



A Message from the President...



Hello again, ASP. I hope you all have time to read this message. For most of us, it is early in the fall semester and spare time is no doubt a very precious

commodity at the moment. I just have a couple of bits of information that I would like to communicate to the membership.

First, you will find in this edition of the ASP Bulletin, the core members of most of the ASP standing committees. I would like to thank the committee chairs and those who have volunteered to serve on the committees for their commitment to ASP. All of the committees require effort, whether it is evaluating 40-50 small grants a month before the meeting, or judging 10-20 student papers/posters at the meeting, or reviewing 30-40 abstracts five months before the meeting. The Society would not be able to function without the efforts of these dedicated primatologists. As I mentioned last time, we are encouraging everyone to participate in ASP, and a couple of the committees still have one or two unfilled spots. If you are interested in serving on an ASP committee, contact the committee chair or myself. I am particularly interested in hearing from members who would like to serve on the Awards Committee.

Second, I would like to give you a brief report on one of ASP's contributions to the recent Congress of the International Primatological Society in Torino, Italy. The Congress was extremely successful; Cristina Giacoma and Marco Gamba worked quite hard to make things work and it showed. ASP was well-represented at the Congress and was

well-represented on the IPS Council. Jeff French represented ASP at the first Council meeting and I represented the Society at the second Council meeting. As you probably know, IPS is scheduled to meet in Entebbe, Uganda in 2006 (June 26-30), and some of the ASP web-based technology developed by Nancy Capitanio, will be employed by IPS to facilitate the running of the Congress. Over the next year or so, we will be adapting the ASP conference registration and abstract submission/review modules for use by IPS. Not only will this make registration and abstract submission for the Congress familiar and effective for ASP members, but the adaptation and leasing of the technology will result in some financial gain for ASP.

Third, I am sure you are all aware of the ASP Book Series. We have already published three volumes in the series and there are several more volumes in the works. The Series Editor (Janette Wallis) and the volume editors have done an admirable job of producing high-quality, interesting books. We have sold some of all three volumes, but overall, as a Society, we are not doing a good enough job of marketing our products (in addition to the Book Series, last year we published a beautiful calendar). I have begun looking into establishing a relationship with an entity that could help us market our products more effectively. While it is not critical that we make a lot of money

Continued on Page 2



ASP members attend IPS in Torino, Italy

This August was the XX Congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS) and was held in Torino, Italy during the 22 – 28th. The meetings were a huge success with at least 120 of our current members attending. ASP members were involved in all aspects of the meetings such as officers, symposia organizers, speakers, conservationists and scientists. If you look very closely in the following picture of the closing IPS banquet you will see both Steve Schapiro (left) approaching the officer table and Frans de Waal playing the piano (right).

Continued from Page 1

from the books we publish, it is critical that we don't lose a lot of money on them. I have a company in mind, and will be working with Suzette Tardif and Evan Zucker on this, and will keep you posted.

Just two more points, and then you can get on with reading the rest of this Bulletin. In mid-October, I will be giving an invited talk at the annual workshop of the Association of Primate Veterinarians (APV). There are several reasons that I was invited to speak at the APV meeting, but the most relevant is that Rusty Brady (APV President) and I are attempting to increase the amount of communication and interaction between ASP and APV. There is considerable overlap between our two Societies and both Rusty and I are interested in stimulating greater interaction between the two groups. APV supported a symposium at the 2004 ASP meeting in Madison and the ASP program committee will be soliciting multiple symposia proposals from APV for the 2005 Portland meeting. Fortunately, Rusty and Larry Williams (co-chair of the ASP program committee) both work in the Department of Comparative Medicine at the University of South Alabama.

I would like to close this message with a short mention of some of the factors that impact what we do as primatologists. Specifically, for this message, I am interested in mentioning some of impediments making it difficult for us to study, and to work on behalf of, nonhuman primates; to do the "right things". Adequate funding to study and conserve nonhuman primates seems to be getting more difficult to attain. At the national level: low funding and hurricanes, at the international level: other natural disasters and political turmoil have negatively impacted our ability to work with primates. While we can do things that influence some of these factors (funding levels?), there are a few factors (hurricanes) over which we have no control. We, as ASP mem-

bers, are uniquely positioned to be able to work together to assist in identifying and doing some of these "right things" for nonhuman primates. Let's do everything we can to make this happen.

Please feel free to contact me anytime with your thoughts about ASP and primatology. I look forward to hearing from you.

Steve Schapiro
sschapi@mdanderson.org
President, American Society of
Primatologists



A NOTE FROM THE INTERIM EDITORS OF AJP

We would like to take this opportunity to formally recognize and thank two outstanding individuals who graciously assumed "second jobs" as our editorial assistants during our interim editorial period with *AJP* - **Laura Wildman**, Assistant to the Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst and **Lauren Jorelle**, Program Coordinator, Division of International Programs, Washington National Primate Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle. While maintaining full-time work loads in their respective positions, Laura and Lauren stepped up and took over managing much of the day-to-day editorial correspondence of the journal. Their contribution was exceptional. It has been a true pleasure to serve with them.

Thank you,
Melinda Novak and Randy Kyes

PLEASE CONSIDER SUBMITTING A PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL SESSION FOR THE 2005 ASP MEETINGS IN PORTLAND!

The Program Committee has a deadline of January 17, 2005 for receiving a plan of a symposium, roundtable, or workshop. These special sessions add so much to ASP and allow special interest groups more visibility within ASP! Now is the time to start formulating your ideas!

Program Committee for Portland 2005

Hello from the Program Committee. The 2004 meeting in Madison had 103 oral presentations, 71 posters, 4 symposia, a roundtable, and workshop. The meeting came together wonderfully due to the hard word and leadership of Marilyn Norconk and Kate Baker, last year's chair and vice-chair respectively. I would also like to thank Nancy Capitanio for her work developing the online abstract submission process.

I would also like to acknowledge the volunteers who are serving as committee members: Allyson Bennett, Karin Enstam, Babette Fontenot, Reinhold Hutz, Matt Kessler, Mary Knezevich, Kathleen MacKinnon, Larry Mai, and Jim Weed. Without the careful and conscientious work of these individuals it would be impossible to put together scientific program.

