

The Ohio State University
Colleges of the Arts and Sciences Course Change Request

Psychology

Academic Unit

Psychology 624

Book 3 Listing (e.g., Portuguese)

Course Number

Summer Autumn Winter **XX** Spring Year 2006

Proposed effective date: choose one quarter and put an "X" after it; and fill in the year. See the OAA curriculum manual for deadlines.

A. Course Offerings Bulletin Information. Follow instructions in the OAA curriculum manual. Before you fill out the "Present Course" information, be sure to check the latest edition of the *Course Offerings Bulletin* and subsequent Circulating Forms. You may find that the changes you need have already been made or that additional changes are needed. If the course offered is less than quarter or term, please also complete the Flexibly Scheduled/OffCampus/Workshop Request form.

COMPLETE ALL ITEMS THIS COLUMN

Present Course

1. Book 3 Listing: Psychology
2. Number: 624
3. Full Title: Psychology of Monkeys and Apes
4. 18-Char. Transcript Title: PSYCH MONKEYS&APES
5. Level and Credit Hours U G 03
6. Description: Research about monkeys and apes with (25 words or less) emphasis on their learning, arts, memory, curiosity, language, and neuropsychological problems.
7. Qtrs. Offered : WI
8. Distribution of Contact Time: 2, 2 hr. CL (e.g., 3 cl, 1 3-hr lab)
9. Prerequisite(s): 100 or permission of instructor
10. Exclusion: N/A (Not open to....)
11. Repeatable to a maximum of N/A credits.
12. Off-Campus Field Experience: N/A
13. Cross-listed with: N/A
14. Is this a GEC course? No
15. Grade option (circle): Ltr X S/U P
If P graded, what is the last course in the series?
16. Is an honors version of this course available? No
17. Other general course information:

COMPLETE ONLY THOSE ITEMS THAT CHANGE

Changes Requested

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. U G 05
6. _____
7. _____
8. 2, 1.5 hr Cl + 2, 1 hr. recitations
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

B. General Information

1. Do you want the prerequisites enforced electronically (see the OAA manual for what can be enforced)?
Yes

2. Does this course currently satisfy any GEC requirement, if so indicate which category?
No

3. What other units require this course? Have these changes been discussed with those units?
None

4. Have these changes been discussed with academic units that might have a jurisdictional interest in the subject matter?
Attach relevant letters.
N/A

5. Is the request contingent upon other requests, if so, list the requests?
No

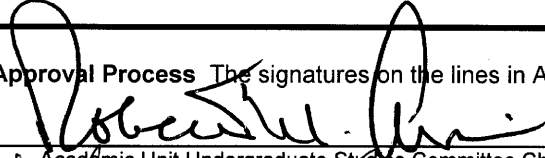
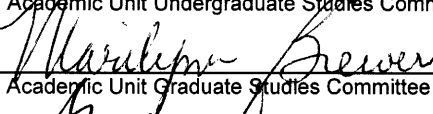
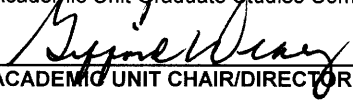
6. Purpose of the proposed change. (If the proposed change affects the content of the course, attach a revised syllabus and course objectives and e-mail to ascurofc@osu.edu.)
To add a recitation component to a large lecture course

7. Please list Majors/Minors affected by the proposed change. Attach revisions of all affected programs. This course is (check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Required on major(s)/minor(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A choice on major(s)/minors(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> An elective within major(s)/minor(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> A general elective:

8. Describe any changes in library, equipment or other teaching aids needed as a result of the proposed change or if the proposed change involves budgetary adjustments, describe the method of funding:
Materials used in the recitation are already acquired by the instructor. Additional GA resources (for recitation section) committed from department funds.

Approval Process The signatures on the lines in ALL CAPS (e.g. ACADEMIC UNIT) are required.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| 
1. Academic Unit Undergraduate Studies Committee Chair | Robert Arkin | 26 Sept 2005 |
| 
2. Academic Unit Graduate Studies Committee Chair | Marilynn Brewer | 9/27/05 |
| 
3. ACADEMIC UNIT CHAIR/DIRECTOR | Gifford Weary | 9.27.05 |
| 4. After the Academic Unit Chair/Director signs the request, forward the form to the ASC Curriculum Office, 105 Brown Hall, 190 West 17 th Ave. or fax it to 688-5678. Attach the syllabus and any supporting documentation in an e-mail to ascurofc@osu.edu . The ASC Curriculum Office will forward the request to the appropriate committee. | | |
| 5. COLLEGE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE | Printed Name | Date |
| 6. ARTS AND SCIENCES EXECUTIVE DEAN | Printed Name | Date |
| 7. Graduate School (if appropriate) | Printed Name | Date |
| 8. University Honors Center (if appropriate) | Printed Name | Date |
| 9. Office of International Affairs (study tours only) | Printed Name | Date |
| 10. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS | Printed Name | Date |

Course Change for Psych 624 – The Psychology of Monkeys and Apes

The proposal is to change the credit hours for Psych 624 from 3 to 5 recognition of the additional class time needed for the course as re-designed. In addition to the current two lecture/discussion meetings per week, Dr. Boysen has added two film/video study meetings. This provides an opportunity to observe primates in their natural habitat and to integrate this observational study with the more traditional classroom lecture/discussion of the same issues. Dr. Boysen has experimented with this new format in Winter 2005 for a limited number of students. Student response to the new format was very positive and we now wish to extend this active learning opportunity to all students who enroll in Psychology 624.

