

have been habituated, allowing a better understanding of inter-group relationships than is currently possible anywhere else in Zaire.

Observers' overriding impression was that of a very densely populated haven for bonobos that currently is in excellent condition. Many bonobos exist in this area and all appear to be extremely healthy and able to find food quite easily. It is the Bonobo Protection Fund's (BPF) hope to expand the Luo Reserve from its current size of 150 km² to 4,000 km². Adjacent to the protected area of the Luo Reserve, where bonobos were plentiful only 10 years ago, there are now no bonobos.

The BPF was recently awarded a grant of \$50,000 from the Bingham Foundation to continue and expand the efforts to educate and assist the local populace of Wamba to meet their necessities and move into a modern economy, while conserving bonobos and bonobo habitat.

Contact: Sue Savage-Rumbaugh, Director, The Bonobo Protection Fund, Georgia State Language Center, 3401 Pantherville Road, Decatur, GA 30334, USA, Tel: 1-404-244-5825, Fax: 1-404-244-5752.

[excerpted from *ProBonobo*, Vol. 1, No. 2]

CURRENT PRIMATE FIELD STUDIES

The Primate Society of Great Britain (PSGB) has published the 16th edition of the *Current Primate Field Studies Supplement* to the Society's newsletter, *Primate Eye* (supplement to No. 58, February 1996). Julia M. Casperd compiled this publication, which lists all current studies by country, and includes the name of the field site, the species studied, the research team, the starting date of the project, and its duration and status (planned, current and completed), the aims, and the correspondence and field addresses of the researchers involved.

As pointed out in the introduction, surprisingly, the number of field studies registered dropped by more than 50%, from 307 to 144, since the 1994 issue of the supplement. Reasons for this are partially due to sampling bias. The figures from the 1994 issue were artificially inflated due to the backlog of entries received from a mailing in 1993. This is reflected in an increase in the number of current studies in the 1995 survey (88% compared to 70% in the 1994 survey), and a reduction in completed projects from 24% of all entries in 1994 to 6% in 1995. A number of studies providing inadequate information were also left out.

The geographical distribution of the field projects was found to be fairly even. Africa, Asia and the Americas have the majority (27-31%) with the least in Madagascar (11%). Asia has the most ongoing studies (73%), followed by Africa (66%), the Americas (68%) and Madagascar (50%). Conservation and ecology were the most frequent aims (37% of all studies), and behavioural ecology accounted for 28%. The Cercopithecoidea are receiving the most attention (39% of all entries which specified actual species), followed by the Cebidae (26%). No field studies were listed for Daubentoniidae, Lorisidae and Tarsiidae.

This survey also includes a breakdown of the different species currently being studied in each region in relation to their conservation status according to the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. Most field studies are being carried out on ubiquitous species that are not threatened, 12% deal with endangered species and 31% deal with vulnerable species. Only about one-third of all studies focus on threatened species.

Projects are listed for 16 countries in Africa as follows: Algeria-1, Botswana-1, Cameroon-2, Côte d'Ivoire-1, Gabon-2, Ghana-1, Guinea-1, Kenya-9, Namibia-1, Nigeria-2, Rwanda-2, Sierra Leone-1, South Africa-2, Tanzania-7, Uganda-4, Zaire-7. This is undoubtedly still an understatement of the real extent of current field studies of Old World primates.

This supplement is most valuable in assessing the status of field research efforts, especially in terms of conservation and the occurrence and status of primates in protected areas. Julia Casperd is to be congratulated on this heroic job of winking out information and organising this survey, the accuracy of which depends solely on the willingness of field researchers to dedicate 10 min of their time to supply the necessary information.

The next survey will be published in February 1998. Please send information on your field projects, using the simple one-page form available on page 23 of *African Primates* 1(1), or from the address below. The deadline for receiving forms for inclusion in the 1988 supplement is 1 December 1997. Copies of the 1995 edition of *Current Primate Field Studies* are available for £ 5.00 each.

Contact: Julia M. Casperd, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Eleanor Rathbone Building, Myrtle Street, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK, Tel: 44-151-794-2957, Fax: 44-151-794-2945.

[adapted from *Neotropical Primates* Vol. 4, No.1]

USA CUTS FUNDS FOR CITES



I write to you in fury and shame. I hope that by the time you read this the problem will be solved and the shame erased—but as of now, the United States has halved its contribution to CITES. The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species is one of the most idealistic treaties signed for the preservation of the world's riches and beauty. It is the only international instrument to save individual species. The USA pays 25% of the core budget of the treaty secretariat, reconfirmed at the Fort Lauderdale CITES Convention of 1994. It amounts to \$1.3 million this year, an almost invisible sum for the US government—compare it to the \$1 billion worth of wildlife and wildlife parts that our country imports annually. Our State Department has just informed CITES that the US will pay only \$700,000. This is a serious embarrassment when the year is already a third over: the CITES Secretariat had operated believing the US would honour its pledge. I should add that this is not the USA's own enforcement budget, which comes from the Department of the Interior, but the State Department's commitment for the international treaty itself.

Why is CITES important? It is a legal treaty to stop the international exploitation of all our heritage. Rhinoceroses and tigers now top the world's list of showy species near extinction. For us primatologists, it deals with orang-utans and gorillas, marmosets for the US pet trade, and monkey bones for Chinese medicine. CITES is the pledge that countries will not attack each other's wildlife.

