primates and I've assembled a very eager and dedicated group of people to serve on the IPS Conservation Committee. We still have room for a few more, so please contact me if you would like to volunteer to serve.

The primary role of the Conservation Committee is to assess the grant applications and award nominations that come in each year. We congratulate all of the past recipients and thank them for their hard work to protect primates in their natural habitats. (Please note that the deadline for the 2009 competition will be March 1st. More information is available in this bulletin and on the IPS website.)

In addition to the oversight of the IPS Conservation Grants and Awards, the Conservation Committee will be helping with a new initiative that's currently underway. When I ran for office, I proposed the development of a web-based resource for exchange of information about conservation education. Now, with the help of fellow IPS members, the plan is in place. The pre-congress Conservation Education Workshop at the IPS meeting in Edinburgh provided the perfect springboard for such an endeavor. Organized by Francine Dolins, with help from Alison Jolly and Hanta Rasamimanana, the workshop pulled together primate conservationists from around the world to focus on conservation education. One of the attendees, Netzin Gerald-Steklis, coincidentally proposed a network of conservationists for information exchange and the name "Primate Education and Conservation Advisory Network" (PECAN) was born. These individuals, along with VP for Education, Elizabeth Lonsdorf and I, as VP for Conservation, will maintain a web site that will provide a central location to share our experiences, ideas, and successes. The web site is still being "tweaked", so it is not yet ready for public viewing. We will make an announcement via e-mail shortly and welcome all of your contributions and ideas.

Thank you. I look forward to serving the Society – and our primate subjects.

Janette Wallis

## VP for Captive Care

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As this is the first bulletin since being elected the VP of Captive Care, I would like to thank those who have entrusted me with this position for the next four years. With this being a new appointment, there is a need to setup a new committee to assist in the upcoming programs, workshops and symposia for the next congress to be held in Kyoto, along with assisting with evaluation of grants and other issues as they arise. As such, I would welcome anyone who has an interest in being part of the captive care committee to please contact me directly within the next two months. I would also like to hear from any member who knows of captive care issues that they would like us to address. Once we have feedback from everyone, we can set out an action plan to address as many of these issues as possible. Once again, I look forward to representing the membership in this position and hope to build on the great work of our past chair and committee.

Debby Cox

## VP for Education

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I am very excited to be working with this council in my role as Vice President for Education and Outreach and look forward to attempting to fill the very large shoes left by Dr. Anne Savage. One of the first duties of my position is to determine a new Education Committee. The primary role of committee members will be to help review applications for the Southwick and Jacobsen awards. In addition, for the Congress in 2010, I (with the help of my committee) will be in charge of running the student paper and poster competition. We are going to go to a new format, 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 compare all (or most) of the finalists. I am looking for enthusiastic and active members to help me fulfill these obligations, and other duties as they arise. Interested people should contact me directly by the end of 2008. If any members have specific education-related issues they would like addressed, please send me an email. Finally, check the bulletin for application guidelines for the Southwick and Jacobsen awards.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

## VP for Research

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The VP for Research solicits self-nominations from colleagues (with PhD) to work on the research committee. This task involves review and ranking of research grant applications. Your input will be required in March and April. Depending on the number of volunteers, each committee member may have to deal with up to 20 5-page proposals.

Peter Kappeler

## Societal Business

### *Proceedings of the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Congress of the International Primatological Society, Edinburgh International Conference Centre, Edinburgh, Scotland, August 3-8, 2008*

Nancy G. Caine, Elisabetta Visalberghi, Steven J. Schapiro, and Katherine A. Leighty (Eds.)

#### Minutes of the Pre-Congress Council Meeting, August 3, 2008

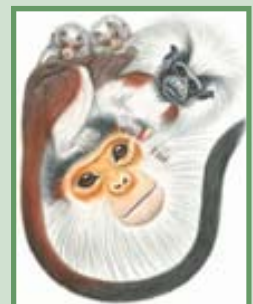
Attending (in alphabetical order):

Debbie Cox (Incoming VP for Captive Care)

Julia Fischer (German Primate Society)

Dorothy Fragaszy (past President, Ex-officio)

Paul Honess (for the organizing committee of the 2008 Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland)



Hiroshi Ihobe (for the organizing committee of the 2010 Congress in Kyoto, Japan)  
 Peter Kappeler (VP for Research)  
 Katie Leighty (VP for Communications)  
 Ann MacLarnon (Primate Society of Great Britain)  
 Colleen McCann (VP for Captive Care)  
 Ivan Lledo (Asociación Primatológica Española)  
 Elizabeth Lonsdorf (Incoming VP for Education)  
 Ernesto Rodríguez Luna, Aralisa Shedden, & Jorge Martínez Contreras (presenting the bid for the 2012 Congress in Veracruz, Mexico)  
 Vicky Melfi (reporting on the 2008 IPS Training Program)  
 Vernon Reynolds (reporting on the CCI Policy Statement)  
 Steve Ross (for the position statement on inappropriate portrayal of primates in the media)  
 Anthony Rylands (Deputy Chair IUCN)/SSC Primate Specialist Group)  
 Anne Savage (VP for Education)  
 Steve Schapiro (Treasurer & Vice President for Membership)  
 Suzette Tardif (American Society of Primatologists)  
 Trudy Turner (Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa)  
 Elisabetta Visalberghi (Secretary General)  
 Augusto Vitale (European Federation of Primatology)  
 Richard Wrangham (President)  
 Juichi Yamagiwa (Incoming President and Primate Society of Japan)

I. The meeting was called to order at 0900 by President Wrangham and introductions were made. President Wrangham began by thanking the Organizing Committee and the Primate Society of Great Britain for hosting the 2008 Congress.

II. The minutes of Council and General Assembly meetings, published in the Proceedings of the XXI Congress of the International Primatological Society, in the *IPS Bulletin* 2006, 32 (2): 6–17, and in the *International Journal of Primatology* 2008, 29: 273–287, were unanimously approved.

### III. Executive Council Reports

#### A. President (R. Wrangham).

1. Following the 2006 Congress, President Wrangham organized an IPS vote on the signing of the Kinshasa Declaration. The IPS membership voted to sign the Declaration.
2. Candidates submitted by GrASP for the new slate of the GrASP Scientific Commission were vetted by President Wrangham, and Mark Leighton was nominated to represent the IPS President.
3. President Wrangham chaired the nominating committee for the new Council, and the committee to select the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award.
4. President Wrangham offered his thanks to the members of Council who have worked so hard and so successfully for the past four years.

B. Secretary General (E. Visalberghi). In addition to keeping the records of the IPS, assisting with the organization of Congresses, and maintaining contact with the affiliated societies, Secretary General Visalberghi supervised the election processes for Council offices and constitution/by-laws changes.

#### C. Treasurer and VP for Membership (S. Schapiro).

1. VP Schapiro reported membership figures, showing that the IPS has increased its membership since the 2006 Congress. Seven affiliated societies currently meet the requirements for voting membership on the IPS Council (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for details).
2. IPS receives \$2 US for every subscription to the *International Journal of Primatology* that is sold to members via the IPS website. So far, 190 IPS members have purchased *IJP* subscriptions for 2008.
3. Treasurer Schapiro reported on the financial status of IPS, which remains healthy (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for details). Most of our expenses are associated with conservation initiatives.
4. Projected budgets for the next 2 years suggest that expenditures may exceed revenue by \$11,350 in 2008, depending on the financial outcome of the Congress in Edinburgh. Revenue is likely to exceed expenses by about \$3,200 in 2009. IPS has substantially increased the amount of money provided for grants in Education, Research, and Captive Care in 2007 and 2008 and plans to continue this trend in 2009 (and beyond).



5. The revenue enhancement plan, begun in 2002, continues to be quite successful. We have increased membership revenue through a variety of mechanisms. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) members of IPS have purchased Full or Partial Lifetime Memberships. Their financial commitment to IPS allows us to maintain a firm foundation for the Society's business functions. Revenue sharing from IPS Congresses was another component of the 2002 revenue enhancement plan. The 2006 Congress in Entebbe was extremely profitable, generating over \$80,000 to be strategically used to support the Education, Research, Conservation, and Captive Care funding mechanisms. As stated two years ago "If we take in more money, we can, and will, spend more money on important initiatives". We have done this.
6. VP/Treasurer Schapiro listed his goals for the next two years. (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for details).
7. In the future, the Treasurer will send a copy of the Treasurer's report in advance of the Council meeting, to give Council more time to process the information. The IPS Constitution requires an audit of the IPS "books" only when there is a change in Treasurer.

D. VP for Conservation (J. Ratsimbazafy).

1. VP Ratsimbazafy reported that it was a great pleasure for him to see that many young primatologists are devoted to conservation. He received 50 applications for both Conservation grants (46 applications) and the Martha J. Galante Award (4 applications) in 2007, whereas in the previous year (2006) there were only 20 applications. Due to the increase in the number of applicants, the IPS Council agreed to make seven awards (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for names of grant recipients).
2. Reviewers of the grant applications had several comments and suggestions regarding the review process for the Conservation Grants and Galante Award, including the recognition that applicants from some developing countries are at a disadvantage in terms of their experience in preparing a sufficiently detailed proposal. IPS will consider posting successful grants on the web site to aid applicants in preparing excellent proposals. There was also a discussion of the role of training and applied conservation in a successful Galante application.
3. Members of the Conservation Committee and *ad hoc* grant reviewers were sincerely thanked by VP Ratsimbazafy.

E. VP for Education (A. Savage).

1. VP Savage reported that the Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award supports the initiation and long-term support of primate conservation education programs, including field conservation programs, work with local communities and/or schools, and training in conservation education techniques. Recipients of the awards for 2007 and 2008 were announced (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for names of grant recipients).
2. In honor of Dr. Charles Southwick's longstanding commitment to conservation education, IPS created 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. Recipients of the award for 2007 and 2008 were announced. (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for names of award recipients).
3. In collaboration with the University of St. Andrews Centre for Research into Ecological and Environmental Modeling, a successful pre-congress workshop "Collection and Analysis of Field Data for Estimation of Primate Density or Abundance" was held. Twenty-four participants from various countries learned from experts in the field and exchanged valuable information in an effort to develop effective primate census techniques that provide accurate estimates of animal abundance.
4. VPs Katie Leighty and Anne Savage will lead the "Professional Development for Young Primatologists: The Keys to Success" workshop at the current Congress.
5. VP Savage offered her sincere thanks to the dedicated members of the education committee throughout her eight years of service as VP for Education: Gustl Anzenberger, Tammie Bettinger, Barb Cartwright, Mukesh Chalise, Ilke Herbinger, Alison Jolly, Laura Marsh, Lynne Miller, Marc Myers, and Hanta Rasamimanana.

F. VP for Captive Care (C. McCann).

1. VP McCann reported on the translations of The IPS International Guidelines for the Acquisition, Care and Breeding of Nonhuman Primates (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for details).
2. The committee granted three awards in each of the last two grant rounds. (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for names of grant recipients).

