

National Audubon Society

HOW DO I JOIN?

Complete the following application and enclose a check for the amount for the appropriate type of membership. Send it to:

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
Chapter Membership Data Center
Box 2664
Boulder, CO 80321
Credit Bridgerland Audubon W-52

- Check membership category desired.
- ☐ Introductory one year/ \$20
 - ☐ Individual / \$30 (H)
 - ☐ Family/ \$38 (J)
 - ☐ Student/ \$18 (K)
 - ☐ Senior Citizen Individual/ \$21 (N)
 - ☐ Senior Citizen Family/ \$23 (P)
 - ☐ Please bill me
 - ☐ Check enclosed

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Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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Logan, Utah

SPECIAL *COLLECTIONS

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ORIGINAL - PLEASE DELIVER PROMPTLY

and Audubon Society meets the second Thursday
October through May, in the Council Room of
City Building, 255 N. Main. Meetings start at
4:30 p.m. This is a good outing for the whole family
Fred Meyer's parking lot at Main and 7th North, return
snowshoes. Meet at 1:00 p.m. at the southwest corner of
what pace it was moving. Unless the snow is over a foot
deep this will be a walking trip rather than on skis or
a variety of birds. Learn not only how to identify the
ermice for sure, and possibly mink, muskrat, raccoon
here we should see tracks of deer, weasel and
to a wild area along the Little Bear River near Millville
Saturday, January 23: ANIMAL TRACKING. This trip will

Ron Ryel, 753-6077
Jillyn Smith, 750-1359
Scott Cheney, 753-1893
Betty Boeker, 752-8092
Bruce Pendery, 753-3726
Nancy Warner, 752-7345
Al Stokes, 752-2702
Tom Gordon, 752-6561
Mike Jablonski, 753-2259
John Wise, 245-6695
Pat Barton, 752-1784
Terry Barnes, 563-3910
John Barnes, 563-3910
John Wraith, 752-0743
Larry Ryel, 753-8479
Dianne Browning, 752-5946

the Bridgerland Audubon Society includes a
magazine, *The Stilt*, as well as the *Audubon* magazine.
The *Stilt* invites submissions of any kind, due on
each month. Send to 718 N. 200 E., Logan, UT

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER.

and Audubon Society

84321

FIELD TRIP CALENDAR

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acks, but how to unravel what the animal was doing and
what pace it was moving. Unless the snow is over a foot
deep this will be a walking trip rather than on skis or
snowshoes. Meet at 1:00 p.m. at the southwest corner of
Fred Meyer's parking lot at Main and 7th North, return
4:30 p.m. This is a good outing for the whole family
and bring your friends. Call Al Stokes at 752-2702 for
more information.

aturday, February 7: WINTER WILDLIFE. Hike, ski or
snowshoe up Card Canyon. Observe animal tracks and

uesday, January 19: BAS planning meeting, 7:00 p.m.
the Logan Library conference room, 255 North Main,
Logan. Note that this is one day earlier than the usual
planning meeting date.

ursday, January 14: Regular BAS meeting, 7:30 p.m.
the Logan Library meeting room, 255 North Main,
Logan. Al Winward will discuss Research Natural Areas.

unday, January 5: Conservation Committee Meeting,
30 p.m. in room 112B, Biology/Natural Resources
Building, USU campus.

MEETING CALENDAR



THE STILT

BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

Vol. 16, No. 5

January 1988

winter birds and learn to identify the common trees and
shrubs of Card Canyon in the winter. BRING A LUNCH ON
THIS FIELD TRIP. Leave at 9:00 a.m. from the rest area
on Highway 89 just south of Logan Golf Course. Return
by 2:00 p.m. If in doubt about weather or snow
conditions, call Al Stokes at 752-2702.

Saturday, February 27: CANYONLANDS EAGLE FLOAT.
Canyonlands Field Institute is conducting the 1988 Eagle
Float Trip to spot wintering eagles and waterfowl. Guest
ornithologists will accompany this all-day raft float on the
calm-water stretch of the Colorado River from Loma, CO to
Westwater, UT. Outfitting services will be contributed by
Sheri Griffith River Expeditions. In past years, participants
have spotted more than 30 eagles in one day.

The cost of the float trip is \$58 per person. Contact Susan
Bellagamba at Canyonlands Field Institute at (801) 259-
7750 for information and reservations.