The call for abstracts and the meeting announcement for the 2005 meeting will be sent electronically to all ASP members in mid December, 2004. If you are planning to put together a symposium, roundtable, or workshop, there will be a **January 17, 2005** deadline for submitting a proposal for a special session. **February 14, 2005** will be the deadline for abstract submission for contributed papers, symposia speakers, workshops, and roundtable discussions.

Please let me know if you prefer to receive a paper version of the announcement: <mailto:lwilliams@usouthal.edu> phone 251-460-6293, fax 251-460-6286

Please remember to make sure your membership is up-to-date well before the abstract deadline, and as always registration will be required at the time abstracts are submitted. Thank you and remember that the meeting is only as interesting as you make it, so submit interesting abstracts. Please contribute by submitting abstracts of your fine work.

*Larry Williams / Peter Judge, ASP
Program Co-Chairs*

FRANS DE WAAL IS ELECTED INTO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Frans de Waal was among top researchers around the country to receive highest honors that can be accorded a U.S. scientist and engineer.

Frans de Waal, PhD, a primatologist at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center at Emory University in Atlanta, a C.H. Candler Professor of Primate Behavior in the department of psychology and director of the Living Links Center at Yerkes, was elected as a foreign associate to the National Academy of Sciences, one of the highest honors accorded to U.S. scientists and engineers.



De Waal joins 72 new members and 17 other foreign associates from 13 countries in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.

De Waal's current research includes studies of food-sharing, social reciprocity and conflict-resolution in nonhuman primates as well as the origins of morality and justice in human society.

He has authored several books and received the "Los Angeles Times Book Award" for *Peacemaking Among Primates* (Harvard University Press, 1989), a popularized account of fifteen years of research on conflict-resolution in nonhuman primates.

ASP is proud to have another member acknowledged for their superb research in nonhuman primates! Thank you Frans for all you have done for primatology!



We loved our designer bags from ASP 2002!



Portland Skyline © Portland Visitors Assoc.



Rose Test Garden © Portland Visitors Assoc.

American Society of Primatologists
28th Annual Meeting
Portland, Oregon USA
August 17-20, 2005

Local Attractions:

- *Experience all that Portland has to offer! Local attractions include: The Oregon Zoo, Japanese Gardens and Powell's Bookstore*
- *Before and after the Conference: Take a day trip to Mt. Hood, visit some regional wineries, or experience the Pacific coast!*
- *During the Conference: Join us for a tour of the ONPRC*
- *Portland has numerous excellent restaurants, brewpubs and coffeehouses*

Hosted by:

- *Oregon National Primate Research Center*

<http://onprc.ohsu.edu/>

Meeting Site:

- *The Benson Hotel*
 - *Right in the heart of Downtown!*

www.bensonhotel.com

Other Accommodations Nearby:

- *The Mallory*
- *The Marriott*
- *Days Inn City Center*

www.malloryhotel.com

www.marriott.com

www.the.daysinn.com/portland05313

Climate:

- *Year-round climate is very mild with variable sun breaks, clouds, and light showers*
- *In August, temperatures range from 79-95° F, usually without rain and very low humidity*

Transportation:

Portland International Airport

www.portlandairportpdx.com

Serving over 15 airlines including United, American and Northwest Airlines

Amtrak: Go by Rail

www.amtrak.com

Public Transportation within Portland: MAX Lightrail and the new Trolley Streetcar

Contact Information:

Dr. Kristine Coleman, Chair, local organizing committee and Assistant Scientist at ONPRC

FROM THE ASP TREASURER

The winding down of calendar year 2004 means that the time to renew your membership for 2005 is approaching. Renewal notices will be mailed to members during the latter half of October, and 2005 memberships will be processed beginning November 1, approximately. The cost of membership and the journal will remain the same for 2005 as 2004. If you will be using a "credit card" to pay for your membership, conference registration, or any other ASP-related cost, let me inform you of a slight change to what it costs ASP to process that payment. Visa and Mastercard credit card processing now costs us slightly more than Visa and Mastercard "check card" (debit card) transactions. This change is the result of some legal decisions brought about by a Wal-Mart suit. ASP, of course, will accept either kind of credit card, but if you are choosing between using a traditional credit card or a check/debit card, you can save ASP a little bit of money by using the latter. As far as I know, there has been no change in the costs associated with using a Discover card.

*Evan Zucker, ASP Treasurer
zucker@loyno.edu*



If you missed the ASP 2004 meetings, you can still buy a ASP 2004 t-shirt designed by artist Stephen Nash! Remaining t-shirts are in extra-large and large. Contact Edi Chan: chan@primate.wisc.edu

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Conservation Conversation



SMALL CONSERVATION GRANTS 2002 - FINAL REPORT

Forest disturbance effects on a population of black-and-gold howler monkeys

(*Alouatta caraya*) in northern Argentina

Gabriel E. Zunino - E-mail: gzunino@macn.gov.ar

Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales. Av. Angel Gallardo 470. 1405 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Black-and-gold howler monkey is the southernmost species of the genus *Alouatta*, and is found in Paraguay, southern Brazil, eastern Bolivia and northern Argentina. This species has the most southern distribution among the neotropical primates (Wolfheim, 1983). From 1982 to 1995 studies on habitat structure and composition, density and group composition of *A. caraya* were carried out in forest fragments near the Riachuelo river, Corrientes, Argentina (Rumiz, 1990, Zunino et al., 1996; De Luycker, 1995; Kowalewski and Zunino, 1999). These studies detected a reduction of the suitable habitat by 32% over that time period, but selective logging did not appear to negatively affect the ecological density and group size in this population of howler monkeys. Because deforestation and selective logging have continued to the present, the effects may be now evident.

Other relevant variables besides deforestation could affect a population of howlers (Crockett, 1996). However, during the period 1982-2002 there was no evidence of epidemic diseases, hunting pressure, or climatic events affecting the population.

This situation of continuing forest destruction in an apparently stable population could lead to a temporary increase in the ecological density during the first stages of the disturbance, followed by a possible decrease in population numbers

when essential resources are lost.

