



A Message from the President...



I hope that everyone's summer is progressing nicely and that your plans for attending the **ASP meeting in Portland (Aug. 17-20, 2005)** are coming together.

It is going to be a really great meeting and we are looking forward to seeing you there. Many people are working quite hard to facilitate this meeting, so why not come to Portland and see what they have accomplished. Personally, I couldn't think of a better use of my time or resources. Additional details concerning the meeting are contained in this issue of the Bulletin. You also might want to pencil in the **2006 meeting on your calendar – August 16-19, 2006 in San Antonio**.

The program committee has added a presentation by **Carolyn Ehardt** to the program. As you may be aware, Carolyn's group was one of two groups to recently discover a new species of mangabey (http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=104165). For reasons related to the publication of this exciting discovery, we had to add Carolyn to the program at the last minute. Think about it; new species of reasonably large, diurnal primates are still being discovered in 2005!

As you will see later in the Bulletin, the **Conservation Committee** has awarded **10 grants for 2005** (there were 37 applications). By advancing the

deadline for applications and therefore the decision and initial funding dates, we have been able to get ASP funds into the field considerably earlier in the field season than in previous years. Again, don't forget that one of the Symposia at this year's meeting will be comprised entirely of presentations by those who have received ASP Conservation grants.

As I mentioned in the last Bulletin, the **Book Series** is continuing to progress. We will have the volume on primate commensalism (Commensalism and Conflict: The Human-Primate Interface) edited by **Jim Paterson** for sale at the meeting in Portland, and chapters are currently being edited for **Bill Hopkins'** volume on primate laterality. As you know, we are always looking for additional good ideas for future volumes. Please get in contact with **Janette Wallis**

(janettewallis@sbcglobal.net), the ASP Book Series Editor if you have an idea.

Just as a point of information, several important groups in the United Kingdom have initiated a joint study to "**examine the scientific basis for recent, current and future use of NHPs within biological and medical research**". My guess is that many aspects of this study will be of interest to ASP members. Information concerning this effort can be found at **www.nhpstudy.com**. I suggested that the committee consult the PrimateLit database maintained by the Wisconsin and Washington National Primate Research Centers.

As a final point, I would like to reiterate something I mentioned two Bulletins ago. The **International**

Primatological Society's XXIst Congress is scheduled for June 25-30, 2006 in Entebbe, Uganda. ASP is playing a pivotal role in how attendees interface with the Congress organizers. Specifically, the IPS Congress registration and abstract submission process have been adapted from the ASP technology for these functions. If you have registered and/or submitted an abstract for an ASP meeting in the last few years, you know that this is a painless, secure, and reliable process. **Tammie Bettinger** and I will be critical players in the process, with abstract submission and review being coordinated by Tammie and registration going through my office. By the time you get this issue of the Bulletin, the webpages involved with registration and abstract submission for the IPS Congress will be fully functional. Have a look at the website (<http://www.ips2006uganda.org/>) and make your plans to join us for what should prove to be an unforgettable IPS Congress. We will continue to keep you apprised of critical details. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

As usual, please continue your efforts in support of primates and primatology. We are really privileged to be able to do the work that we do. Have a productive and fun summer. See you in Portland in August.

Steve Schapiro
sschapiro@mdanderson.org

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The program for the 2005 meeting in Portland is set now and the reviewers are taking a well-deserved break from reading your abstracts. We had 231 abstracts submitted this year, the second highest number ever. There are 10 oral paper sessions, five symposia, two roundtables, and two poster sessions. In addition, there are a pre-conference workshop sponsored by the Education committee, a pre-conference symposium honoring the career of Dr. Robert Brenner, and a post-conference workshop sponsored by Noldus Technologies. The featured speakers include the last two winners of the Distinguished Primatologist Award, Donald Lindburg and Gene Sackett, an address by the outgoing Past-President, John Capitanio, and what promises to be a very interesting keynote address by William Hopkins.

If you have not made plans to attend, you can use the ASP website to check out the program and see what you would miss if you do not change your mind. If you are coming, you can use the website to generate a personalized schedule for yourself. I hope to see you there.

Larry Williams
Chair Program Committee

Please make your hotel reservations in one of the conference hotels, especially the Benson Hotel and the Hotel Lucia. If we do not fill up our allotment of reserved rooms, ASP will have to pay a substantial penalty

Most major airlines fly to Portland International Airport (PDX). We have negotiated special fares for conference attendees with Northwest and United airlines. Mention code NYTNP for Northwest flights, or 539GN for United flights. For those interested in renting a car, we have negotiated special rates with Enterprise (800.325.8007; reference OHSU Primatology Convention for the negotiated discounts). The local organizing committee will offer a shuttle service to and from the airport for \$10 each way per person. This service will be available hourly on Tuesday 8/16 from 11am-10pm, Wednesday 8/17 from 6am-5pm, and Sunday 8/21 from 6am-10pm. To sign up for this shuttle, please send your name, flight information (including the airline, flight number and arrival/departure time) and the number of people in your party to asptransportation@yahoo.com by August 1, 2005. PDX has several shops and restaurants, including a new wine bar, in the main concourse, as well as free wireless internet access throughout the airport, so waiting around a bit shouldn't be too bad. You can also get a taxi for about \$20, or use the MAX (Portland's light-rail public transportation system). See the ASP website for more details.

The local organizing committee is hard at work on what promises to be the best primatology meeting of the season! If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at colemank@ohsu.edu.

See you in Portland!
Kris Coleman

2005 ASP CONSERVATION SMALL GRANTS

This year, the ASP Conservation Committee made the Conservation Small Grant awards earlier than usual. This decision was made to better facilitate our getting conservation grant money to the winners in time for the "summer" months - when many of these projects get underway. This decision has been well-received and we anticipate the same early deadlines for future years.