CRABAPPLE BATTLE: ROBINS VS. WAXWINGS

Robins were reported defending a crabapple tree with
fruit against up to ten cedar waxwings, but were
unsuccessful in defending the tree against a higher
number of waxwings. These observations, made last
April, were reported in the Autumn, 1987 issue of the
Journal of Field Ornithology. In view of the heavy use of
crabapple and mountain ash fruit in Cache Valley by both
waxwings and robins, perhaps this same competition
occurs here. Keep an eye out for this and report it in the
Stilt.

— Al Stokes

(Editor's note: I have two flowering crabapple trees, one in front of my house and one in back, both heavily laden with fruit. The same day Al submitted this article for the *Stilt*, a flock of robins numbering perhaps 15 displaced a small flock of about 7 cedar waxwings from the tree in the back yard. They flew to the front tree, but that tree was filled with starlings which, if not feeding, were at least making a fearful racket. Eventually, two or three waxwings would return to the top of the tree in the back and feed for a few minutes until some of the robins, who seemed to prefer lower branches, noticed them and chased them away. This continued until nearly dark, when everyone went home.)

SO LONG, JAN YOUNG

Bridgerland Audubon Society is losing one of its long-time activists this month—one we'll miss for a long time. An active member of BAS since 1969, Jan Young has been BAS' treasurer, has chaired the BAS activities at Holly Faire for years, and most recently has served on the BAS Board of Directors.

This month Jan is pulling up stakes and moving to Wisconsin where she'll be teaching at the University of Wisconsin and will enroll in their Master's degree program in Environmental Education.

BAS has been lucky to have had Jan's help over the years, and we will miss her a great deal. Thanks, Jan, and best of luck!

LOST BIRDS

We seem to have lost our slides of winter birds of Cache Valley. Could you possibly have borrowed these? We make good use of these slides with all sorts of groups, so I'd appreciate getting them back. Call 752-2702 if you have any information.

— Al Stokes

WRITE A NOTE IN YOUR T-SHIRT

We have received a new supply of Audubon T-shirts in a wide choice of colors. They're available in all adult sizes, both short- and long-sleeved (\$6.50 and \$7.50 respectively), and in children's sizes for \$5.50. Call Al Stokes at 752-2702 for details and to place orders.

Not only that, but Audubon note paper is available as well. You can get it at the monthly BAS meetings, directly from Al Stokes or at the Audubon table in the basement of the USU Taggart Student Center on the second Wednesday and Thursday of each month.

— Al Stokes

HOTLINE NOTES

Barn owls are making a comeback in Cache Valley. A couple pair have been seen roosting in situ at the Logan River Ranch and Spring Creek Mendon Road (West 600 South). We have several reports of merlins in the area around Smithfield—there seem to be several around your eyes up for them. Also reported was a pair of rose-breasted grosbeaks and a pair of rosefinches settled along the deer fence in Providence and Millville Canyons.

If you have seen or heard about any unusual birds in the valley, please call the birding hotline at 752-2702.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Do you have a spare hour on the second Thursday of the month? If you do, you should do with it. Wondering what you should do with it. Wondering if you are anxious. That sort of floating anxiety can lead to ulcers. So stay healthy, avoid ulcers, and join the BAS' Audubon table in the basement of the Student Union for an hour on the second Thursday of each month. It'll make you feel better than Roloids. Call Al Stokes at 752-2702.

SEVENTEEN SYLLABLES

The world is so fine!
From my winter door I see
three crows overhead

HOLLY FAIRE: A SUCCESS

This year's Audubon booth at the annual Holly Faire was quite successful, despite what seemed to be a low attendance at the Faire in general. As in previous years, we were in the Children's Activity Room, where we were supervising the building of bird feeders and the painting of Christmas ornaments.

We sold 43 bird feeders, 51 bird houses (all of which were stocked!), 228 ornaments, 18 packets of bird seed, 3 chickadee feeders and 3 packages of sunflower seeds. Our gross sales for the day was \$541.50, which should leave a nice profit after deducting expenses.

