



NEWSLETTER Animal Behavior Society

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A quarterly publication

Susan A. Foster, Secretary

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ABS RESEARCH AWARDS

This year we received 59 outstanding applications for ABS Research Awards. Only nine could be funded. We congratulate those who were funded and thank all applicants for their efforts.

Reginald B. Cocroft, Cornell University. Offspring-parent communication in a subsocial insect (Membracidae: *Umberia crassicornis*).

Maura M. Maple, University of Kentucky. Maternal effects on offspring fitness in *Dendrobates pumilio*.

D. Glen McMaster, University of Manitoba. The mechanism of short incubation periods in brown-headed cowbirds.

Scott Nunes, Michigan State University. Physiological mediation of mammalian dispersal behavior.

Sarah Partan, University of California, Davis. The simultaneous use of facial expression and vocalization during communication.

Karin S. Pfennig, University of Illinois, Champaign. Female mate choice and its adaptiveness in the Southern spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus multiplicatus*)

Jean M. L. Richardson, Dartmouth College. The relative roles of phylogenetic history and adaptation in determining tadpole habitat use.

Jennifer A. Sadowski, University of Kentucky. The evolution of empty nuptial gifts in empidid flies.

Stacey L. Weiss, Duke University. Reproductive coloration of female *Sceloporus virgatus* (Sauria: Phrynosomatidae): Do males prefer more colorful females?

ETHNIC DIVERSITY FUND AWARDS

Ethnic Diversity Fund grants (\$40 each) were awarded in 1995 to the following people in order to help them attend the ABS conference in Nebraska.

Lori Emiko Miyasato, Colorado State University
Cassandra Moore, University of Maryland
Xu-Shen Zhou, University of Maryland
Roxana Torres, UNAM
Jian-Zheng Zhou, University of Maryland

Ethnic Diversity Fund grants (\$55 each) have been awarded to the following people in order to help them attend the upcoming ABS conference in Arizona.

M.C.B. Andrade, Cornell University
Susan A. Chien, University of Florida
Luis Ebensperger, Boston University
Lori Emiko Miyasato, Colorado State University
Alexander Olvido, University of South Carolina
Jose Luis Osorno, University of Florida
Guillermo Paz y Miño C., University of Missouri, St. Louis

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

The Animal Behavior Society is collecting autobiographical materials on its members to be placed with the ABS archives now housed at the Smithsonian Institution. Once collected, the information will be available for scholarly research on the history of the ABS and its members through the Smithsonian Institution. We urge you to take the time to participate. Your help will ensure the collection of a database that will contribute to a rich and growing tradition in the history of the biological and behavioral sciences. A set of questions is located in this Newsletter with transmission instructions. Please take the time to participate!

1996 ABS ANNUAL MEETING

The 1996 ABS annual meeting will be held from the 3-8 August at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ. For information contact Con Slobodchikoff, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011, USA.

IN SEARCH OF MEETING SITES

Sites for future ABS meetings are needed. Anyone wishing to host one of our meetings should contact Susan Riechert to discuss requirements and to receive further information. We are especially interested in meeting sites in the eastern USA and in Canada given the recent geographic locations of our meetings.

ABS NOMINATIONS FOR 1996 ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Elections will be held this year for the following ABS offices: Second President Elect, Editor, Treasurer, and Member-at-Large. The slate of nominees provided by the ABS Nominating Committee will appear in the August Newsletter. The election ballot will be published in the November Newsletter. Additional nominations may be made by letter to the Nominating Committee Chair Hugh Dingle, Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA. Nominations must be signed by five or more ABS members in good standing (ABS Constitution, Article 8, Section 1) and must be received by June 10, 1996.

DEFECTIVE COPIES OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Some copies of the November and December issues of *Animal Behaviour* (Volume 50, parts 5 and 6) and of the March issue (volume 51, part 3) contain blank pages instead of text. Recipients who wish to receive a replacement should contact Mrs D. Drury at:

Customer Services, Harcourt Brace & Company Ltd.,
Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent DH14 5HP, U.K.

DIRECTION OF CORRESPONDENCE

ABS Newsletter and general correspondence concerning the Society: Susan Foster, Dept. of Biology, Clark University, 950 Main St., Worcester MA 01610-1477, USA. Deadlines are the 15th of the month preceding each Newsletter. The next deadline is April 15, 1996.

Articles submitted by members of the Society and judged by the Secretary to be appropriate are occasionally published in the ABS newsletter. The publication of such material does not imply endorsement by the ABS of the opinions expressed.