The ASP Conservation Committee awarded grants, totaling \$12,115, to the following individuals:

- **Doug Cress** — \$1500, PASA / Congo Bushmeat Awareness Campaign
- **Abigail Derby** — \$1000, Investigating primate community biomass in hunted versus non-hunted regions of Yasuni National Park, Ecuador
- **Antje Engelhardt** — \$1000, The Sulawesi Macaque Conservation Project
- **Tara Harris** — \$1000, Dispersal patterns of black and white colobus monkeys (*Colobus guereza*) living in protected reserves and in unprotected forest fragments in Uganda: a genetic analysis
- **William Helenbrook** — \$1475, Drill Monkey, *Mandrillus leucophaeus*, Faecal DNA Sampling For Use in Population Genetic Studies
- **Michaela Howells** — \$1450, Humans, Chimpanzees and Parasites: Sympatry in Southeast Senegal
- **Sylvia Laatung** — \$1487, Population Survey of the Sulawesi Black Macaques (*Macaca nigra*) at Duasudara Nature Reserve, North Sulawesi, Indonesia
- **Luciana Oklander** — \$1114, Genetic consequences of habitat fragmentation in Howler Monkeys (*Alouatta caraya*)
- **Michelle Sauther** — \$1000, Assessing Viral and Bacterial Exposure in Wild Ring-tailed Lemurs: An Inter-population Survey of Ring-tailed Lemur Health and Disease Ecology.
- **Kimberly Williams-Guillen** — \$1089, Survey and Assessment of Primate Populations in Chococente Wildlife Reserve, Nicaragua

NATIONAL ACADEMY SCIENTISTS

PRIMATOLOGIST ELECTED INTO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

By *Jerret Raffety*



Anne Pusey, director of the University's Jane Goodall Institute's Center for Primate Studies, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. "I am excited and very honored to receive this award," Pusey wrote in an e-mail. The award is based on the body of Pusey's research on primate behavior during her scientific career. Her work has already left an impression on her colleagues, they said. "She didn't just look at (the chimpanzees) as a bunch of large, hairy apes straight out of the pages of some nature magazine," said Craig Packer, a professor in the ecology, evolution and behavior department. "She knew them as characters in a long-term saga; individuals with personality quirks, family resemblances, personal grudges."

Pusey worked with Jane Goodall while studying chimpanzees' mother-infant relations in Gombe National Park in Tanzania. Pusey later attended Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., and joined the

AN ASP MEMBER ELECTED TO NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES !

Karen B. Strier, a renowned primatologist and authority on Brazil's miqui monkeys, one of the world's most threatened animals, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

Strier, a University of Wisconsin-Madison professor of anthropology, is among 72 individuals nationwide elected to membership in the country's preeminent honor society for scientists. She is best known for her studies of miquis or woolly spider monkeys, a critically endangered primate that inhabits the Atlantic forest of southeastern Brazil. She

has made numerous trips to her long-term field site in Brazil to study the behavior and ecological requirements of the monkeys, the largest in the New World. Her work has contributed significantly to efforts to preserve the animal's shrinking habitat.

She is the author or co-author of three books and dozens of scholarly articles. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was the recipient of a Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation, in addition to many other honor. - Terry Devitt University of Wisconsin

CONGRATULATIONS KAREN!!



University of Minnesota's faculty in 1983. She works in the University of Minnesota's College of Biological Sciences. In 1990, she began to analyze Goodall's field data and preserve her journals and photos. Pusey's work was used to establish the Center at the University of Minnesota in 1995. Pusey continues to work with primates today. "With 44 years of data, we are now able to see general patterns of chimpanzee behavior," Pusey wrote. Goodall named Pusey executive director of research for the Jane Goodall Institute worldwide in 2003. **CONGRATULATIONS ANNE!!**

ASP REFERRAL FEES FROM AMAZON.COM

1st quarter
2005 = \$91.59

Keep ordering from
amazon.com through
the ASP website!

ASP 2005 - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

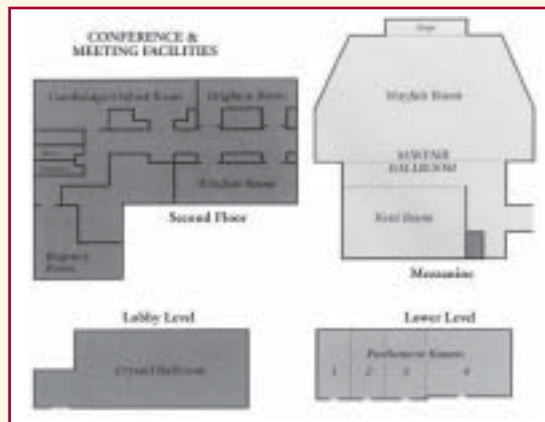
Tuesday, August 16, 2005			
9:00 AM – 4:00 PM Education Workshop: All About Primates! A Workshop For K-12 Teachers.		6:00 – 9:00 PM Banquet honoring Dr. Robert Brenner Mayfair Ballroom	
Wednesday, August 17, 2005			
9:00 AM – 12:00PM Education Workshop: All About Primates! A Workshop For K-12 Teachers.		7:00 AM – 4:20 PM Symposium: Wolf Basic And Applied Biology Of The Primate Reproductive Tract: A Symposium In Honor Of The Career Of Dr. Robert Brenner	
1:00pm – 6:00 PM Registration, Exhibitor and Silent Auction Setup		1:00 – 5:00 PM Standing Committee Meetings (various rooms, check registration desk)	
3:00 – 6:00 PM Trip to ONPRC			
7:00 – 10:00 PM Opening Reception Benson Hotel			
Thursday, August 18, 2005			
6:30 – 8:00 AM Past President’s Breakfast			
8:00 – 8:15 AM Welcome and Opening Remarks			
8:15 – 9:15 AM Keynote Address: William Hopkins LEFT, RIGHT, HAND AND BRAIN: HEMISPHERIC SPECIALIZATION IN CHIMPANZEES			
Morning	9:30 – 11:45 AM Session 1: Acoustic / Visual	9:30 – 11:45 AM Session 2: Social Behavior	9:30 – 12:00 PM Session 3: Symposium Erwin Comparative Primate Gerontology: Data Mining, Tissue Sharing, And Clinical Care
12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break AJP Editorial Board Meeting TBA			
1:30 – 2:30 PM Distinguished Primatologists Award Address: Gene Sackett ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY (ART): NEW METHODS FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PRIMATE GROWTH, BEHAVIOR, AND GENETICS			
Afternoon	2:45 – 5:00pm Session 4: Workshop: Miller Teaching In The Field - An American Society Of Primatologists Education Committee Workshop On Practices And Opportunities In Field Schools.	2:45 – 5:45 PM Session 5: Learning / Cognition	2:45 – 5:15 PM Session 6: Symposium: Bales Prolactin And Oxytocin In Non-Human Primates: Not Just For Milk
5:00 – 7:00 PM Executive Committee Meeting			
7:00 – 9:00 PM Poster Session I			