We had thirty volunteers helping with the booth this year, several of whom put in two or more shifts. We couldn't have done it without them.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS

W. Daniel, Logan
Leonard, Logan

THANKS, RENEWING MEMBERS

Jan & Coralie Beyers, Logan
Mrs. Lewis A. Civile, Logan
J. Crookston, Logan
Mrs. T. J. Gordon, Logan
J. B. Hampton, MD, Sault St. Marie, Michigan
H. Holmgren, Logan
J. & Trevor Hughes, Logan
Derrick Labar, Providence
David F. Lancy, Logan
D. Mueller, Logan
V. Neville, Alexandria, Virginia
D. Richards, Trenton
D. Roosta, Hyde Park
D. C. Squibb, Logan
F. Voris, Logan
Coburn Williams, Logan
D. S. Winn, Logan
D. Browning, Logan
D. Woodson, Logan

WINTER COUNTS AT FEEDERS SUCCESSFUL

The November issue of the *Stilt* reported, the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology has begun a program called Project FeederWatch, inviting people from all over the United States to make weekly counts of the numbers and species of birds they see at their feeders. The lab had hoped to enroll some 4,000 observers in the program, but already more than 11,000 people are participating. Cache Valley is represented by Alice Stewart, Pat Bahler, Alice Lindahl, Terry Barnes, Larry Mel, Modelle Friess, Al Stokes and perhaps others (if you're participating and aren't named here, let Al or the newsletter editor know.)

Cornell will use the Project FeederWatch data to determine changes in bird numbers throughout the winter. In a few years, the lab should have a much better picture of how bird populations change from year to year in our region, as well as data to document the occurrence of winter vagrants like crossbills, pine grosbeaks, evening grosbeaks and others. Results from the first winter's observations should be available to participants next year.

— Al Stokes

BAS CREATES TWO NEW COMMITTEES

Beginning this month, BAS will have two new permanent committees: recycling and hotline.

Recycling Committee: The chairperson of the recycling committee will be responsible for coordinating and directing the campus recycling project, and supporting whatever community recycling projects he or she wishes to pursue. Currently, the campus recycling project has six barrels placed on the USU campus, and their fill rate seems to be increasing. (Note that we still need people with pickup trucks to help us transport cans from campus to the recycler.)

Initially, and until elections are held, Rich Campanella and Steve Cannon will act as co-chairs for the Recycling Committee.

Hotline Committee: The chairperson of the hotline committee will be responsible for maintaining a birders' telephone hotline network and for assuring that participants in the network are advised of any unusual bird sightings in the valley. Hotline notes, like those in this edition of the *Stilt*, document unusual sightings during the month.

Scott Cheney is currently the chairman of the Hotline Committee.

ELECTIONS IMMINENT

The time to elect new BAS officers for the coming year is fast approaching. We need to start considering replacements for the President, the Vice-President, one member of the Board of Directors and the chairpersons of the Education and Hospitality Committees. In addition, we need to elect a chairperson for the newly-established Recycling Committee.

Nominations for these positions should be submitted to Jon Wraith (750-2716 during the day, 752-0743 in the evening) before the January BAS meeting, or at the meeting. Elections will be held during the February meeting. Please give serious consideration to these nominations so we can maintain the high level of leadership we have enjoyed in the past.

— Jon Wraith

BANDED SWANS

Researchers in Canada and the US have recently marked a number of trumpeter swans with neck bands, each of which shows an alphanumeric code identifying the swan. If you observe a marked swan, please try to see both the color and the code in the neckband; even a partial reading may be enough to determine the bird's origin. Report sightings to The Trumpeter Swan Society, % Ruth Gale, Route 8, Box 125, Idaho Falls, ID 83401.

— The Golden Eagle, Golden Eagle Audubon Society, Boise, ID, 11/87

NAS CITIZENS MONITOR ACID RAIN

More than half the stations on the National Audubon Society's Citizens Acid Rain Monitoring Network reported extremely acidic rainfalls during the month of October, according to NAS President Peter A. A. Berle. In his December newsletter to NAS chapters, Berle said that the volunteer network, which has been operating since July, has been scientifically testing and reporting on rainfall acidity nationwide. The network, currently supporting 94 active monitoring sites, will eventually have more than 200 such sites.

The latest figures show that acid rain is falling in many locations across the country. Even in October, when rain is generally less acidic, dangerous pH levels occurred in several states. Forty-six stations in 20 states reported rainfalls with an average pH level 5.0; pH values below 5.0 are attributable to air pollution. The lowest readings occurred in the industrial midwest, the east and the northeast; typical values were 4.38 in Illinois, 4.24 in Indiana, 4.48 in Maine, 4.04 in Massachusetts, 4.02 in Michigan, 4.58 in New York, 4.87 in North Carolina, 4.08 in Pennsylvania, 4.70 in Vermont and 4.55 in Virginia (see the related article in this issue of the *Stillt* dealing with the effects of acid rain and other pollutants on forests in these areas). Not surprisingly, the American West experiences less acidic rain than does the eastern half of the country. The least acidic rain occurred in Porterville, California (75 miles north of Bakersfield, 75 miles south of Kings Canyon National Park), where the pH level was 6.1. The California statewide average, 5.43, was nonetheless slightly acidic (no figures were published for Utah).