SYLLABUS: The Psychology of Monkeys and Apes

Primate Cognition Winter 2006

Dr. Sally Boysen

Required Text: Primate Cognition (1997) by Drs. Michael Tomasello & Josep Call

Psychology 624 is an undergraduate-level introduction to primate behavior and cognition. The course will address the evolutionary emergence of the Primate Order, and the current taxonomic organization of the numerous primate species throughout the world today, including the prosimians, New World monkeys, Old Monkeys, and the Great Apes. A wide range of topics with respect to the behavior, social structure, diet, and habitat across the various primate families will be presented, including regularly-scheduled video and film presentations for observing the animals within the natural habitat of their countries of origin. Because most students' perspectives on the behavior and capacities of nonhuman primates is derived from zoo visits or television programs (which may or may not be grounded in fact), it is important to have the opportunity to view the most recent documentaries that depict primate species in the wild. The Wisconsin data base of films, slides, and primate vocalization recordings will be used extensively throughout the course in order to provide as much multimedia presentation of primate behavior as possible. Students will integrate their study of these features of nonhuman primate behavior (behavior, social structure, etc.) with lecture/discussion on primate cognition and learning, based upon the required text for the course. Topics for the course and the accompanying film/video study are detailed below.

Film Schedule & Reading Assignments:

Week 1 Monday: Film #3; Wednesday: Film #5

T-Th Chap. 1 (pages. 3 -26) - Introduction (Tomasello & Call)

Week 2 Mon.: Film #7, #9; Wed.: Film #8, #13

T-Th Chap. 2 (pages 27-57), Space and Objects

Week 3 Mon.: Film #11; Wed.: Film #12, #15

T-Th Chap. 3 (pages 57-99), Tools and Causality

Week 4 Mon.: Film #17; Wed.: Film #23

T-Th Chap. 5 (pages 136-161), Quantities

Week 5 Mon.: Film #24 ; Wed.: Film #27, #32

Tuesday lecture: Chap. 5, (pages 136-161), Quantities - continued

Thursday: MIDTERM I

Week 6 Mon.: Film #2; Wed.: Film #1

T- Th Chap. 6 (pages 162-190), Theories of Primate Physical Cognition

Week 7 Mon.: Film #26; Wed.: Film #21

T- Th Chap. 8 (pages 231-272), Social Strategies and Communication

Week 8 Mon.: Film #22; Wed.: Film #25

T- Th Chap. 9 (pages 273-310), Social Learning and Culture AND

Chap. 10 (pages 311-341), Theory of Mind

Week 9 Mon.: Film #4; Wed.: Film #30

T - Th Chap. 10 (pages 311-341), Theory of Mind - continued

Thursday: MIDTERM II

Week 10 Mon.: Film #30 (remainder), #20, #14

Wed.: Film #35

T - Th Chap. 12 (367-400), Nonhuman Primate Cognition

Week 11: FINAL EXAM

✳ Supplemental readings will be provided from time to time and will be considered, along with any videos or films, of comparable importance to the text material and lecture notes for examination purposes.

✳ Grades will be averaged from the two midterms and the final exam, based on the scale below:

A 90-100	C+ 78
A- 89	C 70-77
B+ 88	C- 69
B 80-87	D+ 68
B- 79	D 65-67; E < 65

✳ Make-up exams (due to illness or other significant reason only) must be completed by the 2nd class period following the initial exam. Students should contact me ASAP to report having missed an exam; make-up exams must be scheduled with the course assistant.

Exams will be objective (a combination of true & false, multiple choice, analogies etc.). You will be using Scan-Tron grading sheets that are computer-graded, so you will need to use a No. 2 pencil. Please bring one or two sharpened pencils to the exam. Exam grades will be posted on the class website (www.psy.ohio-state.edu/faculty/boysen) and in the hall outside my office (Room 242 TO).

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

All students at the Ohio State University are bound by the Code of Student Conduct (see <http://oaa.ohio-state.edu/coam/code.html>). Violations of the code in this class will be dealt with according to the procedures specified in the code. Specifically, any alleged academic misconduct will be referred to the Committee on Academic Misconduct.

Grades should be available one to two days following the exam. Final grades for all students, including graduating seniors, are based on the average of the three exams.

Hard copies of any supplemental readings or distributed materials, the syllabus, and study guide will be available in class and on the table outside my office (242 Townshend).