3. For the current Congress Colleen McCann and Hannah Buchanan-Smith have organized a symposium on the application of the IPS Guidelines for Captive Care. Each Captive Care committee member is an author on one of the six presentations which covered a wide range of captive care issues across diverse primate facilities.
4. VP McCann acknowledged the Captive Care Committee members for their hard work and professionalism in this committee, and in doing so, making a great contribution to captive primates on behalf of the IPS. They are: Hannah-Buchanan-Smith, Kay Farmer, Helena Fitch-Snyder, Lisa Jones-Engel, Mark Prescott and Larry Williams.

#### G. VP for Research (P. Kappeler).

1. VP Kappeler reported on Research Grants awarded in 2007 and 2008. (Note: see minutes of the General Assembly for names of grant recipients).
2. There were 249 entries in the Student Competition at this year's Congress. Eighteen countries are represented in the oral presentation category and 19 countries are represented in the poster category. The large number of entries required the recruitment of 85 judges from 19 countries such that there could be 3 scorers per talk or poster. The number of entrants and judges has become unwieldy, and mechanisms were suggested to reduce the burden while maintaining a high quality competition. (Note: see minutes of the Post-Congress Council meeting for details on changes to the student competition process).
3. VP Kappeler thanked his committee, composed of Eduardo Fernandez-Duque, Chuck Snowdon, Joanna Setchell, Russ Tuttle, Steve Schapiro, Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Richard Wrangham, Frans de Waal, and Emilia Yamamoto.

#### H. VP for Communications (K. Leighty).

1. VP Leighty thanked all members of council and the IPS membership for their submissions to the IPS Bulletin.
2. VP Leighty announced that the IPS Bulletin will now be in electronic format, available to members via the IPS website. An email to all members will announce the posting of each issue.
3. VP Leighty reported that the IPS website was redesigned over the last year with the work Dean Wilcox of Wilcox Designs and Nancy Capitanio.
4. The new website was also used to carryout electronic voting in the 2008 council election. Upgrades to the website to allow this functionality were made by Nancy Capitanio.

IV. Report from the IUCN Primate Specialist Group (A. Rylands). Dr. Anthony Rylands presented the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group report for 2007-2008. An abridged version of the report is appended to these minutes.

#### V. Reports from Affiliated Societies

##### A. European Federation of Primatology (A. Vitale).

1. The 3rd Congress of the European Federation of Primatology will be held in Zurich from August 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009.
2. *Folia Primatologica* will continue to be the official journal of the Federation
3. The Federation has had an active role in the development of the norms and legislation related to the protection of non-human primates used in research laboratories.

B. Asociación Primatológica Española (APE) (I. Lledo). Ivan Lledo stated that Spanish and Portuguese primatologists will meet every two years and that the next meeting will be in Madrid. Moreover, APE has a new web site and it is preparing a list of the captive primates in Spain.

C. Primate Ecology and Genetics Group, South Africa (T. Turner). Trudy Turner informed the council that whereas in 2002 only 12 people attended the meeting of their organization, last year the number attending was about 50.

D. Primate Society of Japan (J. Yamagiwa). Juichi Yamagiwa of the Primate Society of Japan stated his goal of increasing the number of Japanese members of IPS.

#### VI. Future Congresses

A. Hiroshi Ihobe reported on the progress made by the Japanese team for the organization of the XXIII Congress in Kyoto, Japan, in 2010. The meeting will be at the Yoshida Campus of Kyoto University, September 12–18, 2010. As requested by the IPS Council, the fees will be kept low so that as many primatologists as possible can attend. The abstracts will once again be made available on a CD.

- B. Ernesto Rodríguez Luna, Aralisa Shedden, and Jorge Martínez Contreras presented their bid to host the XXIV Congress in Veracruz, Mexico. The venue will be the World Trade Center which is close to many hotels and inexpensive accommodation. Costs of food and lodging will be low, helping to offset the registration fee. The organizers are looking for financial support from the government of Mexico and this may help them to reduce costs for participants.
- C. After some discussion the bid was accepted with the advice that the organizers take advantage of the experience of previous organizers by discussing their plans with them, especially regarding ways that costs of attending can be reduced. Treasurer Schapiro also noted that IPS meetings should be an occasion for the IPS to make a profit that can be used for the many awards granted by the Society). This was indeed the case for the Uganda congress, and is expected to be the case for Edinburgh as well.

#### VII. New business

- A. President Wrangham proposed that the new Council update and improve the guidelines that are provided to those who place a bid for hosting an IPS Congress. He also suggested that each IPS President be asked to present a Plenary Lecture at one of the Congresses that is held during her/his term.
- B. *International Journal of Primatology (IJP)*. Council did not receive a report from the Editor.
- C. Council discussed the draft Position Statement, *Improving Primate Conservation through Community Involvement*, prepared by Vernon Reynolds and Tammie Bettinger. Council voted unanimously to present the draft to the General Assembly for a vote.
- D. Vicky Melfi reported that the IPS Training Program (“Improving Primate Welfare through Behavioural Husbandry”), held in the Edinburgh Zoo, was a great success. There were 16 delegates from 11 countries in attendance.
- E. There was some discussion of developing a statement regarding compliance with captive primate welfare regulations that would accompany submissions to IJP. Incoming President Yamagiwa and VP for Research Kappeler will give further consideration to this matter.
- F. Valérie Dufour, also on behalf of Bernard Thierry, Odile Petit and their colleagues, visited the Council meeting to discuss an impending action at the primate center at the Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg. A group of 14 healthy Tonkean macaques who are Herpes B positive face the risk of being euthanized because they are perceived to be a threat to human beings. The group is isolated under controlled conditions and reproduction has been halted. Recognizing that many institutions successfully and safely hold B-positive primates, Council agreed to send a letter to the President of the university to argue strongly against the euthanasia of these monkeys.
- G. Elizabeth Lonsdorf (also on behalf of Steve Ross), presented a draft position statement on the inappropriate portrayal of primates in the media. The statement is intended to discourage the use of nonhuman primates as performers, photo props and actors. Council voted unanimously to present a draft statement to the General Assembly for a vote of the membership.

After setting the agenda for the General Assembly, the meeting was adjourned at 1700 h.

#### **Minutes of the IPS General Assembly, August 7, 2008**

President Richard Wrangham called the meeting to order at 1600

#### I. Executive Council reports

##### A. President (R. Wrangham).

1. President Wrangham offered his thanks to the members of Council who have worked so hard and so successfully for the past four years
2. Following the 2006 Congress, President Wrangham organized an IPS vote on the signing of the Kinshasa Declaration. The IPS membership voted to sign the Declaration.
3. Candidates submitted by GrASP for the new slate of the GrASP Scientific Commission were vetted by President Wrangham, and Mark Leighton was nominated to represent the IPS President.
4. President Wrangham chaired the nominating committee for the new Council, and the committee to select the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award.

- B. Secretary General (E. Visalberghi). Secretary Visalberghi reported that two elections were successfully run since the last Congress: an election to make changes to the IPS Constitution and Bylaws and the new Council



elections. She also helped to organize the Edinburgh Congress and has worked on the Kyoto Congress planning as well.

C. Treasurer and VP for Membership (S. Schapiro).

1. The 2006 Congress in Entebbe netted over \$80,000 in profit for IPS. Debby Cox and William Olupot are to be congratulated for organizing the Congress and for making such a substantial profit.
2. As of the 2006 Congress membership in IPS stood at 1040. As of the current Congress, membership stands at 1474.
3. We have seven affiliated societies that have votes on Council: Congolese, American, German, Japanese, British, European Federation, and Spanish.
4. The total of all IPS funds as of 31/12/07 is \$283,717. This reflects a steady growth over the past few years, with a “bump” from the profit from the 2006 Congress.
5. IPS spends about \$54,000/year in grants, awards, and for the Pre-Congress Training Programs.
6. In 2007, IPS took in about \$70,000 and spent about \$68,000. Treasurer Schapiro expects an income of about \$92,000 during 2008 (not including any profits from the 2008 Congress) and expects to spend about \$103,000.
7. Short-term goals are:
  - a. Encourage more contributions to the Conservation Fund
  - b. Encourage more Lifetime Memberships
  - c. Facilitate affiliated society membership in IPS
  - d. Search for new contributors
  - e. Invest money from General Fund
  - f. Achieve a profit from IPS 2008
  - f. Facilitate lower registration fees for future Congresses
8. Long-term goals are to increase revenue to increase support of mission-relevant programs.

D. VP for Communications (K. Leighty)

1. The IPS Bulletin will no longer be mailed to members. Rather, it will be posted to the IPS website and will be accessible with username and password. Members will receive an email when new issues are posted.
2. The website was updated, and enhanced. There are more improvements to come.
3. On-line balloting was accomplished for the elections
4. The silent auction raised \$4,400 for the Conservation Fund at this Congress.

E. VP for Education (A. Savage)

1. The Jacobsen Award Winners for 2007 and 2008 were Cristos Astaras, Marina Cords, and Damodar Gaire (for 2007) and Sian Sara Waters, Allai, Orimba, Tricia Parish, and Corrin La Combe (for 2008).
2. The Southwick Award for 2007 went to Jerry Akparawa. The 2008 winners were Pierrot Mbonzo and Mugabe Robert/Byamukama Lawrence.
3. A successful workshop was held prior to the congress at the University of St. Andrews. The topic was collection and analysis of field data for the estimate of primate density and abundance.

F. VP for Conservation (J. Ratsimbazafy)

1. There was a great increase in applications for conservation grants and Galante awards. Reviewers of the applications were thanked.
2. Conservation grants were awarded to Abby Baird, Catherine Cooke, Antje Engelhart, Nguyen Manh Ha, Stacy Lindshield, Alexandre Nascimento, and Felicia Ruperti in 2007. In 2008 grants were awarded to Juliet Wright, Frank Cuzzo, Sara Hsiao, Riccardo Pansini, James Robins, Suzanne Hagell, and Tumukunde Alex. Galante awards were given to Martin Kowalewski and Ndeloh Etiendem in 2007 and 2008, respectively.

G. VP for Captive Care (C. McCann)

1. The second edition of the IPS guidelines for captive care have been posted on the IPS website. A French translation by Marie Herrenschmidt has been completed and a Spanish version by Yvan Lledo-Ferrer is in progress.
2. Captive care grants were given to Sagan Friant, Doug Cress, and Natalia Ceballos-Mago in 2007 and to Claire Coulson/Doug Cress, Noruki Morimura, and Suzanne Turnock in 2008.

#### H. VP for Research (P. Kappeler)

1. Forty-nine applications for research grants were received in 2007 and seven grants were awarded to: Alison Behie, Sarah Carnegie, Marietta Dindo, Kathelijne Koops, Marie Pele, Fiona Stewart, and Michael Wasserman. In 2008, 65 applications were received and seven grants were awarded to: Mary Blair, Kimberly Dingess, Michelle Brown, Mackenzie Bergstrom, Robin Bernstein, Cynthia Thompson, and Lauren Brent.
2. The Research Committee organized the student paper competition for the 2008 Congress. A total of 97 posters and 152 oral papers were judged. Winners will be announced at the banquet.

#### II. Report from IUCN Primate Specialist Group (A. Rylands)

- A. The Red List for the primates 2008 will be put up on the IUCN web site in October (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>). The number of threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable categories) primates is 303, which is 48% of all recognized primate taxa.
- B. Conservation International's (CI) fifth iteration of the list of the World's 25 Most Endangered Primates (2008-2010) was determined with input from IPS. The list includes two new species from Madagascar, two from Asia, and one each from Africa and the Neotropics.