Animal Behaviour: manuscripts and editorial matters: *Animal Behaviour* Editorial Office, University of Washington, 119 Guthrie Hall, Box 351525, Seattle, WA 98195-1525, USA. Phone: (206) 616-1527; Fax: (206) 616-1528; E-mail: journal@u.washington.edu.

Change of Address: missing or defective issues of *Animal Behaviour*: Randall Breitwisch, Dept. of Biology, University of Dayton, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH, 45469-2320, USA.

ABS OFFICERS

President: Lee Drickamer, Dept. of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL, 62901, USA. E-mail: drickamer@zoology.siu.edu.

First President-elect: Susan Riechert, Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996-1610, USA. E-mail: sriecher@utk.edu.

Second President-elect: David Duvall, Zoology Department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74074, USA. E-mail: duvalld@okway.okstate.edu.

Past President: Hugh Dingle, Dept. of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA. E-mail: rdhdingle@ucdavis.edu.

Treasurer: Randall Breitwisch, Dept. of Biology, University of Dayton, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469, USA. E-mail: breitwis@udavxb.oca.udayton.edu.

Secretary: Susan Foster, Dept. of Biology, Clark University, 950 Main St., Worcester, MA 01610-1477, USA. E-mail: sfoster@vax.clarku.edu.

Program Officer: Anne Clark, Department of Biological Sciences, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13901, USA. E-mail: aclark@bingsons.cc.binghamton.edu.

Parliamentarian: Kimberly Sullivan, Department of Biology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-5305, USA. E-mail: yejunco@cc.usu.edu.

Editor: Michael Beecher, Animal Behavior Program, University of Washington, 119 Guthrie Hall, Box 351525, Seattle, WA 98195-1525, USA. E-mail: journal@u.washington.edu.

Members-at-Large:Christine Boake, Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996-1610, USA. E-mail: cboake@utk.edu.

Katherine Wynne-Edwards, Dept of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, K7L 3N6. E-mail wynneedw@qucdn.queensu.ca.

Jean-Guy Godin, Department of Biology, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0, Canada. E-mail: jgodin@mta.ca.

Historian: Donald Dewsbury, Dept. of Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611, USA. E-mail: dewsbury@webb.psych.ufl.edu.

ABS Officers-elect:

The following new officers will take office at the end of the 1996 annual meeting:

Meredith West, Second President-elect. Departments of Biology and Psychology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 47405, USA.

Susan Foster, Secretary, Department of Biology, Clark University, Worcester MA, 01610, USA.

Ken Yasukawa, Member-at-large, Department of Biology, Beloit College, Beloit WI, 53511, USA.

ABS TREASURER'S REPORT

**STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
1 JULY 1994 TO 30 JUNE 1995**

Beginning Balance:

Nations Bank, Athens GA	
Checking Account	-7,930
Money Market Account	55,289
University Employees Federal Credit Union Athens GA	
Savings Account	125,059
Southern Heritage Savings Bank, Athens, GA	
Ethnic Diversity Savings Account	4,195
Secretary's Fund	712
Program Committee Fund	-726
Prof. Certification Committee Fund	33
Total Beginning Balance	176,632

Revenue Received:

Membership Dues	
Regular	65,762
Student	19,130
Other (Future / Prior Years)	6,416
Fellow	2,337
Multiple / Joint / Spouse	883

Emeritus	620
Fellow Emeritus	240
Interest	6,405
Vendor Fees Collected	3,190
Late Fees	2,100
Label List Sales	1,712
Program Advertising	1,215
Graduate Program in Behavior Booklet	1,014
Contributions to Ethnic Diversity Fund	979
Contributions to Research Award Fund	838
Contributions to Unrestricted Fund	589
Newsletter Only Subscriptions	568
Professional Certification Fees	552
Contributions to Offset Card Processing	268
Miscellaneous Income	58
Total Revenue Received	114,876

Total Funds Available 291,508

Expenditures:

Editor of <i>Animal Behaviour</i>	78,637
Secretary	11,171
Treasurer	10,001
Member-at-Large (Research Grants)	7,250
Equipment	3,786
Ethics Committee	2,200
Program Committee	1,118
ASAB Membership Dues	900
Accounting	600
President	427
Education Committee	378
Membership Committee	369
Second President Elect (Allee Award)	250
Film Committee	250
Animal Care Committee	250
Prof. Certification Committee	245
Ethnic Diversity Awards	160
Past President	139
Parliamentarian	136
First President Elect (Founder's Award)	100
Total Expenditures	118,367

Ending Balance:

Society Bank, Dayton OH	
Certificates of Deposit	121,029
Checking Account	42,189
Ethnic Diversity Savings Account	4,996
Editor's Fund	4,955
Secretary's Fund	-28
Total Ending Balance	173,141

Approximately \$2,406 in goods and services were donated by members and institutions during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1995. These items are not reflected in the above accounting.