Materials will also be available on the class website: www.psy.ohio-state.edu/faculty/boysen.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABLED STUDENTS

The policy of The Ohio State University is to provide every reasonable, appropriate, and necessary accommodation to qualified disabled students. Any student who feels s/he may need an accommodation based on the impact of a disability should contact me privately to discuss their specific needs. The student also should contact the Office for Disability Services (614-292-3307; 150 Pomerene Hall, to document disabilities and coordinate reasonable accommodations: <http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu/welcome.htm>

IMPORTANT: Please consider introducing yourself to another student seated next to, or near to you. By exchanging phone numbers and email addresses, and writing their name and phone number with your course notes, you will have a valuable resource if you miss class and/or need copies of notes, if you need a study partner, or have a last-minute question before an exam.

Film Appendix: Psych. 624, Psychology of Monkeys & Apes, Wtr. 2006

**** All films with VT number are from the collection of the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center's Primate Library.**

1. Baby and Ai (Boysen private copy)

(Prof. Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan).

2. Ai (private copy)

(Professor Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan).

3. **VT0071 Life on Earth

Produced by the BBC. Distributed by Warner Home Video. [2 VHS tapes; col., sd., 232 min. total: 1986]

David Attenborough investigates the evolution of life forms on Earth, which has culminated in some 4 million different kinds of plants and animals. Part 12 of this video, "Life in the Trees" is a 17-minute segment surveying primates. Species included are the ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) foraging in a tree and carrying young on its back; sifaka (*Propithecus*) leaping in trees and hopping on ground; indri; loris; tarsier (*Tarsius*) eating; howler monkey (*Alouatta*) climbing; baboon (*Papio*) carrying infant; Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*) foraging in snow and bathing in hot springs; silver leaf monkey (*Presbytis cristata*) leaping and eating; orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) climbing and knuckle walking; mountain gorilla (*G. g. beringei*) yawning, eating and at play; chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) eating, social grooming and carrying young. Vocalizations of the indri, howler and chimpanzee are included.

4. VT0630 Animal Einsteins (Boysen private copy)

Produced by Scientific American Frontiers [VHS; col., sd.; 60 min.: 1998]

Explores animal cognition and intelligence of three primates, the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), the rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), and the cotton-top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*). Experiments include testing chimps' understanding of symbols; simple math and counting in rhesus monkeys and chimps; tool use and problem solving by cotton-top tamarins and chimps, and whether or not a chimp and a tamarin can understand what someone else is thinking.

5. Darwin's Dangerous Idea (Boysen private copy)

(NOVA)

6. Think like an Animal (Boysen private copy)

(PBS – Dr. Suzanne McDonald)

7. Survey of the Primates

Produced by Duane M. Rumbaugh, Austin H. Riesen, and Robert E. Lee; Georgia State University College of Arts and Sciences in cooperation with the San Diego Zoological Society [VHS; col., sd.; 38 min.: 1988]

Primates are defined by 10 criteria: generalized skeleton; highly mobile digits (and often an opposable thumb); tactile pads on the fingers; abbreviation of snout or muzzle (excepting the baboon); perfection of binocular vision; smell and other senses de-emphasized by sight; fewer teeth; increase in size and complexity of brain cortex; nourishment of fetus before birth; upright posture or bipedalism; and prolongation of infant dependency upon parents. The Primate order is broken up into several groups: TREE SHREWS (*Tupaiaidae*) -- not a true primate species, but considered the link between insectivores and primates. Shown is the Common tree shrew (*Tupaia glis*) PROSIMIANS -- Shown are the ruffed lemur (*Lemur variegatus* or *Varecia variegatus*), black lemur (*Lemur macaco*); red ruffed lemur (*Lemur variegatus* or *Varecia variegatus*); ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) with close-up of hands, shown eating and grooming; Galago or lesser bushbaby (*Galago senegalensis*) and Mindanao tarsier or Phillipine tarsier (*Tarsius syrichta*) with close-up of hands. NEW WORLD MONKEYS -- Shown are the long-haired spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*); Goeldi's monkey (*Callimico goeldii*); golden marmoset or lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) seen climbing and with a close-up of its hands; Humboldt's woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagotricha*) seen eating leaves and using its prehensile tail; squirrel monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*) at play, scratching and carrying infants; hooded capuchin or tufted capuchin (*Cebus apella*); howler (*Alouatta villosa*) seen eating; Night monkey or owl monkey (*Aotus trivirgatus*) and red uakari (*Cacajao calvis rubicundus*). LESSER APES -- Shown are the siamang (*Syndactylus symphalangus*) seen brachiating, walking upright, and parenting; white-cheeked gibbon (*Hylobates concolor leucogenys*). GREAT APES -- Shown are the orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*); chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*); gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*) seen displaying with hand clapping and chest beating, and eating. OLD WORLD MONKEYS -- Shown are the douc langur (*Pygathrix nemeaus*) seen eating and parenting; Hanuman langur (*Presbytis entellus*) seen grooming; Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*); Kikuyu colobus or western black-and-white colobus (*Colobus polykomos*); Barbary macaque (*Macaca sylvana*); hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) seen eating; gelada baboon (*Theropithecus gelada*); patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*); talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*); Moustached guenon (*Cercopithecus cephus*) seen eating; roloway guenon or diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*); golden-bellied mangabey or agile mangabey (*Cercocebus galeritus*) showing open mouth threat; Allen's baboon-like monkey or Allen's swamp monkey (*Allenopithecus nigroviridis*) seen stuffing cheek pouches with food; mandrill (*Mandrillus sphinx*) seen walking on all fours; yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*) seen eating meat, and showing teeth when yawning; pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) seen parenting; rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) seen foraging on ground; and snow monkey or Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*) showing facial expression. Also seen undescribed are de Brazza's monkey (*Cercopithecus neglectus*) and Sulawesi crested macaque.