— Peter A. A. Berle/TJG

CONSERVATION NOTES

State Representative Stephen Bodily is circulating a survey of voter attitudes in his district. Since this survey was paid for by the Republican Party, and since the Representative's name is simply stamped in the appropriate space, other Republican legislators in Cache County may circulate similar surveys. The survey asks for setting priorities on spending needs (including parks and recreation), but wildlife is not included as a possible priority for his constituents. We encourage you to make Representative Bodily and our other legislators aware of your concern for wildlife.

BAS has joined the Utah Wildlife Leadership Coalition. The prime concern of this group, composed of nearly 50,000 members from 39 sportsmen's and conservation groups, is protection of wildlife habitat. They focus on matters related to the Division of Wildlife Resources and wildlife issues at the state level. This group intends to play hardball: they are sick and tired of wildlife getting

short-shrifted in Utah, and intend to let you know it. The group has a fairly strong following but so far we have been impressed by their approach to hunting issues and their support activities not directly related to hunting. In instance, they support the Utah Wildlife Conservation efforts to protect the north slope of the Wasatch from logging and oil drilling. If you would like to be involved with UWLC, especially its conservation program, call Bruce Penderly (753-3720) or (563-3910).

John Barnes has been named to a conservation oversight committee in Rich County, which provides an opportunity to speak out for wildlife and conservation concerns there. He would like suggestions and opportunities in Rich County that he can act on.

EDITOR'S CORNER

This is the first 1988 edition of the *Stillt* and I have been editing it for nearly a year. At the last meeting, Ron Ryel exhibited a momentary lack of normal good judgement and asked me to be editor for another year. Since I'm going to be editor for another year, I gave credit where credit's due. I am in debt of those who contribute to this publication. After a month. Many contributions come from members who take the time to write observations or announce upcoming events. I hope to adapt and whom I hope I have always given credit. Editing the *Stillt* would be impossible without your contributions, and I thank you all.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Plans for forming a water conservancy district in Rich County are still afoot. The committee is considering water development in the county. A \$7,500 from the County Council and money from a permanent committee (as of December 11, 1986, was to have had a role in recommending the supposed purpose of this money is to study the educational material related to "water conservancy" in a very broad sense (including wetlands, wildlife, clean water and other issues). It is not to be used to promote formation of a district, which in my opinion is a real danger. To ensure that this money is used to educate the public about water-related values is to contact the public. Dennis Funk (also a member of the committee) is in charge of the educational material. As I understand its original role, the ID team was an official body charged with officially recommending an

second area where conservancy-related activities are being pursued is in the state legislature. Various changes to the existing law are being discussed, and some of the changes will be introduced in the upcoming legislative session by local legislators. Changes being discussed include the following provisions:

allow election of the board of directors of a water conservancy district rather than having them appointed.

make the requirements for protesting a water conservancy district the same as those for forming one (currently, forming a district is very much easier than protesting its formation; see November's *Stillt*),

allow selling water outside the district boundaries (i.e., to the Wasatch Front communities); local conservancy district proponents support this provision since it would make more projects economically feasible,

allow formation of interstate districts, and

allow districts to spend money for fish and wildlife protection and wetlands preservation. BAS supports this provision, but there has been little other support so far.

LOGAN CANYON HIGHWAY UPDATE

Comments surrounding the proposed modifications to the highway through Logan Canyon occur too rapidly to be promptly reported in the *Stillt*. Latest developments include these:

On December 11, in a meeting closed to the public and the press, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), and US Forest Service (USFS) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) met in Salt Lake to determine the method to be used in selecting the "preferred alternative" for modifying the Logan Canyon highway.

On December 14, Jim Naegle of UDOT sent out letters announcing the disbanding of the Interdisciplinary Study Team which, according to a decision made in July, 1986, was to have had a role in recommending the preferred alternative. The decision to disband the team was made at the December 11 closed meeting and "is not a big thing," according to Naegle.