III. The IPS Training Program (V. Melfi). This year the program's title was "Improving Primate Welfare through Behavioural Husbandry." Sixteen delegates from 11 countries were brought to Edinburgh to participate in the training.

IV. Planning for the 2010 Congress (J. Yamagiwa). The XXIII Congress of the IPS will be held 12-18 September at Kyoto University's Yoshida campus. The Secretary General of the Congress, Naofumi Nakagawa, was introduced and gave a short presentation about the venue. Questions from the Assembly addressed the need for child care, the cost and availability of accommodations, and problems with requiring credit cards to register. The organizing committee will consider these concerns in its planning.

V. The 2012 Congress will be held in Veracruz, Mexico. The dates are to be determined but will most likely be in June.

#### VI. Draft position statement: Improving Primate Conservation through Community Involvement

- A. History. At the 2006 Congress there was a round table discussion about the importance of involving local communities in research projects. President Wrangham agreed to appoint Tammie Bettinger and Vernon Reynolds as co-chairs of an ad-hoc committee to develop a position statement and guidelines on this topic. An "e-committee" of some 70 people developed the following position statement, which was entered as a motion to the floor:
 

"The IPS recommends that, when conducting field studies, researchers consider including some provision for conservation through community involvement."
- B. Discussion of the motion included these questions: should the statement be limited to just research? Should the statement be more global in scope? Why does the statement only "recommend" that such involvement be "considered" rather than require it? Tammie Bettinger and Vernon Reynolds replied that some investigators (e.g., students) may not be in a position to implement community involvement and should not be penalized for failing to do so. The recommendation is intended to be specific to research and to local communities; global initiatives are more in line with larger agencies.
- C. President Wrangham called for a vote. A show of hands indicated clear majority support for the motion. THE MOTION PASSED and will be entered on the website as an IPS position statement, along with recommendations for how community involvement can be accomplished.

#### VII. Draft position statement: Inappropriate use of primates in the media.

- A. History. In response to an advertisement published in *Science*, President Wrangham wrote a letter on behalf of IPS to express concern about the consequences of inaccurate portrayals of primates in the media. *Science* withdrew the advertisement, which showed a chimpanzee dressed in a hat, reading a newspaper. People tend to underestimate the endangered status of chimpanzees in part because they are so often seen in advertisements, movies, and television shows (Ross *et al.*, 2008).
- B. A motion was made that IPS adopt the following position statement:
 

WHEREAS live nonhuman primates are often portrayed in the media as frivolous caricatures of humans, dressed in clothing and trained to do tricks on command for the amusement of the general public but with disregard to the welfare and conservation consequences; and

WHEREAS many nonhuman primates used as actors in movies and television and as photo props for commercials and greeting cards are often removed from their mothers shortly after birth and are denied opportunities for normal social and psychological development; and

WHEREAS the use of nonhuman primates in this industry often involves aversive techniques to maintain control of these animals; and

WHEREAS the inappropriate portrayal of nonhuman primates inaccurately conveys their biology and conservation status and may affect public attitudes including those in range countries where interactions with these animals have potential damaging consequences; and

WHEREAS evidence suggests that many nonhuman primate species are susceptible to many of the pathogenic infections that afflict humans and the transmission of infection can occur in both directions, especially in performing circumstances in which primates are in direct proximity with public audiences including children and the elderly,

**The International Primatological Society therefore opposes the use of nonhuman primates as performers, photo props or actors**

C. By a vote of hands, the motion PASSED unanimously and will be posted on the IPS web site.

VIII. Closing remarks by President Wrangham and Council transition. The President reminded the membership that Toshisada Nishida was given the IPS Award for Lifetime Achievement this year. He also thanked Paul Honess and the 2008 Local Arrangements Committee for their excellent work in putting one of the largest Congresses in IPS history this year. Finally, the President passed the gavel to the new IPS President, Juichi Yamagiwa, who then welcomed the incoming Council members: Secretary General Nancy Caine, Treasurer/VP for Membership Steve Schapiro, VP for Communications Katie Leighty, VP for Captive Care Debby Cox, VP for Education Elizabeth Lonsdorf, VP for Research Peter Kappeler, and VP for Conservation Janette Wallis.

IX. New President Yamagiwa spoke briefly of his hope to enhance research, international collaboration, and conservation during his term of office. He also spoke of the need to expand the role of primatology in understanding human behavior and social issues. He hopes to increase communication between IPS and the various national primate societies, and to build stronger alliances with the media.

X. New Business. Ian Redmond presented the membership with information on the role of deforestation in climate change. He urged IPS and its individual members to become involved in international efforts to halt deforestation.

The meeting was adjourned at about 1825.

#### **Minutes of the Post-Congress Council Meeting, August 9, 2008**

Attending (in alphabetical order):

Nancy Caine (Secretary General)

Debby Cox (VP for Captive Care)

Ann MacLarnon (PSGB representative)

Peter Kappeler (VP for Research)

Katie Leighty (VP for Communications)

Elizabeth Lonsdorf (VP for Education)

Hantanirina Rasamimanara (Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches en Primatologie)

Jonah Ratsimbazafy (Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches en Primatologie)

Anthony Rylands (Deputy Chair IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group)

Steve Schapiro (Treasurer, VP for Membership)

Janette Wallis (VP for Conservation)

Richard Wrangham (past President, ex officio)

Juichi Yamagiwa (President)

I. The meeting was called to order at 0900 by President Yamagiwa and introductions were made.

II. VP Leighty briefly described the duties of each Council member and noted several tasks that need to be completed in the near future:

- A. VPs should begin building committees. Note that March 1 is the deadline for grants, so committee membership needs to be established well in advance of grant reviews.
- B. Reports from each Council member are included in each of the two bulletins produced each year. The next Bulletin will be published in October. Council members should respond in a timely fashion to VP Leighty's request for those reports.
- C. Council members are expected to attend each congress. Each council member is expected to contribute to the scientific program of each congress (e.g., a symposium or workshop, etc). Council members should please be thinking about their contributions well in advance of the Kyoto meeting.
- D. Nominating committees for the Lifetime Achievement Award and Council elections will be established by President Yamagiwa.
- E. Judging student papers/posters at the next Congress: see below for results of Council's discussion of this process.

III. The IPS Training Program (formerly known as the pre-congress workshop)

- A. History. The IPS training program (IPSTP), held in conjunction with each Congress, was designed to be organized by one of the Council VPs, working with local organizing committees, to bring together 12–20 individuals for training in some topic relevant to the IPS mission. Costs of attending the meeting are paid by IPS, traditionally with the support of funds from the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation. The trainees are primarily from habitat countries where access to such training opportunities are limited and travel to international meetings is financially impossible. The IPSTP is a large financial undertaking that is logistically difficult. However, the program has been very successful as measured by the number of trainees who remain active in primatology, obtain IPS grants and awards, and return to give talks at future IPS meetings. The topic for the IPSTP has usually, but not always, been related to conservation. The 2008 topic was captive care.
- B. It was decided that there should always be a member of Council, identified at the previous Congress, who serves as point person and establishes an IPSTP committee. At least one member of the Local Arrangements Committee will be on that IPSTP committee.
- C. VP Wallis has already been talking with colleagues in Japan about the 2010 IPSTP.
- D. VP Lonsdorf offered to establish a data base in which past and future IPSTP participants can be tracked.
- E. It was noted that Congress workshops other than the IPSTP, held during, before, or after the Congress, are also welcomed. Workshops that target students/young scientists are particularly valuable.

IV. Primates as pets

- A. We were visited by representatives from the Monkey Sanctuary Trust, Looe, Cornwall, UK, and the RSPCA. They detailed the lack of effective legislation/enforcement of laws in the UK regarding primates in private ownership. Before leaving, the guests asked IPS to consider signing their written statement ("Statement on the UK Primate Pet Trade") or, even better, to create a formal statement establishing a position against primate pets that could then be used to aid in their efforts to limit ownership of primates to licensed and monitored individuals/entities.
- B. The ensuing discussion began with the question of whether IPS council should act on local issues like this. Would national societies (in this case PSGB) be a better place to start? IPS should be wary about creating statements that might contradict the positions of affiliated societies. Furthermore, should IPS first establish a formal policy of its own regarding primates as pets?
- C. Given that Council felt that the content of the statement at hand is consistent with IPS positions on conservation and captive care, it was decided that Pres. Yamagiwa and PSGB will write a joint letter of support for the particular statement referred to above.
- D. VPs Cox and Lonsdorf will then construct a draft of a position statement on primates as pets, taking guidance from existing documents (e.g., those written by AZA and ASP) on the topic.

V. Congress planning issues.

- A. There is agreement that Council needs to carefully evaluate and make changes and additions to the current bid package such that the process of selecting and planning Congresses is more clear and comprehensive. Treasurer Schapiro, Secretary Caine, and VPs Cox and Leighty will work on a draft and return it to Council. Issues subject to revision include:
  1. Should we have both a Program Committee and a Local Arrangements Committee, such that the scientific program (calls for abstracts, abstract review, and assignment of papers/posters to ses-

sions) and the local/social program (establishing venues, accommodation options, banquets/tours, etc.) will not fall entirely on the shoulders of the local hosts? It was agreed that the limited human and infrastructure resources available to some local hosts will not allow to them to handle the scientific portion of the planning (as was true in Uganda in 2006). Other sites may be able to handle both (as was true in Edinburgh 2008).

2. It was decided that IPS will remain flexible on the matter of responsibility for the scientific program, but that Council should always be represented on Congress scientific committees so that the program is rooted in and is a reflection of IPS. For the 2010 Kyoto conference, VPs Leighty and Kappeler will represent Council on the Program Committee.

- B. Abstract review process. VP Kappeler asked if the Congress abstract review process was unnecessarily editorial (few abstracts are rejected but a sizeable number are sent back to the author for revision) and if the lag time between abstract submission and the Congress is unnecessarily long. Council reached consensus that, insofar as the abstracts are published (e.g., in *IJP*, *Folia Primatologica* or *Primate Eye*), they must be of high quality, thereby necessitating the current review process. Council agreed that the lag time between submission and Congress means that abstracts are prone to be vague and sometimes inconsistent with the data that are ultimately presented, but increasingly it is the case that if an abstract is not accepted early, the authors will not have time to successfully request funding to travel to the meeting.

#### VI. Community Conservation Initiative (CCI)

- A. The newly endorsed policy on CCI (see minutes of the General Assembly) contains guidelines that will be placed on the website and serve not as IPS dictates but as "some guidelines" to follow.
- B. As to IPS funding for CCI, Council decided that at this point in time it will not hold a separate call for CCI funds but that room will be made on existing IPS grant proposal forms (conservation, captive care, research grants forms) that will allow people to identify a CCI component to their research and apply for a supplement to carry out such work. It will be made clear that a CCI component is NOT required for funding, nor will the CCI component (if there is one) be considered in the review of the body of the grant.
- C. VP Leighty will add a CCI section to each proposal form.
- D. Council decided to set aside \$5000 to be used toward CCI supplements in the upcoming grant cycle.