It is not perfect. I can groan at the paperwork required to bring in a few tufts of lemur fur for DNA analysis. Joe Erwin worries that primates which are on Appendix II (species that can be exported from the wild with a permit from the country of origin) might be placed too quickly on Appendix I (export banned for commercial purposes except from captive breeding colonies)—that we might act not because the species is rare, as CITES intends, but just out of sympathy. Celestine Ravoarinomanga, and all her counterparts in exporting countries, daily face the question whether to issue or deny permits for reptiles and succulent plants and sometimes lemurs, with almost no reliable estimates of wild populations to back up their decisions. And smugglers get around CITES controls—but not always, and not always easily. Sometimes they wind up in jail, if they are international, or even dead, if they are locals who do the internationals' dirty work.

CITES does not touch what happens within each country: the bushmeat markets and the habitat

holocaust, or conversely, sustained local use, parks, wilderness, watersheds, wildlife saved for the people of one's own country. CITES is international. But CITES, for all its weaknesses, is an attempt to say that we live in one world which is our responsibility.

Alison Jolly

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[excerpted from *IPS Newsletter*, Vol. 23, No. 1]

XVI TH IPS CONGRESS / XIX TH ASP CONFERENCE



The joint International Primatological Society/American Society of Primatologists meeting was held in Madison, Wisconsin, and hosted by the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center (WRPRC) of the University of Wisconsin, from 11-16 August 1996. The Director of the WRPRC, Dr John P. Hearn, was also Congress Chairman. This was one of the largest IPS Congresses ever. Attended by approximately 1,300 people, 544 talks were given and 259 posters were presented covering all fields of primate research. Forty-three countries were represented. The enormous success of this, the 16th IPS Congress, was due to a large number of people running, and participating in, the various organizational committees, under the highly competent and friendly leadership of the Congress Coordinator Edi Chan of the WRPRC. The executive Committee was run by Dr Hearn, and included the chairs of the Scientific Program Committee and Subcommittees, along with Edi Chan, Melinda Carr and Ray Hamel.

PRIMATE SPECIALIST GROUP AT THE XVI TH IPS/ASP CONGRESS

A one-and-a-half day primate conservation symposium was held during the joint IPS/ASP Congress in Madison, Wisconsin, 11-16 August

1996. It was organised by IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG) Chairman, Russell A. Mittermeier, and Deputy Chairman, William R. Konstant, along with the Regional Vice Chairpersons, Ardith Eudey (Asia), Tom Butynski (Africa), and Anthony Rylands and Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna (Neotropics). There were three parts to the Symposium. The first, held during the afternoon of 13 August, was entitled "Primate Conservation at the End of the 20th Century—a 20-Year Retrospective and a Look at the Next Millennium".

Russell Mittermeier introduced the Symposium and its objectives, and reviewed global primate distributions, priority countries and regions, and the current conservation status of the species and subspecies. Special attention was given to the role of the World Conservation Union, the Species Survival Commission, and the Primate Specialist Group. The history of the PSG was reviewed, beginning with its establishment in the late 1960s under Barbara Harrison. The PSG's activities were highlighted with the development of the Global Strategy for Primate Conservation in 1978, the World Wildlife Fund Primate Program, begun in 1979, the Primate Action Plans of the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the creation of networks for primate conservation around the world. Mittermeier reviewed the role of these activities in the past, their relevance to the 20th Century, and the relative impacts of the principal threats to primates, and their prospects in the 21st Century.

William Konstant provided a historical review of funding sources for primate conservation, including multi-lateral development banks, national and international non-governmental organisations, US and foreign government agencies, individual and institutional foundations, zoos and aquariums, corporations and private donors.

The remainder of the first part of this symposium was given over to regional reports of PSG activities and the situations in the Neotropics, (Anthony Rylands & Ernesto Rodriguez-Luna), Asia (Ardith A. Eudey), Africa (Tom Butynski), and Madagascar (Jorg Ganzhorn & Patricia Wright), along with a history of the role of IPS, ASP, the Primate Society of Great Britain, and institutions in primate conservation (David J. Chivers), a review of the development and application of tools and processes for scientifically-based management strategies for threatened species, based on small population and conservation biology (Susie Ellis), and, finally the role of zoos in primate conservation (Anne Baker).

The second part of the symposium, held during the morning of 14 August and entitled "Case Studies of the Critically Endangered and the Future", reviewed the conservation status of the

primates most likely to go extinct early in the 21st Century. Recent estimates by IUCN indicate that almost half of all the primate species (114 of 250) are of conservation concern, and roughly one in five (43 of 250) are considered critical or endangered. These taxa are concentrated in Madagascar, the Atlantic forest region of Brazil, northern Colombia, West Africa, China, Vietnam, and other parts of South-east Asia. Considering both species and subspecies, current estimates show that 33% of the primate taxa are threatened (204 of approximately 620) and that 103 (16.6%) are endangered or critically endangered.

Twelve papers were presented which reviewed the current status of endangered and critically endangered species and species groups around the world: the lion tamarins of Brazil's Atlantic forest (A.B. Rylands & C. Valladares Padua); Brazil's largest endemic mammal, the murrelet (K.B. Strier & G.A.B. da Fonseca); the cotton-top tamarin in Colombia (L.H. Giraldo, A. Savage & L.H. Soto); the mountain gorilla, prospects in conditions of extreme political instability (H.D. Steklis, C.N. Gerald & S. Madry); the critically endangered red colobus subspecies in western Equatorial Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya (J.F. Oates); Madagascar's lemurs (K.E. Glander); the remarkable snub-nosed monkeys of China (R.M. Ren, R.C. Kirkpatrick & N.G. Jablonski); the Vietnamese snub-nosed monkeys, langurs and gibbons (X.C. Le); the Javan gibbons (J. Supriatna, N. Andayani, D. Buchori, D. Supriyadj & S. Sueryadj); the four primates endemic to the Mentawai Islands (A. Fuentes); and the Japanese macaques of Yakushima (D.A. Hill & T. Maruhashi). Ajith Kumar, who was to review the status of the lion tailed macaque of the Western Ghats in India, was unfortunately unable to attend. In his place S.M. Mohnot talked about the Indo-U.S. Primate Project. The reviews provided success stories and optimism in many conservation efforts, but in some the conclusions were discouraging, notably concerning the red colobus and mountain gorillas in Africa, and the situation in Vietnam.

