



# RESEARCH ETHICS

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# What do they encompass?

# Part A: Questions

- › Was Larson right to bring his concerns to Grey?
- › Should Larson do anything further?
- › Was Grey's response to Larson appropriate?

## Part B: Questions

- › Examine the drawings of the two figures from the published paper (figs. 1 and 4), as well as the two original autoradiograms from which they were derived (figures 2 and 3).
- › Did Dunbar fabricate data in his production of figure 4?
- › Does it matter that the primary data show that the results are the same as shown in figure 1?
- › Should Larson have been a coauthor on the paper if all he contributed were some routine laboratory manipulations?
- › What are the responsibilities of coauthors for the authenticity of the contents of a paper?

# Part C: Questions

- › Should Grey have contacted the departmental chair at this point?
- › Should anyone else be informed?

# Part D: Questions

- › To whom do laboratory notebooks belong? The individual? Principal investigator? Department? Laboratory? University? The funding agency?
- › Who should have access to laboratory notebooks and other experimental data?
- › What types of data should be retained, in what form, and for how long?

# Part E: Questions

- › Does Dunbar's method of preparing his manuscripts for publication constitute fabrication or falsification? Or, is it a questionable research practice?
- › Is the lack of an intent to deceive important?
- › Is it important to consider that , in the end, only real data were actually published?

# Part F: Questions

- › Who should review Dunbar's work?
- › Should the head of the lab, who is also a coauthor, be involved in the initial inquiry in the manner described here?
- › Has Washington fulfilled his obligations to the institution and the accused?



# Part G: Questions

- › Do you conclude that an investigation of Dunbar is warranted?
- › Do you conclude that only Dunbar should be subject to a misconduct investigation?
- › Are Grey's actions proper and warranted?

# Part H: Questions

- › At the time the concerns about Dunbar's work were raised, Grey had already sent letters of recommendation in support of Dunbar's job application. Was he under any obligation to inform the institutions to which Dunbar had applied of changes in his evaluation since writing his letters?
- › What if Grey had not yet written the letters. Is he obligated to inform potential employers of the pending investigation?

# Part I: Questions

- › Was the composition of the investigating committee appropriate?
- › Should naivete be an adequate defense in a situation like this.

## Part J:

- › Is this an appropriate conclusion for this tale?
- › What, if anything, could and should Big Tech or NIH do to punish Dunbar?



# GROWING THROUGH CONFLICT

The behavioral style model of  
stretching one's self!



# The Nature of Conflict

# Effective managers/mentors use conflict creatively to:

- › Stimulate personal development
- › Address apparent problems
- › Increase critical vigilance and self-appraisal
- › Examine conflicting values when making decisions
- › Help individuals in a group understand themselves and others
- › Provide procedures for dealing with high stress in group relationships.
- › Adjust their own behaviors → more effectively understand and interact with others

# Concept of Behavioral Styles

- › Assertiveness
  - › Forceful or directive
- › Responsiveness
  - › Emotionally expressive or emotionally controlled



1. Less use of gestures
2. Less facial expressiveness
3. Appear less friendly
4. Dress more formally
5. Less expression of feelings
6. More task oriented
7. Less interest in small talk
8. More time use discipline

LESS RESPONSIVE

1. Move more slowly
2. Speak more slowly
3. Speak more softly
4. Are less confrontive
5. Are "ask" oriented
6. Decide less quickly
7. Less risk oriented
8. Less eye contact

LESS ASSERTIVE

MORE ASSERTIVE

1. Move more rapidly
2. Speak more quickly
3. Speak more loudly
4. Are more confrontive
5. Are "tell" oriented
6. Decide more quickly
7. More risk oriented
8. More eye contact

MORE RESPONSIVE

1. Gesture more frequently
2. More facial expressiveness
3. Appear more friendly
4. Dress less formally
5. More expression of feelings
6. More people oriented
7. More interest in small talk
8. Less time use discipline

# Strengths of Basic Behavioral Styles

