



A Message from the President...



This is my last President's Report. Beginning with the next ASP Bulletin, you will be hearing

from Suzette Tardif in this space. I know that Suzette will lead us with wisdom and dedication. I look forward to helping her in whatever ways I can. It has been an honor to serve ASP as President.

I am happy to announce (in print) the new slate of officers that has been elected to serve ASP for the next two years:

President-Elect: Randy Kyes

Executive Secretary: Kris Coleman

Treasurer: Karen Bales

Congratulations to these committed primatologists for being elected to serve our membership. All three will take their places on the ASP Board of Directors after the Business Meeting in San Antonio. Thanks to Carolyn Ehardt, Katie MacKinnon, and Allyson Bennett for running in the election. We look forward to the continued involvement in ASP of all of these individuals.

Jeff French, Evan Zucker, and Toni Ziegler will be leaving the Board of Directors in San Antonio. I thank them for all of their efforts and dedication over the last 4 years (in Jeff's case, 6 years) and also look forward to their continued involvement with ASP. If you see them in San Antonio, please take a moment to thank them for their commitment. Feel free to discuss your visions for ASP with any of us.

Don't forget that ASP will be meeting in San Antonio on August 16-19, 2006. If you haven't registered yet, please do so. The scientific and social programs are packed with good stuff, so we look forward to seeing you in San Antonio. Don't forget to bring items for the Silent Auction.

If you haven't already done so, please renew your ASP membership for 2006. Membership numbers are running a little behind normal this year, so I encourage you to renew your ASP membership as soon as possible. Remember, it is your membership dues that allow us to fund many of our grants, awards, and other initiatives. Don't forget that your annual ASP membership includes an annual subscription to the *American Journal of Primatology*, the primatology journal with the highest impact factor of any primatology journal.

Linda Fedigan has served as Editor-in-Chief of *AJP* for almost three years. During this period, *AJP* has really moved forward. Linda has notified the ASP Board of her interest in remaining as Editor until December of 2007. The Board has eagerly and thankfully accepted Linda's decision to stay on for one extra year. However, other professional commitments prevent her from serving as Editor beyond 2007. Therefore ASP will be forming a Search Committee to choose a new Editor-in-Chief of *AJP*, whose term will begin in January of 2008.

Additional information concerning this search will become available during the meeting in San Antonio.

I was supposed to have organized student travel awards for the 2006

ASP meeting. I was unable to get things organized properly prior to the meeting and I apologize. I am still working on this and hopefully we can make some progress prior to this year's meeting. No matter what, a proper mechanism to support student travel to ASP meetings will be in place for the 2007 meeting in Winston-Salem, NC. Student travel will be supported by funds contributed to ASP in honor of Gerry Ruppenthal.

ASP will meet in Winston-Salem, NC in late June, 2007. Allyson Bennett will chair the Local Arrangements Committee. Look for more information in the near future.

Finally, the IPS Congress in Uganda was a huge success. ASP was well-represented at the meeting, and a number of ASP members and technologies played critical roles in the organization and implementation of the meeting. For your information, IPS will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland in August of 2008 and in Kyoto, Japan in 2010. I am hoping that ASP will make a bid to host the 2012 meeting in the United States (the bid cannot be submitted until just before the 2008 Congress).

So, thank you for reading the last 8 President's Reports (if you did). ASP is a great society made up of great people doing great things. Keep up the good work and I look forward to interacting with you all in the future.

Steve Schapiro
ASP President



ASP NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

It's final, let's welcome our new Board members and congratulate them for their commitment to ASP!

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-DAVIS

OREGON NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER



**PRESIDENT-ELECT
RANDY KYES**



**TREASURER
KAREN BALES**



**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
KRIS COLEMAN**

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



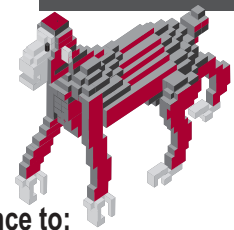
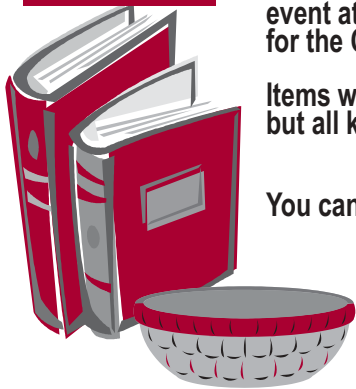
Don't Miss Out! 2006 Conservation Silent Auction



Once again, it's 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 Ms. Silvia Greedman
Southwest National Primate Research Center**

**Mailing address:
PO Box 760549
San Antonio, TX 78245-0549**

**or Shipping address (FedEx, UPS, etc.):
7620 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, TX 78227-5301**



For more information about the ASP Conservation Silent Auction, please contact Janette Wallis, ASP Conservation Committee Chair at janettewallis@sbcglobal.net

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

ASP CONSERVATION COMMITTEE AWARDS GRANTS FOR 2006

The ASP Conservation Committee wishes to announce the 2006 winners of ASP Conservation Small Grants. These grants are awarded in support of primate conservation research and education projects, with a special focus on endangered species. This year, the Committee awarded 10 grants, totaling \$14,516.

The 2006 ASP Conservation Small Grant recipients are:

Anne Axel, Michigan State University – “Modeling lemur-habitat relationships along environmental and disturbance gradients in spiny forests in southern Madagascar” – \$1380 [Ringtailed Lemur (*Lemur catta*) & Verreaux’s Sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi verreauxi*) in Madagascar].

Margie Clarke, Duke University – “Survey of the howling monkey population at La Pacifica, Costa Rica: Adaptation to changing land management practices” - \$1500 [Mantled Howlers (*Alouatta palliata*) in Costa Rica].

Honnavilli Kumara, University of Mysore - “Population density assessment of the slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*): A pilot study” - \$1493 [Slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*) of India].

Stacy Lindshield, Iowa State University – “Connecting primates to places: An applied conservation project in the Talamanca Region, Costa Rica” - \$1500 [Mantled Howling Monkey (*Alouatta palliata*) in Costa Rica].

Fernando Martinez, Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association (ARCAS) – “Spider monkey rehabilitation, release and research activities in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala:” - \$1500 [Geoffrey’s Spider Monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*) in Guatemala].

Rachel McShane, Antioch New England Graduate School – “Living on the edge: farmers and primates around Nyungwe National Park, Rwanda” - \$1500 [Chimpanzees, baboons, vervets, L’hoesti’s monkeys in Rwanda].