ASP 2004 - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Friday, August 19, 2005				
Morning	8:00 – 8:15 AM Opening Remarks			
	8:15 – 9:15 AM Distinguished Primatologist Award Address: Donald Lindburg PRIMATES AND PANDAS: COMMON THREADS OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY			
	9:30 AM – 12:30 PM Session 7: Conservation / Breeding	9:30 AM – 12:00PM Session 8: Social Behavior	9:30 AM – 12:00PM Session 9: Symposium: Murray Primate Personality: Past, Present And Progress?	
12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break				
1:30 – 2:30 PM Past President's Address: John Capitanio AN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES APPROACH TO PRIMATOLOGY				
Afternoon	2:45 – 4:45 PM Session 10: Conservation / Ecology	2:45 – 4:00 PM Session 11: Symposium: White Behavior and Morphology	2:45 – 5:30 PM Session 12: Symposium: Rogers Recent Developments In Primate Genomics: A Symposium In Honor Of Dr. Leo Whitehair	
		4:00 – 5:15 PM Session 13 Maternal Behavior		
	5:45 – 7:00 PM Board of Director's Meeting			
	6:00 – 7:00 PM Wine Tasting			
7:00 – 9:00 PM Poster Session II				
Saturday, August 20, 2005				
Morning	8:00 AM – 11:30 AM Session 14: Colony Management / Enrichment	8:00 AM – 11:30 AM Session 15: Genetics / Physiology	8:00 AM – 11:30 AM Session 16: Symposium: Wallis The First Annual Session Highlighting Asp-Sponsored Conservation Projects	
	11:30 AM– 12:30 PM Business Meeting			
1:00 PM – 5:00 PM Vendor Sponsored Workshop: Tools for Data Collection and Analysis: Training Workshop in <i>The Observer</i>				
2:00 PM Silent Auction Closing				
3:00 – 5:00 PM Trip to ONPRC				
7:00 PM – Until Closing Banquet				



**HOTEL
CONFERENCE
ROOM LAYOUT**

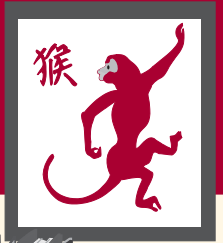


*** Auction * Action * Auction ***

*** Auction * Action * Auction ***



Don't Miss Out! 2005 Conservation Silent Auction



It's that time again. Time to start thinking about donating items to the ASP Conservation Silent Auction. The Auction has become a major event at the annual conference...both as a great way to raise money for the Conservation Fund and as a focal point for socializing.

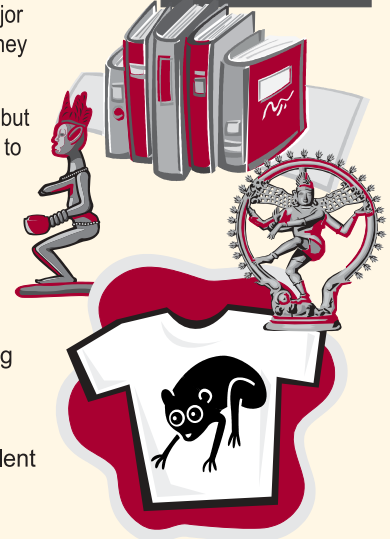
Items with primate themes are the most popular auction choices, but all kinds of donations are accepted. You can bring them with you to the conference or mail them in advance to:

**ASP Conservation Auction, c/o Leigh Ann Tully, ONPRC
505 NW 185th Ave., Beaverton, OR 97006**

Even if you're not attending the meeting, your donated items will be welcomed and appreciated. The auction has become an anticipated event and an important fund-raising activity. Remember: your contribution to the auction is a contribution to primate conservation.

If you have any questions about the ASP Conservation Silent Auction or the ASP Primate Conservation Fund, contact: janettewallis@sbcglobal.net.

- Janette Wallis, ASP Conservation Committee Chair.



*** Auction * Action * Auction * Action * Auction * Action * Auction ***

DURING YOUR STAY IN PORTLAND

While we know your primary interest in ASP 2005 is the excellent scientific program, there are many other things to do during your stay in Portland. There is a plethora of bars, coffee shops, and of course, brew pubs in downtown Portland, many of which are within walking distance of the Benson. We have arranged discounts at several local restaurants and cafes.