#### VII. Student paper and poster competition at the Congress.

- A. The large number of student presentations (152 oral and 97 posters) has made the process of judging those presentations unwieldy. Furthermore, it has been difficult to get timely information from local arrangements about which abstracts have been entered into the competition. Students cannot always afford expensive banquet tickets and so are not able to accept their awards in person.
- B. It was decided that a new process will be put in place for the 2010 Congress. Specifically:
  1. Council members who are serving on the local arrangements or program committees (see section V.A.1 above) will send all accepted student abstracts to VP Lonsdorf who will then distribute the abstracts to her committee.
  2. Approximately 10-20 semi-finalists will be determined based on the quality of the abstract.
  3. The semi-finalists will be notified that they must submit a three-page extended abstract to VP Lonsdorf. Those who do so will be considered finalists in the competition, and their presentations will be judged by members of Council and IPS committees.
  4. We will announce the winners at the General Assembly, which will be on the last day of the Congress instead of in the middle. Finalists will be told in advance that they are expected to attend the General Assembly.
  5. VP Leighty will see that the abstract form is amended to clearly state the new rules for the student competition.

#### VIII. Website revisions

- A. VP Leighty asked all Council VPs to look at their pages on the IPS website to suggest improvements and updates.
- B. Secretary Caine will look at the affiliates' page to see if we can provide additional exposure for the affiliates and their websites and to increase opportunities for coordination among the affiliates.

#### IX. Deforestation and climate change.

- A. At the General Assembly Ian Redmond asked IPS to help promote the fact that forest destruction is an important contributor to climate change and that forest preservation be included as a mechanism to reduce



climate change. The destruction of forests has obvious implications for conservation of primates. Council discussed ways in which we might support the statement provided to us by Professor Redmond.

- B. President Yamagiwa will send a letter in support of the statement (addressed to whomever Prof. Redmond believes to be most appropriate), cc'd to all affiliated societies.
- C. In addition, VP Wallis will work with Prof. Redmond to adapt the statement for consideration as an IPS policy statement.

#### X. New business:

- A. Putting the Inappropriate Use of Primates in the Media policy to action. VP Lonsdorf will write a letter mentioning our newly enacted policy when she sees examples of images in the media that contradict IPS policy. The letter will go out with President Yamagiwa's signature.
- B. It was suggested that Council think of ways to exploit the fact that the next IPS is in Kyoto, site of the upcoming (2012) international meeting on climate change.
- C. Should IPS have a volunteer public relations advisor? VP Leighty will investigate ways in which IPS can issue press releases. Also, Council VPs can participate in public relations efforts as needed.
- D. Should IPS join with Conservation International (CI) to put an "advertisement" in the British Parliament magazine in light of upcoming parliamentary meetings that will likely address the British position on climate change? Referring to earlier discussion on local issues that are perhaps better addressed by an affiliated society, and given the expense of such an ad, Council decided to decline the invitation unless CI believes our participation is particularly important. (NOTE: CI later communicated that it took no further action in this matter)
- E. International Journal of Primatology (IJP)
  1. There was no report from the Editor on IJP actions (submissions, acceptances, publication lag time, etc.) at the Congress this year.
  2. Council will discuss with the Editor its feeling that IJP would benefit from the inclusion of a Council member on the editorial board.
  3. Dieter Czeschlik, head of the Biology Division at Springer-Verlag, wants to establish an MOU with IPS regarding our collaboration in maintaining IJP. Council welcomes a meeting with Mr. Czeschlik and hopes to also discuss with him the possibility of financial arrangements that are more favorable to IPS. President Yamagiwa, Treasurer Schapiro, and Secretary Caine will pursue these matters and the possible need for legal advice in establishing the financial arrangements we seek.

The meeting was adjourned at 1310 h.

#### **Report on IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group Actions: 2007-2008**

Russell A. Mittermeier, John F. Oates, Liz Williamson, Sally Walker, Anthony B. Rylands

##### *I. Structure*

The PSG has a membership of about 400. The current officers are as follows:

Chair Russell A. Mittermeier, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA

Deputy Chair Anthony B. Rylands, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA

General Coordinator John M. Aguiar, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA

Coordinator, Section on Great Apes Liz Williamson, Stirling University, Scotland, UK

Regional Coordinators: Neotropics

Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna, Erwin Palacios, Eckhard W. Heymann, M. Cecília M. Kierulff

Regional Coordinators: Africa

John F. Oates, David Mborá, Jörg U. Ganzhorn

Regional Coordinators: Asia

Long Yongcheng, Jatna Supriatna, Christian Roos, Sally Walker

##### *II. Taxonomy*

The taxonomic list of primates maintained by the PSG currently indicates 405 species and 664 species and subspecies.

This is rather more than was assessed by the IUCN Red List Program for the *2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* (see below). The discrepancy comes from differing taxonomies, most especially for the Asian primates, as well as a number of newly described primates that were not assessed.

	Family	Genus	Species	Species & subspecies
Africa	4	22	84	173
Madagascar	5	15	96	100
Asia	5	16	84	189
Neotropics	5	19	141	202
Total	16	71	405	664

### III. New Species

Thirteen primates—species and subspecies—were described during the period 2007–2008 (August): eight from Madagascar, one from Africa, one from Asia, and three from the Neotropics. Eight of the primates described are prosimians (a potto, a mouse lemur, two bamboo lemurs, two sportive lemurs, and two woolly lemurs), and four are monkeys (a silvered langur, a night monkey, and two black uakaris).

<b>Madagascar</b>	
<i>Microcebus macarthurii</i> Radespiel <i>et al.</i> 2008	Macarthur's mouse lemur
<i>Hapalemur griseus ranomafanensis</i> Rabarivola <i>et al.</i> , 2007	Ranomafana grey bamboo lemur
<i>Hapalemur griseus gilberti</i> Rabarivola <i>et al.</i> , 2007	Gilbert's grey bamboo lemur
<i>Lepilemur otto</i> Craul <i>et al.</i> , 2007	Otto's sportive lemur
<i>Lepilemur manasamody</i> Craul <i>et al.</i> 2007*	Manasamody sportive lemur*
<i>Lepilemur scottorum</i> Lei <i>et al.</i> , 2008	The Scott's sportive lemur
<i>Avahi betsileo</i> Andriantompohavana <i>et al.</i> , 2007	Betsileo woolly lemur
<i>Avahi mooreorum</i> Lei <i>et al.</i> , 2008	The Moore's woolly lemur
<b>Asia</b>	
<i>Trachypitecus cristatus selangorensis</i> Roos <i>et al.</i> , 2008	West Malaysian silvered langur
<b>Africa</b>	
<i>Perodicticus potto stockleyi</i> Butynski and De Jong, 2007	Mount Kenya potto
<b>Neotropics</b>	
<i>Aotus jorgehernandezii</i> Defler and Bueno, 2007	Hernández-Camacho's night monkey
<i>Cacajao hosomi</i> Boubli <i>et al.</i> , 2008	Neblina black uakari
<i>Cacajao ayresi</i> Boubli <i>et al.</i> , 2008	Ayres' black uakari

\*Probably a junior synonym of *Lepilemur grewcocki* Louis Jr. *et al.* 2006.

### IV. IUCN/SSC Red List of Threatened Primates 2008

From 2005 to 2008, the threatened status of the primate species and subspecies was assessed against the *IUCN/SSC Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1*. The results for the great apes, except for eastern gorilla were publicized in September 2007. The assessments for the remaining primates were announced at symposium during the XXII Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS), Edinburgh, August 2008. The results of the assessment are available on the PSG website (<http://www.primates-g.org>) and will be placed on the IUCN Red List website, along all other mammals, in early October 2008. The assessments were coordinated by the Biodiversity Assessment Unit of IUCN and the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS), Conservation International and included four workshops.

Of the 634 primate species and subspecies assessed, 303 now rank as threatened: 48% of all primates. Almost 11% are Critically Endangered, 21% are Endangered, and 15% Vulnerable. Sixteen percent were not assessed (Data Deficient or Not Evaluated). Only 30% of the primates were assessed as of Least Concern. Forty-five percent of the Malagasy lemurs were assessed as Data Deficient; only 8% were found to be of Least Concern. Seventy-one percent (120) of the 169 Asian primates are now considered threatened.

	Taxa	Sp.	CR	EN	VU	EN	VU+EN+CR
<b>Africa</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>
			7%	18%	12%	18%	37%
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>
			7%	20%	16%	20%	43%
<b>Asia</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>120</b>
			15%	38%	18%	38%	71%
<b>Neotropics</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>79</b>
			13%	12%	15%	12%	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>303</b>
			10.9%	21.6%	15.3%	21.6%	

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE = Not evaluated.

Section on Great Apes (SGA) (Liz Williamson)

#### V. The A.P.E.S. database

The SGA now comprises 102 members, with an Executive Committee of 22. In 2006, researchers from the Max Planck Institute initiated the A.P.E.S. database (<http://apes.eva.mpg.de>) in collaboration with the SGA. Existing survey data is being compiled for the great apes, recording presence/absence; spatial trends in ape populations, temporal trends in ape populations, and estimates of population sizes, ultimately to provide an accurate picture of the distribution and abundance of great apes, and thus inform long-term management and conservation strategies. This project is also collecting new field data, with a particular emphasis on the assessment of global status of all ape species. The A.P.E.S. website features an interactive map that links survey data to geographic locations, providing a user-friendly means for searching by country or region. So far, the database developers have focused on cataloguing published surveys and soliciting researchers to contribute any data available. Approximately, 200 surveys of gorillas and chimpanzees have been listed, with a further 300 yet to be acquired. The database is being expanded to include bonobos and orangutans, and survey information from Malaysia and Indonesia are being entered.

#### VI. Best Practice Guidelines for the Conservation of Great Apes

The goal of this series is to address cutting-edge issues in great ape conservation, and develop consensus through the publication of guidelines or best practices on priority issues, providing guidance not only to great ape scientists and researchers in the field, but also to development organisations, donors, and governments involved in projects concerning great apes. The publications are endorsed by the IUCN and the series editor is Liz Williamson. Three were published in 2007 and 2008 (available on the PSG website <http://www.primate-sg.org>).

Morgan, D. and Sanz, C. 2007. Best Practice Guidelines for Reducing the Impact of Commercial Logging on Great Apes in Western Equatorial Africa. *Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission* (34): 32pp. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland. (Also in French)

Beck, B., Walkup, K., Rodrigues, M., Unwin, S., Travis, D. and Stoinski, T. 2007. Best Practice Guidelines for the Re-introduction of Great Apes. *Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission* (35): 48pp. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland. (Also in French)

Kühl, H., Maisels, F., Ancrenaz, M. and Williamson, E. A. 2008. Best Practice Guidelines for Surveys and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations. *Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission* (36): 28pp. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland. (Also in French).

#### VII. The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates 2008-2010

The biennial listing of the World's 25 Most Endangered Primates draws attention to the species which are highly threatened, currently lacking adequate national and international attention for their conservation, and most in need of further research and protection. The PSG, Conservation International, and the International Primatological Society (IPS) joined forces in 2004 to draw up, and publicize this list. The 2008–2010 list was drawn up during the XXII Congress of the International Primatological Society, Edinburgh 2008.