8. VT0466 **Social Primates**

Produced by Britannica Films & Video, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60604.
Phone 1-800-554-9862 [VHS; col., sd.; 40 min.: 1993]

This program is designed to teach observational skills through the observation of the social behavior of primates. The first section of the video is divided into nine sequences which portray a variety of dominance behavior and their signals (displacement, aggression, formation of alliances) in group-living free-ranging rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). Through stop action photography, these behaviors are clearly presented and labeled. The second section of the video focuses on schoolchildren on a playground and examines the differences between play fighting and real fighting.

9. VT0411 African Primates: Human-Primate Interaction

Produced and distributed by Anne Zeller, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada [VHS; col., sd.; 10 min.: 1994]

This video is designed for teaching about primate and human communication and interaction analysis between two species. It is at a very introductory level, but provides material which students can use to practice observations on primate communication, reveals attitudes about primates through verbal and non-verbal cues, and helps to clarify some levels at which information transfer occurs. Primates shown dwelling in the Nairobi City Park are baboons (*Papio*) shown walking on all fours, foraging in a human camp refuge pit, and blocking traffic; and blue monkeys (*Cercopithecus mitis*) shown interacting with humans.

10. VT0343 Primates of the World

Produced by D/R Productions, Deloris Reinke, Glendora, CA [VHS; col., sd.; 52 min.: 1992?]

Filmed in 28 different zoos, mainly in Florida, California and Ohio, this video surveys a variety of primates in captivity, briefly discussing interesting traits of each. Species shown: Gibbon (possibly *Hylobates concolor*) shown brachiating and walking bipedally, dichromatic male and female with offspring are seen, vocalization "whoop" is dubbed; siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*) mother with infant, vocalization is dubbed; chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), young animals feeding, carrying items in mouth, and holding hands; bonobos (*Pan paniscus*); orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) adult male, and female with juvenile, seen walking and eating; lowland gorilla (*G. G. gorilla*) eating grass, in rough-and-tumble play, knucklewalking, parenting. Gelada baboon (*Theropithecus gelada*) harem group, includes infants and juveniles playing, shows facial expressions of open mouth threat and eyelid flick (though narrative describes threat as an expression of "fear or rage"); silvered langur (*Presbytis cristata*) shown grooming and passing brightly colored infant between females; dusky leaf or spectacled langur (*Presbytis obscura*) Species shown: Francois leaf monkey (*Presbytis francoisi*); Hanuman langur (*Presbytis entellus*) shown yawning and nursing infant; Douc langur (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) feeding on leaves; drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*) adult male shown foraging, aggression, newborn infant shown; mandrill (*Mandrillus sphinx*) shown walking, example of sexual dimorphism; Guinea baboon (*Papio papio*) walking and grooming; hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*); proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) male, female and juvenile, show threat; lion-tailed macaque (*Macaca silenus*); Celebes macaque (*Macaca nigra*) social group with infants, facial expressions and grooming; rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) social group; Japanese macaque (*Macaca fuscata*) social group, grooming; cynomolgus, or crab-eating, macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) wading and feeding; Patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*) all ages, sentry rises upright; black and white colobus (possibly *Colobus guereza*); Angolan colobus (*Colobus angolensis*) at play; crowned guenon (*Cercopithecus pogonias*); de Brazza's guenon (*Cercopithecus neglectus*) shows changes in pelage with age; diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*); owl-faced guenon (*Cercopithecus hamlyni*) feeding; Sykes' guenon (*Cercopithecus mitis kolbi*) eating bark; L'Hoesti's guenon (*Cercopithecus lhoesti*) play fighting; Moustached monkey (*Cercopithecus cephus*); "red-crowned" mangabey (possibly *C. torquatus*), squirrel monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*) scratching; white-faced saki (*Pithecia pithecia*) shows dimorphic male and male, grooming; woolly monkey or muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides*); Tufted capuchin (*Cebus apella*) juveniles playing and feeding; bald uakari (*Cacajao calvus*) adult and newborn, self-grooming, facial expressions; spider monkey (*Ateles?*) climbing, hanging by tail, infant involved in self play; black howler (*Alouatta caraya*) shows dichromatic male and female, feeding, threat by female, vocalizations; lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*); golden-headed lion tamarin female

with infant, feeding; "red-handed" or midas tamarin (*Saguinus midas*); cottontop tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*); emperor tamarin (*Saguinus imperator*); pygmy marmoset (*Cebuella pygmaea*) grooming; common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*); white-fronted marmoset (*Callithrix geoffeyi*) with twins; Goeldi's monkey (*Callimico goeldii*) Ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegatus*) with vocalizations; Red ruffed lemur; Crowned lemur (*Lemur coronatus*); Verreaux's sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi*) newborn shown; ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) social group, grooming; slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*)