The final part of the symposium, during the afternoon of 14 August, involved a round-table discussion concerning priorities for the future, an action plan agenda, the role of major multilateral financing and development agencies, and the prospects for survival of threatened species around the world.

The PSG officers gratefully acknowledge the support of the Congress Chairman, Dr John Hearn, and the Chair of the Scientific Program Committee, Dr David Abbott, for allotting a morning and two afternoon sessions for this most important symposium. It was extremely well attended, and demonstrated the high priority given to primate

conservation concerns by the International Primatological Society and the American Society of Primatologists. The proceedings of the symposium will be published in a special edition of the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group's journal—*Primate Conservation*.

Russell A. Mittermeier

Chairman—IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Conservation International, 1015 Eighteenth Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington D.C. 20036, USA, Tel: 1-202-429-5660, Fax: 1-202-887-0192
E-mail: r.mittermeier@conservation.org

FUNDING AND TRAINING

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN PRIMATOLOGY

The Education Committee of the American Society of Primatologists (ASP) has compiled an *Undergraduate Programs in Primatology* booklet. Request copies from: G. Lubach, Chair, Education Committee, Harlow Primate Lab, 22 North Charter Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53715, USA.

GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN PRIMATOLOGY

The Directory of Graduate Programs in Primatology and Primate Research was published in the January 1996 issue of *Laboratory Primate Newsletter* 35: 21–30. An addendum was published in the April 1996 issue of *Laboratory Primate Newsletter* 35:19.

ELIZABETH S. WATTS GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP AWARD

A 2 year fellowship of approximately \$8,000/yr will be awarded to the outstanding application for dissertation research in nonhuman primate growth and development. The candidate must have completed all requirements for the PhD degree except doctoral research. Preference will be given to studies emphasising development to maturation. The application should be made using the US Public Health Service form 398 format and will be judged by a five-person committee. Applications will be due 15 September 1997.

Applications should be mailed to: Dr Margaret R. Clarke, Department of Anthropology, 1021 Audubon Street, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA. Questions regarding this award

may be directed to the Chair of the Committee, Dr Margaret R. Clarke, Tel: 1-504-865-5336, Fax: 1-504-865-5338,
E-mail: mrclarke@mailhost.tulane.edu

MARGOT MARSH BIODIVERSITY FOUNDATION

We are very pleased to announce the creation of the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, a new charitable foundation dedicated exclusively to primate conservation. This foundation was created by the late Margot Marsh of La Jolla, California, a long-time supporter of a wide variety of primate research and conservation efforts, who died in May 1995.

I had the great privilege of knowing Margot Marsh for 13 years, and was able to enjoy her company on various trips, including one to Madagascar to see lemurs, and another to Rwanda and Kenya to see mountain gorillas and some of the savannah-dwelling species of Kenya's Masai Mara Reserve. Margot was extremely knowledgeable about primates and human evolution, not to mention many other aspects of biodiversity, and was a great friend and supporter of many of our organisations. We should all be honoured that she saw fit not only to remember us in her will, but also to ensure that the kinds of projects that she supported during her life would continue receiving support in the future.

The Primate Specialist Group was specifically mentioned in Margot's will, as were some of our newsletters, journals and action plans, so she clearly recognised the value of our group and the critical role that it plays in global primate conservation activities. In recognition of this, some of the first projects supported by the Foundation have been aimed at ensuring the unity of publications such as *Neotropical Primates*. We are extremely grateful to this wonderful friend, and will miss her very much.

The mission of the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation is straightforward: "To contribute to global biodiversity conservation by providing strategically targeted, catalytic support for the conservation of endangered nonhuman primates and their natural habitats."

Project guidelines are as follows, with preference being given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics: 1) projects focusing on endangered nonhuman primates living in their natural habitats; 2) primate projects being conducted in areas of high overall biodiversity and under great threat (e.g., "threatened hotspots", "megadiversity countries") to ensure maximum

multiplier effect for each project; 3) projects being carried out by nationals from the tropical countries to increase local capacity for implementing biodiversity conservation; 4) projects that strengthen international networks of field-based primate specialists and enhance their capacity to be successful conservationists; and 5) projects that result in publication of information on endangered primate species in a format that is useful both to experts and the general public.

Projects should contribute to at least one, and preferably more, of the following themes: 1) enhancement of scientific understanding/knowledge of the target species ecosystem; 2) improved protection of a key species, habitat, or reserved area; 3) demonstration of economic benefit achieved through conservation of a species and its habitat, as compared to loss thereof; 4) increased public awareness or educational impact resulting from the project in question; and 5) improved local capacity to carry out future conservation efforts through training or practical experience obtained through project participation.

The Board of Directors of the Margot Marsh Foundation consists of three members. An Advisory Group has also been created with an additional three members, all of them selected on the basis of their past relationship with, and knowledge of the interests of, Margot Marsh. I currently serve as President of the Board of Directors, and inquiries about how to apply for support from the foundation can be sent to me at the address below.