Conference attendees will get free admission to the Oregon Zoo (www.oregonzoo.org) and a discount to the Portland Classical Chinese Garden (www.portlandchinesegarden.org) and the Japanese Garden (www.japanesegarden.com), all of which are easily accessible from the Benson Hotel. In addition, there will be trips to the Oregon National Primate Research Center on Wednesday (8/17/05) and Saturday (8/20/05) afternoon. We have also arranged two post conference day trips with the Audubon Society of Portland on Sunday, August 21. One trip will visit the picturesque Oregon coast, while the other will explore the scenic Columbia River Gorge. Tours will be led by local naturalists, and include lunch- all for only \$30 per person. These tours are filling up, so sign up soon to be sure you don't miss out! To sign up for either of these post conference trips, please send an email to asptrips@yahoo.com.

GREETINGS FROM THE ASP 2005 LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE!

The ASP 2005 conference is being hosted by the Oregon National Primate Research Center (ONPRC) at Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU). The ONPRC conducts basic and applied biomedical research in fields frequently identified as priority areas on the nation's agenda for improving human health and well-being, including fertility control, early embryo development and women's health, brain development and degeneration, and newly emerging viruses, especially AIDS-related agents. As one of eight such centers supported by the National Center for Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health, the Center is a resource, both local and international, for scores of scientists and several academic and research institutions.

The conference will be held at the Benson Hotel in Portland, Oregon. Portland is Oregon's largest city and its cultural center. It offers the perfect blend of young and hip with old and charming. Visitors can enjoy fine dining, eclectic shopping (including the Portland Saturday Market and Powell's Bookstore), and outdoor activities such as hiking.

We have arranged special rates for conference attendees at a number of hotels in downtown Portland. These rates are well below the current published rates, and rooms are filling up, so please make your reservations soon. Mention the American Society of Primatologists to get the listed rates.

The Benson Hotel: (\$119/night; 309 SW Broadway, Portland, OR. Phone: 888.523.6766 or 503.228.2000; www.bensonhotel.com)

The Benson Hotel is a 4 star hotel located in the heart of Downtown Portland. The hotel is not only a Portland landmark but is also on the National Register of Historic Places. Amenities include 24-hour room service, valet parking, high-speed wireless Internet access, business and fitness center, Swedish Tempur-Pedic mattresses, and nightly wine tasting for guests.

Hotel Lucia: (\$119/night; 422 SW Broadway, Portland, OR 97205. Phone: 877.225.1717; www.hotellucia.com)

The Hotel Lucia, recently named one of the best hotels in Portland, is within a block of the meeting site. The hotel is elegant yet comfortable and prides itself on a high level of service. Amenities include complimentary business center access, high-speed wireless Internet access, 24-hour room service and fitness center, Aveda bath products, pillow menus and a 'get it now' button on every phone.

Embassy Suites Hotel Downtown Portland: (\$139.00/night for a two bedroom suite-perfect for sharing. 319 SW Pine Street, Portland, OR 97204. Phone: 503.279.9000; www.embassysuites.com) Embassy Suites is located within a 5 minute walk from the meeting site. The hotel offers a complimentary cooked to order breakfast each morning and a complimentary Manager's reception each night. Amenities include microwave and coffee maker, living room with sofa-bed, indoor pool, fitness center, complimentary van service (2 mile radius), and valet parking.

Those looking for roommates or other conference-related items may want to go to the ASP website. A new feature has been added to the "Members Only" section of the website for conference attendees only. You may post messages pertaining to the conference that can be viewed by all conference registrants. Messages are categorized under headings such as "Roommate wanted", "Ride wanted", "Announcements", etc. To reach the message board, login to the Members Only section and click on "View Conference Message Board" (<http://www.asp.org/membersonly/login/login.cfm>).

THE BENSON HOTEL



HOTEL LUCIA



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2005 AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Deadline for Nominations: July 1, 2005

The Awards and Recognition Committee is soliciting nominations for awards given by ASP. These awards recognize individuals who have made outstanding contributions in primatology. The committee encourages the membership to make nominations of deserving individuals.

ASP AWARD DESCRIPTIONS, NOMINATION PROCEDURES, AND PAST AWARD WINNERS

Distinguished Primatologist

Award The Distinguished Primatologist Award honors a primatologist who has had an outstanding career and made significant contributions to the field. Nominations must be in writing and must include a vitae and a narrative that describes the nature and extent of the nominee's contribution to primatology. Nominations must also include at least two letters of support submitted on behalf of the nominee. The recipient is presented a plaque, a \$500 honorarium, travel expenses to the 2006 ASP meeting, and an invitation to deliver the Distinguished Primatologist Address (Featured Speaker) at the 2006 meeting of the Society.

Past Recipients of this Award:

Dr. Gene Sackett, University of Washington, Seattle—2004
 Dr. Donald G. Lindburg, San Diego Zoo — 2003
 Dr. Andrew G. Hendrickx, University of California, Davis — 2002
 Dr. Irwin Bernstein, University of Georgia — 2001
 Dr. W. Richard Dukelow, Michigan State University — 1998
 Dr. Orville Smith, University of Washington, Seattle — 1996
 Dr. Charles Southwick, University of Colorado, Boulder — 1994
 Dr. Philip Hershkovitz, The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL — 1991
 Dr. William A. Mason, University of California, Davis — 1989

Senior Research Award This award was originally the Senior

Biology and Conservation Award that was given by the Conservation Committee. It became an A&R award at the 1999 meeting and was renamed the Senior Research Award in 2001. This award honors individuals who, because of their dedication to their profession and their productivity, have made significant contributions to research activities supporting or enhancing knowledge relevant to primatology. Such contributions could take place in laboratories, the field, or in zoological gardens. The award is reserved for those who have not received the highest degree offered in their field (e.g., Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M.) but are deserving of the Society's recognition for their achievements. Nominations must include a nominating letter and two supporting letters indicating the contributions of the individual, along with a narrative describing the impact on the field. Nominees need not be members of the ASP to be considered. The recipient receives a plaque and a \$500 honorarium.