FROM THE TREASURER

Renewal forms were mailed later this year in an attempt to increase on-time renewals. Many members set aside or lose their forms when they're sent in September or October. From this standpoint, the experiment was largely successful as the number of late renewals decreased from nearly 50% of the membership to about 35%. Unfortunately, the later mailing also led to some members receiving their forms near or even after the 1 December deadline. In an effort to be fair to all, we extended the deadline for timely payment to 15 December. **Members who paid the late fee and mailed their renewal prior to 15 December 1995 (as evidenced by postmark) have been credited.** To see if you have been credited, please check your Newsletter Mailing Label. Credits show up to the right of your name, preceded by "CR". This amount will also be shown on your next renewal notice and you will have the option of applying it toward future dues or contributing to one of our worthwhile funds. Refunds may be requested through the Treasurer.

NEWS FROM NSF

Randy Nelson has replaced Ronald Barfield as Program Officer of the Animal Behavior Program at the National Science Foundation. Nelson is on leave from The Johns Hopkins University, where he has an appointment in the Department of Psychology and the Division of Reproductive Biology in the Department of Population Dynamics. His primary research interest is Behavioral Endocrinology, but he also works on seasonal adaptations of physiology and behavior, including seasonal changes in immune function. He also studies the physiological mechanisms underlying sexual behavior. Recently, Sinauer Associates published his textbook on Behavioral Endocrinology.

Nelson joins NSF amid many budgetary uncertainties. The prolonged shut-down of the federal government severely hampered normal operations and schedules for all governmental activities. Nonetheless, the staff at NSF worked through the mountain of mail awaiting them on their return to work, and with the new congressional continuing resolutions, NSF is processing the spring applications with the expectations that spring panels will meet throughout April and early May. Requests for ad hoc reviews began during the first week of February. If there are no further shut-downs and the NSF is funded at, or only slightly below fiscal year 1995 levels, then spring awards will be processed at

the usual time (June/July) and for the usual amounts. However, if the federal budget continues to be approved on a month-to-month basis, then it is difficult to predict the long-term consequences for the remainder of fiscal year 1996.

Nelson expects to continue in Dr. Barfield's role as an advocate for federal support of studies in animal behavior. As Dr. Barfield wrote in a recent *Animal Behavior Society Newsletter*, individuals who conduct research in animal behavior, at all levels of analyses, should be encouraged to apply for NSF funding. Nelson will also continue Dr. Barfield's efforts to support *all* types of animal behavior research, and is particularly committed to supporting as many diverse areas of animal behavioral research as possible. Individuals who might be interested in serving as Animal Behavior panel members for NSF in the future should send a note to Randy Nelson indicating their research interests, and their areas of expertise, as well as a copy of their CV.

The target dates for proposals, including proposals from investigators at undergraduate institutions (RUI) in Animal Behavior are 10 January and 10 July. There are some other major programs at NSF that have separate deadlines. All of these programs and deadlines are described in detail at the NSF website (<http://www.nsf.gov>). For current NSF grantees there are several important programs that provide specific supplemental funds. For example, there are supplements for Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REU). These supplements have a \$5000 annual cap per undergraduate (including indirect costs); applications are accepted all year long, but awards are made once a year around 1 March in the Animal Behavior program. Current awardees can also apply for an experimental program to assist in the broader dissemination of research results and to promote science literacy for the general public in an out-of-school setting. The Informal Science Education (ISE) program in the Division of Elementary, Secondary, and Informal Education will provide up to ten supplemental awards of a maximum of \$50,000 each to current Principal Investigators funded by the Directorate for Biological Sciences. Supplements can be submitted anytime between February and June 1996. PIs should make initial contact with their program officer, who will assist in contacting the appropriate program officer in ISE.

Another important program is the Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant program in which a graduate student in collaboration with her/his thesis advisor submits a proposal to help fund dissertation research. (The faculty member serves as the PI.) These proposals are due on the second Friday in October.

Proposals for Postdoctoral Research Fellowships in Biosciences related to the environment are due on the first Friday in November. Proposals for NSF

Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships are due on the first Friday in December.

Research Planning Grants and Career Advancement Awards for Women Scientists and Engineers should be submitted by 15 December. Faculty Early Career Development (CAREER) grant proposals should also be submitted by 15 December.