Russell A. Mittermeier

Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, 432 Walker Road, Great Falls, Virginia 22066, USA, Fax: 1-703-759-6879

E-mail: r.mittermeier@conservation.org

THE L.S.B. LEAKEY FOUNDATION

The L.S.B. Leakey Foundation was formed to further research into human origins, behaviour, and survival. Recent priorities have included research into the behaviour, morphology, and ecology of the great apes and other primate species. The grants provided by the Foundation include General Research Grants; Special Research Grants, including a Fellowship for Great Ape Research, and the Franklin Mosher Baldwin Memorial Fellowships.

General Grants: For the advanced pre-doctoral students as well as established scientists. Priority is normally given to the exploratory phases of promising new projects that most closely meet the

stated purpose of the Foundation. Although the majority of grants awarded to pre-doctoral students are between US \$3,000–\$7,000, larger grants especially to senior scientists, are also funded up to US \$12,000. If a candidate is unsure that a project proposal falls within the Foundation's goals, he/she should contact the office before applying (a month ahead). The most recent application forms should be used, available from the office. Six copies of the application and attachments should be sent to the Foundation's office by the stated deadline: 15 August or 2 January. Notification of status will be the beginning of December and the beginning of May, respectively.

Special Research Grants: For post-doctoral and senior scientists. Potentially these awards may be renewed for additional years. Applicants should submit the following by the 15 October deadline: a) a two-page statement of the research goals; b) an estimate of total budget requirement and the amount to be requested from the Leakey Foundation; and c) a projected schedule for data collection and analysis. Attach a curriculum vitae. Potential applicants may be asked to submit a full proposal for the 2 January deadline. Notification of status by mail is in the beginning of May.

Fellowship for Great Ape Research: This special award promotes long-term research on the behaviour and ecology of wild populations of great apes, especially if, in addition to the basic scientific goals of the project, the work contributes to the development of testing models of human evolution. Both continuing and new projects are considered. Strong preference is given to post-doctoral applicants prepared to make a long-term commitment to the study site. Usually one fellowship of up to US \$20,000 is awarded annually. Successful candidates may apply for a second year by the 2 January deadline.

Memorial Fellowships: This fellowship is awarded to Africans who seek to complete an advanced degree in anthropology at a major institution. The award is limited to a two-year program of advanced training towards an MA, PhD or equivalent. Priority is given to students involved in disciplines related to human evolution. The fellowship is limited to US \$8,500/yr for non-tuition expenses only, for a total of US \$17,000. Successful candidates are eligible for up to an additional US \$3,000. Additional dependant support is not considered. The deadline for application is 2 January for the academic year beginning the following fall. Notification in May.

Contact: The L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, 77 Jackson Square, Suite M, Oakland, CA 94607-3750, USA, Tel: 1-510-834-3636, Fax: 1-510-834-3640.

MEETINGS

Third Gorilla Workshop. 2-6 April 1997, sponsored by Pittsburgh Zoo, Sheraton Station Square, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

Contact: Debbie McGuire or Roseann Gianbro, Pittsburgh Zoo, One Hill Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-1178, USA, Tel: 1-412-665-3794, Fax: 1-412-665-3661.

American Society of Primatologists Annual Meeting. 27-30 June 1997, Bahia Hotel, Mission Bay, San Diego, CA, USA.

Contact: Dr Nancy Caine, CSU San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096, USA, Tel: 1-619-752-4145, Fax: 1-619-752-4111, E-mail: ncaine@mailhost1.csusm.edu

RECENT LITERATURE

BOOKS

The Pictorial Guide to the Living Primates. By Noel Rowe, foreword by Jane Goodall and introduction by Russell A. Mittermeier, 1996, 274 pp. Price: hardcover US \$79.95; softcover US \$59.95 plus \$4.95 postage within USA or \$10.00 airmail outside USA. Includes 500 colour photographs, 16 colour illustrations, range maps, glossary, popular books, web sites, bibliography and index.

This beautiful book illustrates the diversity of the primate order. Each species is treated separately with at least one photograph or illustration for 234 species of primates. Organised like a field guide, the reader can look at handsome colour photographs and find basic information about each prosimian, monkey and ape, including taxonomy, distinguishing characteristics, physical characteristics, distribution, habitat, diet, life history, locomotion, social structure and behaviour. Following the taxonomy of Colin Groves, this book includes the many new species which have been described in the last 15 years. The book has a strong conservation message and provides the current level of endangerment for each species. Anyone interested in primates should own this book.

In the Introduction, Dr Mittermeier says, one of the great gaps in primatology has been the lack of easy-to-use guides for both the specialist and the layperson. Good field guides and illustrative material about birds have long been available, but someone interested in primates needed to assemble

a library of bulky monographs and a large collection of reprints to get some feel for these animals. To fill this gap, several new publications are being produced, among them Conservation International's tropical field guides and now the first truly comprehensive illustrated guide of all primate species by Noel Rowe, which I am very pleased to introduce here.

With this book, Noel Rowe has made a major contribution to our understanding of primates. In addition to his own photographs, obtained in many remote corners of the planet, he has also gathered together a series of top-quality photos by other specialists that cumulatively gives us a real feel for the gestalt and the great diversity of this unique mammalian order. This publication should be of considerable use to professional primatologists and, I think, should do a great deal to stimulate interest among the nature-loving public as well. I encourage all of you involved in conservation efforts to ensure their survival.

Available from: Pogonias Press, 163 Town Lane, East Hampton, NY 11937-5000, USA, Tel: 1-800-296-6310. Mastercard or Visa accepted, or send a check or money order.