Jill Pruetz, Iowa State University – “Local regulation of wild fruit harvest by humans and changes in political stability in Senegal: Reduced competition with chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*) over a keystone fruit (*Saba senegalensis*)?” - \$1500 [Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in Senegal].

Emilienne Rasoazanabary, University of Massachusetts – “The human factor in mouse lemur conservation: Local resource utilization and habitat disturbance at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, SW Madagascar” - \$1500 [Mouse lemurs (*Microcebus griseorufus*) in Madagascar].

Tamaini Snaith, McGill University – “The effects of habitat disturbance on the primate community at Kibale National Park: a 35-year study” - \$1150 [Red colobus (*Piliocolobus tephroscelesin*) in Uganda].

Qing Zhao, Peking University – “Golden monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellana*) habitat evaluating in Shennongjia National Sanctuary” - \$1493 [Golden monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellana*) in China].

We congratulate the grant recipients and applaud their hard work on behalf of primate conservation. Brief reports about these projects will appear in future issues of the ASP Bulletin. For more information about previously funded projects, please attend the Second Annual Session on ASP-funded projects at the meeting in San Antonio. – Janette Wallis, ASP Conservation Committee Chair.



MEETING SITE & ACCOMMODATIONS

29th Annual Meeting

San Antonio, TX – 16-19 August 2006

The 29th Annual ASP meeting will be hosted by the Southwest National Primate Research Center (SNPRC). Dr. Suzette Tardif (stardif@sfbr.org) is the Chair of the local arrangements committee. The meeting, including all scientific sessions, will take place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, in downtown San Antonio, Texas.

The Southwest National Primate Research Center is part of Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research and one of eight National Primate Research Centers in the United States. The SNPRC is located on the 397-acre campus of the SFBR, on the northwest side of San Antonio. The primary research focus is on nonhuman primate models of human diseases, including common chronic diseases and infectious diseases, genetic and environmental effects on physiological processes, and susceptibility to specific diseases. Current research focuses on aging, behavior, genetics, infectious diseases, neonatal diseases, pathobiology and physiology. There will be two tours of the SNPRC for anyone who would like to see the campus. Details of these tours will be available on the website by February 1, 2006.

San Antonio captures the sounds and flavors of Native Americans, Old Mexico, Germans, the Wild West, African-Americans and the Deep South. The eighth largest city in the United States, this dynamic city also offers visitors a lovely retreat nestled in the heart of the city - the Paseo del Rio, or the HYPERLINK "<http://www.thesanantonioriverwalk.com/>" "River Walk." Its cobblestone and flagstone paths border both sides of the San Antonio River as it winds its way through the middle of the business district, dotted with European-style sidewalk cafes, specialty boutiques, nightclubs, gleaming high-rise hotels, and park-like stretches. Downtown San Antonio has a variety of tourist attractions, including the Alamo, contemporary art galleries, and shopping. Journey by car northwest to see the Texas Hill Country, home to wineries, quaint towns such as Fredericksburg and Gruene, and water recreation areas.

Climate: San Antonio's summers are typically very hot and humid, with temperatures averaging in the mid 90s F/ 30s C. In August, the average high is 96F/36C and the average low is 73F/23C. Dress is casual and light clothing is advisable due to the time of year. The Congress will be informal. Be prepared for temperatures that range from hot outdoor temperatures to air-conditioning in all conference buildings, and wear plenty of sunscreen when outdoors.

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF THE MEETING SCHEDULE:

Wednesday, 16 August 2006: On-site registration for the meeting will begin at 8 a.m., with committee meetings scheduled for that afternoon. The opening reception, with a strolling mariachi band, will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Thursday, 17 August 2006: The scientific meeting will open at 8:00 am with the 2006 keynote address and will continue until 5 p.m. A bowling outing will be scheduled that evening. Further information on this event will be provided on the web site.

Friday, 18 August 2006: The morning will open with an invited speaker at 8:00 a.m. followed by scientific papers. Lunch will be followed by another speaker, and the scientific meetings will continue until 5 p.m., with a poster session from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Saturday, 19 August 2006: The scientific meetings will run throughout the day with our final speaker following lunch. The closing banquet will be held in the evening at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, followed by live music and dancing.

The registration fee includes coffee breaks, continental breakfasts Thursday through Saturday, afternoon breaks, opening reception, closing banquet, poster session refreshments, and abstract booklet and program.

Name badges will be required for all sessions and social activities.

ASP SILENT AUCTION FOR PRIMATE CONSERVATION:

The traditional silent auction will be held in the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Information regarding mailing items will be forthcoming in future ASP bulletins and on the ASP web page. Items to be auctioned are donated. Please bring

Continued on Page 5

“primate” related memorabilia to donate for the auction. Additional information will be available at the Registration/Information Desk.

GETTING TO SAN ANTONIO:

Air travel: The closest airport to the meeting is the San Antonio International Airport (SAT), San Antonio, Texas. The San Antonio International Airport is served by Aerolitoral, Aeromar, American, Atlantic Southeast, America West, Comair, Continental, Delta, Mexicana, Midwest Express, Northwest, Southwest, and United; note also that many international carriers partner with these domestic carriers.

Taxis, limousines, and Shuttle Express all offer quick service from the airport to downtown San Antonio. Taxi fare is approximately \$20. Shuttle service is approximately \$9. For those who choose to drive, there are several rental car companies at SAT. Downtown hotels are conveniently accessed off I-35 in downtown San Antonio. Paid parking is available at The Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Train travel: San Antonio is served by the Amtrak Texas Eagle and Sunset Limited. Please see <http://www.Amtrack.com> for more details. The train station is one mile from the Hyatt Regency Hotel. A taxi ride from the train station will cost approximately \$6.00.

Bus travel: Greyhound Bus Call (800) 231-2222 or <http://www.greyhound.com> for fare and schedule information. The Greyhound Station is located at 500 N. St. Mary’s Street, approximately one-half mile from the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Travel by car: San Antonio is located conveniently off I-10 and I-35. Both highways lead directly into downtown. For other specific driving directions, see <http://www.mapquest.com>. The Hyatt Regency Hotel is located at 123 Losoya, San Antonio, TX 78205.