Past Recipients of this Award:

1990 Chuck Dorsono
 1991 Gerry Ruppenthal
 1993 Robin Kingston
 1994 Hilali Matame
 1995 Dehua Vang
 1996 Alexander Pearl
 1997 Nancy Czekala-Gruber and Jeremy Mallinson

Distinguished Service Award This award is not presented on any regular basis but is given sporadically to deserving individuals who have contributed long-term service to the Society. Nominations should include at least one letter of support in addition to the nomination letter describing the nominee's contributions. Awardees are given a plaque.

Past Recipients of this Award:

1994 Leo Whitehair
 1994 Richard Harrison
 1996 Judith Schrier
 1997 Larry Jacobsen
 2003 Jackie Pritchard

Special Recognition/ Achievement Award This award is given for

exceptional service to the Society on a one-time or short-term basis. A nominating letter and letter of support are required. This award is given for exceptional service to ASP on a one-time or short-term basis. A nominating letter and letter of support are required. Awardees are given a plaque.

Past Recipients of the award:

2001 Nancy Capitanio

2002 Peggy O'Neill-Wagner

President's Award (established in 2000) This award is given to individuals or to organizations that have made unique and exceptional contributions to primatology. The President of ASP, during his/her term of office, may nominate an individual or organization for the award. If the Awards and Recognition Committee endorses the nomination, it is forwarded to the Board of Directors for final approval. Awardees are given a \$500 honorarium and a plaque.

Past Recipients of the award:

2000 Vernon Reynolds

2004 Stephen Nash

Early Career Achievement Award

(established in 2001) This award acknowledges exceptional work by beginning scientists. The award is given to someone who is less than 7 years past receiving the Ph.D. The work commended must have been carried out independently of the advisor, and be independent of the doctoral work. Nominations must come from outside of the lab or research unit in which the individual works. The award includes a plaque and travel expenses to the ASP meeting at which the individual is invited to present a featured talk.

Nominations for any of these awards must be received by **July 1, 2005**.

Awards will be announced at the meeting in Portland, OR.

Please send nominations to:

Christian R. Abee, D.V.M.

The Charles M. Baugh Professor and Chair, Department of Comparative Medicine, 992 MSB, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688
 Ph 251-460-6239

Email: cabee@usouthal.edu

Conservation Conversation



Ethnoprimateology of *Macaca tonkeana*: The Interface of Primate Ecology, Human Ecology, and Conservation in Lore Lindu National Park, Sulawesi, Indonesia”

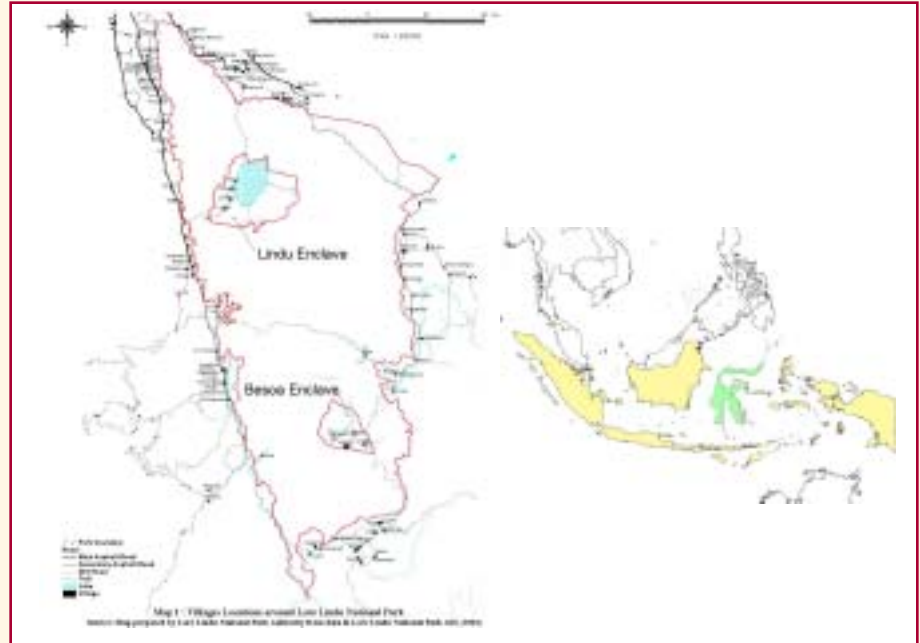
Erin P. Riley

Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602
Final Report— ASP Conservation Grant 2001

Ethnoprimateology is new area of interest in anthropology that explicitly addresses the ecological and cultural interconnections between human and nonhuman primates, and the implications these interactions have for conservation. In this ethnoprimateological study, I examined the impact of human ecology on the ecology and conservation of an endemic Sulawesi macaque, *Macaca tonkeana*, and the impact of macaque ecology on human livelihoods in the Lindu enclave in Lore Lindu National Park, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The project, conducted from June 2002 to May 2004, consisted of three research components: (1) primate ecological research, (2) ethnographic research, and (3) surveys of agricultural areas for evidence of crop damage. In this report, I describe the data collected and present some of the results from preliminary analyses.