NSF Contacts

NSF Information center	703-306-1234
NSF TDD Number	703-306-0090
Publications Number	703-306-1130
Publications Fax Number	703-306-4278
Publications Internet Address	pubs@nsf.gov

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PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

10. CAN RULES OF CONDUCT DETER?

by **Stuart Altmann**

Chair, ABS Ethics Committee

Ever since childhood, we have been urged to do certain things and to refrain from others. At first, these admonitions came from our immediate family. ("Claire, stop pestering your sister! And do your homework!") They began even before we understood language. For example, infants are encouraged to eat certain foods, and scolded for approaching things that are dangerous. From then until we left the parental nest (at least!) our families instructed us in what conduct is good, polite, safe, right, just, correct, or admirable, and conversely, what is dangerous, obnoxious, rude, vulgar, immoral, illegal, and so on.

Admonitions do not stop with adulthood. Instead, they are taken up by a widening circle of other people ("Young man, get off my lawn!"), by informal groups (the peer pressure of street gangs, poker pals, and so on), by films (in which, for many years, the good guys were required to win), by moralistic literature, and by social institutions, including churches ("Though shalt not..."), charitable organizations ("Give to the neediest."), professional

groups (e.g. ABS, with its Code of Ethics) and the government, in the form of laws and regulations.

What is the effect on us of these rules? Of course, they serve to demarcate those forms of behavior that can lead to punishment, ranging from admonishment to execution. But do regulations eliminate misconduct? Do rules rule? Surely not: unethical, immoral, and illegal activities have not vanished.

I believe we can make a stronger case for a weaker claim, that under the right conditions, rules of conduct can deter, albeit imperfectly. By the time we become adults, most of us have internalized a moral sense that carries over into our new activities. The distinctions between what is right and what is wrong is important to us. I think that most of the time, most of us conform (my circle of acquaintances includes more in-laws than outlaws), although we sometimes lapse ("Gee, officer, was I really doing 72?"). This generalization, if correct, would argue that when conditions are right, rules can partially deter: they can reduce the likelihood of misconduct and mitigate its intensity.

Still, I was curious: what is the actual evidence for a deterrence effect of rules of conduct? To answer this question, I turned to the literature on law, which is surely the best documented of the various forms of rules to which we are exposed and for which a deterrence effect, if it occurs, would be a primary justification for the laws themselves. To my surprise, I found very little consideration of this issue, with two striking exceptions: an extensive literature on the deterrence effects of tort law, skillfully reviewed by Gary Schwartz (1) and Gerald Rosenberg's astonishing book (2) on the impact on social behavior of rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court. First, let's consider torts.

Are tort rules successful in deterring dangerous conduct? (A tort is a civil wrong for which the injured party is entitled to compensation.) Beginning with Calabresi's book <The Cost of Accidents> (1970) and two articles by Richard Posner (1971, 1972), an extensive literature has developed on economic theories of tort laws. (Note: all of my references to the tort law literature are cited in Schwartz (1) and will not be repeated here.) The essence of the economic argument is simple: the compensation to victims that tort laws prescribe should deter rational people from behaving improperly. For example, the damages awarded by courts for doctors' malpractice should deter physicians from knowingly violating proper medical practice.

Yet, factors or conditions other than liability influence tortious behavior and these factors differ from one type of behavior to another. For example, *principles of morality* "operate in powerful ways on doctors, who are under a professional obligation to 'do no harm.' Moral principles operate unevenly, however, on motorists: Many of the motorists one

encounters on the highway do not seem greatly concerned about the welfare of others." (All quotations not otherwise attributed are from Schwartz (1).) In other contexts, *government regulations* rather than fines have been decisive, e.g. those for safety features required in automobiles. *Adverse publicity* about dangerous products, with its potential for affecting sales by shaking the public's confidence in the safety of a product must also be effective in some cases. Even *inadvertence* can play a role. A slow-acting toxin like asbestos may be used for many years even by conscientious manufacturers before its long-term consequences are understood. "If the party's conduct is not a function of her own mental choices, then liability rules that appeal to the mind will not be influential."

Commonly, several such factors contribute concurrently to bring about compliance with tort laws. Doctors are influenced both by malpractice liability and by their sense of what constitutes proper medical practice. Design engineers testify that they redesign unsafe products not only because of the possibility of liability claims but also because it is morally wrong to make them (1). What is not clear from the literature that Schwarz reviews is whether the relevant factors in particular cases are each necessary to produce compliance or are merely contributory.