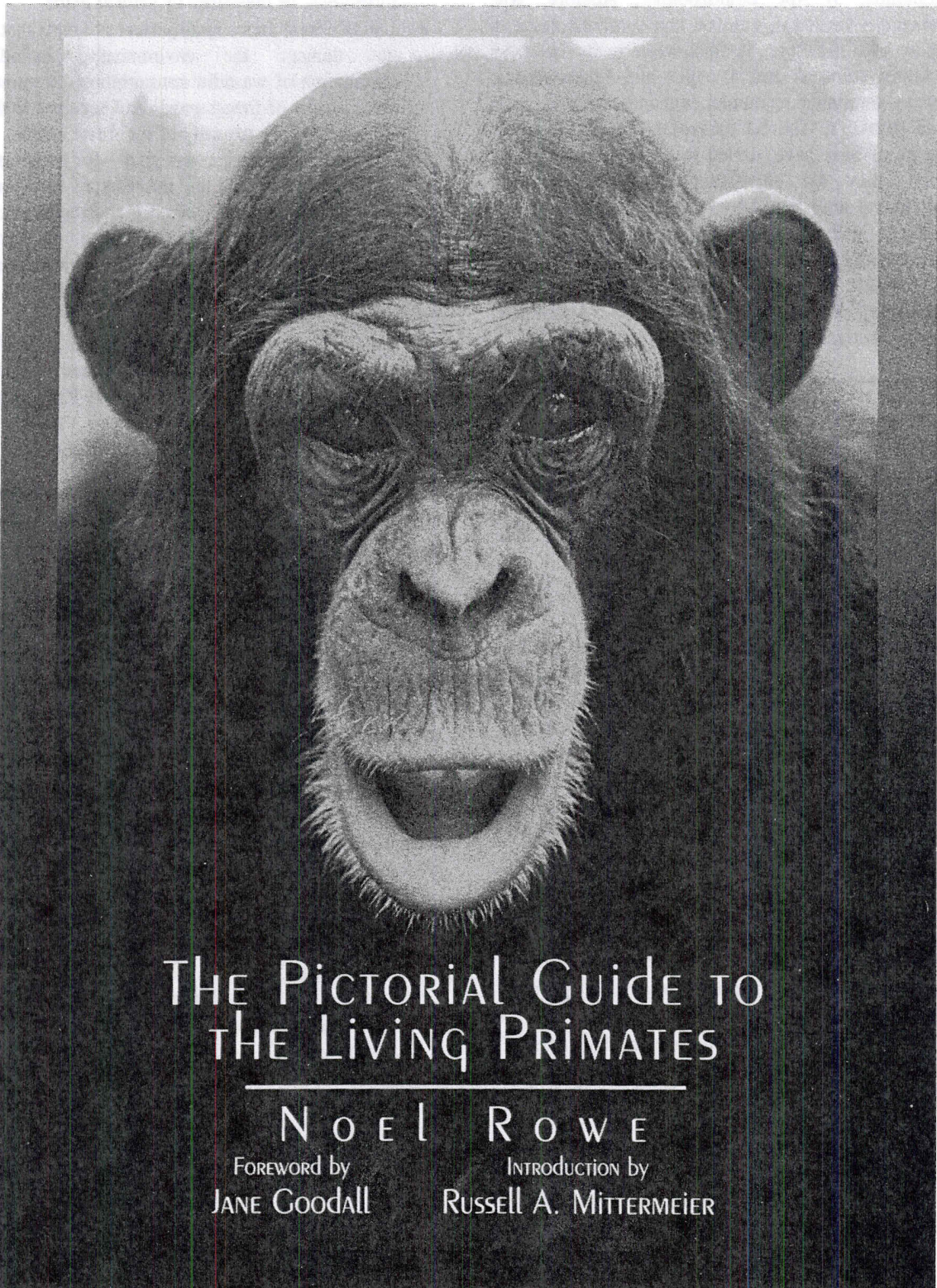
Primates: Expedition Field Techniques. By Adrian Barnett, 1995. Expedition Advisory Centre, Royal Geographical Society, London. Price: £ 10.00.

This new addition to the Expedition Field Techniques series of the Royal Geographical Society gives ideas on what primate projects can and cannot be done by expeditions, reviews field techniques for surveys, data recording and indirect information collection, and provides an introduction to the extensive literature. An excellent manual for students beginning field work or planning expeditions. A second edition is planned and the author would be grateful for suggestions and ideas.

Available from : Expedition Advisory Centre, Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR, UK, Tel: 44-171-581-2057.

Ape, Man, Apeman: Changing Views Since 1600. By Raymond Corbey & Bert Theunissen, 1995, 411 pp.

The evaluative proceedings of the symposium "Ape, Man, Apeman: Changing Views Since 1600". This volume contains 32 papers contributed by philosophers, primatologists, historians, historians of science, Palaeolithic archaeologists, animal activists, ethicists, literary scholars and anthropologists—many of them prominent. Four areas are covered in this abundantly illustrated



THE PICTORIAL GUIDE TO THE LIVING PRIMATES

NOEL ROWE

FOREWORD by
JANE GOODALL

INTRODUCTION by
RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER

book: 1) Interpreting Apes—views of nonhuman (and human) primates in the West since the Middle Ages; 2) Apish Ancestors—the history of interpretations of human origins and early hominids; 3) Ape Ethnozoology, Apelore, Ape Imagery—the ritual, cultural and symbolic roles of apes and monkeys in non-western as well as western cultures; and 4) Apes and Ethics—moral issues pertaining to human practices *vis-a-vis* apes and monkeys. The 32 essays show how radically views of apes have started to change recently. As such, they are significant expressions of the continuing and, hopefully, changing history of our dealings with our closest relatives in nature. A fascinating book, and highly recommended.