PRIMATE ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The goal of this portion of the research was to determine how anthropogenic forest alteration affects the ecology of *M. tonkeana*. Following a 7-month period of habituation, I collected a total of 767 hours of behavioral data (scan sampling) on two groups of *M. tonkeana* (i.e., one group that uses less-altered habitat and one group that uses more-altered forest habitat). These data, once analyzed, will allow me to determine how these groups differ in their ecology (i.e., diet composition, foraging/feeding patterns, activity patterns, and ranging patterns) and whether



these differences can be attributed to variation in habitat quality for the two groups.

To determine whether there are significant differences in habitat quality we collected 3 sets of data: (1) assessment of habitat structure and composition, (2) monitoring of phenological phases of tree species, and (3) assessment of levels of anthropogenic disturbance (e.g., forest product collection, clearance for agricultural fields). We assessed habitat structure and composition by establishing 40 vegetation plots (25 x 25 m) per habitat. In these plots, we identified and measured every tree ≥ 10 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) and recorded the presence of all fig species in the plots. These data will be analyzed to assess differences in diversity, evenness, and abundance of tree species, especially ones now known

to be important food resources for the macaques. Of the 40 plots per habitat, I chose 10 plots to monitor the phenological phases (i.e., production of new leaves, flowering buds, flowers, unripe fruit, and fruit) of trees > 20 cm DBH and all trees known to be important food resources for the macaques. These data will allow me to determine whether there are differences in forest fruit abundance and availability between the two groups' habitats as well as whether there are seasonal patterns of forest fruit availability. Finally, in order to (1) quantitatively document the two groups' habitats as "less-altered" versus "more-altered" and (2) measure the impact of anthropogenic disturbance on the availability of potential forest resources for the macaques, we measured and

Continued on page 10

Continued from page 9

monitored (every 2-3 months) levels of disturbance in 10 randomly selected plots per habitat.

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

This portion of the research addresses the question of how local human ecology affects the ability of *M. tonkeana* to persist in human-altered habitats? I conducted semi-formal interviews comprised of freelisting exercises and open-ended questions with 45 respondents in the village of Tomado on: (1) local



subsistence patterns, (2) historical and current use of the protected forest area, (3) the nature of human-macaque conflict, (4) how local residents respond to such conflict and the cultural phenomena that shape those responses, (5) attitudes towards the protected area and conservation. Based on the information obtained from the freelisting exercises I then constructed a series of statements pertinent to the research topics and ask respondents to respond using a 5-pt option Likert ranking scale in order to construct an index of attitudes towards the protected area and conservation. These questionnaires were distributed to 40 village members (20 in the village of Anca and 20 in Tomado). Data sets elicited from the freelisting exercises and statement tests will be used to conduct cultural consensus analysis in order to assess the extent to which opinions and knowledge are shared across the community.

Preliminary analyses of the interview data suggest that there is

considerable diversity in the ways villagers think about and use the forest area that seem to vary by ethnic and religious background. I have found that whereas the indigenous Lindu tend to envision the forest as a major source of livelihood for their daily needs (e.g., firewood, medicinal plants, rattan), migrants tend to see the forest for its worth as potential agricultural land (i.e., if it were to be cleared). Results from the in-depth interviews also suggest that the Lindu possess

folklore (stories about human-macaque interactions) that serve to protect the macaques from backlash from farmers (i.e., because the monkeys are crop raiding).

SURVEYS OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Interviews with farmers in Lindu, which I conducted during preliminary work in the summer of 2000, revealed that many cacao farmers have a negative opinion of *M. tonkeana* because they



contend that this primate consumes most of the their crops' yields. In this study, to quantitatively assess the extent of crop loss actually incurred, we monitored 11 cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) gardens for evidence of crop damage caused by macaques, as well as two other

mammal species, the forest mouse (Muridae) and squirrel (Sciuridae). In each cacao garden we counted each cacao tree and assigned it a number. Twice a month, for each tree in the garden, we recorded the number of fruits on the tree, and the number of fruits eaten by the 3 mammals. Data were recorded during the fruiting season of December 2002- August 2003.

Preliminary analyses indicate that in contrast to farmers' perceptions the macaques only consume a nominal amount when compared to the amount consumed by the forest mouse and the amount of fruit still available for harvesting. For example, the percent of fruit lost by macaques ranges between 0%-6% whereas the percent of fruit consumed by the forest mouse ranges between 6%-24%. These findings suggest that there is a potential for farmers and other villagers to see the macaques in a more positive light, as perhaps a unique species of Sulawesi worthy of protection rather than a major threat to their livelihoods.

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THE BLACK LION TAMARIN (*Leontopithecus chrysopygus*) AS AN UMBRELLA SPECIES IN THE CONSERVATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY OF PATCHES OF THE ATLANTIC RAIN FOREST OF THE SÃO PAULO'S INLAND AREA.

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INTRODUCTION

The Black Lion Tamarin Project began in the mid 1980s as the theme of Dr. Claudio Padua's Master's thesis for the University of Florida, USA. This study generated the first set of research based information on this very endangered species of primate. Until then, there were only two known populations of black lion tamarins, one at the Morro do Diabo State Park and the other at the Caetetus Ecological Station, both in São Paulo State, Brazil. During its first years, the study included basic ecology on the species, so management proposals could be designed. Research contemplated aspects such as *L. chrysopygus* status and distribution, its ecology and behavior, captive breeding and genetics. From its beginning, the Project included an environmental education program having the black lion tamarin as a symbol species to raise broader conservation awareness.