What does seem clear is that tort laws, reinforced by liability and other potentiating factors, can influence behavior. Here are some examples. In 1908, Congress passed the Federal Employers' Liability Act (FELA). Over the next seventy-two years, FELA was effective in significantly reducing fatality rates for railroad workers, and may have saved as many as 32,000 lives (Stole 1992).

Helling v. Carey is a 1974 Washington opinion that found malpractice as a matter of law whenever a doctor does not include a glaucoma pressure test with a routine eye exam. Over the next three years, glaucoma testing by Washington ophthalmologists increased significantly--primarily in the year after *Helling* and more so than in any other state (Wiley 1981).

Surveys of doctors showed that the perceived liability threat induced large numbers of them to spend more time with patients, to increase the number of follow-up visits, and to prescribe more tests and procedures (Lawthers et al 1992). At Harvard-affiliated hospitals, the threat of malpractice claims for injuries resulting from administration of anesthetics was largely responsible for the development of meticulous monitoring standards that sharply reduced the rate of anesthetic-related accidents (Eichhorn et al 1986).

The modern rules of product liability, covering such things as dangerous toys, toxic drugs, and the like were developed since the 1960's. Despite these

laws, a significant amount of manufacturer negligence still occurs (e.g., the Dalkon Shield, Oraflex, the Shiley heart valve, Rely tampons, and so on). But would the amount of negligence be larger in the absence of these rules? A survey was taken of 101 senior-level corporate executives, representing the largest publicly held companies in America (Zehnder 1987). Over half of these executives indicated that their companies had added safety features to their products as a result of the threat of liability. Drano cans, flammable children's pajamas, gas tanks on tractors, apartment security systems, airplane flight manuals, and automobiles are examples of products that have been redesigned on account of tort liability (1).

These and many other cases reviewed by Schwartz are consistent with my conclusion that under the right conditions rules of conduct can mitigate misconduct. "No sector of tort law can be identified in which the prospect of liability has successfully reduced down to zero or almost zero the rate of negligent conduct... [yet] there is evidence persuasively showing that tort law achieves something significant in encouraging safety". Furthermore, the deterrent effect may be stronger in other areas of law: "Tort scholars can easily envy their colleagues who teach courses such as [as] environmental law and property law, in which the beneficial effects of legal rules are often dramatic."

Now, what about the role of courts in effecting changes in behavior? One expects that rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court, as final arbiter, would be particularly effective, and in recent years, several highly publicized Supreme Court cases are widely regarded as having drastically changed life in America. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) sounded the death knell for legal segregation of the public schools. *Brown* was followed by decisions banning racial segregation in public works and recreational facilities, in interstate commerce, in courtrooms, and in facilities in public buildings. Thus, it is said, *Brown* "profoundly affected national thinking and served as the principle ideological engine of the civil rights movement" (Greenberg 1968). (This and all other references to the impact of the Supreme Court on social change are cited in Rosenberg (2) and will not be repeated here.)

Thus, it comes as a considerable shock to see Gerald Rosenberg's careful evaluation of the evidence for whether these court cases effected the social changes that followed, and to read his conclusion that the court's decisions, by themselves, were insignificant in effecting social change. For example, in the case of school desegregation, congressional and executive actions, as well as a determined civil rights movement, were the real agents of change. "The statistics from the Southern states are truly amazing. For ten years, 1954-64, *virtually nothing happened*. Ten years after *Brown* only 1.2 percent of black

schoolchildren in the South attended school with whites." Excluding Tennessee and Texas, which had the smallest percentage of black enrollment in public schools, the percent drops to 0.48. "The numbers show that the Supreme Court contributed virtually *nothing* to ending segregation...." Rosenberg documents the many tricks that the Southern states used to avoid desegregation.

All this changed dramatically with passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the subsequent enforcement of the latter by HEW. "In just the few months between the end of the 1964-65 school year and the start of the 1965-66 year, nearly three times as many black students entered desegregated schools as had in the preceding decade of court action." By 1972, 91.3% of black students were enrolled in desegregated schools.

The other case examined in depth by Rosenberg is *Roe v. Wade* (1973). It and *Doe v. Bolton* (1973) are widely regarded as having brought about significant social reform in the area of abortion and women's rights. Again, the evidence is that the changes that have occurred since then were not brought about by these court decisions. *Roe* came at a time when the numbers of legal abortions were increasing year by year. No surge took place during or after *Roe*. Indeed, the largest increase took place two years before *Roe*. The Court's ruling did not start a social revolution; it acknowledged one in progress and let it continue.