11. VT0711 Primates

Discover Communication, Inc. [VHS; col.; sd; 52 min, 2002]

Narrated by Armand Assante, the video highlights several species of primates and some of their characteristics that each species possesses in its respected habitats. First discussing some characteristics of gorilla (*Gorilla*), chimpanzee (*Pan*), and orangutan (*Pongo*), the program turns to the Old World Monkeys of baboons (*Papio*) and macaques (*Macaca*). Finally, the program looks at the New World Monkeys exemplified by howlers (*Alouatta*), muriqui (*Brachyteles*), red uakaris (*Cacajao*), capuchin (*Cebus*), squirrel monkey (*Saimiri*), owl monkey (*Aotus*), common and pygmy marmoset (*Callithrix*) and tamarins (*Saguinus*).

12. VT0685 The Crocodile Hunter: Last Primates of Madagascar

Best Picture Show Company, Brisbane, Australia for Animal Planet [VHS; col., sd.; 45 min.: 2001]

This entry in the popular Crocodile Hunter series concerns the lemurs of Madagascar. The program focuses on six different species. The Verreaux's sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi*) is shown with a good explanation of habitat and behaviors including climbing, eating, resting, parenting behaviors, leaping through trees and the 'head wobble' behavior. The brown lemur (*Eulemur fulvus*) is shown in arboreal habitat and parenting behavior is also shown. The ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) is shown walking, parenting behavior with infants clinging, and infants are shown eating and foraging. The matriarchal social system including the alpha female is discussed. Vocalizations and threat vocalizations of *Lemur catta* are also featured. The sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*) is shown briefly clinging to a tree branch. The indri (*Indri indri*) is shown eating and climbing and family group structure is discussed. The role of vocalizations in defining territory is discussed and vocalizations can be heard. The black lemur (*Eulemur macaco*) is shown eating, male and female colorings are shown and habitat destruction and genetic problems are discussed. Several reptile species are also shown.

13. VT0129 Granby's Primates: A Captive Life

Produced by Steve Holloway. Distributed by Filmmakers Library, 124 East 40th St., New York, NY 10016, Phone: (212) 808-4980 [VHS; col., sd.; 28 min.: 1983]

A study was conducted on 5 primate species at the Granby Zoo in Montreal to compare the behaviors of primates in the wild and in captivity, to provide for better environmental enrichment in zoo exhibit design. Species studies were the gorilla, chimpanzee, (*Pan troglodytes*), orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*), and white-handed gibbon (*Hylobates lar*). Some abnormal behaviors shown include aggression, stereotypic pacing, obesity, and smoking a cigarette.

14. VT0729 Primed for Primates (Jack Hanna's Animal Adventures)

Produced and distributed by VideoTours, Inc., 1070 Commerce Drive, Perrysburg, OH 43551 [VHS; col., sd.; 20 min.: 2000]

Jack Hanna visits two primate sanctuaries in Florida. The Center for Chimpanzee and Orangutan Conservation provides long-term care for great apes that were owned as pets.

The orangutans (*Pongo*) live in a 30-foot high "orangutan dome." They are seen climbing; brushing teeth; eating flowers and trying to crack open a coconut. Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are seen playing, grooming a human, making a nest from a paper bag, learning sign language and using sticks as tools. At the Lower Primate Conservation Foundation, lemurs from the Duke University Primate Center are allowed to free-range. Lemurs there include the bamboo lemur (*Hapalemur*), ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) and the red-fronted brown lemur (*Lemur fulvus*). Lemurs are seen grooming, sunning, eating, leaping and walking upright. At Busch Gardens, staff tend to a newborn baboon (*Papio*).

15. Stone Tool Handling in captive Jap. Macaques (Boysen private copy)

16. Stone Tool Use by Tai Forest Chimpanzees (Boysen private copy)

17. VT0446B Protohominid Behaviour in Primates and Experimentation with Forest-Dwelling Chimpanzees in the Congo, 1963 Produced by Adriaan Kortlandt and M. Kooij, University of Amsterdam [VHS; col. and b&w, sd.; 68 min.: 1986.]

These two films on one tape document behavioral experimentation in the laboratory and the field, primarily with chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), but also briefly with baboons (*Papio* sp.) and orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*). Laboratory experiments include drawing and throwing various objects. Chimpanzee behaviors depicted in the field experiments include: threat behavior, tool using, parenting behaviors, infant carrying, troop movement, play behavior, eating, tree shaking, tree climbing and charging. Other sequences depict chimpanzee interactions with non-chimpanzee species including a rat, a leopard model, a goat and a mangabey monkey (*Cercocebus* sp.).