One of the major challenges for the conservation of endangered species is to plan for their long term survival. Undisturbed habitats are scarce and fragmentation has shredded most of the large tracts of forests due to human impact everywhere. The Atlantic Forest, black lion tamarin's habitat, is one of the Brazilian ecosystems with high anthropic disturbance. This habitat has been fragmented to settlement of cities, crops and cattle farms. This fragmentation has effects over the fauna and flora that need more detailed research. Anyway, it is known that this habitat fragmentation diminishes most animal population size, with some deleterious consequences. The lack of gene flow between the populations enhance effects as inbreeding (mating in small

populations) and the genetic variation is lost due to genetic drift. Inbreeding diminishes fecundity, viability and all characteristics associated to adaptation and on the other hand enhances the effects of stochastic events (Ballou *et al.*, 1995).

The black lion tamarin is an extreme example of this habitat fragmentation, requiring management for its long term survival. In 1997, a Population Viability Analysis (PHVA) for *L. chrysopygus*, has confirmed the need to design long term survival plans for the species. The metapopulation program proposed for the species conservation intends to integrate and manage the eleven present known wild populations and the captivity population through translocations, reintroductions and managed dispersals. This program (Ballou & Valladares-Padua, 1997) has the goal to reestablish the gene flow between all the populations (wild and in captivity) of black lion tamarins, to insure the long term survival of the species. This management involves not only the black lion tamarin research, but also strategies to protect and restore its habitat. The efforts and actions to maintain the genetic variation would be lost without plans regarding the black lion tamarins habitat.

Because of the above described situation, and after more than ten years of research, it was time to expand the region of our actions, and to continue and implement new steps of the conservation program proposed. Then, in 2003, we began this new project. The target of this program is the black lion and its habitat, the inland Atlantic Rain Forest, and it is also inserted in long term action plans for the conservation of this species and its

ecosystem. The five-year action plan of this project aims at specific ventures for the conservation of the black lion populations, by means of genetic and demographic management of this species. Along with these technical actions there is also a program for the selection of priority patches for the conservation of the inland Atlantic Rain Forest. Making use of the black lion as an umbrella species in the protection of the regional biodiversity, educational and social policy actions were planned for the construction and implementation of models for the conservation of the remaining fragments of the inland Atlantic Forest. This program is being carried out together with the community sectors related to the remaining forest fragments, such as land owners, environmental organs and social-environmental NGOs.

THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In these two years of activities (2003/2004) we have already finished some of our objectives, which are divided in short and long term ones: We carried out a new habitat and population viability analysis (PHVA) for the black lion; we are planning and implementing animal relocations among the sub-populations (the metapopulation management); we are carrying out an extensive survey in the area inhabited by the black lion tamarin (outside the Pontal do Paranapanema) in order to identify new priority areas for the conservation of its species and biodiversity in the inland Atlantic Rain Forest; we diagnose for each identified fragment the main threats and the owner interest on conservation, and we are carrying out educational and public policy actions, making use of the black lion

Continued on page 12



Black Lion Tamarin (Leontopithecus chrysopygus) as an umbrella species for the conservation of forest fragments biodiversity in the Inland Atlantic Forest in Sao P aulo State, Brazil. Property: Java Farm, County: Buri, Cap o Bonito & Taquariva

tamarin as a symbol-species on the support for the habitat protection cause, resulting on the protection of the remaining biodiversity.

THE PROJECT RESULTS

During the first semester of 2003 our main result was the compilation and organization of the black lion tamarin data for the PHVA analysis. We received the visit of Jennifer Mickelbergh (from National Zoo), and in partnership it was possible to draw the master plan for the captive population of black lion tamarins. This was an important step for the future action plan involving all the populations. Besides that we carried out also a meeting with all the Brazilian zoos that hold black lion tamarins, in order to explain these results and recommendations.

We have approval in the International Committee for the Conservation of Lion Tamarins Meeting, the proposal to translocate two black lion tamarin groups from Buri region (a new region identified as a priority area). With this new management action we will be able to rescue these groups, that are in a very bad condition in the field, and also to augment the black lion tamarin translocated population at Mosquito Farm (Pontal do Paranapanema region), part of the metapopulation program. We have

already performed the sanitary protocol for the translocations, and the animals have a very healthy profile. Besides that we are also monitoring the populations already known at Pontal do Paranapanema region.

The year of 2004 brought to us new results and very good perspectives for the project as a whole. During the first semester, we have increased our area to survey the black lion tamarins, and we found two important new populations of the species. Currently we have approximately 100 new individuals in the wild.

The threats diagnosis work is also very productive. We have already found 25 new areas with black lion tamarins. The database is organized and it will provide an interactive CD with all the areas and its features. Most areas are gallery forests with distinct threats. The most common are hunt, erosion and strong edge effects. Regarding the interviews, we made a pilot study and after that, re-evaluated the format of our questionnaire. We are applying now a new model that it is working very well. From the questionnaires, most of the landowners have interest to conserve the forest fragments, but do not know how to do that and which benefits could have from this action.

We made 26 lectures in local schools, reaching several class levels and about 200 students. It was possible to include information on the project and on regional environmental issues during the lectures, that were very informative and raised great interest in the students. At this moment we are analysing the pre and post-questionnaires applied to the children. Our goal is to evaluate if they have retained the information and learned from our actions.

We have already built community partnerships that will be very useful for the future community work.

THE PROJECT PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The actions and results presented here are preliminary, as this is an ongoing project that will continue until 2007. But from our first results, it is possible to conclude that from the survey we will have a new scenario for the black lion tamarin conservation, as we have already identified important new populations.

We will now better investigate some areas where we found black lion tamarins during the survey work. This will change our baseline map and our field schedule, because we will have to survey more areas than planned previously. Although this means more fieldwork, we are ready to do that.