The following species were added: Slater's lemur (*Eulemur flavifrons*), the northern sportive lemur (*Lepilemur septentrionalis*), the Niger Delta red colobus (*Procolobus pennantii epieni*), the Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*), the Cao-Vit crested gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*), and the cotton-top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*).

The following species were taken off the list of 2006–2008: the Sahamalaza sportive lemur (*Lepilemur sahamalazensis*), Pennant's red colobus (*Procolobus pennantii pennantii*), Miss Waldron's red colobus (*Procolobus badius waldronae*), the brown-headed spider monkey (*Ateles fusciceps*), the Horton Plains slender loris (*Loris tardigradus nycticeboides*), and the Hainan gibbon (*Nomascus hainanus*).

### VIII. PSG and the South Asian Primate Network – SAPN (Sally Walker)

The South Asian Primate Network (SAPN) of the PSG was set up by Sally Walker, Sanjay Molur, and other members of the Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO) (<http://www.zooreach.org>). South Asia includes Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The SAPN website (<http://www.southasianprimatenetwork.org>) was launched in December 2006. ZOO and the Wildlife Information Liaison Development (WILD) have developed a data base which includes the taxa assessed in CAMP workshops: the Threatened Taxa Monitoring System (TTMS) has all the data sheets for all the South Asian taxa assessed for their threatened status (<http://www.southasiantaxa.org>). The website [http://www.zooreach.org/Networks/Primate/Primate\\_directory.pdf](http://www.zooreach.org/Networks/Primate/Primate_directory.pdf) provides a directory of of the SAPN members. Besides providing a forum for information exchange, the SAPN helps raise funds for, and promotes, workshops and research, and produces publications and educational materials for the conservation of the South Asian primates.

ZOO and WILD held a series of six conservation educator training workshops entitled “Helping Hoolock Gibbons Hang On” from 1–28 February, 2007. They were sponsored by The Great Ape Conservation Fund of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). They were held in Assam for Northeastern Indian participants: Jalukbari, Nameri National Park, Manas National Park, Tinsukia, Silchar and Guwahati. The theme was the highly threatened hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) with particular reference to shared hoolock and tiger localities.

Molur, P. B. 2005. *People for Primates – into Action: Educational Guidelines and Techniques on behalf of South Asian Primates*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO) and PSG South Asian Primate Network (SAPN), Coimbatore, India. 64pp.

Website: <http://www.southasianprimatenetwork.org/pdf/Primate%20Education%20Manual.pdf>

Molur, S., Brandon-Jones, D., Dittus, W., Eudey, A., Kumar, A., Singh, M., Feeroz, M. M., Chalise, M., Priya, P. and Walker, S. 2003. *Status of South Asian Primates: Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop Report*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), CBSG-South Asia, Coimbatore, India. 432pp.

Singh, M., Malik, I., Dittus, W., Sinha, A., Belsare, A., Walker, S. R., Molur, S., Wright, B., Lenin, J. and Chaudhuri, S. 2007. *Action Plan for the Control of Commensal, Non-human Primates in Public Places*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), Coimbatore, 16pp.

Website: [www.southasianprimatenetwork.org/pdf/Action%20Plan%20Monkey%20Manners.pdf](http://www.southasianprimatenetwork.org/pdf/Action%20Plan%20Monkey%20Manners.pdf)

Walker, S. 2007. Monkey madness—Educational material for Z.O.O. *Zoos' Print* 22(2): 1–4.

Walker, S. (ed.). 2007. *South Asian Primates, NEW Education Tools for Teaching About South Asian Primates*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG) South Asian Primate Network (SAPN), Coimbatore. CD-Rom.

Walker, S. and Molur, S. (compilers). 2007. *Guide to South Asian Primates for Teachers and Students of All Ages*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), PSG South Asian Primate Network (SAPN), and the Wildlife Information Liaison Development (WILD), Coimbatore, India. 64pp.

Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO). 2007. *Monkey Manners Education Packet*. English, Hindi, and Tamil. Zoo Outreach Organisation, Coimbatore, 7 components.

Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO). 2007. *Drama Kits: Free-Ranging Monkey Conflict*. Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), Coimbatore.

### IX. Publications

#### *Primate Conservation*

Editors: Anthony Rylands and Russell Mittermeier, the publication is supported by the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) at Conservation International (CI), the Los Angeles Zoo, the Department of Anatomical Sciences at the State University of New York, Stony Brook, and the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation. Two issues were published; No. 21 (2006) and 22 (2007).

#### *IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group Regional Newsletters*

Volume 13 (2005) of *Neotropical Primates* was completed with regular issues 1–3 and a supplement issue: “The Ecology and Conservation of the Muriqui (*Brachyteles*): Reports from 2002–2005”, guest editors Karen B. Strier, Luiz Paulo Pinto, Adriano Paglia, Sérgio Mendes, and Onildo Marini-Filho. Anthony Rylands retired as editor in 2006, and the new editorial team, including Erwin Palacios ([e.palacios@conservation.org](mailto:e.palacios@conservation.org)), Liliana Cortés-Ortiz (Mexico), Júlio César Bicca-Marques (Brazil), Liza Veiga (Brazil), Eckhard Heymann (Germany), Jessica Lynch-Alfaro (USA), Ernesto Rodríguez-Luna and Brenda Solórzano (Mexico), published Volume 14 (1-3).

Two issues of *Lemur News* (2006, 2007) were published by Jörg Ganzhorn ([ganzhorn@zoologie.uni-hamburg.de](mailto:ganzhorn@zoologie.uni-hamburg.de)) and his team. Jatna Supriatna ([j.supriatna@conservation.org](mailto:j.supriatna@conservation.org)) and Ramesh Boonratana launched a revamped edition of the journal *Asian Primates* Volume 1(1) 2008 that contained only articles, and Ardith Eudey ([eudey@aol.com](mailto:eudey@aol.com)) continues to maintain an electronic *Asian Primates* newsletter. The newsletters are available on the



PSG website (<http://www.primate-sg.org/>).

#### *Primate Field Guides*

Sally Walker and Sanjay Molur compiled the *Guide to South Asian Primates for Teachers and Students of All Ages*, published in 2007 (cited above). Three laminated, fold-out pocket field guides were also published (series editors R. A. Mittermeier and A. B. Rylands): *Monkeys of the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Brazil*, the monkeys of the Guianas (French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname), and the primates of South Asia.

Mittermeier, R. A., Coimbra-Filho, A. F., Kierulff, M. C. M., Rylands, A. B., Mendes, S. L., Pissinatti, A. and Almeida, L. M. de. 2007. *Monkeys of the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Brazil: Pocket Identification Guide*. Illustrated by Stephen D. Nash. Conservation International Tropical Pocket Guide Series, Conservation International, Arlington, VA.

Mittermeier, R. A., Rylands, A. B., Van Roosmalen, M. G. M., Norconk, M. A., Konstant, W. R. and Famolare, L. 2008. *Monkeys of the Guianas: Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. Pocket Identification Guide*. Illustrated by Stephen D. Nash. Conservation International Tropical Pocket Guide Series, Conservation International, Arlington, VA.

Molur, S., Walker, S., Brandon-Jones, D., Dittus, W., Kumar, A., Singh, M. and Das, J. 2008. *South Asian Primates. Pocket Identification Guide*. Maps by Pravin Kumar. Illustrated by Stephen D. Nash. Conservation International Tropical Pocket Guide Series, Conservation International, Arlington, VA.

#### *X. Workshops and Action Plans*

A regional action plan for the Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*) was drawn up as a result of a workshop held in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria, in April 2006. It was organized by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) with the Section on Great Apes of the PSG, and supported by the World Wide Fund for Nature's Great Apes Programme, and the Great Ape Conservation Fund of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The action plan presents an assessment of the status of the Cross River gorilla—scattered in 11 locations along the mountainous border region between Cameroon and Nigeria—and a series of recommendations for its conservation for governmental agencies, conservation groups, and donors.

An action plan for the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, *Rhinopithecus avunculus*, in Viet Nam was compiled by Le Xuan Canh and Ramesh Boonratana and published in 2006. It was supported by the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi, Primate Conservation Inc, New York, and the South East Asian Primatological Association (SEAPA).

A Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) and Population and Habitat Viability Analysis (PHVA) workshop was held for Mexican primates in October 2006, though the final report is still pending. It was organized by the Universidad Veracruzana and the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) – Mexico, at Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

Le, X.C. and R. Boonratana (compilers). 2006. *A Conservation Action Plan For the Tonkin snub-nosed Monkey in Viet Nam*. Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi and Primate Conservation Inc, New York. 37pp.

Oates, J. F., Sunderland-Groves, J., Bergl, R., Dunn, A., Nicholas, A., Takang, E., Omeni, F., Imong, I., Fotso, R., Nkambi, L., and Williamson, L. 2007. *Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli)*. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, and Conservation International, Arlington, VA. 36pp.

### ***Primatology Film Competition: Results 2008***

A successful film event associated with the IPS Congress which was held in August 1996 in Madison, Wisconsin USA (see IPS Bulletin, Dec. 1996, p. 5) was replicated with some modifications for the August 2008 IPS Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland. The competition was held to judge the best films/videos made in the area of primatology from 1997 to 2008.

There were two categories:

- 1– Professionally made (e.g. commercial or public television company productions) with a budget above \$30,000
- 2– Non-professional, independent productions with costs under \$30,000.

There were preliminary screenings and judging by PhD level primatologists at two locations in New York City:

- 1- Columbia University Department of Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Biology (E3B)
- 2- New York University Anthropology Department





The judges who viewed and rated the films were:

Dr. Reiko Goodwin, City University of New York, Dr. Marina Cords Columbia U., Dr. Gary Linn, Nathan Kline Institute (NY), Dr. Anthony Difiore, NYU, Dr. Clifford Jolly, NYU, Dr. Jill Shapiro, Columbia U., Dr. Jenna Lawrence, Columbia U. Dr. Charles Weisbard, Columbia U.

Each film was ranked from 1 to 10 in the following categories by each judge:

- 1- scientific accuracy/value
- 2- aesthetics and film craft
- 3- educational/conservation value

An entry fee was required for each film entered and each was submitted in DVD format. Monetary prizes were awarded to the top three judged films in the non-professional category. We received a total of twenty non-professional and nine professional films from 15 different countries. The following is a listing of the top films in each category:

Top mean ranked films in Professional Category:

- 1-"Bonobos-Missing in Action", 50 min., 2006, England
- 2-"The Disenchanted Forest", 60 min., 2002, U.S.A.
- 3- "Pygmy Chimpanzee- The Last Great Ape", 30 min, 1997, England
- 4- "Chimpanzees: An Unnatural History", 57 min., 2006, U.S.A.
- 5- "Muriqui", 26 min., 2004, Brazil

Top mean ranked films in Non-professional Category:

- 1-"Mystery of Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey", 40 min., 2002, China
- 2-"The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and the Chimpanzees of the Tai Forest", 22 min., 2004, Germany
- 3-"Small Monkeys... Great Passion- Tamarins from Peruvian Amazon", 27 min., 2007, Belgium
- 4-"The Cairo Connection", 28 min., 2006, Kenya/Germany
- 5-"Black Phantoms- The Survival of Wild Francois' Langurs", 36 min., 2006, China/Australia

Seven of the ten top films were screened at the IPS Congress during lunch hours, which were well attended and appreciated for the quality and diversity of topics.