18. VT0287 Monkeys and Apes: An Introduction to the Primates

Produced by Paul Burnford Film Productions, 9417 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA. Distributed by Phoenix/BFA Films and Video; 470 Park Ave S., New York, NY 10016, (800) 221-1274 [VHS; col., sd.; 11 min.: 1965]

A grade school level discussion of monkeys and apes describing their body and facial characteristics, where they live, how they move, and the variety of foods they eat. Species shown include squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*, climbing and eating); Uakari (*Cacajao calvus*, swinging on branch, eating leaves); Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*, chewing on twig, close-up of hands); Chimpanzee (*Pan*, eating); Lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*); Spotted-nosed guenon (*Cercopithecus petaurista*); Gorilla (close-up of hands); Macaque (swimming, foraging in water); Proboscis monkey; Howler monkey (climbing, use of prehensile tail)
VT0419

19. Prime Time Primates [Scientific American Frontiers] (Boysen private copy)

Produced by Chedd-Angier Production Company [VHS; col., sd.; 57 min.: 1995 ABSTRACT [To examine the question of culture, Yerkes psychologist Michael Tomasello studies how children and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) learn to use tools. He has discovered a crucial difference: children will watch someone]

20. VT0775 Problem-Solving and Primates

SRC [VHS; col., sd.; 30 min.: 1990]

This program compares problem solving abilities in chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) and human children. Both are seen eating at a table with spoons, straws and bowls, playing with a ring-and-stick toy and attempting to obtain fruit from a moving belt.

21. VT0515PT3 The Neurobiology of Cognition: Facts and Concepts from the Study of the Prefrontal Cortex in Non-Human Primates

Produced and distributed by the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center [VHS; col., sd.; 60 min.: 1996]

Presented by P. Goldman-Rakic at the 1996 Congress of the IPS/ASP

22. VT0398 Forgotten Apes

Produced by Deborah Rivel, Wildsight Productions, 19 Perry St., New York, NY 10014, phone: 212-675-5565, Fax: 212-229-1803; and WCMH-TV, Outlet Broadcasting Inc. [VHS; col., sd.: 53 min.; 1994]

Details the histories of numerous primates who have found sanctuary far away from the world of the pet and lab trade. This program offers insight into the lives of exploited primates and the humans who have vowed to protect them. Facilities highlighted include the International Primate Protection League and Primarily Primates. IPPL footage includes interview with Shirley McGreal and footage of a Vietnamese market selling gibbons and macaques. Primates shown at IPPL facility: Gibbons (*Hylobates*) brachiating, vocalizing (duet, long call and screech), *Hylobates lar* eating; infant nursing; adolescent brachiating; bipedal locomotion by a blind gibbon; includes *Hylobates concolor* Primarily Primates includes interviews with Wallace Swett and Stephen Tello. Primate shown include: squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*); chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) displaying, vocalizing, at play; Lemur catta; Guenon; *Macaca silenus*; *Cercopithecus neglectus*; Cebus; *Papio* grooming Introduction of two *Hylobates lar* to compound; *Callithrix*; *Cercopithecus ascanius*; Adult male orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) eating yogurt, vocalizing, interacting with human. Also shows Primarily Primates' effort to socialize an all-male chimpanzee group, with discussion by Jane Goodall.

23. VT0664 Understanding the Process of Human Evolution

Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University. [VHS (50 min.) : sd., col.; [1999].]

Reviews the major departments and programs of the Primate Research Institute. Located in Inuyama City, Aichi Prefecture, the Primate Research Institute was established in 1967 as the first Japanese national research center for the study of primates. The Institute works toward understanding the biological, behavioral, and socio-ecological aspects of primates and the origin and evolution of man. The video discusses the four research departments and two attached facilities which comprise the Center. In addition, it highlights the primate research carried out in the field around the world. Research on primate species held at the facility is discussed. Species include: rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*), Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*), and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*). Also shown are cotton-top tamarins (*Saguinus oedipus*), common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*), owl monkeys (*Aotus trivirgatus*), and tufted capuchins (*Cebus apella*). Field research discussed includes the following: Moor macaques (*Macaca maura*), orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), patas monkeys (*Erythrocebus patas*), gelada baboons (*Theropithecus gelada*), and gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla*).