The studies were carried out in the same site of previous studies (Figure 2), the area of Riachuelo river (27° 30' S, 58° 41' W) that surrounds the Estacion Biologica Corrientes (Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, MACN). The forest is a mosaic of medium and tall subtropical semideciduous fragments from 5 to 15 ha in area. Each one of these fragments is inhabited by one or two groups of howler monkeys (Zunino et al., 1996).

According to the categories of age/sex defined by Rumiz (1990), groups are composed of one or two adult males, two to four adult females, and a variable number of immatures. Groups can be located easily because forest fragments are separated by grasslands and have relatively small areas.

These forest fragments are affected by human activity because they contain tree species of commercial value and in places are being eliminated completely to increase the grazing area for cattle.

To evaluate changes in the vegetation, an analysis of composition and structure of the forest was carried out in 2003 in two

fragments, one of them with continuous selective cutting (Lab 1) and previously studied in 1982 (Rumiz et al., 1986) and 1994 (De Luycker, 1995), and other with little evidence of extractive activities (Lezcano).

The study of vegetation was performed by means of a grid of 20m x 20m. In each square were recorded the tree species and shrubs with a DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) of 10 cm or larger. Also height and diameter of the crown were recorded for each individual.

A total of 24 fragments of forest accounting 182 ha were surveyed in a study area of about 4180 ha. The patches showed several degrees of deforestation. Most of them had evidence of selective cutting and three totaling 28.1 ha were in process of complete elimination at the end of this work.

Comparison of maps and aerial photographs from 1982 (Rumiz, 1990), 1992, and the survey of



2003, revealed an increase of the forest area between 1982 (204 ha) and 1992 (211 ha) followed by a reduction by 2003 (182 ha). This is a reduction of 11% in the habitat of howlers between 1982 and 2003. This estimate differs from a previous evaluation of habitat reduction between 1982 and 1992 of 32% (Kowalewski y Zunino, 1999) but in the present study, the area surveyed was five times greater.

Five additional patches partially cleared in the past (1982-1992) showed evidence of recovery in 2003, with presence of tree species of relatively high economical value and typical in the original composition of these forests.

In the vegetational analysis of a forest patch with selective cutting (Lab1) a comparison with previous studies indicate an increase of density and number of species from 1984 to 1995 followed by a subsequent reduction in both values for 2003. On the other hand the basal area (the section of trees at the breast height expressed as squared meters by ha) showed similar values between all the years analyzed.

Floristic composition of the forest fragment (Lezcano) without evidence of extractive activities for the last years was analyzed. Results revealed that number of tree species is lower than at Lab 1, but density of trees and basal area is higher. Moreover in Lab 1 vegetation was characterized by the presence of species that constitute a secondary forest whereas at Lezcano we detected species known as constituents of a primary forest. For four months, field workers censused repeatedly the 24 forest fragments and recorded the number of howler groups, their size, and age/sex composition. The basic procedures to survey the population was similar to those employed by Clarke et al. (2002). Five to seven complete days were devoted every month on each forest fragment to

obtain reliable information on density and group composition.

No howlers were found in four of the fragments and the remaining twenty forest patches contained 25 groups of howlers. Groups ranged from 2 to 19 individuals. Only two solitary howlers were observed. Ecological density showed differences among years, decreasing from 1984 to 1995 and increasing in 2003. On the other hand, group size in 2003 showed a reduction compared with 1984 and a similar value to 1995. Sex ratio (adult females to adult males) varied little over the years.

Density of howlers was correlated with habitat quality. The Largest groups were located exclusively in tall forests fragments with a high density of tree species. As example in Lab1 the ecological density was 0.52 individuals/ha whereas in Lezcano was 0.99 ind./ha.

At the present the status of the black and gold howler monkeys in the study area is uncertain. The original small farms established in the 1950 by settlers have been replaced today by a concentration of the land in few large ranches. This change in the use of land resulted in a different type of exploitation. Owners of small farms partially cleared the forest for cultivation and also extracted trees for wood and charcoal. Between 1980 and 1990 much of these farms were abandoned and people migrated to urban areas. This could be associated with the increase in forest area observed between 1982 and 1992. Gradually the land was incorporated in large farms. In several of these farms, the forest is being completely eliminated to increase the grazing area for cattle. Nevertheless, a few ranch owners maintain the original forest patches and do not permit the extraction of wood. These ranches were the only ones in which an



increase of forest was observed over the years and where the largest groups of howlers were found.

The increase in the ecological density of howlers by 2003 could be the result of migration to the disappearance of large amounts suitable habitat. Recently several groups were located far away from their original ranges. Further research is necessary to establish the impact of recent changes in the land use on the population of howlers in this area.

Acknowledgments

This research was supported by the American Society of Primatologists (Conservation Small Grant) and Agencia Nacional de Promocion Cient'fica y Tecnologica (PICT99 1-6171). This work would not be possible without the help of baqueanos Ramon Romero and Miguel Blanco and the twelve students that participated as field assistants: Soledad Diaz, Dolores Gonzalez, Carolina Guerra, Gustavo Rotta, Cecilia Larrosa, Sofia Nazar, Lilian Ferre, Veronica Adaro, Ezequiel Noriega, Laura Prosdociimi, Carolina Guerra, and Julieta Silvosio.

Map of the study site



Developing a conservation strategy for *Microcebus griseorufus* and *Microcebus murinus* (Primates Cheirogaleidae) at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, Southwestern Madagascar

Laurie Godfrey and Emilienne Rasoazanabary - 2002 ASP Conservation Small Grant Recipient
Department of Anthropology, 240 Hicks Way, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts, 01003 USA

The goal of this project was to collect baseline data on the population densities, spatial distribution, diet and behavior of mouse lemur species (*Microcebus* spp.) at Beza Mahafaly in southwest Madagascar. Both *Microcebus griseorufus* and *M. murinus* had been reported to occur at Beza. Our hope was to better understand how these species live in sympatry, and to use the baseline data collected here to develop a full-fledged, multiyear research plan.