Editor's note: some disagree. Naegle's assurances that former ID team members will have the same opportunity to comment after the final DEIS is released does the general public fails to inspire confidence in him. As I understand its original role, the ID team was an official body charged with officially recommending an

alternative. The public at large has no official standing. "Public comment," in this instance, strikes me as rather like being allowed a final appeal on the gallows . . . starting just as soon as the trap opens.)

- * In mid-December, UDOT released the preliminary draft environmental impact statement on the Logan Canyon highway modification. Copies are available for review at Valley Engineering (130 South Main, Logan) and at the USFS District Ranger's Office (860 North 1200 East). The final DEIS is scheduled for release next year. No date has been established for any public hearings on the DEIS.

FORESTS ENDANGERED

According to a report released in mid-November by the American Forestry Association (AFA), air pollution poses a significant threat to the health and productivity of US forests. "There's little doubt in our minds that air pollution is impacting forest ecosystems in some serious ways," said R. Neil Sampson, AFA executive vice president. Despite a lack of conclusive evidence that specific pollutants such as sulphur dioxide in nitrogen oxides damage trees directly, these and other pollutants are known to affect important parts of the forest ecosystem. "We think," says Sampson, "that controls are warranted now."

Susan Buffone, executive director of the National Clean Air Coalition in Washington, DC, notes that this is the first time any member of the forestry or forest products industry has called for legislative efforts to control the effects of air pollution on US forests. The AFA report comes at a time when Congress is again considering reauthorizing the Clean Air Act, which was passed in 1970, amended in 1977 and allowed to expire in 1981.

Although environmental groups have been pressing for legislation to cut back on sulphur dioxide and other pollutant emissions by power plants and automobiles, nothing has happened since the Clean Air Act lapsed. Politicians from coal-producing and coal-consuming states have strongly resisted any move to increase emission controls. In addition to receiving a large number of bills ranging from those simply promoting further study to those advocating a complete revision of the Clean Air Act, Congress also must decide how to handle urban areas that will fail to meet mandated national standards for ozone and carbon monoxide production by the end of the year. Some 50 major cities are affected. The EPA administrator, Lee M. Thomas, has advocated delaying for three years any federal economic sanctions against cities failing to comply with the mandated national standards, in effect throwing enforcement back on local governments. Representatives from the northeastern states, whose forests are hardest hit by pollution damage, complain that this EPA plan is illegal, and represents a major retreat from the national goal of achieving clean air.

The EPA plan may finally force Congress to make a concerted effort to reauthorize the Clean Air Act. So far, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee has approved one comprehensive bill that will soon be considered by the entire Senate (see related article elsewhere in this issue of the *Stilt*). The House, however, hasn't even gotten this far. And the delay is certain to have an increasingly negative effect on the red spruce, eastern white pine and loblolly pines of the northeast and Appalachian states.

Science News 132, p. 340/TJG

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS TOPIC OF AUDUBON MEETING

"Research natural areas: What are they and how can they benefit you?" will be discussed January 14 at the Bridgerland Audubon Society general meeting, 7:30 p.m. in the Logan Library meeting room, 255 North Main. Al Winward, regional ecologist with the U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, is the speaker. He will show slides and talk about research natural areas in northern Utah, including a proposed RNA about 20 miles from Logan. He'll talk about how RNAs may benefit Audubon members and how Audubon members can assist the program.

Winward was a professor of rangeland ecology at Oregon State University for 10 years. He has held his current position since 1980. He has a bachelor's degree in range science from USU, and a Ph.D. in forestry sciences from the University of Idaho.

Al said he will arrive in Logan in time for dinner before his talk. If anyone is interested in joining us for dinner, call Jill at 753-6109 (home) or 750-1359 (work).

— Jill Smith

CACHE VALLEY EAGLES?

For many years bald eagles in Glacier National Park have feasted on the abundant supply of salmon that spawn each fall in Macdonald Creek. The spectacle of the 500 or more bald eagles feeding on these salmon has attracted hundreds of people to watch this scene. But in the last year or two the salmon no longer spawn in this creek. And the bald eagles no longer occur there in anywhere near the same numbers. Since these eagles migrate southward into Utah we should anticipate a change in the numbers and timing of this eagle migration. To date, bald eagles have not found or used the kokanee that spawn and then die in the Little Bear River above Porcupine Reservoir east of Avon. Report any changes you notice in eagle numbers and feeding habits to Keith Archibald.