Transportation & Parking within San Antonio: San Antonio is served by the city-wide Via Metropolitan Transit bus system. The immediate downtown area is served by 4 bus routes (red, yellow, purple, and blue). Buses on these local routes look like old-fashioned trolleys. A the largest bird collections in the world.

Southwest School of Art & Craft

300 Augusta (78205), 210-224-1848, Fax: 210-224-9337, www.swschool.org.

Visitors can see free contemporary art exhibitions and lectures by visiting artists, and stroll the picturesque grounds of the historic Ursuline Campus, once a girls' school and convent. Guided tours (Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.- 3 p.m. by appointment), a sales gallery and a weekday lunch restaurant are available.

Spanish Governor's Palace

105 Plaza De Armas (78205), 210-224-0601, Fax: 210-223-5562.

A national historic landmark, labeled "the most beautiful building in San Antonio" by the National Geographic Society, it once housed the officials of the Spanish Province of Texas. Over the entrance is the original keystone which contains the carved, double-headed eagle of the Hapsburg coat-of-arms and the inscription, in Spanish, "finished in 1749." Distinguishing features include period furnishings and a cobblestone patio with fountain and foliage.

THEME PARKS:

SeaWorld of San Antonio

10500 Seaworld Drive, (800) 700-7786, HYPERLINK "<http://www.seaworld.com>" <http://www.seaworld.com>

The world's largest marine life adventure park and family entertainment showplace, presents a splashy lineup of shows, rides, animal attractions and educational experiences.

Six Flags Fiesta Texas

I-10 West at La Cantera Parkway exit #555, 17000 I.H. 10 West, 800-473-4378, HYPERLINK "<http://www.sixflags.com/parks/fiestatexas/>" \t "_blank"

<http://www.sixflags.com/parks/fiestatexas/>

Six Flags Fiesta Texas is a theme and water park located in San Antonio that reflects the heritage and culture of its Southwest roots. The park occupies approximately 200 acres and features numerous adult and children's rides. Shows, thrilling rides and skill games are built around themes celebrating Texas and the Southwest.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.splashtownsa.com/>" \t "_blank" Splashtown

3600 IH 35 North (78219), 210-227-1400, HYPERLINK "<http://www.splashtownsa.com/>" \t "_blank"

www.splashtownsa.com

Continued on from Page 6

With 20 landscaped acres of cool, clean water excitement, this family water-park has something fun for every age.

Banking: Most banks are open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. There are many ATMs located throughout downtown San Antonio and at the San Antonio Airport.

Childcare: Due to insurance requirements, the Congress will not have organized childcare. A list of professional childcare providers/centers and costs can be provided on request. Please contact the local organizing committee.

Exhibitors: Please contact Suzette Tardif (stardif@sfbr.org) for more information.

Congress T-shirts: T-shirts with the conference logo, designed by April Hopstetter will be available for purchase ahead of the meeting on the registration form. We will have a few extra T-shirts at the Registration/Information desk.



Marmoset photos
by Judith Sparkles



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- TNF-alpha

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Canton, MA 02021 USA

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email: info@cellsciences.com

ASP 2006 SAN ANTONIO MEETING

Wednesday, August 16, 2006

Afternoon	1:00pm – 6:00 PM Registration, Exhibitor and Silent Auction Setup	1:00-5:00 PM Standing Committee Meetings
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7:00 PM – 10:00 PM
Opening Reception

Thursday, August 17, 2006

6:30 AM – 8:00 AM
Past President's Breakfast

8:00-8:15 AM
Welcome and Opening Remarks

Morning	8:15 – 9:15 AM Keynote Address: Dario Maestriperi The Causation, Adaptive Function, and Evolution of Maternal Attachment in Primates		
	Session I 9:30 AM– 12:15 PM Session I: Ecology	Session II 9:30 AM – 11:45 PM Oral Presentations: Endocrine/Biomedical	Session III 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium - Novak Gerry Ruppenthal: A Tribute to the gadgets, lives, and ideas of "The Unsung Hero"
	12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break	AJP Editorial Luncheon	

Afternoon	1:30 – 2:30 PM Distinguished Primatologists Award Address: Duane Rumbaugh The Primate Role of Primates in Comparative Psychology - Revisited	
	1:30 PM – 4:00 PM • Session 5: Roundtable: Primate Research and Public Information Class of 24 Reception Room	
	Session IV 2:45 – 5:00 PM Symposium: National Primate Research Center Directors	Session V 2:45 – 5:00 PM Oral Presentations: Acoustic / Visual

Evening	6:00 – 7:00 PM Film Session	5:00 – 7:00 PM Executive Committee Meeting
	7:00 – 9:00 PM Poster Session I	

Friday, August 18, 2006

8:00-8:15 AM
Welcome and Opening Remarks

8:15 – 9:15 AM
Featured Speaker: Dorothy Fragaszy
Hercules With A Tail: A Natural History of Nut-Cracking Among the Capuchin Monkeys of Southern Piaul, Brazil

Morning	Session VII 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium - Turner: Working Safely with Nonhuman Primates	Session VIII 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Social Behavior	Session IX 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium - Wallis: The Second Annual Session Highlighting ASP-Sponsored Conservation Projects
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ASP 2006 - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

ASP 2006 SAN ANTONIO MEETING

Friday, June 18th, 2004 Continued

12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break		Lunch Workshop: Behavioral and clinical management of alopecia in nonhuman primates	
1:30 – 2:30 PM Special Symposium: American Society of Primatologists Founders Symposium			
Afternoon	Session VII 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium - Turner: Working Safely with Nonhuman Primates	Session VIII 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Social Behavior	Session IX 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM Symposium - Wallis: The Second Annual Session Highlighting ASP-Sponsored Conservation Projects
12:00 – 1:30 PM Lunch Break		Lunch Workshop: Behavioral and clinical management of alopecia in nonhuman primates	
1:30 – 2:30 PM Special Symposium: American Society of Primatologists Founders Symposium			
Afternoon	Session X 2:45 – 5:15 PM Symposium – Higley/Rogers: The Use Of Molecular Genetics In Behavior Studies	Session XI 2:45 – 5:15 PM Oral Presentations: Social Behavior	Session XII 2:45 – 5:15 PM Symposium – Atsalis: Primate Aging: Cross-Taxon Perspectives
Evening	6:00-7:00 PM Roundtable: Surviving Graduate School And Beyond: A Workshop For Students In The Behavioral And Biological Sciences (Education Committee)		5:00 – 7:00 PM Board of Director's Meeting
7:00 – 9:00 PM Poster Session II			
Saturday, August 19, 2006			
Morning	Session XIII 8:00AM – 11:45 AM Symposium – Howell: Non-Human Primate Alcohol Research: Current Studies And New Directions	Session XIV 8:00 AM – 10:30 AM Symposium – Power: Sources Of Variation In Milk Composition: Phylogeny, Life History, And Maternal Condition	Session XVIII 8:00 – 9:45 AM Oral Presentation: Conservation / Ecology
			Session XVI 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM Oral Presentations: Infant Development / Maternal Behavior
12:00 PM– 1:00 PM Lunch Break			
Afternoon	Session XVII 1:00 – 2:30 PM Symposium – Ehardt: Outstanding Mentor: Irwin Bernstein	Session XV 1:00 AM – 2:30AM Oral Presentations: Genetics	
2:30 – 3:30 PM Business Meeting			
3:45 Silent Auction Closing			
Evening	7:00 PM - Until Closing Reception		