For reasons that Rosenberg describes, the effectiveness of court decisions in bringing about social change is constrained in various ways. Other agents, including laws, legal precedents, political leadership, implementing legislation, law enforcement, and public sentiment, are required. "U.S. courts can *almost never* be effective producers of significant social reform. At best, they can second the social reform acts of the other branches of government. Problems that are unsolvable in the political context can rarely be solved by courts" (1).

I take Rosenberg's evidence to mean that major social reforms require the concerted action of each of the social agents indicated above: all are necessary, none are sufficient. And when all are operating, social changes, sometimes of considerable magnitude, can result--as changes in civil and women's rights illustrate. Given the right conditions, rules of conduct can change behavior appreciably.

The Code of Ethics of the Animal Behavior Society is not a set of laws. Its items are more like admonitions, an indication of the kinds of behavior that we and our colleagues find acceptable, even commendable, and those that we find intolerable. But can the Code do more than demarcate? Given the right conditions, can it change behavior?

During the three years that I have been on the ABS Ethics Committee, that group has worked hard to establish conditions in which ethical standards can flourish. The committee has examined the code and its ethical foundations, and the code itself has been revised. Procedures for handling allegations of misconduct have been greatly improved. The few cases that have been brought before our committee have been handled conscientiously and judiciously. Through legal counsel and through directors and officers insurance, we have protected the Society and its members. This quarterly Newsletter column and several workshops at our annual meetings have publicized our code and other aspects of professional ethics. Perhaps some consciousness-raising has occurred as a result, and in several instances we may have established a consensus on what constitutes professional conduct.

Still, as I complete my term as chair of the Ethics Committee and write this, my last ethics column, I cannot help wondering: what impact have we had? Are members of ABS becoming more aware of professional ethics, more thoughtful in dealing with their colleagues? Have we helped to clarify ethical issues? Are discussions of them initiated more readily? Have we encouraged those who wish to promote ethical conduct? Have our activities influenced anyone, either consciously or unconsciously, to hesitate when tempted to do something unethical to a colleague or to be more willing to do something laudatory? If so, then I am satisfied.

Acknowledgements: This column, more than any other in this series, has been shaped by input from members of the ABS Ethics Committee. Insightful comments by Charles Blaich, Janis Driscoll, Emilia Martins, Barbara Turpin, and Jeff Walters stimulated me to rethink several issues.

References: (1) Schwarz, Gary T. Reality in the economic analysis of tort law: does tort law really deter? *UCLA Law Rev*, 1994: 377-444. (2) Rosenberg, Gerald N. 1991. *The Hollow Hope: Can courts bring about social change?* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 425 p.

This is one in a series of columns devoted to issues of professional ethics that affect members of the Animal Behavior Society. Your comments and questions about these issues are welcome, and will be answered. Address them to Stuart Altmann, University of Chicago, 1507 E. 56 St., Chicago IL 60637; tel. 312-702-8919; fax 312-702-0988; e-mail alts@midway.uchicago.edu.

MEETINGS

The 1996 Midwest Regional Animal Behavior Conference will be sponsored by the departments of Psychology and Zoology and the Center for the Integrative Study of Animal Behavior at Indiana University during the fall semester of 1996. The dates will be announced in a later issue of the ABS newsletter. Conference organizers are Ellen Ketterson and Bill Timberlake, co-directors of the Center. Questions regarding the conference may be directed to Linda Summers at Indiana University, CISAB, 402 N. Park, Bloomington, IN 47405; e-mail: lisummer@ucs.indiana.edu; phone: 812-855-9663.

1997 Meeting of the American Society of Primatologists will be in San Diego CA, June 27-30, 1997. Contact Dr. Nancy Caine, Dept. of Psychology, California State University, San Marcos, CA, 92096, for information. Email: nancy_caine@csusm.edu.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Animal Behavior Summer Course - An 8 week field course on the ecological and evolutionary interpretation of animal behavior will be offered this summer at the University of Montana's Flathead Lake Biological Station. The course's priority is to help the student develop the suite of observational and analytical skills needed to implement an hypothesis-testing approach in behavioral ecology, gained while performing theory-inspired projects. The course will emphasize student teams performing potentially publishable observational and experimental studies in the field and lab, supported by concept-oriented class discussions and relatively brief lectures. This intensive course is intended for students wishing to move beyond the usual undergraduate role of knowledge consumer, to one of being an active scientist. The course provides students with close contact with the professor and TA during all phases of each research project: brainstorming, troubleshooting, execution, data analysis and writing. Prerequisite: Introductory college-level biology required; genetics or evolution recommended. Course dates: 10 June - 2 August (5 semester credits). Instructor - Paul J. Watson (Ph.D. 1988 - Cornell University), Research Asst. Professor, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. INTERNET: pwatson@unm.edu. For course and Biological Station info, contact: Ms. Sue Gillespie, Flathead Lake Biological Station, 311 Bio Station Lane, Polson, Mt 59860-9659 USA. 406-982-3301.