Contact: Dr R. Corbey, Department of Prehistory, P.O. Box 9515, NL 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands, Fax: 31-71-272928 or 272429.



Forests for Life. By IUCN and WWF, 1996. Price: £5.00.

IUCN and WWF have joined forces to publish *Forests for Life*, a joint forest policy book which assesses global forest status, analyses the causes and implications of forest loss, and proposes a strategy for addressing deforestation and forest degradation.

Forests for Life was launched at the United Nations in Geneva, at the beginning of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests in March 1996.

The brief took 2 years to produce, and involved specialists in over 50 countries. It is both a practical set of guidelines for the work of the two organisations, and a call to governments, industry and the public to face up to the urgent need for wide-ranging changes to forest management policies throughout the world.

WWF and IUCN have defined a challenge for the world community which summarises their priorities for the remainder of the century: To halt and reverse the loss and degradation of forests and all kinds of woodlands (particularly old-growth forests) by the year 2000.

The five main objectives of the WWF/IUCN forest strategy are as follows:

- Establishment of a network of ecologically representative protected areas.
- Environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management outside protected areas.
- Development and implementation of ecologically

and socially appropriate forest restoration programmes.

- Reduction of forest damage from global change, including a decrease of pollution below damage thresholds, as measured by critical loads.
- Use of forest goods and services at levels that do not damage the environment, including elimination of wasteful consumption, to attain a level of use of forest goods and services within the regenerative capacity of the forest estate.

Getting forest management right—for people and the environment—is in the interests of everyone. We call on governments, industry and the public to respond positively to the challenge of forest sustainability, and to work with the environmental movement in realising the vision of a world full of high quality forests.

Available from: The Forest Unit, WWF-International, Avenue du Mont Blanc, Gland, Switzerland, CH1196 Tel: 41-22-364-9520, Fax: 41-22-364-8219, E-mail: odette.jonkers-hueber@ian.wwf.ch

Creatures of the Dark: The Nocturnal Prosimians. Edited by L. Alterman, Gerald A. Doyle & M. Kay Izard, 1995, 586 pp. Price: US\$125.00 (\$150.00 outside USA and Canada).

This groundbreaking volume features key research that raises the study of prosimian primates to a new level of importance, providing the latest data to enhance our understanding of the sequence of primate evolution.

Contributors discuss past evolutionary aspects of prosimian development, and present conservation efforts for prosimian species that face extinction. International researchers present 36 multidisciplinary studies under the following section headings:

- Origins
- Life History
- Taxonomy and Phylogeny
- Captive Behavior
- Vocal and Chemical Communication
- Social Organization
- Locomotion
- Conservation
- Afterword

Available from: Plenum Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY10013-1578, USA, Tel: 1-800-221-9369, Fax: 1-212-807-1047.

Investigation and Management of Disease in Wild Animals. By Gary A. Wobeser, 1994, 272 pp. Price: US \$59.50 (\$71.40 outside US and Canada).

Data on methods for studying and managing

disease in free-living animals are widely scattered throughout a large body of research. This unique volume draws together, for the first time, information on methods for investigating and managing health problems in free-ranging wild animals. The author thoroughly discusses the advantages and deficiencies of various methods for preventing, controlling, or eradicating disease in these species. He illustrates basic principles and techniques by including a large number of examples from the diverse literature and his own personal experience. This book sheds invaluable light on:

- Integration of our understanding of disease from an ecological perspective
- Application of standard epidemiological methods to wildlife studies
- Management of health problems in endangered, threatened species
- Application of veterinary techniques to wildlife
- Considerable overlap between pest control and disease control methods.

In addition, special chapters describe specific problems in working with free-living animals and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of a disease management program, topics not covered adequately in other texts. An excellent choice for courses in both wildlife biology and veterinary medical programs.

Available from: Plenum Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578, USA. Tel: 1-800-221-9369, Fax: 1-212-807-1047.

Current Topics in Primate Vocal Communication. Edited by Elke Zimmermann, John D. Newman, & Uwe Jürgens, 1995, 296 pp. Price: US \$89.50 (\$107.40 outside USA & Canada).

This is the first compilation of evolutionary-oriented research on the vocal communication abilities of nonhuman primates. Contributions examine a broad array of different primate groups, ranging from the most archaic primates, such as lemurs, lorises and bushbabies, to higher primates, including apes and man. In-depth reviews feature previously unpublished material and provide state-of-the-art information on current techniques and the latest developments in primate bioacoustics. Papers address recent findings on social and environmental determinants of nonhuman primate vocal systems from a functional and evolutionary perspective and explore their morphological, neuronal, and cognitive aspects. Fifteen chapters by international experts include discussions on:

- New technical developments for analysing vocalisations


- The diversity of nonhuman primate vocal systems
- The ontogeny of vocal communication
- Evidence for vocal accommodation
- Supralaryngeal and laryngeal adaptations for simple and complex vocal production
- Neuronal adaptations for innate and learned vocal behaviour
- Cognitive prerequisites for, and recent theories on, the evolution of human speech and language.

Available from: Plenum Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578, USA. Tel: 1-800-221-9369, Fax: 1-212-807-1047.

Kenya's Indigenous Forests: Status, Management and Conservation. Edited by Peter Waas, 1995, xii + 205pp, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. Price: £14 plus postage.