Charles Weisbard

### ***IPS 2008 Student Paper and Poster Competition Results***

The student competition at the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Congress was possible because 80 delegates volunteered to evaluate the 152 oral presentations and 97 posters that were entered into the competition. The best three talks and posters were awarded a plaque and a prize of \$250, \$200 and \$150, respectively. Honorable mentions received a book prize sponsored by Springer Verlag. Congratulations to all winners and thanks to all the referees!

The final rankings were as follows:

Oral presentations:

- 1st place = Jana Uher (Berlin, Germany)
- 2nd place = Brooke Crowley (Santa Cruz, USA)
- 3rd place = Amanda Melin (Calgary, Canada)
- 4th place = Catherine Workman (Duke University, USA)
- 5th place = Federica Amici (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)

Posters:

- 1st place = Adriano Lameira (Utrecht, The Netherlands)
- 2nd place = Tomoko Sakai (Inuyama, Japan)
- 3rd place = Susanna Costa (Stirling, Scotland)
- 4th place = Jennifer Barnes (Yale University, USA)
- 5th place = Christian Schopf (Hannover, Germany)



A special prize of a pair of binoculars sponsored by Leica went to the best student talk by an author from a primate origin country: Roger Boundja (WCS, Congo).

Peter Kappeler

## Update on IPS 2010

The XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Congress of the International Primatological Society is scheduled to take place in Japan. The theme of the congress will be 'Quest for Coexistence with Nonhuman Primates'. This congress is to be held at Kyoto University, Kyoto, September 12-18, 2010.

Kyoto University has been known as the "Nobel Prize Maker" in Japan. A Physicist, Hideki Yukawa, became the first Japanese to win the Nobel Prize in 1949. So far, five scientists who graduated from Kyoto University have become Nobel winners. Kyoto University has also been known as "Expedition University". Kinji Imanishi, founder of Japanese primatology, engaged in ecological-anthropological surveys in Mongolia and China during the war. After the war, he founded a primate research group at Kyoto University and led field research teams on gorillas and chimpanzees. In 1984, the late Junichiro Itani, one of Imanishi's students, received the Huxley Award in Anthropology from the Royal Anthropological Institute in London. Toshisada Nishida, one of Itani's students, received the Lifetime Achievement Award from IPS at the congress of IPS 2008, and also received the distinguished Leakey Prize from the Leakey Foundation in November, 2008.

Taking advantage of the facilities of Kyoto University, we offer a low early registration fee of 25,000 Japanese yen for regular members and of 18,000 yen for range country members and student members. Thanks to the low registration fee, you will have money enough to enjoy visiting cultural world heritage sites (e.g., Nijo-jo Castle, Ginkakuji-Temple, Kinkakuji-Temple, and Kiyomizudera-Temple), and Kyoto traditional cuisine. When you miss non-human primates, you can meet free-ranging Japanese monkeys at Arashiyama, just about 10 km from Kyoto University. If you would like to enjoy more Japanese monkeys, please join post-congress tours to visit some of the long-term field sites of Japanese macaques such as Yakushima Island (World Natural Heritage) and Koshima Islet (well-known for sweet potato washing by Japanese macaques).

We are looking forward to seeing you in Kyoto 2010. We will inform you of the following two important deadlines: 15 October, 2009 for symposium submission, and 15 January, 2010 for presentation submission. For further information, please visit our website (<http://www.ips2010.jp/>).

Naofumi NAKAGAWA  
Masato NAKATSUKASA



## New Position Statement Opposing the Inappropriate Portrayal of Primates in the Media

Primates are popular subjects of today's advertising and entertainment media. However, for several reasons, this practice is not in the best interest of primate welfare and safety. In December of 2007, Science sent an email renewal message to members that included a photo of a chimpanzee wearing a Santa hat and reading an issue of Science.



In response to the ad, Past-president Richard Wrangham wrote a letter on behalf of the IPS to express concern about the appropriateness of the ad and Science withdrew the ad. Subsequently, Ross et al. (2008) reported the results of survey research conducted at Lincoln Park Zoo and Great Ape Trust of Iowa which revealed that, in addition to individual primate welfare and safety concerns, such inappropriate portrayals actually serve to minimize public conservation concern for the species portrayed. Specifically, the study found that visitors tended to underestimate the endangered status of chimpanzees relative to gorillas and orangutans in part because chimpanzees are so often seen in advertisements, movies, and television shows. As a result of this finding,

Steve Ross and Elizabeth Lonsdorf presented a position statement to the Society at the General Assembly in Edinburgh which was unanimously approved. We encourage all members of the Society to oppose these practices and to educate their colleagues and members of the general public about this issue.

Please see the proceedings of the XXII IPS Congress (Aug. 3, 2008, Section VII) and the IPS website for the text of the position statement and further details on its adoption by the society.

Elizabeth Lonsdorf

## *IPS Promotes Position Statement Supporting Conservation through Community Involvement (CCI) with New Funding Opportunity*

During our 2008 congress, the IPS passed a new policy statement supporting conservation through community involvement (CCI). This policy statement along with suggested guidelines for conducting CCI activities have now been posted on the IPS website.

<http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/ImprovingPrimateConservationThroughCommunityInvolvement.cfm>

The IPS Council is now pleased to announce a new initiative to promote CCI. Individuals applying for a Conservation Grant, Captive Care Grant, Research Grant, or Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award in 2009 will have the option of applying for \$500 in additional funding to support their CCI activities. More information on the application process for these awards can be found on the IPS website at: <http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/funding.cfm>



Please review this new policy statement and suggested guidelines and consider implementing CCI activities in your next project.

*Kudos to Vernon Reynolds, Tammie Bettinger, and their ad hoc committee for their hard work developing this policy statement and suggested guidelines.*

## Other Interesting News Items

### *Report from the “Conservation Education Forum: Ideas, Achievements & Future”*

The aim of the pre-congress workshop, ‘Conservation Education Forum: Ideas, Achievements & Future Goals’, held in Edinburgh, August 2008, was to provide a forum for exchange of ideas and sharing best practices in establishing and extending conservation education projects in areas of high biodiversity and conservation crisis. The workshop also aimed to initiate a forum for exchange of resources (e.g., posters, booklets, teacher’s handbooks, children’s books, etc) as “share-ware” with other projects. Topics covered in presentations and discussion focused on the organization of projects, process and delivery of materials, cross-cultural and language issues, target audiences, best practices and successes in established projects, evaluation of success and attitudinal change, and the challenges of funding.

Presentations were given about conservation education projects based in India (Zoo Outreach Organization, Dr. Sally Walker), Madagascar (The Ako Project, Dr. Hanta Rasamimanana, and The Alaotra-Mangoro Project, Dr. Jonah Ratsimbazafy et al), Rwanda (The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International’s Karisoke Education and Capacity Building Program, Dr. Katie Fawcett), and Uganda (The Jane Goodall Institute’s Environmental Education Programme, Dr. Debbie Cox), and community-based projects in Colombia (Proyecto Titi, Dr. Anne Savage) and after-school clubs for children in Congo and Ivory Coast (Club Ebobo and Club P.A.N., Dr. Thomas Breuer et al). Presentations were also given about the effective use of film in conservation education (The Great Ape Film Initiative, Ms. Juliet Wright), as well as humanitarian (The Jane Goodall Institute’s Roots and Shoots Programme, Ms. Tara Golshan) and empathic approaches to changing values and appreciation of nature (The Gorilla Foundation, Dr. Anthony Rose et al).

Posters at the workshop represented a range of projects. Further details about some of the oral presentations were given in posters on the use of film to conserve the Cross River gorillas and chimpanzees in Nigeria and Cameroon (The Great Ape Film Initiative, Ms. Julie Wright et al), on the use of after-school clubs in the Republic of Congo and Ivory Coast (Club Ebobo and Club P.A.N., Ms. Genevieve Campbell et al), on the use of empathy/kinship materials in communities in Cameroon to change attitudes towards the welfare of non-humans, such as gorillas (Dr. Anthony Rose et al), and on the effectiveness of the children’s book series (by Alison Jolly) as used in primary schools in rural Madagascar (Mr. Ando Ratovonirina). Work done by the Peruvian NGO Yunkawasi was highlighted in a poster describing the conservation education project that involves over 5500 children and adults in regions with endemic populations of primates (Ms. Fanny Cornejo et al). To facilitate greater understanding of scientific methods in the public, a poster presented the program run by The Lincoln Park Zoo designed for children and adults to collect and understand behavioural data about the great apes with the further aim of encouraging greater knowledge and concern for the conservation of these primates

(Exploring Ape Behavior Program, Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf et al). A poster described Centre Valbio's conservation education programme that targets children, teens and adults through schools and community-based work teaching environmental concepts, reforestation techniques, as well as training in how to convey these concepts to others in the communities of Ranomafana National Park in southeast Madagascar (Centre Valbio, Dr. Anne Feistner et al). The poster about the aims of the Pan African Conservation Education project (PACE) described how it supports conservation education by providing free education packs, short films, posters, illustrated books and teaching activities for environmental educators (Siren Conservation Education and Tusk Trust, Ms. Nancy Gladstone et al). Educational posters developed for the Madagascar-based Ako Project (Alison Jolly et al) by the artist, Ms. Janet Robinson, reveals the rich biodiversity and ecological information of two Malagasy forests, complementing a children's book series (by Alison Jolly) aimed at enhancing children's understanding of the flora and fauna and need for conservation. A poster presented details on the new Conservation Biology Program of the American University of Nigeria which aims to create more well-trained and highly-motivated conservationists in Nigeria and other African countries, and to enhance knowledge and application of responsible environmental attitudes and behaviors in the population (Dr. Janette Wallis).

A final presentation at the workshop (Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, Ms. Netzin Gerald Steklis) posed the possibility and strengths of organizing a loose collective of conservation education projects to work together to promote conservation education based through IPS. All 40 workshop participants, representing 19 different countries and all continents where primates are endemic, voted unanimously to be part of a collective known as PECAN (Primate Education: Conservation Advisory Network). The PECAN website will contain shared materials and related links to conservation education websites as well as workshop presentations. Future plans include a one-day workshop on the process and delivery of running a conservation education project to be held pre-conference at the 2009 ASP meeting in San Diego, and a three-day conservation education workshop pre-IPS congress to be held in Kyoto in 2010. The organizers of these workshops are Drs. Tammie Bettinger, Francine Dolins and Christopher Kuhar.

Francine Dolins, Alison Jolly and Hantanirina Rasamimanana

### *Frans de Waal elected to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences*

Revised from the Atlanta Journal Constitution, Andrea Jones

Frans de Waal, director of Emory's Living Links Center, is among 212 scholars, scientists and leaders named as fellows to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences for 2008. This is a prestigious honor society and research center made up of some of the best minds around the world. Founded in 1780, the academy has a membership of about 4,000 American fellows and 600 foreign honorary members. "The Academy honors excellence by electing to membership remarkable men and women who have made preeminent contributions to their fields, and to the world," Academy President Emilio Bizzi said in a statement. "We are pleased to welcome into the academy these new members to help advance our founders' goal of cherishing knowledge and shaping the future." Kudos Frans!



