

NEWS AND NOTES

SMITHSONIAN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Smithsonian Institution announces its research fellowships for 1990-1991. Fellowships are awarded to support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian in association with the research staff and using the Institution's resources. Predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowship appointments for six to twelve months, and graduate student appointments for ten weeks are awarded. Proposals for research in Biological Sciences may be made in animal behavior and pathology; ecology; environmental studies; evolutionary biology; marine biology; natural history; paleobiology; systematics; and tropical biology.

Applications are due 15 January 1990. Stipends supporting these awards are: \$25,000 per year plus allowances for senior postdoctoral fellows; \$20,000 per year plus allowances for postdoctoral fellows; \$12,500 per year plus allowances for predoctoral fellows; and \$3,000 for graduate students for the 10-week tenure period. Pre-, post-, and senior postdoctoral stipends are prorated on a monthly basis for periods less than one year.

Awards are based on merit. Smithsonian fellowships are open to all qualified individuals without reference to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or condition of handicap of any applicant. For more information and application forms, please write: *Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 7300 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC 20560*. Please indicate the particular area in which you propose to conduct research and give the dates of degrees received or expected.

59th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Cooper Ornithological Society held its 59th annual meeting on 22-25 June 1989 at Moscow, Idaho. J. Michael Scott was chairperson of the Local Committee on Arrangements, and Kerry P. Reese was chairperson of the Scientific Program Committee.

The following people are continuing or newly elected officers: Jared Verner, President; Martin L. Morton, President-elect; Terrell D. Rich, Secretary; Martin G. Raphael, Assistant Secretary; Robert C. Szaro, Treasurer; James T. Jennings, Assistant Treasurer. Jennings replaces retiring Assistant Treasurer James R. Northern. Martin L. Morton continues as editor of *The Condor*, Joseph R. Jehl continues as editor of *Studies in avian biology*. Three new members of the board were elected for 3-year terms (1989-1992) by the membership in balloting conducted prior to the meeting: Mary E. Murphy, Martin G. Raphael, and Carl D. Marti; they replaced retiring members Lloyd F. Kiff, J. David Ligon, and Glen E. Woolfenden.

There were approximately 200 registrants. Seventy-five papers and posters were presented in the general paper sessions, symposia, and workshops. The following paper awards were presented; A. Brazier Howell Award to Todd W. Arnold (University of Western On-

tario); Francis S. Roberts Award to Thomas Hahn (University of Washington); and the Board of Directors' Award to Glen Chilton (University of Calgary).

The Board of Directors conferred honorary membership to Ralph R. Schreiber and Elizabeth Ann Schreiber for outstanding service to ornithology and the COS. The Harry R. Painton Award, granted for the outstanding paper published in *THE CONDOR* in the preceding 4 years, was awarded to John M. Marzluff and Russell P. Balda for their paper, "Pairing patterns and fitness in a free-ranging population of Pinyon Jays: what do they reveal about mate choice?", *Condor* 90: 201-213; 1988. Resolutions concerning habitat fragmentation, fire, national parks in the tropics, wild-caught birds, the British museum, and riparian habitats were passed; these resolutions appear below.

The 1990 annual meeting will be held jointly with the AOU at the University of California, Los Angeles, 25-30 June 1990.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conservation and Resolutions Committee (Carl D. Marti, Chair) drafted, and the board approved, the following resolutions:

SUPPORT FOR UNDERSTANDING EFFECTS OF HABITAT FRAGMENTATION

Whereas approximately 85% of the world landscape is managed habitat (reserves, cities, and agricultural areas make up less than 15% of land area worldwide), managed land includes a "seminatural matrix" consisting of fragmented natural habitats and heavily impacted lands, humans are increasingly modifying natural landscapes to supply human needs, and new technologies continually allow development of more land, and

Whereas federal mandates justly require maintenance of viable populations of wildlife species, many of the questions involving maintenance of wildlife species concern size, juxtaposition, and isolation of natural and managed habitats, and our knowledge of the relationships between patch size, degree of isolation, and maintenance of viable populations is just beginning.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges increased funding of research in landscape ecology, habitat fragmentation, general ecology, small population biology, and population genetics by the National Science Foundation and resource management agencies, and urges consideration of habitat fragmentation issues in all land management decisions.

SUPPORT FOR UNDERSTANDING FIRE

Whereas fire is often a natural component of ecosystems, and fire creates conditions and habitats that are essential for numerous plant and animal species, and

Whereas natural resource management policy in the

United States has created unnatural environments in most western coniferous forests by the suppression of fire, and

Whereas the aesthetic, economic and psychological impact of fires on the public is often negative,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society supports a national research program to increase the understanding of fire in individual ecosystems, and suggests an education program to increase the public's awareness of the benefits of fire.

NATIONAL PARKS IN TROPICAL AMERICA

Whereas protection of natural habitat at tropical latitudes is vital to the maintenance of global biodiversity and conservation of a large proportion of the world's avifauna, and

Whereas current socio-economic trends are exerting increasing pressure on tropical countries to allow development of natural areas.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society encourages and supports the establishment and/or maintenance of national parks in tropical America.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF WILD-CAUGHT BIRDS FOR THE PET TRADE

Whereas the Cooper Ornithological Society endorses the legitimate use of wild-caught birds for research and educational purposes, including breeding programs and zoo displays, and

Whereas capturing wild birds (particularly psittacines) for the pet trade has seriously threatened wild populations of many species, and

Whereas wild-caught birds of most species do not adapt well to captivity, and many die in capture, in transit, and in quarantine, and

Whereas imported birds may be infected with diseases that can cause severe economic losses to the poultry industry and, in some cases, infect humans, and

Whereas the release of exotic birds by individual owners can result in the establishment of feral populations that may cause economic damage and threaten native birds.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society asks the Congress of the United States to approve legislation that will ban the importation for the pet trade of birds caught from the wild.