This book, one in a series on African forests from IUCN, is the most detailed account to date of the status, ecology, associated biodiversity, and environmental services provided by Kenya's indigenous forests. It examines issues of conservation, including population pressure and the options for sustainable forestry. Chapters record and assess local use of forest products, sustained yields and economic value. Perhaps most important of all, the book provides a series of management guidelines for natural forests. Several appendices discuss, amongst other issues, endangered species, national parks, and fire incidence. The book will be invaluable to anyone interested in, or working in, Kenya's forests. It is to be hoped that the work will help focus attention on the critical threats facing many remaining forests within the area.

Available from: IUCN Publications, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK, Tel: 44-1123-277-894.

 **Checklist of CITES Species.** The new *Checklist of CITES Species* has been published in the three working languages of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Its production is supported by the CITES Secretariat, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee of the UK, and the European Commission. It was produced by the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), Cambridge, as part of its support for CITES. The checklist provides alphabetical listings of the species of fauna and flora on *Appendices I, II and III* of CITES. It is hoped that these will be an aid to management and scientific authorities, customs officials, and all others involved in enforcing the Convention.

Order from: CITES Secretariat, Case Postale
456, CH-1219 Geneva, Switzerland, Tel: 22-979-
9139, Fax. 22-797-3417
E-mail: cites@unep.ch

International Directory of Primatology. Edited by Larry Jacobson & Raymond Hamel, 3rd Edition, 1996, 385pp. (approx.). Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Price: US \$25.00 in USA (US \$35 outside USA).

This Directory provides a wealth of information about 300 organisations and 2,800 people active in primate research, education and conservation. Detailed information is provided for primate research centres and laboratories, educational programmes, conservation agencies, field projects, rehabilitation and sanctuary programmes, zoological gardens, international and national societies, foundations and information agencies. The names of key people in these programmes are provided with complete contact information. This edition is enhanced by the addition of more e-mail and World Wide Web addresses. The listing of field projects from the *Primate Eye Supplement* returns to this edition. The International Primatological Society listing has been expanded and upgraded. The information resources section has been revamped and expanded.

This directory will help you answer questions, such as: Which zoos world-wide house bonobos? Who is the director of the Kunming Institute of Zoology (China)? Where can I look for educational or employment opportunities? What field projects are currently being conducted in Brazil and how do I contact the person in charge? How do I subscribe to the *American Journal of Primatology*? What species are supported by the Institute of Primate Research in Kenya? Who are the studbook keepers for the mandrill? What primate species are held at the Jardim Zoologico de Lisboa? Can I study primatology at the University of Pennsylvania and do they offer field work opportunities? Where do I look for primate information on the World Wide Web?

If you work with primates, or are interested in the field of primatology, you will find the directory to be a handy and useful resource.

Order from: Larry Jacobson, IAP Coordinator, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin, 1220 Capital Court, Madison, WI 53715-1299, USA, Tel: 1-608-263-3512, Fax: 1-608-263-4031,
E-mail: library@primate.wisc.edu

Cheques payable to Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center.

NEWSLETTERS ON AFRICAN APES

Pan Africa News: Newsletter of the Japan Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees and the Mahale Wildlife Conservation Society. Articles on chimpanzee research and conservation in Africa. Contact: Editorial Office, *Pan Africa News*, Department of Zoology, Kyoto University, Sakyo, Kyoto 606-01, Japan, Tel: 8175-753-4085, Fax: 81-75-753-4115,
E-mail: pan-editor@macaca.zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Digit News: Newsletter of The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund. Contact: Clare Richardson, Executive Director, Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund, 800 Cherokee Avenue, SE, Atlanta, GA 30315-1440, USA, Tel: 1-800-851-0203
E-mail: dfgf@mindspring.com

Digit News: Newsletter of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund UK. Contact: Ian Redmund, Editor, Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe, 110 Gloucester Avenue, London NW1 8JA, UK, Tel: 44-171-483-2681, Fax: 44-171-722-0928,
E-mail: info@gorilla.demon.co.uk

Gorilla Conservation News: Newsletter of the Gorilla Advisory Committee for the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group. Provides an annual update on gorilla field conservation projects and field surveys. Contact: Kelly Stewart, Editor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, USA, Tel: 1-916-752-0670, Fax: 1-916-8885,
E-mail: ahharcourt@ucdavis.edu

Gorilla Journal: Journal of Berggorilla & Regenwald Direkthilfe. Presents articles primarily on gorilla and rainforest conservation. Contact: Angela Meder, Editor, Augustenstr. 122, 70197 Stuttgart, Germany, Fax: 49-711-6159919,
E-mail: 10072.1427@compuserve.com

Gorilla Gazette: Published by the great apes staff of the Columbus Zoo. Provides information on great ape conservation efforts, both in captivity and in the wild. Contact: Beth Armstrong or Charlene Jendry, Co-editors, Columbus Zoo, 9990 Riverside Drive, P.O. Box 400, Powell, OH 43065-0400, USA, Tel: 1-614-645-3400, Fax: 1-614-645-6345.

JOURNALS

Primate Conservation—The Journal of the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group

After a number of years of editorial and financial difficulties, three issues of *Primate*

Conservation have been published: Number 12-13 (1991/1992), 42 pp.; Number 14-15 (1993/1994), 66 pp.; and Number 16 (1995), 74 pp. Number 14-15 includes the proceedings of a symposium on population viability analyses for primates, held during the XV Congress of the International Primatological Society in Bali, Indonesia, August 1994. This special section was guest-edited by C. Lacy. Following an introduction and discussion of the PVA approach by Lacy (What is population (and habitat) viability analysis?) several case studies are presented, including one for the Tana River crested mangabey *Cercocebus galeritus galeritus* (M. F. Kinnaird & T. O'Brien). As pointed out in the editorial (R. Mittermeier & A. Rylands), this focus on using current technologies to assess the long-term status of primates, and to develop the most appropriate approaches to conserving them in the wild, is one that PSG hopes to use much more in the future. One of the other articles in this number deals with the status and conservation of chimpanzees and gorillas in Cameroon (J. Prescott *et al.*).