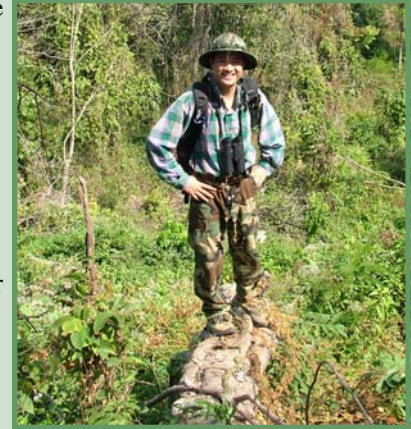
### *Progress Report from 2007 Conservation Grant Recipient Nguyen Man Ha*

Huong Hoa district is the furthestmost North-West district of Quang Tri province, Northern Central Vietnam. The area is located in the west side of the Annamite range next to Laos people democratic republic. Remaining forest areas of the district are proposed to be the second protected area in Quang Tri province. Forest of Huong Hoa district is believed to be one of most important distribution strongholds for many endangered and unique species of the range. Some animals distributed in the area are newly know to the world such as the sao la (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*), giant muntiac (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*), and Truong son's numntiac (*Muntiacus truongsongensis*). Moreover, the variety of forest types and terrain in the area have formed numerous habitats such as evergreen monsoon forest, mountain forest, and forest on limestone that favor primates. Macaques (*Macaca* spp.), lorises (*Nycticebus* spp.), duoc langur (*Pygathrix nemaus*), hatinh langur (*Trachipithecus laotum hatinhensis*) and white cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*) represent the biodiversity of the area.



My survey was integrated with a primate survey training course to assist the forest ranger of Quang Tri. The aim of the survey and training are to provide better understanding and skill in field survey methods and to provide essential information to support the establishment of a new protected area in Huong Hoa district. The training/survey began in September 2007 in two locations representing the two dominant habitat types in the area (forest on limestone and evergreen forest on earth hill). The survey was mainly focused in the forest areas of Huong Lap and Huong Viet communes. The main methods of the study were field transect survey, observation post survey and gibbon triangle listening post survey. A total of 7 transects, 6 listening posts and 6 observation posts were intensively surveyed by four survey groups of 3 surveyors.

Results of the survey confirmed the presence of at least five species of primates by direct observation and three others via interview. All primate found in the area are listed in the 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, of which some were listed as very high in conservation priority such as red shanked douc and gibbon. Approximately ten groups of gibbon (30-40 animals), three groups of red shanked douc (35-47 animals) and three groups of Hatinh langur were (11 animals) confirmed by direct observation in the areas.



Common name	Scientific name	Type of evidence	Status (IUCN, 2007)
Pygmy loris	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	Observation	VU A1cd
Slow loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Interview	LR/lc
Longtailed macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Interview	LR/nt
Rhesus macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Interview	LR/nt
Pig tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Observation	VU A1cd
Bear macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Observation	VU A1cd
Hatinh langur	<i>Trachypithecus laotum hatinhensis</i>	Observation	EN
Red shanked douc	<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	Observation	EN A1cd
White cheeked gibbon	<i>Hylobates leucogenys</i>	Observation	DD

The result strongly confirmed the potential of primate conservation in the forest in Huong Hoa district, especially for endangered primates. In addition, the presence of the hatinh langur in the area confirms Huong Hoa as the southernmost distribution of this species in Vietnam. Results of this survey are crucial to support the establishment of the North Huong Hoa nature reserve.

Hunting pressure was identified as the most serious threat to wildlife in the area. The presence of snare trapping was common in the survey area. Illegal logging also seemed common. These activities reduce the quality of the natural forest and disturb habitat of wildlife. Most of the limestone areas are isolated by agriculture activity; this poses a serious threat to the hatinh langur as groups would be permanently isolated from other groups.

It is recommended that more surveys are needed to provide better information on primates and endangered mammals in the area. These results would support the establishment of a protected area in Huong Hoa as well as wildlife conservation in the Annamite range.

## Progress Report from 2007 Jacobsen Award Recipient Damodar Gaire

Primates are the mammals that are humankind's closest biological relatives. In Nepal three species of primates can be found from the tropical to temperate forests. Apes, monkeys, and prosimians such as lorises, bush babies and lemurs make up the 234 species of the family tree. About 90% of primates live in tropical forests. They play an integral role in the ecology of their habitat. They help the forest by being pollinators, seed predators, and seed dispersers. The project activities have been implemented in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park, which is a reputed national park of Nepal with the inclusive approaches of indigenous local people and school students. Our program's main goal is to extend the awareness of primate conservation among indigenous people and secondary level school students living in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park.

### 2. Objectives of the project

#### General objective

The general objective of the project is to create the community awareness among the indigenous local people and school student in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park, Nepal.





### Specific objectives

- To conduct training workshop about primate conservation
- To organize primate watching camp for local community
- To foster and generate interest among the students toward primate conservation
- Present audio and visual aids on primate conservation especially for the indigenous people (adult) and school students
- To conduct focus group discussions about primate conservation
- To recommend better mechanisms for the future course of actions

### 3. Methods

The project methods and purpose of using these methods are as follows:

METHODS	PURPOSE
<b>Planning and team arrangement</b>	To make a detailed project plan and to select the volunteers
<b>Primate watching campaign</b>	To impart practical knowledge of primate watching, to facilitate self-motivation in primates conservation and threat reduction among students
<b>Focus group discussion</b>	To determine the root cause of primate threats
<b>Audio-visual aid</b>	It was shown to the interested groups and school students in order to demonstrate their closeness to nature and the need for conservation.
<b>Training workshop</b>	It was organized for the indigenous people and local students to demonstrate the importance of living primates.
<b>Report preparation and dissemination</b>	To determine better materials for primate conservation and disseminate them both at national and international levels.

### 4. Undertaken activities

#### Activities 1: Conservation workshop

A three day conservation workshop was organized in Thakurdwara, headquarters of Bardia National Park. Altogether 40 participants (local people and students) had a chance to take part in this workshop. Different subject matters included the importance of primates, role of primates, endangered species, primates in Nepal and the globe, and the role of the local community in the conservation of primates. Dr. Santa Bhandari and Dr. Harihas Tripathi were the key resource persons (guests) on this occasion.

#### Activities 2: Audio Visual Aid

Along with the conservation workshop, we have shown the audio and visual aid in order to give the clear concepts on nature and its conservation especially for the school students and indigenous people. As per the perception of local people, audio visual aid was the effective tools for crating the community awareness about nature conservation. Obviously, it was the great effective means for adult education with the help of this aid.

#### Activities 3: Primate Watching Camp

During this program, the students were involved in different activities like primate identification, illustration, use of guide book, handling of binoculars and at the returning time they prepared and submitted the detail report of the program.

#### Activities 4: Secondary level interschool speech/drawing competition

Altogether 15 students from the five different secondary schools participated in the speech/essay competition. The venue for competition was in the hall of Bardia Conservation Project, located within the premise of Bardia National Park's office. Due to the practical difficulties (i.e. students having only one day off in a week), the program was arranged for a day. The one hour essay writing started in the morning. Topic of the essay was "**Primates conservation and our responsibility**". Three persons from different disciplines were members of the evaluation committee. Based on the committee evaluation, three students Mr. Sudarshan Rijal, Ms. Anjana Khanal and Mr. Sailesh Adhikari were awarded first, second and third place respectively.

In the closing session of the program, Mr. Damodar Gaire (a Nepalese conservationist) focused on the roles of students in nature conservation. He said that students are the future of the nation so we have to hand over the responsibility to them for conserving primates in the future. Students agreed on their role and responsibility for conserving living primates and were dedicated to protecting them in the future. During this program, the students committed to form the primate conservation club in school. They have now started to initiate this club in their school. They have also published a magazine mentioning the rights of primates, roles of students in conservation, and information on updated on quiz competition and drawing competition programs.

### 5. Framework

This program was mainly designed to enhance knowledge of school students and indigenous people about primate conservation and to help them to learn about wildlife, especially about primatology. The program motivated them to participate in primate conservation activities. Therefore, our activities had a positive impact on primate conservation..

Primate Conservation Club (PCC) was established in each Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups (BZCFUGs), and people's attitude toward primate conservation became positive. Below, we present the framework of the project in order to evaluate the program for better effectiveness.

Activities	Indicators
<b>Interaction program</b>	Award certificates, Letter of participation, List of participants registered, Photographs
<b>Essay competition</b>	Award certificates, Letter of participation, List of participants registered, Photographs
<b>Speech competition</b>	Award certificates, Letter of participation, List of participants registered, Photographs
<b>Primate watching camp</b>	Attendance of participants, Photographs
<b>Audio visual program</b>	Attendance of participants, Photographs, Local newsletter, Audio visual CD
<b>Primate Conservation Club</b>	Number of primates clubs, Numbers of members in primate conservation, Activities in school ( magazine preparation, quiz competition, etc), Primate conservation activities in community
<b>Report writing and dissemination</b>	Prepared report as per the activities undertaken, Disseminated at the local, national and international levels ( nature related organizations)

### Outputs (Quantitative) of the program:

- 15 Primate Conservation Clubs were formed
- 1000 students and 500 indigenous local people had the opportunity to learn more about primate conservation

### 6. Conclusion

In Nepal, conflict is caused by monkeys that raid staple crops such as sweet potatoes and corn. Crop raiding is prevalent in many areas in Nepal and in the last five to 10 years there are many instances of local people seeking to solve this problem by chasing or killing macaques. We knew it would be very difficult to conduct a primate conservation awareness project with the local people due to crop damage by the monkeys. This program has definitely contributed to community awareness in the indigenous people. Local people learned about primate conservation and they got a chance to know about animal rights, endangered species, biodiversity and the role of the community in conserving species nearby.

## Progress Report from 2007 Research Grant Recipient Sarah Carnegie

In many primates, a conspicuous change in female morphology and/or behaviour advertises the conceptive phase of the ovarian cycle to males. However in some species, including the white-faced capuchin, these cues to ovulation are not obvious. Many female primates advertise the conceptive phase of their ovarian cycle to males. This lack of cues is referred to as “concealed ovulation” and argued to be a reproductive strategy that confuses paternity and lowers the risk of infanticide. From my previous research (Carnegie et al., 2005), I found that females do not conspicuously advertise the conceptive phase to males, but male sexual and affiliative behaviour toward the female changes around the time of the conceptive period. Thus, it appears males can still determine this phase, but what cues they are using are still unknown. I also found that the few cycling females I studied actually stopped cycling and they had not become pregnant – this was unexpected and for reasons that could not be established at the time. There were also many other aspects of white-faced capuchin reproduction that had yet to be investigated, so I embarked on a longer study for my PhD research. With a more exhaustive study I hoped to answer the following questions: what cues are males using, or females are providing, to recognize or signal the conceptive phase of conceptive ovarian cycle? What social and environmental factors affect their reproductive physiology? What underlies reproductive seasonality in white-faced capuchins? And finally, what are the basic reproductive parameters in this species in the wild?