Field data were collected between April and August, 2003, by Emilienne Rasoazanabary. Three sampling methods were utilized: census, capture-recapture, and radio tracking of focal individuals. Basic morphometric data were collected on captured individuals prior to their release, and ear-skin samples were taken for genetic analysis. Through focal individual sampling both at

night and during the day, we were able to amass preliminary data on the activity patterns and home ranges of males and females across habitats, as well as diet and sleeping sites.

This was the first in-depth study of mouse lemurs conducted at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve. Census data were collected in three habitats: a fenced and therefore maximally-protected gallery forest, an unfenced spiny forest within the reserve, and a dry deciduous forest outside the reserve. There were a large number of *M. griseorufus* and few *M. murinus* in the spiny forest, whereas only *M. griseorufus* was found in the gallery and dry forests. *M. murinus* appears to be highly endangered at Beza, and to behave in ways uncharacteristic of the species living elsewhere. Two individuals with morphological and coat characteristics different from those of both *M. griseorufus* and *M. murinus* were also captured. Dr. Anne Yoder (Yale University) will be analyzing ear clips for DNA (and comparing these samples to those of the other mouse lemurs at Beza). Like male *M. murinus*, *M. griseorufus* showed a slight decrease in their activity levels during the dry season. Behavioral differences were found between mouse lemurs in the gallery and spiny forests. In the

gallery forest, mouse lemurs tended to remain active all night; they frequently stayed high in the trees,



but were occasionally seen on the ground. Their diet consisted of gums and insects. They had large home ranges, preferred to sleep together in unprotected sleeping sites in Euphorbiaceae or Famata trees, and frequently changed nests. In the spiny forest, mouse lemurs were less active, reducing their activity levels every day around midnight. They consumed the gums of different trees but not insects. They used protected sleeping sites or tree holes, and stayed longer in their preferred nests.

The left photo shows the apparently-new species of mouse lemur at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve; the above shows *Microcebus griseorufus*. (Photos were provided by E. Rasoazanabary.)



REPORT FROM IPS COUNCIL, 22 AUGUST 2004

The outgoing IPS Council, chaired by IPS President and ASP member Dorothy Fragaszy, met on Sunday, 22 August in Torino, Italy. Highlights of the Council meeting included the following:

- Approved Edinburgh, Scotland as the site for the 2008 International Primatological Society meetings. The Primate Society of Great Britain (PSGB) will host the meeting, with the participation of the Scottish Primate Research

Group (SPRG), the National Museums of Scotland (NMS) and the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS) through Edinburgh Zoo;

- Received a briefing on the 2006 IPS meeting, to be held in Entebbe, Uganda from William Oluput, Local Host. The presentation described housing, conference facilities, and opportunities for pre- and post-Congress activities in and around Uganda;

- Discussed miscellaneous issues involving the great ape world heritage project, chimpanzee rehabilitation, captive breeding, and conservation.

The Council closed by acknowledging the incredible contributions of the outgoing officers of IPS, including President Doree Fragaszy, Vice President for Conservation Claudio Padua, and Secretary General Jan van Hooff.

Jeff French, ASP Representative

EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS ON AFRICAN PRIMATES:

- 1) New: The Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkey: Behavior, Ecology, and Conservation. by Thomas T. Struhsaker. 90 minutes of edited video collected over a 10-year period. This video documents the behavior, ecology, and conservation of one of Africa's most endangered primate species. It is intended as a learning and teaching aid for professionals and students interested in vertebrate behavioral ecology and those concerned with conservation issues in the tropics. The topics, concepts, and terms used are appropriate for audiences with a diversity of training and experience who share an interest in natural history and conservation. It is available on DVD or VHS tape for \$50 and can be ordered from Duke University's Educational Media Services, Box 3087, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 22710, USA or <http://zanzibarredcolobus.org>
- 2) Archival 16 mm films transferred to VHS tape. The four following 16 mm films were made in the 1960s and 1970s have been transferred to VHS tape by The Rockefeller University Press. They can be ordered through the following web site: www.rockefeller.edu/rupress/films.html
 - a) Behavior and Ecology of Vervet monkeys in Amboseli, Kenya by Thomas T. Struhsaker. 1971.
 - b) Vocalizations of Wild Chimpanzees in Gombe National Park by Hugo Van Lawick, Peter Marler, and Jane Van Lawick-Goodall. 1971.
 - c) Ecology and Behavior of the Patas Monkeys in Waza National Park, Cameroon by J. Stephen Gartlan. 1975.
 - d) Aspects of the Behavior of the Sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi verreauxi*) by Thomas T. Struhsaker and Alison Richard. 1973.



NEWS FROM THE AAALAC BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING, SEPTEMBER 2004

The American Society of Primatologists is one of 60 Member Organizations that supports the activities of the Association for the Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, International (AAALAC). AAALAC has accredited over 660 institutions in 21 countries throughout the world, and provides a "gold standard" in animal care and use programs, including those involving nonhuman primates. Highlights of the past year's activities that may be of interest to primatologists include the following:

- Senior Director, Dr. Kathryn A. Bayne, relocated to Hawaii and assumed the new titles and corresponding duties of Director of Pacific Rim Activities and Associate Director for Accreditation. In this latter capacity, she will continue her day-to-day management of the accreditation program.
- Dr. Bayne also coordinated a joint effort, along with members of the Association of Primate Veterinarians and the American Society of Primatologists, to produce an Environmental Enrichment Primer for OLAW and APHIS, intended to be distributed to smaller zoos and primate facilities.
- AAALAC Executive Director John Miller serves on the NIH Chimpanzee Sanctuary Working Group.
- AAALAC is increasing its efforts to accredit international facilities, with current initiatives underway in Russia, People's Republic of China, and Singapore.

Submitted by Jeff French, ASP Representative to AAALAC Board of Trustees

SCIENTISTS FEAR NEW EBOLA OUTBREAK MAY EXPLAIN SUDDEN GORILLA DISAPPEARANCE

More than 20,000 Western lowland gorillas could die within months if outbreak confirmed

August 27, 2004 (Torino, Italy) – Scientists fear that emerging evidence may suggest a new outbreak of the Ebola virus, which, in addition to threatening human lives, would threaten tens of thousands of great apes – in this case gorillas and chimpanzees – in the Republic of Congo. The announcement was made by the

International Primatological Society (IPS) and Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP) at the IPS's 20th Congress, being held this week in Turin, Italy.