ASP 2004 - PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Conservation Conversation



HABITAT USE BY ATELES GEOFFROYI INHABITING SMALL FRAGMENTS IN LOS TUXTLAS, MEXICO

Arturo Gonzolez-Zamora, Division de Posgrado, Instituto de Ecología A. C., km 2.5 Carret. Ant. Coatepec No. 351, Xalapa 91070, Ver. Mexico. **2001 ASP Conservation Grant Recipient.**

Salvador Mandujano, Depto. Biodiversidad y Ecología Animal, Instituto de Ecología A. C., km 2.5 Carret. Ant. Coatepec No. 351, Xalapa 91070, Ver. Mexico, mandujan@ecologia.edu.mx

ASP AWARD IN 2001.



Photo Credit: Roy Fontaine

Large primates that are mainly frugivores are the most vulnerable species to habitat disturbances (Johns & Skorupa, 1987). In fragmented or disturbed habitats, *Ateles* species are severely affected. Therefore, *Ateles* species are classified from vulnerable to critically endangered (Wolfheim, 1983; Hilton-Taylor, 2000). Habitat destruction is the main factor that affects primate species conservation in Mexico. As a result, many groups of primates presently inhabit small, isolated, low-quality fragments (Estrada & Coates-Estrada, 1996). Los Tuxtlas, is the northernmost area of tropical rainforest in

America and is inhabited by *Ateles geoffroyi vellerosus*. Unfortunately, it has been estimated that populations have suffered a 90% decrease in the region. The aim of the present study was to document the habitat use by spider monkeys inhabiting very small fragments.



Santa Marta Sierra in the southern part of Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico (18° 26' N and 94° 55' W). The study area was defined as a landscape formed by Tecuanapa and Pilapa Rivers, with a surface area of 5,000 ha of which only 11% constitutes primate habitat. It is fragmented into 92 patches; 93% are less than 10 ha in size, and six from 10 and 75 ha. In the area, 65-75 spider monkey individuals have been observed to inhabit ten fragments (Rodriguez-Toledo and Mandujano 2003). We selected two fragments occupied by *A. geoffroyi*: the biggest, a group of 21 individuals, living on 25 ha, and the smallest group of five individuals on 4.6 ha. The distance between fragments is 600 m, and the altitude is 200-300 m. The dominant vegetation is tropical

rainforest mixed with secondary vegetation, and the surrounding areas are pasture or farmland. Fieldwork was conducted from October of 2001 to April of 2002, beginning in the region's mid-rainy season and ending in the mid-dry season. Fragments were sampled for four days per month, with a total of 292 h for the entire study.

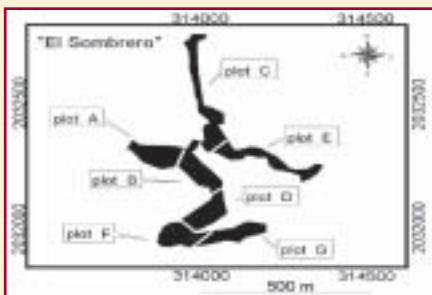
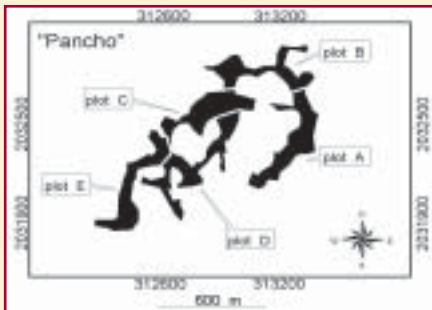
A total of 373 trees from 86 species were recorded on the big fragment and 176 from 40 species on the small one. On both fragments, 88 arboreal species were recorded, 44% of which were classified as primary species. Inside each fragment, the vegetation structure varied among plots. A total of 17 and 23 species were consumed by monkeys in the small and big fragments, respectively. Plot use on both fragments was explained by the total basal area ($r^2 = 0.51$, $P = 0.01$) and abundance ($r^2 = 0.42$, $P = 0.02$) of the most important species in the spider monkey diet (*Ficus yoponensis*, *Brosimum alicastrum*, *Dussia mexicana*, *Dialium guianense*, and *Cynometra retusa*).

In the big group, 21 individuals (8 mature males, 8 mature females, 2 juveniles and 3 infants) were recorded, of which 15 were sampled using the focal animal method (8 females and 7 males) during 196 observation hours. The adult sex ratio was 1:1, and 0.63 immature individuals per adult female. The 53%, 40%, and 7% of the individuals used 1, 2, or 3 plots during the daily observation period, representing <30% (7.5 ha) of

Continued on Page 10

Continued from Page 9

the fragment surface area. There were no differences in plot use between individuals of different sexes ($X^2 = 3$, $P = 0.22$). The distance of movements was between 200 and 950 m. Although males moved more (521 ± 275 m) than females (454 ± 126 m), differences were not significant ($t = 0.91$, $P = 0.54$). The most frequently observed subgroups consisted of between 2 and 6 individuals. During the study, the 21 individuals that comprised the group were never seen together. According to the frequency of observation of individuals on each plot, two subgroups were detected: one with 5 females and 3 males occupying plot A, and the other with 2 females and 4 males occupying plots C, D, and E. A solitary female was observed on plot B. The other six individuals that inhabited this fragment were not observed in detail, so it was not possible to determine if they form a different subgroup and the plot where they were located.