24. VT0288 Tiwai: Island of the Apes

Produced by Survival Anglia Ltd., and WNET-TV [VHS; col., sd.; 56 min.: 1992]

The island of Tiwai (pronounced Tee' Wye) is in the Moa river in eastern Sierra Leone. On this 4.5 sq. mi island are 3000 monkeys and apes, the densest population of primates on the planet. Species seen on the island include the Campbell's monkey (*Cercopithecus campbelli*) seen foraging in tree; diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*) seen foraging, sleeping, vocalizing, play fighting and with close-up of pelage; spot-nosed guenon (*C. pataurista*) seen eating fruit; red colobus (*Colobus badius*) seen foraging leaves; black-and-wjite colobus (*Colobus abyssinicus*) seen eating seed pod and leaves; and the potto (*Perodicticus potto*) seen climbing, eating fruit, and catching and eating a lizard. The rarest of primates on Tiwai are the chimpanzees (*Pan*). Among their shown behaviors is their

unusual capability to use tools. They use stones with a tree-root anvil to crack open nuts, and by holding a stick in their mouths, dig out nutmeat they cannot reach with their fingernails. These chimps also exhibit their culture as this ability is taught by an adult to younger chimps. Chimps are also seen carrying and eating fruit, at play, and vocalizing.

25. VT0460 Bush Meat

Contributed by Karl Ammann [VHS; col., sd.; 88 min.: 1996]. Photographer Karl Ammann is documenting the hunting and sale of nonhuman primates as meat, and its subsequent offshoot, the sale of orphaned primates as pets. This tape is a collection of 5 different programs: #1 Source unknown; #2 "Slaughter of the Apes" produced by the World Society for the Protection of Animals in 1995; #3 CNN; #4 Carte Blanche; #5 Monitor, produced by Westdeutscher Rundfunk in 1996.

26. VT0491 Monkey in the Mirror [Nature]

Produced by WNET for PBS. Distributed by WNET. [VHS; col., sd.; 55 min.: 1995?]

Humans have long been fascinated by the apparent similarities between themselves and other primates. Studies in laboratories and other captive environments and in the wild are used to look at the behaviors, intelligence, and adaptations of different nonhuman primate species as compared to humans. Captive chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are seen reacting to/learning from mirror images, manipulating puzzles, responding to a human adoptive mother and painting. Chimps in the wild are shown learning adaptive behaviors such as using tools (sticks and rocks) to get food, picking and using medicinal plants, licking rocks for nutrients and also participating in a political rivalry for group leadership. Other behaviors shown include baboon (*Papio*) group structure and interactions, grooming in mountain gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla beringei*), and reactions in Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*) to the stresses of extreme overpopulation. The final segment compares bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) behavior to human behavior. Bonobos are shown grooming, parenting, caring for an orphaned juvenile, engaging in sexual activity (sex play and reproductive sexual behavior), and using a variety of vocalizations.

27. VT0347 Lemurs in a Shrinking Eden

Produced by TV Ontario and NHK Enterprises, Japan [VHS; col., sd.; 21 min.: 1990]

The rapid growth of the human population of Madagascar has had a heavy impact on the tropical forests and the wildlife it holds. Primates seen include sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*); mouse lemur (*Microcebus*); brown lemur (*Lemur fulvus*); indri (*Indri indri*) seen climbing and foraging in tree; aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) seen feeding, with use of long middle finger; Verreaux's sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi*) seen leaping across ground. The greater portion of this program deals with the ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*). These lemurs are shown sunning in the treetops in morning, foraging in trees, scent marking, engaged in a "stink battle" between troops, nursing infants and vocalizing. One segment deals with the crying distressed infant, who will not accept help from lemurs that are not its mother.

28. VT0102 Monkeys, Apes, and Man

Produced by the National Geographic Society and Wolper Productions, Inc. [VHS; col., sd.; 52 min.: 1971]

A variety of nonhuman primates and behaviors are shown, including: mountain gorillas with Dian Fossey; a gibbon brachiating; a close-up of a loris hand; a lemur eating a leaf; squirrel monkeys (*Samiri sciureus*), golden lion tamarins (*Leontopithecus*), bald uakaris (*Cacajao calvus*), and guenons; de Brazza's monkeys (*Cercopithecus neglectus*) and proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*); black and white colobus monkeys (*Colobus abyssinicus*) leaping across trees; troop movements of baboons (*Papio*) and baboons

fighting and grooming. Research reported includes: observations of Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*, aka snow monkeys) shown foraging, walking upright, swimming, washing food, and displaying facial threat; Harry Harlow's experiments with infant and young rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*), and rhesus monkey infant thumb-sucking; responses of chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) to a mechanical leopard; and chimpanzee vocalizations and use of weapons. Jane Goodall's observations of predation, tool use for termite eating, and communication through vocalization by the chimpanzees of Gombe are shown. Narrated by Leslie Nielsen.

29. VT0670 Wisdom of the Wild [Nature series]

Produced by Argo Films and Thirteen/WNET. Distributed by WNET, PO Box 2284, S. Burlington, VT 05407. Phone: 1-800-336-1917 [VHS; col., sd.; 57 min. : 1999]

This program has six segments, the first and the last deal with primates. The first segment focuses on the work of primatologist Michael Huffman, Ph.D. in the area of zoopharmacognosy. Huffman is shown in the Mahale Mountains National Park in Tanzania observing chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*). Among the behaviors shown are eating, climbing, knucklewalking and parenting behavior. The final segment shows a program in Florida that tries to provide a sanctuary for chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) that have been used in medical experimentation for an extended period of time. Among the behaviors shown are: embrace, kissing, eating, touching, hand holding with a human, knucklewalking, climbing, clapping and near death. There is also historical footage of chimpanzees performing tricks and being used in the space program. Other segments show how horses are used on a Colorado ranch to help neglected and disturbed teens; efforts to save and reintegrate orphaned elephants into elephant herds in Kenya; insects and amphibians and what they can teach us; and how dolphins are being used to help developmentally challenged children.