Congo's Odzala National Park, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, contains an estimated 30,000 western lowland gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*), the largest such population of the endangered species in the world. Until late last year, hundreds could regularly be spotted in Lokoue Bai, a natural clearing in the park where separate groups of the gorillas predictably congregated. But whereas 45 groups of gorillas (each with an average of eight individuals) were once normally observed there, the number since May has plummeted to only nine groups.

"We have not confirmed this as an outbreak of Ebola yet, but there are clear indications that we need to take that possibility seriously," said Dr. Dieudonné Ankara, GRASP Focal Point for Congo-Brazzaville, who confirmed these recent developments. "This situation demands serious attention, since another Ebola outbreak would have devastating effects not only for wildlife, but for my neighbors who call the area home."

Fewer than 100,000 western lowland gorillas remain on Earth. A study published in the journal *Nature* last year suggested that when an ebola outbreak affects a given area, more than 80 percent of all great apes living in that area die of the disease. Ebola outbreaks have already occurred in this general area. In the past two years, two reported cases were confirmed in Lossi Forest, approximately 50 kilometers south of Odzala. In both cases, more than 80 percent of all lowland gorillas and roughly 70 percent of all chimpanzees living there died. Odzala National Park is also home to other threatened species, including the endangered chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), the endangered African forest elephant (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*), and the vulnerable lion (*Panthera leo*). The massive 13,600 square kilometer park sits in northeastern Congo, near the Gabonese border to the west and Cameroon to the north.

Scientists say multiple courses of action should be taken immediately.

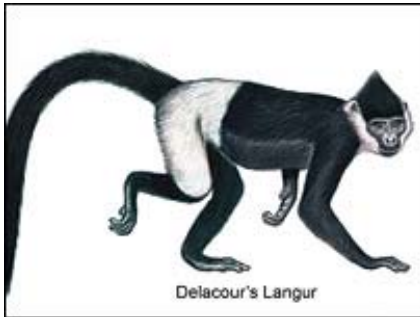
THAI SCIENTISTS BEGIN PROBE IN BIG ORANGUTAN CASE SEP 20, SCIENCE - REUTERS



BANGKOK (Reuters) - Thai scientists began an investigation Monday into what some conservationists believe could be the world's biggest case of ape smuggling -- nearly 100 orangutan found in a Bangkok amusement park. Researchers from Thailand's Kasetsart University began collecting hair, saliva and blood samples from the Safari World apes for DNA tests which should determine whether the endangered orangutan were smuggled in from Indonesia. "This case is actually very significant," said Edwin Wiek, director of the Wildlife Friends Rescue Center that treats abused animals near Bangkok. "We've had cases of seven or eight chimpanzees being smuggled, but there's never been a case so big. Over a hundred orangutan found only in one place," he said. Experts say the DNA testing will

pinpoint the birthplace of the orangutan to within a few hundred kilometers (miles) in an investigation reaching a climax as Thailand prepares to host an international environment conference in October. If the orangutan are found to be from Indonesia, they will be repatriated and the owners of the Safari World amusement park would be prosecuted, police say. The owners of Safari World said initially their 115 orangutan were a result of a successful breeding program, but have now admitted buying a number of them illegally, police investigator Aroon Promphanapes told Reuters. "The owners said they got 45 of the orangutan through an exchange with someone in Thailand. Who they made the deal with and what they exchanged for the animals, we do not know yet," he said. The DNA results should be known in about a month, when hundreds of delegates meet in Bangkok for the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) conference. "I think we should really consider for the future how these cases are dealt with," Wiek said. "In the 10 months that this case has been going, the animals are still in the same place, 13 of them have died in circumstances we don't know about and I'm really concerned about the welfare of these animals," he said. Indonesia has also expressed concern for the animals with protesters demonstrating outside the Thai embassy in Jakarta last month to demand the immediate return of the orangutan. Fewer than 30,000 orangutan are left in the jungles of Malaysia and Indonesia. Animal rescue groups have offered to pay for the repatriation of the animals if they are found to have come from Indonesia. The apes will then need to be rehabilitated and released into the wild in a process which could take several years.

VIETNAM MONKEY FACES EXTINCTION - BBC NEWS ONLINE



Hunting has pushed the animal back into a few strongholds. A black and white monkey that lives exclusively in Vietnam is in severe danger of dying out, the International Primatological Society has warned. Only about 300 Delacour's langurs are alive today, and experts fear they could be completely extinct by 2014 if the current rate of decline continues.

The monkeys are being pushed to the brink by hunting for the Chinese traditional medicine trade.

However, conservationists say swift action now could save the species. The Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*) is a leaf-eating monkey which has an unusually long and bushy tail. It is also one of the most endangered primates in the world. Hunting has forced the animal into a few extreme strongholds, where steep limestone cliffs grant a little protection from poachers. Poachers covet the monkeys for their bones, organs and tissues, which are used in traditional medicines. Development is placing an additional pressure on the fragile species by serving to isolate already small sub-populations. This means that if the main breeding male dies, the whole sub-population is at risk of fading away, because no new males can reach the group. "We have 19 isolated populations," said Tilo Nadler, Vietnam Country Representative for the Frankfurt Zoological Society. "And 60% of the whole population lives in isolated sub-populations of less than 20 animals." The Delacour's langur is so rare that it was not described by science until 1932, and it was another 50 years before anyone did any comprehensive research into the distribution and habitat

of the species. In the early 1990s, about 600 of the animals were found in the limestone mountain ranges that cover an area of about 5,000 sq km in northern Vietnam.

However, since then the species has taken a dramatic nose-dive. "Since 1992, around 300 animals have disappeared," Dr Nadler told BBC News Online. "So in about 10 years, 50% of the population has disappeared."

However, the monkey has reached the attention of various conservation groups, who are determined to see it survive. "The Delacour's langur is in the top 25 of the critically endangered primate list," said Russell

Mittermeier, president of Conservation International. "But the good thing about the Delacour's is that people are beginning to pay attention to it, and it does have some protected areas."