North American Loon Fund is interested in behavioral observations, survey data or informal counts, habitat use, concentration sites, and other information on migratory and wintering loons (all species). Please send observations or records to: North American Loon Fund, 6 Lily Pond Rd., Gilford, NH 03246. Phone/fax: (603) 528-4711. To learn more about our nonprofit organization which promotes the preservation of loons and their lake habitats, write or go on-line to our new web site at <http://www.uww.edu/biology/nalf/NALF.html>.

Proceedings from Damselish Symposium. We have approximately 30 copies of the Proceedings of the Reproductive Ecology of Damselish Symposium, published in *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 1995, 57(3). This symposium was held at the ASIH meeting in Los Angeles in 1994. The Proceedings includes 11 peer-reviewed papers and four abstracts on topics including hormonal control of reproductive behavior, spawning cycles, parental care, mate choice, mating systems, and sound production. Proceedings of the blue crab recruitment symposium are included in the same volume. We are offering copies of this volume for \$15.00 (US) each. This simply covers our cost and is \$20.00 less than the \$35.00 BMS charges for single copies. If you would like to purchase a copy, please contact Paul Sikkel (psikkel@uvi.edu) or Chris Petersen (chrisp@ecology.coa.edu).

Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation was formed on 14 January 1996. The new society will serve biologists and conservationists throughout central America and southern Mexico by publishing a news bulletin, *Mesoamericana*, and by sponsoring annual congresses in Mesoamerica. The official name is *Sociedad Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación*. The society will hold its first meeting at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Tegucigalpa 21-22 June 1996. For meeting information contact the acting president Gerardo Borjas, Apto. 30-357, Toncontín, Tegucigalpa M.D.C., Honduras (phone/fax: 504-33-9576). For membership information, contact acting secretary Silvia C. Chalukián, Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Conservación Biológica, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Apto. 93, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Phone 504-76-6104; fax 504-76-6234; email eapdrn@ns.hondunet.net or eaphpcs@ns.hondunet.net.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Secretary would like to remind those applying for the opportunities listed below that although I try to avoid listing situations that are already filled, the time lag between submission and arrival of the Newsletter at your address sometimes causes this to occur. Please contact those offering the opportunities before applying, if this is a problem for you.

Volunteer Field Assistants needed for a long term study of mate choice in the satin bowerbird. Assistants will primarily help monitor behavior at bowers at a study site in Northern New South Wales, Australia. The research will run from early July to late January and we will consider applicants for all or part of this time. Assistants must arrange their own travel to the study site; we will provide food and lodging at the site. Field conditions are primitive, the work is demanding, and assistants must be focused on this project. Contact Al Uy or Gerry Borgia, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4415; email: uy@zool.umd.edu or borgia@zool.umd.edu. Tel. work (301) 405-6943 or home (301) 270-5922.

Volunteers - approximately 30 volunteer positions are open in 1996 at the American Museum of Natural History's Southwestern Research Station in Portal, Arizona. The volunteer program is run annually and offers students in biological sciences outstanding opportunities to observe and become involved with field research. Food and lodging are provided in exchange for 24 hr per week of routine chores, with the remaining time available for research. The program is open to undergraduate and graduate students; the latter may pursue their own research. Volunteers are needed between March 15 and Nov. 1. Appointments are for part of this period, with a minimum of six weeks. Applicants for spring (March-May) should submit applications by Feb. 15, summer volunteers (June-August) by April 1 and fall volunteers (Sept. - Nov.) any time. Dr. Wade C. Sherbrooke, Director, Southwestern Research Station, American Museum of Natural History, Portal AZ 85632, USA. Phone (520) 558-2396.

Research internships available for ongoing studies of Yellowstone's canids and other field studies involving birds, streams, and grizzlies. Room and board (\$200/mo.) provided; positions are from 2-4 month. Send short letter of availability, resume, and addresses and phone numbers of three references to: Research Internship Program, Yellowstone Ecosystem Studies, P.O. Box 6640, Bozeman, MT 59771.