In the small group, five individuals (2 mature males, 2 mature female, and 1 juvenile) were recorded in 290 sampling periods over 96 hours. The adult sex ratio was 1:1, and 0.5 immature individuals per adult female. There was a significant difference in plot use ($F = 15$, $P = 0.001$), plots G, E, and C being used

the most. There were also differences in monthly plot use ($F = 2$, $P = 0.02$). Three types of association were observed: complete group, subgroups of males, and females with their young. No differences in group association among months were noted ($X^2 = 16$, $P = 0.09$).

The floristic composition and arboreal structure have suffered modifications in the studied fragments. At this site, it has been observed that the smaller the fragment, the fewer large trees are observed and the number of small-sized secondary species increases (Silva-Lopez, 1993; Arroyo & Mandujano, 2003). While it is true that massive deforestation has decreased in the study area, felling and selective extraction are still continuous activities (Silva-Lopez, 1993). All of these factors result in a decrease in the number of large trees used by spider monkeys as foraging and resting areas. The consequence at short-term will be a decrease in the carrying capacity of small fragments, having a negative impact on this primate.

Results indicate that individuals did not make complete use of fragments during daily activities. Therefore, heterogeneity and the presence of large trees seem to determine the spatial use of the fragments. In particular, the basal areas of *Ficus yoponensis* and other large trees account for the use of different fragment sections. Displacement distance to the fragment interior was less than half a kilometer per day and was similar for both sexes. This differs from data reported for continuous habitats, where males of this and other species of the same genus are more mobile than females and sometimes travel up to five kilometers per day (Richard, 1970; van Roosmalen, 1985). Group composition, sex ratio and female:immature ratio were similar on both fragments regardless of the size of each group. Females with very young offspring were observed; this is an important point to consider, as it means that reproductive events occur even under the

conditions that prevail on these fragments. In both fragments diverse subgroup sizes and individual associations were observed. Nevertheless, a certain tendency was noted, groups of 2-6 individuals being the most commonly observed. It is likely that foraging in small groups is a strategy that leads to better use of small fragments. This suggests that the most common foraging strategy of forming subgroups persists even on small fragments. 



THE 'GREAT APE HUSBANDRY SURVEY'

Will be online until Tuesday 15th of August. If you have a chance to complete the survey it would be greatly appreciated. I am looking for responses from: Wildlife Veterinarians, Zoo Keepers, Zoo Management Staff, Primatologists, Zoo Visitors, Welfare Organisation Representative and Research Colony Technicians. No experience with captive great apes is necessary to complete the survey. The survey can be accessed at: <http://greatapesurvey.vet.uq.edu.au> Your personal username is: 9532
Thanks very much for your time,
Amanda Fernie Postgraduate Research Student, School of Animal Studies University of Queensland GATTON 4343 QLD, Office: +617 54601340 Mobile: 0438337643
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATEOLOGISTS GRANT

SMALL GRANT RECIPIENT

Eileen Larney

“Blood or barter: Infant handling in a female dispersal species, *Trachypithecus phayrei*”

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Research phase supported by ASP

I began fieldwork in October 2004 prior to the start

of the birth season (91.7% of births Nov-April) in Phayre's leaf monkeys to collect data on female social relationships and infant handling.

Although group membership has been slightly fluid, the following is the group compositions to date. PA has 19 individuals (2 adult males, 5 adult females, 1 sub-adult male, 1 older juvenile female (>5yr), 2 juvenile males, 3 juvenile females, 2 infant II (females), 3 infant I (1 male, 2 female). PB consists of 25 individuals (1 adult male, 10 adult females, 4 juvenile males, 6 infant II (2 males, 4 females), 4 infant I (2 males, 2 females). Over the past eight months, however, there have been demographic changes within both groups due to the individuals in one group (PA) and to learn the individuals of the second group, PB. These groups were selected for my dissertation data collection due to sample size of females and infants expected. Although group membership has been slightly variable, the following is the group compositions to date: PA has 19 individuals (2 adult males, 5 adult females, 1 subadult male, 1 older juvenile female (ca. 4 yrs of disappearances (both temporary and permanent), immigrations (both temporary and permanent), and births (see below).

Methods of Data Collection and Results to Date

Contact time and focal protocols To date the total time spent in the forest has been 1,710 hours, total contact time with PA 582 hours and

with PB 713 hours. Forest time surpasses contact time with the focal groups, because of time spent searching for groups, census days (censusing groups other than the focal groups), and trail days (maintaining the trail system together with other students and assistants in the project).

Starting in November 2004, regular focal observations of the two groups were conducted on all adult and maturing juvenile females (i.e., over five years of age; the age of earliest conception). Focal data are being collected via 20 minute focal animal sampling using instantaneous (1-min) and continuous recording (Martin & Bateson 1993). Thus far, I have completed a total of 380 hours of focal protocols (PA=135 hours, PB=245 hours 20 minutes). During instantaneous recording, data on proportion of time spent in different activities such as feeding and social behaviors are being collected. Continuous recording serves to collect rates and durations of social behaviors such as agonism, grooming, infant handling, etc. If a grooming or infant handling episode starts within a focal observation, the observation is then continued until the end of the complete bout. Similarly, whenever possible, the onset of a grooming bout of a focal female is recorded prior to a focal follow. The identity of the participants and the time spent grooming or handling by each partner are being recorded to the nearest second using a stopwatch. Additional agonistic, affiliative or infant handling behaviors are noted whenever observed (ad libitum).

General activity data

Activity will be derived from instantaneous recording calculating the percent of observation time females devote to the categories

inactive, feeding, foraging, traveling, social or other. In addition, each activity category is further broken down into subcategories (e.g., food items: leaves, fruits, shoots, etc.; social: grooming, body contact, etc.). These data will allow me to determine a female's activity while with or without her infant or another female's infant to try to determine if infant care is indeed costly to a female (i.e., loss of feeding time or time spent social).

Agonistic interactions

Agonistic interactions are being collected via focal (see above) and ad libitum sampling. Rates of agonistic behavior will be derived from continuous recording including all aggressive behavior (e.g., slap, bite, chase etc.), all submissive behavior (e.g., bared teeth display, squeal etc.) as well as displacements. Rates of aggression, submission, and displacements will each be analyzed separately in addition to determining the overall rate of agonistic behavior (N per observation hour). The context in which the behaviors occur will be distinguished (e.g., feeding, infant handling, other, etc.) and will then be used to compare the number of agonistic interactions to an expected outcome based on amount of feeding time derived from instantaneous sampling. Dominance relationships and hierarchies of females will be constructed based on focal and ad libitum data and analyzed (MatMan, V1.1.4). Data will be entered into matrices and quasi-linear dominance matrices will then be computed. The directional consistency index (DCI) and the linearity index will then be calculated to analyze the hierarchy characteristics.