Also, it is time to close our data analysis regarding the interviews and threats diagnosis. We are working on that, and by the end of 2004 we will have some preliminary results to be used in our planning of the future politics and educational activities.

Regarding the metapopulation model, the two new translocations will be very important to consolidate this method as the best one to manage whole wild black lion tamarin groups.

We are also increasing our training component of the project, adding to the team a trainee and a new junior-researcher. They will be very important for the continuous educational program for Buri region.



Carolyn Ehardt will speak about her exciting new primate species discovery at ASP 2005 in Portland.

Project Associates (active part of team):
 Karla Monteiro Paranhos – junior researcher at Pontal Region
 Phernando Lima- junior researcher for the survey
 Leticia Maria Roberto - junior researcher for educational and public policy work
 Cícero Silva, José Oliveira, José Vanderlei, José de Souza, Luís Homero Gomes and José Wilson Alves – field assistants
 Associated Institutions: Wildlife Trust and FUNBIO (Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade).
 We would like to acknowledge the invaluable support of the ASP.



NEW MONKEY SPECIES WITH GOOSE-LIKE CALL DISCOVERED

Two Separate Teams of Scientists Stumble Across the Strange New Animal in Tanzania

The highland mangabey, a newly found species, lives in groups and travels and forages in the forest canopy. Adult males, like the one shown here, have a strange honk-like call. (Tim Davenport/Wildlife Conservation Society)

By AMANDA ONION

May 19, 2005 — When a team of scientists first heard hunters from Tanzania's Wanyakyusa tribe talk about a quiet, black-faced monkey that hung out in high elevations, they weren't sure if it was real or a "spirit" animal from the tribe's oral tradition.

"Sometimes the difference between real and spiritual animals is not clear-cut when you speak with the Wanyakyusa. So we went into the forest with one of the hunters," said Tim Davenport, director of Wildlife Conservation Society's Southern Highlands Conservation Program in southwestern Tanzania. "That was the only way we could determine it was real in the way we understand the term 'real' to be."

It turns out not only was the monkey real, it was also a species completely new to scientists.

The 3-foot-long tree-living animal with brown fur, a white belly and a punk-like crest of



hair on its head has been called "kipunji" locally, and now has a scientific name: *Lophocebus kupunji*, or the highland mangabey. The animal may have eluded researchers for so long because it lives in high altitudes in the treetops and is generally a very quiet monkey.

When it does make a sound, however, it's a strange one. Davenport dubbed the male highland monkey's territorial call the "honk-bark."

"The honk part of the call sounds like a goose," Davenport explained, "and the bark part sounds like a dog. It's very unique for a monkey."

The highland mangabey, a newly found species, lives in groups and

travels and forages in the forest canopy. Adult males, like the one shown here, have a strange honk-like call.

SHARED DISCOVERY

By sheer coincidence, the new species was almost simultaneously, but independently discovered by another group of scientists working 230 miles away in Tanzania's Ndundulu Forest Reserve.

It wasn't until members from each group were talking at a bar in Tanzania that they realized they had the same big find on their hands.

"My colleague, Carolyn Ehardt, told her friend at the bar that we had made an amazing discovery," recalled Trevor Jones, an anthropologist from the University of Georgia in Athens whose team had come across the same monkey just months after Davenport's group. "Her friend said, 'It wouldn't be a primate, would it?' She said, 'Yes!'"

MEETINGS

19th ANNUAL MEETING - SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY (182)

July 15, 2005 - July 19, 2005
Universidade de Brasília, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Brasília – DF – Brazil, Zoology Department of the Universidade de Brasília (UnB), Email: scb2005@unb.br Web site: <http://www.scb2005.unb.br/index.htm>

IX INTERNATIONAL MAMMALOGICAL CONGRESS

July 31, 2005 - August 5, 2005
Sapporo, Japan, Science Council of Japan and Mammalogical Society of Japan, Email: mammal2005@hokkaido-ies.go.jp Web site: <http://www.imc9.jp>

CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR PRIMATOLOGY (EFP)

August 9, 2005 - August 12, 2005,
Goettingen (Germany), Email: EFP@dpz.gwdg.de

5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

PROFESSIONAL

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METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN BEHAVIOR RESEARCH

August 30, 2005 - September 2,
2005, Wageningen, The
Netherlands, Web site: <http://www.noldus.com/mb2005>

23RD ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON NONHUMAN PRIMATE MODELS FOR AIDS

September 21, 2005 - September 24,
2005
Hilton Portland & Executive Tower,
Portland, Oregon, Sponsor: NIH/
NCR, Oregon Health & Science
University and Oregon National
Primate Research Center, Email:
NHPM2005@ohsu.edu , Web site:
<http://www.ohsu.edu/NHPM2005>

SIXTH MEETING OF THE ASOCIACIÓN PRIMATOLÓGICA ESPAÑOLA

September 27, 2005 - September 30,
2005
Facultad de Psicología, Universidad
Complutense de Madrid, Madrid,
Spain, Sponsor: Asociación
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MEETING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT (193)

October 26, 2005 - October 27,
2005, Location: Greenbelt, MD
Sponsor: The USDA's Animal
Welfare Information Center (AWIC)
Contact: The USDA's Animal
Welfare Information Center
(AWIC), Email:
awic@nal.usda.gov
Web site: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/awicworkshops/awicworkshops.htm>

PRIMATE DIVERSITY - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE (195)

December 13, 2005 - December 16,
2005, Sponsor: German Primate
Center, Contact: Peter Kappeler,
Email: pkappel@gwdg.de
Web site: http://www.dpz.gwdg.de/voe_page/GFT2003/index.htm

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