— A. Stokes

NEWS FROM NAS

By Peter A.A. Berle
President, National Audubon Society

Every time it rains or snows, Audubon is checking the pH of the precipitation. Citizens Acid Rain Monitoring Network operation. More than a hundred stations around the country have been reporting their results through the network, and the number is growing steadily. After a volunteer tests the rain using a kit and follows the procedures developed by Audubon, and phones the results recorded in a central computer. Our network also provides the results to local monitors.

In keeping with Audubon's tradition of accuracy, the test program has numerous safeguards. Citizen monitors collect samples for 72 hours. Roughly 10 percent of the samples are called in, at random, and tested by the laboratory—part of the University of California, providing a continuous check on the accuracy of the data acquired by the field stations.

Our first round of results correlates closely with data published by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program, which is run by a host of federal agencies. Another indication that our measuring technique is accurate. The difference between the federal data and ours, of course, is that the federal data does not come until a year or so after it is collected and it does not have the local attention generated by the reporting of citizen monitors.

The message to date: Acid rain does not vary in portions of this country. While pH varies by region, in a rainstorm, there are a lot of low readings. The problem will not go away. By making all of our rain contains more than we think, the Audubon Acid Rain Monitoring Network is doing a great job of vanishing the political will to pass effective legislation in Congress.

You may have been called recently by the National Audubon Society asking for a contribution for the National Audubon Society. If not, you may receive a call in the future. The budget this year is \$30 million, of which \$15 million is from contributions and bequests. Income from the sale of tickets and membership dues covers only a portion of our needs. Your continued support helps fund our Washington office, our educational programs (including *Audubon Adventures*), our science and conservation programs, the maintenance of our sanctuary system, and the thing we do. Your continued help is greatly appreciated.

Student Intern Opportunities at National Audubon Sanctuaries

The National Audubon Society offers students recent graduates an opportunity to gain training experience in sanctuary management, while visiting Audubon sanctuaries with much needed

"Interns do everything from leading nature walks to running visitor centers; from collecting biological data for the sanctuary monitoring program to original biological research; and from manual labor to editing displays," says Frank Dunstan, Director of Audubon Sanctuaries. Program benefits for participants include:

- Career enhancing "hands on" experience in all phases of wildlife sanctuary work.
- Valuable references and a stronger resume.
- College credit can be arranged.
- Personal instruction.
- Housing, utilities, and uniforms are provided.
- Eligibility for scholarships to attend one of four Audubon Ecology Camps.

Internships, usually for three-month periods, are available throughout the year at participating sanctuaries in Maine, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Connecticut, Arizona, and California. For additional program details and information, contact:

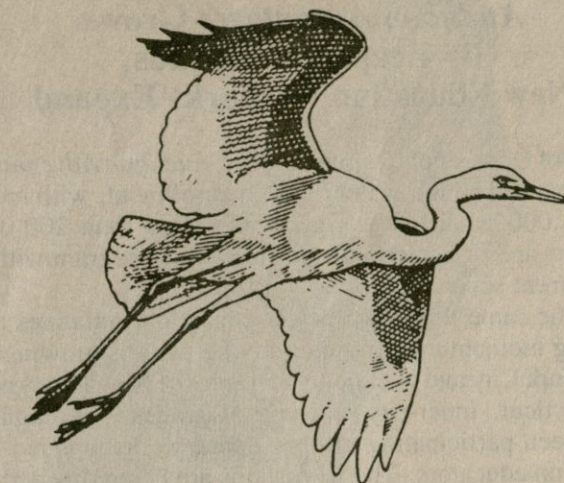
National Audubon Society
Sanctuary Department
93 West Cornwall Road
Sharon, CT 06069

Audubon Specials Available on Tape

Chapter members may now buy National Audubon Society Television Specials on videocassettes for educational purposes. These hour-long programs can be used at special events, and they make a great addition to your local Audubon Adventures classroom library.

The available programs are: *Galapagos: My Fragile World*, *The Mysterious Black-footed Ferret*, *Condor*, *Wicks Under Siege*, *Common Ground: Farming and Wildlife*, and *On the Edge of Extinction: Panthers and Prey*. The one-half-inch VHS cassettes are \$30 each (for \$100), and the three-quarter-inch tapes are \$50 each. Contact WETA/TV, Education Activities, Box 26, Washington, D.C. 20013. Or call toll free: (800) 555-1964.