My pilot study showed that agonism was mainly food related (Koenig et al. 2004), however,

Continued on Page 12

Continued from Page 11

infants were not available at that time. In the current observation of the birth season, there has been a great amount of infant-related agonism. Some females are extremely aggressive to prevent certain individuals to handle their infants. They are even aggressive, if it is not their own infant.

Affiliation

Affiliative data (grooming and proximity) are being collected via focal and ad libitum sampling. Grooming data is being collected predominantly via focal protocols, however, if the bout is not yet finished, these data are collected beyond the protocol length to its completion. The distribution of grooming, mean grooming episodes and bouts will be computed from instantaneous sampling. Matrices and sociograms will be computed based on grooming data from continuous recording. The Shannon-Weaver diversity index (H) and the Buzas and Gibson evenness index (Hmax) will be used to assess how evenly females distribute grooming among all potential partners. The diversity ratio (H/Hmax) will then be calculated (ratio approaching 1 if a female groomed all available partners equally, approaching 0 if grooming a small subset). Data specific to testing market exchange will be analyzed following Henzi & Barrett (2002).

Proximity data are being collected every minute within a focal protocol noting all individuals within 1, 3 and 5 meters in sequential order of closest to furthest from the focal female. In addition, for a general value of proximity of specific dyads, all occurrence data of individuals within 5 meters of the focal individual are recorded. When individual ID is not possible due to poor visibility, age/sex classes are noted. Proximity data will be analyzed by determining the index of association for each dyad and applying a multivariate cluster analysis for group comparisons. In addition, by recording any individual that approaches or leaves the focal individual, the index of maintenance of proximity will be calculated

among each dyad to determine who is maintaining proximity or contact.

Infants and infant handling

Thus far, there have been 9 infants born within the two focal groups (PA=4, PB=5). Births had been predominantly confined to the birth season of November to April; however there has been one recent birth out of the peak season. Due to frequent contact with each of the groups, the exact date of birth for 5 of the 9 infants is known. The other four were born ca. 1-3 days before they were first detected.

Because infants are born with a flamboyant orange natal coat and pale skin (infant I), which later changes to gray as in adults (infant II), I have been able to document infant color change and development within the first months of life. Weekly (from birth to 8 weeks) and then bi-weekly (from 10 weeks until infant II) infant checks are being conducted to determine the change in color of the skin and fur as well as the development of locomotor skills. Although these data are still being collected, there appears to be a large variation in time in which it takes infants to transition to infant II (min. 19 weeks, max. 25 weeks). These data will be used to compare to their mother's physical condition (below), dominance rank, activity pattern and the amount of infant handling each of the infants received (i.e., to see if infants that were handled more frequently had mothers of higher rank, in better condition, or developed more quickly).

Infant handling data has been collected via focal and ad libitum sampling. Although results are not final, observation thus far seems to show that infant handling is not random (i.e., certain females are unable to get certain infants, etc.). In the group PA, it appears that older and young juvenile females are often less likely to handle newborn infants. Interestingly, young newly immigrant females often do not allow older adult resident females to handle their

infants. On the other hand, newly immigrant females often show the most interest in older, longer-term resident females' infants and are frequently permitted to handle the infants. In PB, it appears to be a certain subgroup of females that is often within close proximity and allowed to handle new infants. These data will be pivotal in deciphering if infants indeed are used as a 'commodity' within a biological market system, who their most frequent partners are and how this relates to affiliative behaviors. Finally, these data will be compared to tenure (available through demographic data since 2000), kinship (future molecular analysis), or rank (from behavioral data).

Female physical condition

Monthly checks are conducted on female physical condition rated on a 7-point scale (1 = meager to 7 = fat) for each female (Berman & Schwartz 1988; Koenig et al. 1997). Data already show a variation in female condition that varies between 2 to 6. Female condition values will be compared with potentially influencing variables (e.g., feeding time, amount of infant handling, rank, etc.). These data can help determine if, for example, females in worse physical condition happen to be less selective as to who handles their infants so that they are able to increase feed.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) for the permission to conduct this study; the sanctuary authorities Mr. Jarupol Parbnasuk (superintendent, PKWS), Mr. Kitti Kreetiyutanont (chief, Natural Resource Management Section, PKWS) and my advisors, Dr. Andreas Koenig, Dr. Carola Borries, Dr. Charles Janson, Dr. Patricia Wright (Stony Brook University), Dr. Juan Carlos Morales (Columbia University), Dr. Todd Disotell (New York University), and Dr. Naris Bhumpakphan

Continued on Page 13

Continued from Page 12

(Department of Forest Biology, Kasetsart University) for support of the study, and Am Noi Bprasapmu, Araya Yamee, Surachest Dtubpraserit, Amy Lu, Scott, Suarez, and Pia Terranova for help in the forest, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for funding. 

MONKEY FARM

A History of the Yerkes
Laboratories of Primate Biology
In Orange Park, Florida, 1930-1965

By Donald A. Dewsbury, Published by
Associated Univeresity Presses,
Cranbury NJ

This book is a history of the Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology. The facility was founded as the Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology of Yale University by Robert M. Yerkes, one of the leading psychologists of the twentieth century. The Yerkes Laboratories became the largest and most important collection of chimpanzees for research in the world. During its thirty-five-year history, it was home to some of the leading behavioral scientists of the time. Upon Robert Yerkes' retirement as director he was succeeded by Karl Lashley and the laboratories came under the joint sponsorship of Harvard and Yale. In 1956 sponsorship was shifted to Emory University. While this is primarily a narrative history of the laboratories, various themes emerge, among them patronage, professionalization, the idiosyncrasy of individual leaders, change, urbanization, culture shock, the hegemony of medical research, race, and gender.