Volunteers required for study of hawk migration through the Florida Keys. In the 1995 season we observed approximately 12,000 raptors. Tundra Peregrine Falcons were common. Goals include an overflight census of all species, foraging and roosting habits, and conservation issues. Free oceanside lodging provided on Grassy Key (50 miles north of Key West) and partial board (food) included. Research will be conducted between 15 September and 15 November. Applicants will be considered for lengths of stay from 1 to 8 weeks; some raptor or ornithological experience necessary; field training will be available. Send resume, references or inquires to Cindy Brashear, Florida International University, University Park, OE Building, Biology Dept., Miami, FL. Phone: (954) 435-4469. Email: cbrash01@servms.fiu.edu or fax (305) 348-1986.

Research Assistant Intern Positions available with the National Biological Service at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park in a study of food resources, foraging ecology and behavior of endangered wet forest landbirds at Hakalau National Wildlife refuge on the windward slope of the Island of Hawai'i. Responsibilities entail: observing and recording foraging, social behavior and substrate selection data, data entry and observation transcription. Requires ability to hike and orienteer in steep, wet, dense forest at high altitude and camp in cool and wet conditions for one week field periods. Housing near shopping provided, also field gear. Send cover letter, resume, and references to Steven Hess, National Biological Service, Pacific Islands Science Center, P.O. Box 44, Hawai'i National Park, HI 96718 or email shess@aloha.net. Previous experience with field study of avian ecology, especially behavioral observation, is valuable. Positions continue throughout the year.

The Secretary requests that all submissions of more than a few lines be made electronically. Uncoded e-mail files are preferable, but submissions may also be made on disk. ASCII and most common word processing system files are acceptable. They may be either MAC or DOS based. The diskettes will not be returned unless a self addressed mailer is included. The e-mail address for submissions is sfoster@vax.clarku.edu. Please enclose hard copy with the diskette, or send hard copy separately from the e-mail submission to increase the probability that the submission is received. Thanks in advance!

Animal Behavior Society: Autobiographical Survey

Animal behavior is a relatively young discipline. We have the opportunity to record much of our history, particularly the last 50 years. To aid future historians of science, I urge all members of ABS and especially those with established careers to take the few minutes necessary to fill out this questionnaire and send it in. Your efforts will be appreciated by many! (Lee Drickamer, ABS President)

The Animal Behavior Society is collecting autobiographical materials on its members to be placed with the ABS archives now housed at the Smithsonian Institution. Once collected, the information will be available through the Smithsonian for scholarly research on the history of the ABS and its members. We urge you to take some time to participate. Your help will ensure the collection of a database that will contribute to a rich and growing tradition in the history of the biological and behavioral sciences.

Access to the Smithsonian collection of ABS materials requires ABS approval. If you wish your autobiography to be included in the ABS archives, please complete the form below and return it to:

Cheryl Logan
Department of Psychology
Univ. North Carolina at Greensboro
Greensboro, NC 27412-5001

If you prefer to return the survey electronically, please send it via E-mail to: "Logan@goodall.uncg.edu" with "ABS survey" written in the subject field. Thanks for participating.

ABS Autobiographical Survey

Date entry submitted:

Full name:

Present Position:

Home address:

Institution/office address:

Place of birth:

Date of birth (da/mo/yr):

High School:

City, State, Years:

High School:

City, State, Years:

College: City, State, Years:

Graduate School (Master's): City, State, Years:
Title, Master's Thesis

Completion date:
Major Advisor - Master's:

Graduate School (PhD): City, State, Years:
Title, PhD Dissertation:

Completion date:
Major Advisor - PhD:

Please answer the following questions:

1. What influenced your choice of thesis and dissertation topics and study species?
2. Where and at what age did you become interested in studying animal behavior? Did any particular person (relative, teacher, etc.), book, publication or event stimulate your interest animal behavior? Please describe briefly.
3. Please list any colleague(s) you feel have helped you in choosing and/or pursuing a career in animal behavior.
4. After you received your degree, what sort of job did you want (teaching, government employment, museum work, conservation, etc.)? Describe positions held and what they have entailed.
5. Give a synopsis of your research career; include groups of animals and geographic areas with which you are particularly familiar. What is your current research emphasis? Has it changed since you received your degree? If so, can you say why?
6. If you have received grant or contract support for research from any source, please list the sources (College/University; Institutional; State or Federal Funds) and the years in which you received funding.
7. Please list memberships in professional societies/organizations.
8. What do you think will be the most important questions in the study of animal behavior in the year 2025?
9. Please append a dated bibliography of your published work with an asterisk by your 3-5 most important works. If you are listed, attach a dated copy of your entry in American Men and Women of Science.

APPLICATION / RENEWAL for ANIMAL BEHAVIOR SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

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