Produced by National Audubon Society, Turner Broadcasting System, and WETA, these shows offer dramatic exclusive scenes of the wonders and beauty of nature, including some of the world's rarest creatures. The specials stress the importance of conserving our natural heritage and protecting our wildlife and environment.



Clean Air Update: Bill Goes to Senate Floor

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee scored a hit in late October when it reported out a good clean air bill that contains provisions on acid rain, air toxics, and urban smog—the three key pieces that environmentalists are fighting for. As the legislation goes to the Senate floor, all chapters and activists can join the ballgame by asking their senators to cosponsor the bill. The bill is generally referred to as the Environment and Public Works Clean Air Bill; it has not been assigned a number yet.

Your senators should also be encouraged to speak to Majority Leader Robert Byrd about speedy consideration of this important legislation. Byrd, a senator from West Virginia, which produces polluting high-sulfur coal, is likely to try and stop the bill short. Strong pressure from his colleagues is needed to persuade him to take the broader view and bring the bill up for a vote.

Meanwhile, in the House, the Energy and Commerce Committee is looking for a middle ground on its acid rain and urban smog proposals. The stalemate that has been blocking action in that committee continues, but the moderates are looking for a way to make both Chairman John Dingell and Subcommittee Chairman Henry Waxman happy. It is not easy, but some progress has been made.

It is important to keep the pressure on the members of this committee. You can help by asking your representative to join the more than 170 signers of the Vento-Green letter, which calls for clean air legislation. Let him or her know you expect clean air legislation to pass in this Congress. For more information, contact Connie Mahan in Audubon's Capitol Hill office, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; 202-547-9009.

Audubon Adventures Grows By Leaps and Bounds, New Education Networks Expand

As of October of this school year, *Audubon Adventures* reached a high-water mark in enrollment, with more than 6,000 youth clubs signed up. More than 200,000 students are expected to participate in the program within the current school year.

At the same time, two newer education initiatives are gaining momentum. An inner-city network is growing in New York City and in major urban areas of New Jersey and Connecticut. Inner-city teachers of grades 3 through 6 have been participating in open-space workshops led by Audubon educators. The workshops are being directed at key teachers—those in charge of curriculum or who teach other teachers. Audubon's approach is to integrate environmental education and natural history with language, math, and other skills. Eventually, this program will expand to other regions of the country.

Also shaping up is a major network of native American reservation schools. Twenty-four tribal schools and more than a thousand Indian children are already enrolled in the *Audubon Adventures* program for the current school year. Plans for building this network include preparing materials specifically tailored to native American children.

Catch "Potomac Fever" at Audubon's Activist Workshop

Every spring, Audubon's Washington, D.C., office conducts a workshop that gives Auduboners a sense of what the national political scene is really all about. The workshop—a contagious source of that dread disease known as "Potomac fever"—has taught more than 150 Audubon chapter leaders and activists how to better influence the political process.

The week-long course, led by grassroots coordinator Connie Mahan and involving most of the Washington staff, includes briefings on national issues, talks from staff members from the House and Senate, and the opportunity to meet with government officials. But perhaps most importantly, it's an opportunity to hobnob with other like-minded activists and chapter leaders.

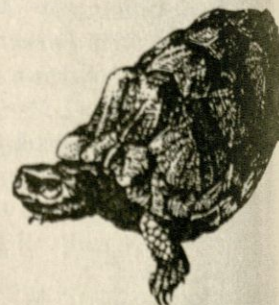
The workshop is limited to 20 volunteers. It requires a week of your time, and a commitment of \$275 to help defray expenses. Audubon picks up the tab for meals, airfare, and hotel. For more information, contact your regional office or Connie Mahan at Audubon's Capitol Hill office, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; 202-547-9009.

Taking Young Chickens Across State Boundaries

In October, a team assembled from National Audubon chapters, and universities up and down the West Coast transplanted young sanderlings to their distribution on the Oregon coast to Oregon. Caught at night in mist nets erected in the sand, the birds were flown by Audubon member Mike Myers to release points farther south. Now local Audubon chapters assist the effort by monitoring the fate of the released birds. Others on the team are Dr. Bruce Lynn Gordon from San Diego State University, and Dr. John Bodega from the Bodega Marine Laboratory, and Dr. David from Oregon State University.