Capuchins live in multi-male/multi-female social groups that consist of related females, immigrant males and immature offspring. They are medium sized monkeys, and males are roughly 30% larger than females. There is usually one clear alpha male and alpha female and the female will rank directly below the alpha male, but usually above all other males. Females can be ranked on a linear hierarchical scale, and all adults in the group mate, although we have found a birth skew towards the alpha male. Females have singleton births and, even though capuchin females are not considered seasonal breeders – that is they can conceive at any time during the year – females of our populations are significantly more likely to conceive in the late wet season and give birth in the late dry season.

From May 2005 to November 2006, I examined these questions in white-faced capuchins in Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica. The park is located in the Northwest corner of the country, close to the Nicaraguan border, and is classified as a dry tropical forest. This is an extremely seasonal environment – there is a distinct dry period (mid-December to mid-May) where there can be zero precipitation, and a distinct wet season (mid-May to mid-December) when up to 4000 mm of rain can fall. With the help of numerous field assistants, I collected behavioural data from 11 adult females from 2 groups of habituated capuchins, totaling 977 hours, and about 3000 contact hours. I also collected 1784 fecal samples, which were collected from each female every

day that behavioural sampling was done. This was done to facilitate the matching of daily and weekly behaviour patterns to the corresponding hormonal patterns. Between June and August, 2006, I analyzed the fecal samples for estradiol, progesterone and cortisol at the National Primate Research Center in Madison, Wisconsin (under the guidance of Dr. Toni Ziegler). Steroids were first extracted in the field, and stored in SPE (solid phase extraction) cartridges, and radio-immunoassays were conducted to measure estradiol and enzyme-immunoassays used to measure progesterone and cortisol. My IPS grant contributed to the cost of this lab analysis – one of the two essential parts of my entire study.



The results thus far suggest that female capuchins are much more seasonal in their reproductive cycles than we had previously thought. This may be influenced by both food and water availability, and the current social milieu. I have found that *C. capucinus* have similar reproductive parameters in terms of gestation lengths, age of first birth, and inter-birth intervals as other *Cebus* species. Capuchin females also engage quite frequently in allo-maternal behaviors, but the behaviour appears to have more of a selfish function than an altruistic one, although this hypothesis cannot be ruled out. My final dissertation will be completed in summer 2009, so I am still analyzing the mountains of data (now mole hills), writing papers and preparing my final dissertation, therefore the results I can report at this time are limited.

I embarked on this project because very little was known about the reproductive behaviors and strategies, and reproductive endocrinology in wild *Cebus* females. My previous research provided important insights into *C. capucinus* reproduction, but a longer study was needed. To date, my research has revealed much needed information on this species; information that will be valuable for comparative studies with other *Cebus* species and other taxa.

I wish to first thank the International Primatological Society who awarded me with a research grant in 2007. I also wish to thank my other sponsors and the people who have helped along the way: L.M. Fedigan, T.E. Ziegler, J. Addicott, G. McCabe, R. Seguro-Blanco, K. Jack., A. Petroniak, and D. Wittwer, for their guidance, advice and help in the field.

### *Progress Report from 2007 Research Grant Recipient Alison Behie*

In 2001, Southern Belize was hit by Hurricane Iris, resulting in substantial damage to the Monkey River Watershed, where a population of black howler monkeys (*Alouatta pigra*) had been studied for 3 years. Following the storm, the monkey population immediately declined by 42%. This decline continued until mid-2004 and resulted in a total loss of 78% of the population. Following this decline, the monkey population stabilized and in 2006 began to increase (as evidenced through increased infant survival, decreased interbirth intervals and the immigration of adult females to study groups). It is the goal of this research to examine the roles played by nutrition, stress hormones and parasite load in this population decline and recovery.

Identifying factors that determine wild animal population densities is a goal fundamental in ecology (Krebs, 1978; Nicholson, 1934). For folivores, a model proposed by Milton (1979) stressed the importance of protein availability in determining population abundance. Several researchers have built on this theory and have found positive correlations between folivore biomass and the ratio of protein to fiber in mature leaves (Chapman et al., 2002, 2004; Oates, 1990; Wasserman et al., 2003). As part of this project, we are testing this model for black howlers by calculating the protein to fiber ratios for leaves in the pre-hurricane forest as well as each year after the hurricane to determine if population growth was being limited by the protein content of the available food supply.

Another factor that may be limiting the population growth of this monkey population is cortisol. Cortisol is a glucocorticoid released from the adrenal cortex to help the body handle stressful situations. When an individual is exposed to a stressor, cortisol is released, which causes glucose to be sent from cells and tissues into the bloodstream for immediate use. Consequently, prolonged cortisol release can result in tissue and muscle breakdown along with decreases in immune response, growth rates and reproduction; all of which would have an effect on population density. Cortisol levels in this population may be high due to a post-hurricane period of social disorganization along with the unpredictable production of food in this disturbed environment. Additionally, the decrease in immune function and living in a disturbed forest may increase exposure to parasites, which could have increased morbidity in a stressed population who may have a low quality food supply.

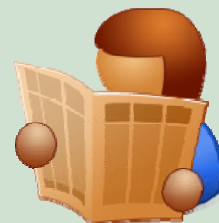
To conduct this research behavioral data was collected from 4 habituated groups of howlers from which diet budgets were calculated. To test Milton's model, plant samples were collected from all ingested food items as well as from the 20 most abundant trees in the study site. These samples were dried and analyzed for nutritional content. Stress levels were determined from enzyme immunoassays done on 538 fecal samples, which were collected over a period of 18 months. Parasite load was determined by conducting floatation analysis of the same fecal samples. I am currently working on analyzing these data.

As little is known about the effect of natural forces, such as hurricanes, on primate populations, this study will greatly enhance our understanding of the processes involved. Further, the multifactorial approach to the investigation of population change will contribute directly to our understanding of the factors that determine the density of wildlife populations.

I am very grateful for the grant received from IPS, which was used to fund the nutritional analysis of plant items.

*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](mailto:katherine.leighty@disney.com) and will be included in the next IPS Bulletin.**



## 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 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

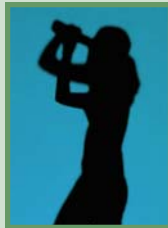
People interested in receiving this award should:

- 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](mailto: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. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Dr. Janette Wallis ([janetewallis@sbcglobal.net](mailto:janetewallis@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. For guidelines about the application process please see the IPS website or contact Debby Cox ([dcox@janegoodall.org](mailto: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. If you have any questions regarding this funding mechanism, please contact Dr. Peter Kappeler ([pkappel@gwdg.de](mailto: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. If you have any questions regarding this award please contact Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf ([elonsdorf@lpzoo.org](mailto: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 1<sup>st</sup>. Email applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Lonsdorf at [elonsdorf@lpzoo.org](mailto: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 page 21 and the IPS website for more details.

## Upcoming Meetings

### **Association of Primate Veterinarians**

Date: November 5-8, 2008

Location: Indianapolis, Indiana

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

### **59<sup>th</sup> AALAS National Meeting**

Date: November 9-13, 2008

Location: Indianapolis, Indiana

Website: <http://nationalmeeting.aalas.org/>

### **Primates... A Priority for World Wide Conservation**

Date: November 26-29, 2008

Location: Guadalajara Zoo, Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

Contact: [mmartinez@zooguadalajara.com.mx](mailto:mmartinez@zooguadalajara.com.mx)

### **Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) Winter Conference**

Date: December 1-2, 2008

Location: San Antonio, Texas

Website: <http://www.scaw.com/conference.htm>

### **26th Annual Symposium for Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS**

Date: December 9-12, 2008

Location: San Juan, Puerto Rico

Website: <http://nhp2008.primate.wisc.edu>

### **11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the German Society of Primatology**

Date: February 24-26, 2009

Location: Hannover, Germany

Website: <http://www.gfp2009.de>

### **XIX Meeting of the Italian Primatological Society (API)**

Date: April 1-3, 2009

Location: Asti, Italy

Website: <http://www-1.unipv.it/webbio/api/api.htm>

### **4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the European Human Behaviour and Evolution Association**

Date: April 6-9, 2009

Location: University of St Andrews

Website: <http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/ehbe2009>

**Prosimian Workshop**

Date: April 30, 2009 - May 2, 2009

Location: Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, Cleveland, Ohio

Website: <http://www.clemet zoo.com/prosimianworkshop/>**The Primate Mind: Built to Connect with Other Minds**

Date: June 4, 2009 - June 7, 2009

Location: Erice (Sicily), Italy

Website: [http://www.emory.edu/LIVING\\_LINKS/primate\\_mind/](http://www.emory.edu/LIVING_LINKS/primate_mind/)**32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the American Society of Primatologists**

Dates: September 18-21, 2009

Location: Bahia Resort Hotel, San Diego, CA

Website: <http://www.asp.org/asp2009/index.htm>**Neotropical Primate Husbandry, Research, and Conservation Conference**

Date: October 13-15, 2009

Location: Brookfield Zoo, Brookfield, IL

Contact: [vince.sodaro@czs.org](mailto:vince.sodaro@czs.org)**International Primatological Society XXIII Congress**

Dates: September 12-18, 2010

Location: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

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

## Position Announcement

### *Position in Biological Anthropology at Harvard University*



The Biological Anthropology Wing of the Anthropology Department at Harvard University is seeking to make a full-time tenure-track appointment at the assistant or untenured associate professor level in the field of non-human primate behavior, and seeks candidates who will complement the current strengths of the program. We are particularly interested in candidates whose interests in behavior extend to cognitive evolution, ecology, or physiology, and whose primate behavioral studies are explicitly related to human evolution. A strong doctoral record is required and the Department seeks candidates with exceptional promise as scholars and teachers to offer courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Biological Anthropology Wing administers two large and successful undergraduate concentrations, Human Evolutionary Biology and Biological Anthropology, hence excellence in undergraduate teaching is a priority. Graduate education in the wing stresses integration of laboratory and field research and the cooperative training and mentoring of Ph.D. candidates. Harvard University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer, and applications from women and minorities are particularly encouraged. The appointment is expected to begin on July 1, 2009. Interested candidates should send a CV, example publications, teaching evaluations if available, and the names and addresses of three potential references, by December 1, 2008 to: Prof. Richard Wrangham, Biological Anthropology Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA, or by email to [mcountey@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:mcountey@fas.harvard.edu).

Please submit your contributions for the next IPS Bulletin to  
Katie Leighty at [katherine.leighty@disney.com](mailto:katherine.leighty@disney.com)



# International Primatological Society

RESEARCH      CAPTIVE CARE      EDUCATION      CONSERVATION

## Membership Application/Renewal Form 2009

### 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"/>
<b>Lifetime</b> .....	<b>\$520.00</b> 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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| <p>1. Discipline of terminal degree (e.g. Zoology, Anthropology, Psychology)<br/>_____</p> <p>2. Decade terminal degree was (will be) awarded:<br/>__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): _____ |
| <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) _____   |                                     |   |                                       |                                       |                                   |  |                                       |                                     |  |                                    |                                     |   |   |                                   |   |  |  |  |  |   |  |   |                                      |  |                                  |  |   |   |                                  |   |                                 |   |   |
| <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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