30. VT0717 When Animals Talk

Produced by Weller/Grossman Productions. Distributed by A&E Home Video, PO Box 2284, South Burlington, VT 05407 [VHS; col., sd.; 100 min.: 2000].

Joan Lunden narrates this program focusing on communication in many different animals including some primate species. Among them primates is Chantek, a "human encultured" orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) that Lyn Miles has taught to use at least 150 American Sign Language (ASL) signs. Chantek's behaviors shown or discussed include the invention of new signs, deception, teaching signs to zookeepers, puzzle solving, vocalization and sharing. Duane Rumbaugh, from the Georgia State University Language Center, explains how chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), and more recently, bonobos (*Pan paniscus*) have been trained to communicate using a computer keyboard with geometric symbols called lexigrams. Another segment deals with vervet monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) predator alarm calls, which some researchers believe to be precursors to human words. Jane Goodall explains how the facial expressions, postures and gestures of chimpanzees communicate emotion. Other animal communication shown involves a talking parrot, dogs, bears, giraffes, elephants, seals and whales.

31. VT0367 Spirits of the Rainforest Produced by Discovery Productions Worldwide and SuperFlow Corporation. Distributed by Discovery Channel Video Library. [VHS; col., sd.; 90 min.: 1993]

Three thousand miles from the mouth of the Amazon River lies the Manu Biosphere Reserve in southeastern Peru. It is the richest region of life, home to 200 species of mammals (including 13 species of primates) and more than 1000 species of birds in the largest and most pristine rainforest in the world. This video provides an unprecedented look at one of the last unspoiled ecosystems on Earth, as well as the ancient, mystical world of the rainforest

guardians, the Machiguenga. It examines the Machiguenga's belief that the rainforest is their source of physical and spiritual life. Includes field studies of the river otter and the macaw. Dr. Carol Mitchell's field work with monkeys is also detailing. Primate footage includes: woolly and spider monkeys being hunted by the Machiguenga; emperor and saddleback tamarins (*Saguinus imperator*; *Saguinus fuscicollis*) feeding on vines; white-fronted capuchins (*Cebus albifrons*) and squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*) foraging on palm nuts. Howler monkeys are seen and howler vocalizations heard.

32. VT0656 Champions of the Wild: Gorillas

Produced by Omni Film Productions Ltd. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. [VHS; col., sd.; 26 min.: 1997]

Amid the chaos of war-torn Rwanda, anthropologist Pascale Sicotte has risked her life to protect one of the world's last remaining populations of mountain gorillas (*Gorilla g. beringei*) from poachers and loss of habitat. In dangerous surroundings, she carries on work started by the legendary Dian Fossey, guarding the sanctuary of more than 100 mountain gorillas--and convincing the Rwandan government that, thanks to ecotourism, the precious primates are worth more alive than dead. Behaviors shown include: eating, sleeping, mounting, chest-beating display, and fighting. Also, infants are shown clinging to mothers, nursing, playing, and climbing.

33. VT0710 Understanding Evolution

Discover Communications, Inc. [VHS; col.; sd; 49 min, 2001]

Since Charles Darwin proposed his controversial theory of evolution, it has provided an essential key to understanding the secret of life. The video examines the theory of evolution and its impact to our understanding of humans. Sexual Selection, creationism and evolution, nature versus nurture are topics discussed. The program briefly mentions primates as existing as a separate branch of an evolutionary tree.

34. VT0429 Gremlins of the Night [David Attenborough's Natural World] Produced by BBC. [VHS; col., sd.; 30 min.: 1995]

This episode goes to West and East Africa and to the island of Sulawesi to explore different species of prosimians, like bushbabies, tarsiers, pottos and lorises. These strangely endearing primates still retain the ancient characteristics of a forgotten world about which little is known. In the high point of the episode, British scientists in Tanzania discover a new bushbaby species, so new it has yet to be named.

35. VT0455 Planet of Life: Ape To Man

Produced by NHK in association with the Discovery Channel. Distributed by Planet of Life, PO Box 55742, Indianapolis, IN 46205. Phone: 800-626-3200 [VHS; col., sd.; 60 min.: 1995]

This video investigates evidence of the evolution of primates and humankind. Scientists uncover *Homo erectus* and "Lucy", and consider evolutionary changes involving bipedalism and precision grip in humans, the development of language and culture, and the possibility of a major geologic change that separated human ancestors from chimpanzee ancestors 8-10 million years ago. Narrated by Stacy Keach. Chimpanzees and bonobos (*Pan*) are seen climbing, eating, foraging and locomoting.