Conservation efforts are centred on two national reserves in northern Vietnam. Whatever it takes, both Russell Mittermeier and Tilo Nadler hope that the international community can steer the Delacour's langur away from the knife-edge. Dr Nadler concluded: "We have a limited window of opportunity to save them, and we hope the international community will rally around this incredible monkey."

LEBANESE LOGGING CONCESSION, SOUTHEAST CAMEROON, MARCH 1997



"A hunter returning from a morning's outing with a typical 'bag' of guenons. This productivity level will decline fast as soon as commercial hunting takes off."

—Conservationist and photographer Karl Ammann
A photographic gallery can be found on:



Photograph by Karl Ammann http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2004/09/photogalleries/bushmeat_2/photo8.html

MEETINGS

2004 Primate Pathology Workshop

October 18 – 19

Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
jmcline@wfubmc.edu

New York Regional Primatology Colloquium Series

October 21, 2004

Kriser room, NYU Anthropology Department, 25 Waverly Place
The New York Consortium in Evolutionary Primatology (NYCEP)
eedlc@cunyvm.cuny.edu

NIDA: Frontiers In Addiction Research

October 22, 2004

San Diego, Cal
<http://www.nida.nih.gov/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

II Simposio De Primates: Un Enfoque Multidisciplinario

October 26, 2004 – October 29, 2004
Economic and Social Sciences of the Central University of Venezuela

22nd Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS

November 3-6, 2004

Westin Riverwalk, San Antonio, Texas
<http://www.snprc.org/NHPAIDS2004>

Advances In Exotic, Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine

November 12 – 14, 2004

Zoological Society of London, UK
tony.sainsbury@ioz.ac.uk

2004 AAA Annual Meeting

November 17-21, 2004

San Francisco Hilton and Towers, San Francisco, CA
<http://www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm>

New York Regional Primatology Colloquium Series

December 9, 2004

Kriser room, NYU Anthropology Department, 25 Waverly Place
eedlc@cunyvm.cuny.edu

Harmonization of IACUCs & IBCs

December 13 – 14, 2004

Massachusetts Medical Society Conference Center, Waltham, Massachusetts
<http://www.msmr.org/workshops.html>

XI Brazilian Congress of Primatology

February 13-18, 2005

Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul
<http://planeta.terra.com.br/educacao/SBPr/Congressindex.htm>

IX Simposio De Antropologia Fisica

April 4, – 8, 2005

Universidad de La Habana
<http://www.primate.wisc.edu/pin/>

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Department of Anthropology, University of Calgary - Tenure-track Position in Primatology

The Department of Anthropology will make a tenure-track appointment in Primatology, to be filled at the rank of Assistant Professor. Applicants must have a PhD, an active publication and research record, as well as teaching experience. The successful candidate will enhance and complement the strengths of our primatology program in terms of research and teaching, will have (or intend to develop) an active field site where graduate students can be integrated, and will contribute to the collegiality of our unique department that combines socio-cultural anthropology and primatology. The teaching load is normally 2 courses in the Fall (Sept-Dec) and 2 courses in the Winter (Jan-Apr) and is a combination of junior and senior undergraduate teaching and graduate teaching. Potential topics for undergraduate courses include: human evolution, primate evolution, primate behavior, research methods, behavioral ecology and conservation. An ability to teach

statistics would be an asset.

Applicants should send an up-to-date curriculum vitae, statement of interest, one research publication, evidence of teaching performance and the names and contact information of three referees to: Dr. Doyle Hatt, Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4. Email: dhatt@ucalgary.ca Fax (403) 284 5467.

Application deadline is October 30th, 2004, and position start date is July 1st, 2005.

All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. The University of Calgary respects, appreciates and encourages diversity.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

California National Primate Research Center, University of California Davis, CA 95616-8542
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION \$5,508.33 - \$9,908.33/Mo. Open until filled

This External position is for UCD/UCDHS employees and the general public. Applications from the general public and UCD/UCDHS employees will be considered simultaneously. The California National Primate Research Center is an Organized Research Unit which conducts interdisciplinary research programs on significant human health related problems where non human primates are the animal models of choice. In addition to its major efforts in the area of research, the Primate Center is also committed to its missions of teaching and service. The University of California, Davis invites applications and nominations for the position of Assistant Director for Administration. The Assistant Director is a senior advisor to the Director regarding issues of administration. The Assistant Director undertakes assignments within a wide range of administrative responsibilities including human resource, financial, organizational planning, facilities/space management, and grants management. The incumbent will assist the Director with management assignments of substantial complexity requiring

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

advanced management and administrative skills and knowledge. We seek candidates who understand complex organizations, strategic planning, public relations, grant and contract administration, financial management, human resources, facilities management and have the ability to interact effectively with members of the University's diverse constituencies. The incumbent must have superior writing and verbal communication/presentation skills. Five years or more experience in a comparably complex research university environment is highly desirable. Applicants should submit a letter of application, a resume, and a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references. Nominations and applications are being accepted immediately and should be received by September 30, 2004 to ensure full consideration. The position will remain open until filled. Materials should be submitted to: Kristin Antona, California National Primate Research Center, University of California Davis, CA 95616.

The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Application Deadline: Open until filled
Comments: This position is a critical position and subject to a background check. Employment is contingent upon successful completion of background investigation including criminal history and identity check. Employee is personally responsible for following health and safety guidelines/instructions. Measles vaccination or proof of illness required. Valid CA drivers license required. Health Clearance including a TB test, either a negative result or a chest x-ray, and blood serum sample must be obtained prior to employment.