Number 16 has three articles from Africa: a review of the status of the pygmy chimpanzee *Pan paniscus* (A. Kortlandt), with some further observations on this species by R.L. Sussman, and a report on the taxonomic status of the gorillas *Gorilla gorilla* of the Bwindi-Impenetrable Forest, Uganda (E. Sarmiento, T. Butynski & J. Kalina).

Available for US \$15/issue (including postage and packing) from Conservation International, Department of Conservation Biology, 1015 Eighteenth Street, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036, USA, Tel: 1-202-429-5660, Fax: 1-202-887-0192.

Primate Conservation—A Call for Papers

The IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group journal *Primate Conservation* publishes articles on the conservation, ecology and captive breeding of primates. Three issues were published recently (see article above). Number 17 (1996) is in preparation, but to date no manuscripts have been submitted for African primates. The editors, Anthony B. Rylands and Russell Mittermeier, would appreciate receiving articles (original and one xerox copy) of up to 30 pages (double-spaced), including references, for inclusion in this next issue. High quality photographs are welcomed. Please send your contributions to Anthony B. Rylands, Editor—*Primate Conservation*, c/o Conservation International do Brazil, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Tel/Fax: +55-31-441-1795
E-mail: a.rylands@conservation.org.br

Primates—The Journal of the Japan Monkey Centre
Primates is an international journal of

primatology which publishes original papers that contribute to the development of the scientific study of primates embracing work in all fields of investigation, such as morphology, physiology, psychology, behaviour, ecology, sociology, systematics, evolution and laboratory primate medicine. Short communications, research reports, notes, review articles and other information are also published. It is quarterly; four numbers comprising each volume. Contributors are advised to read the "Information for Contributors" printed inside the back cover of any issue after 36. The Editor-in-Chief is Yukimari Sugiyama. Contact: Editorial Office, Japan Monkey Centre, Inuyama, Aichi 484, Japan, Tel: 81-568-61-2327, Fax: 81-568-62-6823
E-mail: ldz05366@niftyserve.ac.jp

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

African Primates publishes information relevant to the conservation of non-human primates and their ecosystems in Africa. Its aim is to facilitate the rapid exchange of information and ideas among primatologists and conservationists working with primates in Africa. It is hoped that this newsletter will enhance the conservation of African primates:

- by increasing interest in their survival,
- by alerting people to situations where primate species and populations are under threat, and
- by providing a forum for useful debate on some of the more pressing, controversial, and sensitive issues that impact the conservation of these primates.

The success of this newsletter depends largely upon the willingness of those people involved with primate conservation in Africa to provide relevant information on research findings, field survey results, advances in field and laboratory techniques, field action alerts, book reviews, events, funding possibilities and recent publications (including reports and theses). *African Primates* also announces letter-writing campaigns and other activities which might benefit from the support of its readership.

African Primates is published bi-annually and distributed free-of-charge to all interested persons. More than 3,000 copies were made of the last issue. The mailing list holds more than 1,200 addresses.

African Primates is on Primate Info Net (PIN). Go to: <http://www.primat.wisc.edu/pin/newslett.html>

Contributors should carefully study the most recent issues of *African Primates* for stylistic conventions. The following guidelines are recommended for submissions:

- Manuscripts (not to exceed 15 pages) should be in English or French, double-spaced, with wide margins all around. All articles must include an abstract.
- For authors with word-processing capabilities, and where the contribution is greater than three pages, please also include a diskette (high density only) for PC compatible text-editors (MS-Word 6.0a or older, MS-Word for DOS versions 3.0 up to 6.0., WordPerfect for DOS version 5 or older, WordPerfect for Windows 5.5 or older, Microsoft Write for Windows).
- Use metric units only.
- Tables, figures and photographs are encouraged. All require concise captions listed on a separate sheet. Most "articles" should be accompanied by a map that shows all the place names mentioned in the text.
- Figures, such as maps and sketches, should be drafted in black ink, lettered clearly to allow for reduction, and should be 'camera-ready'. Please follow the style in this issue of *African Primates*.
- Black-and-white prints are best but colour slides can also be used for black-and-white reproductions. All photographs must be sharply focused and of high quality. Each photograph or slide should be labelled with a photographer credit.
- 'References' should be an alphabetical list of only those publications cited in the text. They should conform to the format used in previous issues of *African Primates*.
- Each author should provide name, affiliation, address, fax number and e-mail address (if available).

Please send contributions to: **Thomas M. Butynski**, Senior Editor, *African Primates*, Zoo Atlanta, Africa Biodiversity Conservation Program, P.O. Box 24434, Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254-2-745374 or 254-2-884369, Fax: 254-2-890615
E-mail: zoo-abcp@ft.sasa.unep.no

Front cover illustration: Mountain gorilla, by Steven Nash. *Gorilla gorilla beringei* is a critically endangered subspecies endemic to the Virunga Volcanoes. With approximately 325 individuals remaining, it is one of Africa's rarest subspecies of primate. See article on p. 28 & 30.

Logo: De Brazza's monkey *Cercopithecus neglectus*. By Steven Nash.

The views expressed in *African Primates* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Zoo Atlanta, the National Museums of Kenya, Conservation International, IUCN/SSC, nor the Primate Specialist Group.

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