AMAZON WILDLIFE ADVOCATES

I, Karen O'Toole, am currently starting a new group of experts to help the wildlife in the Amazon Basin, focusing for now on the Ecuadorian region. I have lived in and out of the Ecuadorian Amazon for over twenty-five years. My experience as a filmmaker and long term friendship with previous political leaders in Ecuador, has earned me the attention of the current president Sr. Alfredo Palacio and his top advisor, Sr. Ricardo Solorzano. I also have a long history with various groups of Indians in the jungle, giving me a unique insider's perspective. On my last trip to the Amazon, this past May, I was appalled at the extent of the trade of bushmeat, the scarcity of wildlife and the poaching and sale of animals. In Quito, I contacted Sr. Solorzano and we are working together on a plan to bring attention to these problems and try to resolve them. Unfortunately, I am not an expert in wildlife, so there is only so much I can do alone. I am putting together a council of advisors, experts willing to answer occasional questions to help save and maintain the wildlife there.

These are a just a few of the areas I am hoping to lend our support to:

- Help the locals and government understand the social systems and behavior of regional primates such as squirrels, spiders, howlers.
- Initiate a government backed rescue and rehabilitation center and assist them with advice on alimentation, captive husbandry and reintroduction programs.
- Advise officials on the problems of the growing bushmeat trade and the proper handling of confiscated animals.
- Answer questions about disease transmission back and forth between humans and primates.

Please contact me if you are interested in this project and have expertise in the animals of this

region.

Thank you,
Karen O'Toole, P.O. Box 5665
Carefree, Arizona 85377
1-602-549-1115, Cougy@aol.com
www.karenotoole.org

Join Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research (PRIM&R) in San Francisco this September for another high-quality, "can't miss" educational offering!

PRIM&R's IBC Basics and Essentials of IACUC Administration are two highly acclaimed educational programs tailored specifically to the educational needs of Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) members, administrators, and staff. If you are new to the field of animal, and/or biosafety research protections, or if you need to refresh your skills and knowledge of the relevant ethical and regulatory issues, you will not want to miss these valuable offerings.

Registrants have the option of selecting one of the two educational courses being offered. This two and a half day program will be held at The Westin San Francisco Airport Hotel in San Francisco, CA, September 18-20, 2006.

Registration details and agenda information are available online at http://www.primr.org/education/2006_IRB_ADM_ESS/overview_IRBADM_ESS06.html.

If you have questions, please contact Mariellen Diemand via e-mail at mdiemand@primr.org, or by phone at 617.423.4112, Ext. 210.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Post-Doc Fellow Position

Hiring Organization: Living Links, Emory University **Date Posted:** 2006-06-30 **Position Description:** The individual will do behavioral research on primates (and perhaps also humans) under the guidance of Dr. Frans de Waal, helped by students and/or technicians, making use of the facilities at the Yerkes Field Station, or elsewhere. He/she will work as part of a team, and have primary responsibility for data collection, data administration, data analysis and writing of one or more first-authored publication(s).

Qualifications/Experience:

Candidates will need to have in hand a recent Ph. D. in a relevant field, such as biology, anthropology, or psychology. We are looking for candidates trained in ethological methods (i.e. observing natural or naturalistic animal behavior) or experimentation on cognitive tasks, particularly on primates, and a track-record of publication. No citizenship restrictions apply. Please see https://psofthr.cc.emory.edu/hrprod8ga/start_recruit_view.html

Term of Appointment: The first Fellowship is to start on October 1st, 2006. Fellowships are granted for maximally 2 years with the explicit goal of having at least one journal manuscript ready for submission by the end of the two-year period.

Application Deadline: September 1, 2006 **Comments:** Send us (dewaal@emory.edu) a current academic CV plus a proposal of research or clear indication of your specific interests. The proposal is not to exceed 3 pages. All research questions should have an explicitly social component and involve at least one great ape species. Applicants also will need to submit an official application through Emory's website where the job will be posted as an open search. After having sent us the above information, please log on to PeopleSoft: <https://psofthr.cc.emory.edu/servlets/iclientservlet/hrprod8/?cmd=login>

Look for Job Postings. Under 'Division,' select Yerkes Primate Center and look for 'Post-Doc Fellow' at Living Links. Let us know if you have trouble. Contact Information: Dr. Frans de Waal, 954 N. Gatewood Road, Atlanta, GA 30329 http://emory.edu/living_links email: dewaal@emory.edu

Field Assistant, Capuchin Monkeys

Hiring Organization: UCLA **Date Posted:** 2006-06-14 **Position Description:** We are seeking field assistants to collect data on wild white-faced capuchin monkeys at Lomas Barbudal, Costa Rica, as part of a study that has been ongoing since 1990. Current project focus is on the social and foraging behavior of adolescent males and females. Assistants conduct focal individual follows, scan sampling and other behavioral protocols, and collect fecal samples for genetic and hormone analyses. 12 month commitment required. Rolling deadline: applications will be considered as they are received. Before applying, please read the detailed description of the work at www.eva.mpg.de/phylogen (click on "Positions Available" and then on "detailed guide,") and follow the instructions there for assembling an application. **Qualifications/Experience:** Some experience collecting behavioral data preferred. Coursework in primatology and/or behavioral biology preferred. Some knowledge of Spanish desirable. **Salary/funding:** Monthly stipend of up to \$100, depending on funding situation. Support provided for internship/volunteer positions (travel, meals, lodging): All food and lodging at the field site provided. Round-trip air travel from assistant's home country (up to \$1000) reimbursed at the conclusion of the 12-month term of appointment. **Term of Appointment:** 12 months **Application Deadline:** rolling **Contact Information:** Susan Perry,

Dept. of Anthropology, Box 951553, UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1553
Telephone Number: 310-267-4338
Fax Number: 310-206-7833
Website: <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/faculty/sperry> E-mail Address: sperry@anthro.ucla.edu

Baboon Field Position with Supervisory Responsibilities

Hiring Organization: Uaso Ngiro Baboon Project, Kenya **Date Posted:** 2006-07-04 **Position Description:** Dr. Shirley Strum and the Uaso Ngiro Baboon Project (UNBP) continue a long-term study of wild olive baboons that began in 1972. In addition to research on socioecology, UNBP does community based conservation and applied conservation research. For a background to the "Pumphouse Gang" baboons see *Almost Human* (Strum, 2001/1987, University of Chicago Press) or a variety of nature documentaries including "Baboon Tales" (Discovery), "Among the Baboons" (National Geographic Explorer), "History of the Pumphouse Gang" (Survival). UNBP is looking for a volunteer field assistant to be part of the team of Kenyans and another student intern. The Project is located on the Laikipia Plateau of Kenya, a high altitude arid savanna (1,940m/5,800 ft) with a view of Mt. Kenya. The baboons share the area with a full complement of wildlife including elephants, giraffe, zebra, lion, leopard etc and with Masai pastoralists and their livestock. The terrain is rough and while average temperatures are mild, it can reach 40C in the dry season. The research camp has permanent comfortable buildings but is "in the bush" and is relatively isolated. Volunteer tasks include collecting data on behavior and ecology, helping with data management, data entry, involvement in our conservation

projects and educational outreach to the local community. Interns have the opportunity to do their own research project after collecting 6 months of Project data. Free time for traveling through Kenya can be arranged. A three month provisional period with a 1-year commitment to the internship is required. This is an excellent opportunity to gain a broad range of research and conservation skills as preparation for further education or conservation activities. A successful intern has the opportunity to return to the same troop for their own future research projects. Baboons are fascinating primates. These baboons are easily visible and live in an idyllic location.