SUPPORT FOR THE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Whereas the ornithological collections of the British Museum (Natural History) are the largest and among the scientifically most important in the world, and

Whereas these collections are viewed by ornithologists from around the world as a national treasure of the

United Kingdom and as having international scientific importance, and

Whereas the health and value of the collection depends upon its growth and use, and

Whereas avian systematics is a vital and important field of research with major impacts on many applied disciplines, and

Whereas ornithological collections are critical to an ever widening array of studies both of systematics and environmental problems.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society requests that the United Kingdom reconsiders its decision to reduce support for the ornithological collections of the British Museum (Natural History).

PROTECTION OF RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS

Whereas riparian ecosystems include floodplains and bottomlands in the eastern United States and narrow belts of vegetation in the western United States, and

Whereas the small amount of riparian vegetation in the western United States provides habitat for more species of breeding birds than surrounding uplands, provides habitat during migration for more bird species, and also provides requirements for other organisms, and

Whereas riparian ecosystems have been extensively disturbed and are subjected to agricultural conversions, grazing, channelization, recreational development, and colonization by exotic plants, and

Whereas riparian ecosystems experience conflicting pressures for the use of their associated resources without the benefit of unified management.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges President Bush to extend the provisions of Executive Order 11990 to include riparian growth and habitats in addition to other wetlands under federal authority.

LOCAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Whereas the Cooper Ornithological Society held its 59th annual meeting 22–26 June 1989 at Moscow, Idaho, at the invitation of the University of Idaho (with sponsorship of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, the Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, the Palouse Chapter of the Audubon Society, and the World Center for Birds of Prey), and

Recognizing that the Local Committee on Arrangements, chaired by Dr. J. Michael Scott, provided a diverse assemblage of special events, field trips, and social events, and

Recognizing that the Scientific Program Committee, chaired by Dr. Kerry P. Reese, arranged an outstanding collection of lectures and posters, and

Recognizing that Dr. Edward O. Garton organized a stimulating symposium and Dr. Thomas A. Scott organized a useful workshop, and

Whereas all who attended this meeting were enriched by it.

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society expresses its sincere appreciation to all those individuals who dedicated their time and energy to making this a successful and stimulating meeting.

Therefore be it further resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society also thanks the sponsoring organizations for their generous support.

NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In 1990, the members of the Cooper Ornithological Society shall elect to the Board of Directors three people to replace retiring members Carl E. Bock, Theresa L. Bucher, and Michael D. Kern.

The nominating committee, consisting of Glen E. Woolfenden (Chair), Martin L. Morton, and Theresa L. Bucher, therefore nominates Sheila A. Mahoney, W. B. Quay, Stephen I. Rothstein, and J. Michael Scott for 3-year terms to the Board.

Sheila A. Mahoney is Professor of Zoology at Florida Atlantic University. She received her Ph.D. from Washington State University in 1976. She has been a member of the Society since 1981 and has presented papers at annual meetings since 1975. She continues to publish in *The Condor* and review manuscripts for the journal. Dr. Mahoney has served on the committee to select the outstanding *Condor* paper in the period 1984–1987. Her major research interests are avian energetics and physiology, with particular emphasis on thermal and osmotic stress.

W(ilbur) B. Quay is an independent researcher and writer, with a Ph.D. (1952, Zoology) from the University of Michigan. He has served on the faculties of the University of Michigan–Ann Arbor, University of California–Berkeley, University of Wisconsin–Madi-

son, and University of Texas Med. Branch–Galveston, with appointments in zoology and/or other biological or biomedical sciences. He joined the Society in 1956, and is a Life Member who presents papers at its meetings and is currently a member of its Finance Committee. His research interests center on regulatory mechanisms, particularly those impacting reproductive and neuroendocrine functions. This is interrelated with his research, development and application of new methods for repeated and harmless monitoring aspects of these functions in wild avian populations, especially of passerines.

Stephen I. Rothstein is Professor of Zoology at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He received his Ph.D. from Yale University in 1970 and then completed a 2-year postdoctoral term at the Smithsonian Institution. He has been a member of the Society since 1967. He has served on the COS Council and on the Student Awards Committee, was chairman of the Scientific Program for the 1976 COS meeting and organized a symposium for the 1979 meeting. He has presented papers in *The Condor* as well as serving as a reviewer for that journal. His general research interests deal with avian behavioral ecology and evolution with specific emphasis in the coevolution between brood parasites and hosts, vocal communication and dialects, and social dominance with status signalling.

J. Michael Scott is a research biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Leader of the Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, and Professor of Wildlife Biology at the University of Idaho. He received his Ph.D. in Zoology from Oregon State University in 1973. He has been a member of the Society since 1970. He is chairman of the Painton Award Committee, a member of the Annual Meeting Committee, and chaired the Local Committee for the Society's 1989 meeting in Moscow, Idaho. His major research interests are ecology of endangered birds and identification and design of preserves needed to protect biological diversity into the 22nd century.