Contact Information: Kristin Antona, California National Primate Research Center, University of California,

Division Head - Division of Animal Resources

Oregon National Primate Research Center/Oregon Health & Science University, 505 NW 185 Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97006. Veterinarian / Division Head ----- The Oregon National Primate Research Center

(ONPRC) / Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU) invites candidates to apply for the position of Head of the Division of Animal Resources (DAR). This position provides the leadership and management skills for the AAALAC accredited primate center animal care program. The ONPRC is one of the eight regional primate centers in the U.S. The DAR employs eight veterinarians and approximately 80 technical and support staff. The department provides care for approximately 3500 nonhuman primates. Duties of the position include developing and maintaining an organizational structure that assures quality research support, animal health care and husbandry for a rapidly expanding research program. The individual selected for this position will provide administrative direction in the areas of Business/Research coordination, Clinical Medicine, Pathobiology, Surgery, Husbandry and colony operations, and NHP resources. In addition, the responsibilities include the design and development of new animal facilities. **Qualifications:** DVM and background in Primate Medicine is required. If not currently ACLAM Board Certified, must obtain this Certification within one year of date of appointment. Requires three to five years of progressively responsible experience in supervision of multiple functions in a complex organization, preferably in a research, academic, or similar environment; finance and financial planning and accounting; human resource and performance management; change management; public affairs; and space and resource management. Demonstrated managerial, leadership, negotiating, and written and oral communications skills are also required. Preference will be given to candidates with knowledge of research issues and prior experience with administration of animal facilities in a research setting. **Salary/funding:** \$120,000 - \$200,000 **Term of Appointment:** 1 year **Notice of Appointment** - may be renewed 7-1- each year **Application Deadline:** October 31, 2004 - or when appropriate candidate identified **Comments:** Please submit letter of intent, CV, and names and contact information for at least three references to: DAR Search Committee

Chair, 505 NW 185 Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97006; or by e-mail to vetsrch@ohsu.edu.

Contact Information: Judith L. Connor, Oregon National Primate Research Center/Oregon Health & Science University, 505 NW 185 Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97006 Fax: (503) 690-5532 E-mail address: vetsrch@ohsu.edu

Resident - Primate Medicine

Alamogordo Primate Facility, PO Box 956, Holloman AFB, NM 88330 USA **Postdoctoral Training in Primate Medicine,** Charles River Laboratories. The Alamogordo Primate Facility (APF) is seeking candidates for postdoctoral training in primate medicine. The program is broadly based, and includes training in clinical medicine, pathology, colony management and behavior. There are additional opportunities to study laboratory animal medicine. Under the direction of D. Rick Lee DVM, Charles River Laboratories has been awarded an NIH contract to provide healthcare for a large colony chimpanzees in social groups at the APF facility. The modern facility is located on Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo, New Mexico. There are 4 veterinarians on staff, two of which have ACLAM board certification. Applicants must have a DVM or equivalent degree from an accredited college of veterinary medicine and be licensed in at least one state in the US or Canada. **Contact:** Dr. Stephen Curtis
Alamogordo Primate Facility, PO Box 956, Holloman AFB, NM USA, 88330 phone: 505-679-3800, Fax: 505-679-3841 E-mail address: scurtis@criver.com

Animal Care/Laboratory Tech Positions - Veterinary Research Technician

Alpha Genesis, Inc., 95 Castle Hall Road / P.O. Box 557, Yemassee, SC **Veterinary care and research technician** needed to work with a variety of non-human primates in a captive setting. Essential duties and responsibilities include routine veterinary and animal care, behavioral observation, environmental enrichment, and participation in biomedical research that includes minor surgical procedures. **Qualifications:**

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Bachelor's degree in behavioral or biological science and prior veterinary care experience is preferred. salary Depending on experience.
 Application Deadline: Until Filled
 Comments: FAX Resume and Requested Salary to Dr. V.J. Richey, Director of Human Resources (843-589-5290). Send questions to Dr. Sue Howell at email address suehowell@skycasters.net.
 Contact Information: Dr. Sue Howell, 95 Castle Hall Road / P.O. Box 557, Yemassee, SC
 Telephone number: 843-589-5190, Fax number: 843-589-5290, E-mail address: suehowell@skycasters.net

Research Intern, Zoo Atlanta

800 Cherokee Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30315

Research internship available to assist with on-going behavioral studies of zoo collection. Job responsibilities will focus on data collection, entry, and summary for studies of primate social behavior and cognition (species: western lowland gorillas, orangutans, drills). Intern will also participate in care of primate collection. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in biology, psychology, anthropology or related field. Previous research experience strongly recommended, as is knowledge of Excel, electronic data collection techniques, data entry and summary, and basic descriptive statistics. Stipend of \$500 per month, Application Deadline: ASAP

Please send cover letter and resume to tstoinski@zooatlanta.org or fax to Dr. Tara Stoinski at 404 627 7514 Telephone number: 404 624 5826 E-mail address: tstoinski@zooatlanta.org

PFA Chimpanzee Behavioral Research Internship

Primate Foundation of Arizona, P.O. Box 20027, Mesa, AZ 85277

The Primate Foundation of Arizona is currently accepting applications for their Chimpanzee Behavioral Research Internship Program. The Behavioral Research Internship provides college students in the behavioral and biological sciences the opportunity for behavioral research experience. It includes three basic components:

1) an introduction to chimpanzee behavior and behavioral observation



data collection,
 2) chimpanzee psychological wellness program and environmental enrichment training, and
 3) research support tasks such as data entry. The introduction to chimpanzee behavioral observation is the primary component of the internship and includes data collection on an assigned or chosen project, entering the data into a spreadsheet program, conducting preliminary analysis and completion of a background literature review. Internship project topics focus on environmental enrichment and captive management but other projects may be considered as requested by academic advisors or to meet academic requirements. Qualifications: Students should have completed at least two years of a four-year program (Junior level standing) in the behavioral or biological sciences. Both undergraduate and graduate students are encouraged to apply. Previous course work and/or experience in primatology/animal behavior is required for all students. Support provided for internship/volunteer positions (travel, meals, lodging): The internship is on a volunteer basis and provides no stipend.

Term of Appointment: 10 weeks - March 1 to May 15, 2005 (Spring)

Application Deadline: January 1, 2005 (Spring)

Contact Information: Elaine N. Videan, M.S., P.O. Box 20027, Mesa, AZ, U.S.A.