Qualifications/Experience: * At least a Bachelors degree in a related discipline and some field experience are required * Previous experience living or working in a developing country is useful * A strong commitment to research and/or conservation * English speaking * Computer literate * Ability to work at all levels as part of a team * Be in good physical and mental health * The Project provides free housing (inc. lighting by kerosene lamps and some solar power) and free transport to the baboons by motorcycle or car. The Project covers research fees to the Government of Kenya. Term of Appointment: Priority is for a start date of January 2007 but later starting dates will be considered. Application Deadline: Until the position has been filled.

Comments: Please apply via e-mail to Richard Hoolahan at unbpvolunteer@hotmail.com. You should include a letter explaining why you are interested and suitable for the position, a CV and a personal statement describing yourself. If you make the short-list you will be put in contact with Dr Strum and will also have to provide three letters of reference (2 academic/field and 1 personal), photo and additional information as needed.

Contact Information: Dr. Shirley C. Strum, Box 62844, Nairobi 00200, Kenya E-mail Address: unbpvolunteer@hotmail.com

Internship Position Available (on-going) for New World Primate Caregiver/Office Assistant at Pacific Primate Sanctuary, Maui, Hawaii.

This is truly a Sanctuary, a beautiful place for the right person. We would welcome someone with a background in animal husbandry and an interest in animal welfare and conservation, who is a mature team player with respect for others. We need a good, clear communicator (written and spoken English) and coordinator. with a minimal personal agenda, who seeks mutual growth for all and is able to make a long term commitment to the primates and the staff. The position requires a self-starter, someone who is humble, compassionate, self-reliant, organized, professional, computer literate, open to learning, capable of problem solving and completing a task. Our resident Intern would need to be physically fit, with no communicable diseases or criminal record, who has a driver's license and would enjoy a rural lifestyle with simple amenities. A one year commitment to the Sanctuary is requested. Foreign citizens would need to secure their Visa and permits independently.

Responsibilities of an animal caretaker involve: providing daily care, enrichment, and nurturing to 60 monkeys, administering medications, preparing food, cleaning enclosures, and maintaining the Sanctuary facility. Office assistance would include: record-keeping, data entry (Mac- Filemaker Pro, Excel, Word), correspondence, assisting in administering the volunteer program, and public relations.

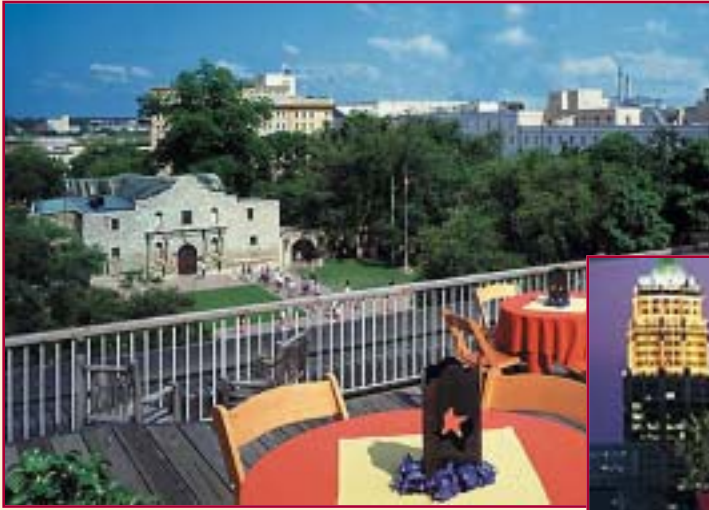
After the training period, managerial duties would be added and more technical training may be available. The position would require an average of 40 hours per week, including on call scheduling.

Pacific Primate Sanctuary is a nonprofit organization (501(C)(3)). Our staff is made up of 15 volunteer caretakers and a support system of veterinary and other professionals. Since the well-being of the monkeys is our primary focus, they are not on exhibit, the facility is not open to the public and they are not subjected to any medical research.

As a result, our organization is not eligible for funding from any governmental agencies nor do we receive funds from admission, as would a public zoo. Therefore, we must rely solely upon donations from compassionate individuals and organizations. Our operating budget is extremely small. Financial independence for personal expenses is required of our Interns. If you are considering the possibility of seeking grant support, supplementary funds for needs other than housing could be built into your budget. We provide a fully furnished and equipped 24-foot Yurt (a traditional round structure designed specifically for tropical living) and utilities. You would room with one of our current Interns who would be your primary instructor. An organic garden and fruit orchard are available. The Yurt is adjacent to the Sanctuary on a large piece of rainforest property. Interns are trained by experienced members of our staff in all aspects of New World primate care (Callithrix and Cebus). Observational research could be conducted on this colony of marmosets, tamarins and capuchin monkeys in a naturalistic environment. Please visit our website for additional information.

You may apply for the position by submitting the following: your Letter of Intent in making application, your Resume/CV, three Letters of Reference (from instructors, employers etc.), a copy of your TB clearance and general physical. We look forward to hearing from you soon. Me Ke Aloha No Na Holoholona, With Love For The Animals, Lucy L. Wormser Founder and President Pacific Primate Sanctuary, Inc. 500 A Haloa Road Haiku, Maui, Hawaii 96708 Sanctuary Phone & Fax: 808. 572.8089, President's Phone & Fax: 808. 572.4567, Internet: www.pacificprimate.org, E-Mail pps@aloha.net

See you in San Antonio!!



Views from the roof
of the Hyatt in
San Antonio, Texas

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