Telephone number: 480-832-3780, Fax number: 480-830-7039, E-mail address: evpfa@qwest.net

Chimpanzee Volunteer for Enrichment Study

Earthwatch International
 3 Clock Tower Place, Suite 100
 Box 75

Maynard, MA 01754

Dr. Roger Fouts and Deborah Fouts, world leaders in the field of chimpanzee communication, are working with Dr. Mary Lee Jensvold (all of Central Washington University) to address the well-being of captive chimpanzees in a large facility specially designed for that purpose. The Fouts are widely known for their 36 years of communication research experiments with Washoe, the first chimpanzee to learn American Sign Language. You will help the Fouts, Jensvold, and their staff in the most recent phase of their research, experimenting with the use of a variety of tools, toys, and equipment to stimulate the chimpanzees intelligence and keep them healthy, prepare the enclosures with various objects, observe how the chimpanzees use those objects, prepare meals, and clean the enclosures. Your observations are crucial to improving chimpanzee care all over the world. Qualifications: Volunteers will need to speak English, and will need a health form signed by a physician, in addition to proof of a negative TB test. Salary/funding: Volunteers contribute \$2095 towards the cost of the projects, \$1995 if they are Earthwatch members. This amount is tax-deductible for US citizens. Support provided for internship/volunteer positions (travel, meals, lodging): You'll stay in fully equipped dormitory rooms at Central Washington University, a short walk from the chimpanzees. For meals, you will receive a meal card for the student dining hall, where there are many choices. The share of costs includes room and board for the volunteer, as well as research expenses, but not

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

airfare to the project site. Volunteers will be trained on site.

Term of Appointment: Teams are 13 days long, generally one team/month

Application Deadline: 1 week before each team.

Comments: Please ask for references.

Our volunteers love this expedition.

Contact Information: Mary Ellen Rowe, Earthwatch International, 3 Clock Tower Place, Suite 100, Box 75, Maynard MA, USA

Telephone number: (800) 776-0188 x 188

E-mail address: mrowe@earthwatch.org

Volunteer Field Assistantship(s)

Roehampton University/Gashaka Primate Project, West Hill, London
Volunteer required to assist with an ongoing project (since mid- 2000) on human-wildlife conflict and baboon ecology. The project investigates the effects of crop raiding (the taking of human crops by wild animals) on both olive baboons and local farmers. This voluntary position will provide invaluable field experience of working with non-human primates, and the chance to work on an important and highly topical issue in wildlife conservation, alongside an African NGO (Nigerian Conservation Foundation).

Gashaka-Gumti National Park has exceptional biodiversity, harbouring populations of primates including Bushbabies, Tantalus monkeys, Black-and-white colobus, Mona monkeys, Putty-nosed guenons, Olive baboons and Chimpanzees as well as Duikers, Waterbucks, Bushbucks, Buffalos, Hartebeest, Red river hogs, Giant forest hogs, Hippos, Civets, Leopards, Golden Cats, Wild dogs, Pangolins, and over 480 bird species. Qualifications: At least an undergraduate degree in a related field. Research masters and tropical field work experience desirable. Candidates must be willing to work in remote and challenging conditions. No salary is attached to the position.

Volunteers must pay for their own travel to and from the field site as well as visa costs. Accommodation and food will be provided at a well-established field site. Volunteers are covered by Roehampton University insurance policy. Term of Appointment: 3-6 months. From end

October/early Nov 2004 onwards

Application Deadline: Nov 2004 Contact

Information: James Higham,

Roehampton University, London, UK

E-mail address:

j.ingham@roehampton.ac.uk

Research Assistant

The University of St Andrews, Department of Psychology, St Mary's College, South Street, St Andrews, Fife SCOTLAND, UK

The position is for a research assistant in the field in Thailand.

The field site resides in the Khao Yai National Park, approx 200km NE of Bangkok. Accommodation is provided near the site with all mod cons incl. hot water, washing machine, fridge-freezer, oven, kettle toaster etc. The position will involve taking behavioural data on free-ranging gibbon groups. All the groups under study are fully habituated to human presence. The candidate will also be required to track the gibbons, and possibly help with recording their vocalisations, and carrying and setting up recording equipment.

Qualifications: The candidate should have a genuine interest in primates, and fieldwork. The location is not too remote, but days in the forest can be long. Ideally they should possess an undergraduate degree and/or post-graduate degree in Biology, Anthropology, or Psychology or a related discipline. Salary/funding: A very small stipend may be available, equivalent to Thai wages. Self-catering accommodation is provided. Assistance is needed from November 04 - October 05, Minimum stay of 3 months
Application Deadline: August 2005
Contact Information: Esther Clarke, Department of Psychology, The University of St Andrews, St Mary's College, South Street, St Andrews, Fife, Telephone number: 07931 126905, E-mail address: ec49@st-andrews.ac.uk

For additional positions visit:
<http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/infoserv/jobs/>

FOREST FIRE AT GOMBE

August 27, 2004

Forest fire leaves Gombe devastated and arouses fears for the survival of wild chimpanzees.

On Wednesday 18th August a forest fire was first sighted in the area of Gombe Stream research centre, the Tanzanian National Park where the groundbreaking research of Dr. Goodall has been carried out for over 40 years. Despite efforts to control the blaze, the fire took hold in most of the park's valleys and approached the crest of the Research Centre's rift escarpment. Although wildfires are a natural and even beneficial part of forest ecosystems, the fire came after many dry months and has brought incredible devastation.

The fires are now being brought under control and for the first time today it is believed that no further spread has been recorded. Hundreds of villagers from the surrounding areas have flocked to help in the efforts to extinguish the fires, as well as field staff and families in Gombe Stream.

To this point, no one has been able to enter the forest to ascertain the level damage, and no one has been able to conduct a census of the chimpanzees. Whether the chimps have come to any harm has therefore not been officially confirmed. Dr. Goodall and field staff are now deeply concerned about the survival of the chimpanzees due to the destruction of crops and chimpanzee food sources. With no food-producing vegetation, the chimpanzees will find it difficult to sustain themselves and their young.

Neil Griffiths

Executive Assistant/Dev. Officer

The Jane Goodall Institute of Canada
5165 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 301

Montréal, Québec, Canada H4A 1T6

Tel. 514.369.3384 Fax. 514.489.8748

Email. neil@janegoodall.ca

Website. www.janegoodall.ca



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