The team is taking advantage of some recent findings that indicate that young birds transplanted during their first autumn will imprint permanently on the sites. This unexpected fact had been discovered in the past few years in research coordinated by Audubon Vice-president Pete Myers. Audubon chapters in central coastal California, especially around the Dunes area, played key roles in making this possible. The ultimate goal is threefold—to discover what habitat elements must be preserved to support sanderlings use to select their winter home, to identify sites suitable for shorebird populations, and to develop procedures that can be useful to re-establish shorebird populations.

The work began with the transplants themselves, just as important, is the follow-up. How do the transplanted birds will remain where they were released? Where do they go? Audubon members along the West Coast can assist in this effort by peering through binoculars at the same day, followed by a full board meeting on December 5th. The nine chapter-nominated board members are: Leigh J. Altadonna, Wyncote, Pa., Mid-Atlantic Region; Wilma Anderson, Dallas, Texas, Southwest Region; Janice E. Burch, Lincoln, Neb., West Central Region; B. Bartram Cadbury, Cushing, Maine, Northeast Region; Charles G. Evans, Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Region; Robert Y. Grant, Kenmore, Wash., Western Region; Janet C. Green, Duluth, Minn., Great Lakes Region; Harriet M. Marble, Chester, Mont., Rocky Mountain Region; Leah G. Schad, West Palm Beach, Fla., Southeast Region. This election holds major significance for National Audubon for several reasons.



Audubon Members Overwhelmingly Support Board Election Process

By Peter A.A. Berle
President, National Audubon Society

December 4, 1987, was an historic day for the National Audubon Society. By an overwhelming margin—in unprecedented numbers—Auduboners approved a slate of nominees for our Board of Directors which included nine members representing Audubon's nine regional offices.

A total of 106,529 Audubon members cast proxy ballots in favor of the board's official list of candidates. An alternate slate of candidates drew 5,113 proxy ballots. These results were certified at our Annual Meeting of members, held in New York on the morning of December 5th.

After the Annual Meeting, the new board members engaged into an intense round of board committee sessions the same day, followed by a full board meeting on December 5th.

The nine chapter-nominated board members are: Leigh J. Altadonna, Wyncote, Pa., Mid-Atlantic Region; Wilma Anderson, Dallas, Texas, Southwest Region; Janice E. Burch, Lincoln, Neb., West Central Region; B. Bartram Cadbury, Cushing, Maine, Northeast Region; Charles G. Evans, Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Region; Robert Y. Grant, Kenmore, Wash., Western Region; Janet C. Green, Duluth, Minn., Great Lakes Region; Harriet M. Marble, Chester, Mont., Rocky Mountain Region; Leah G. Schad, West Palm Beach, Fla., Southeast Region.

This election holds major significance for National Audubon for several reasons.

It was the first time in Audubon history that our 508 chapters directly nominated candidates for the Board of Directors, the governing body of our organization.



The total number of members participating in the 1987 election through proxy ballots totalled more than 111,000, by far an all-time high for Audubon—and, we believe, a demonstration of strong interest in the future of National Audubon. Throughout Audubon history, proxy balloting had never drawn more than 19,700 votes in any single year.

The more than 106,000 members who cast their proxy ballots for the chapter-selected members and other board candidates is a clear vote of confidence for this new Board of Directors election process, under which 25 percent of the seats on the board—nine out of 36—will always be filled by men and women who have been directly nominated by our chapters.

This past year was a tumultuous one for National Audubon. We faced severe financial pressures to bring our budget into balance for the fiscal year that began July 1, 1987. This forced us to make organization-wide cutbacks that included restructuring our regional operations—a painful process in which we lost some valued longtime staff.

The regional office cutbacks, in particular, prompted understandable anger on the part of some grassroots members. But a constructive dialogue ensued during the summer, resulting in the chapter election process, which will ensure that concerned Auduboners have greater and more direct input into board decision-making.

The events of December 4th have ended 1987 on a strong, positive note for the National Audubon Society, and we look forward with confidence to 1988.

AMERICA'S RAIN FOREST GOES TO PULP

Still largely wild and pristine, North America's last temperate rain forest blankets the rugged coastline of Alaska's southeastern panhandle. Incorporated into the 17-million acre Tongass National Forest, spruce and hemlock often 800 years old shelter an area of incredibly abundant wildlife and unparalleled scenery.

Despite these rare qualities, current federal law and Forest Service contracts with two southeast Alaska pulp mills mean the continuing destruction of hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin timber. Ironically, American taxpayers fund the chainsawing. Because of the terms of their 50-year contracts, stumpage rates paid by the mills are only a fraction of the timber's value. In addition, the federal government annually spends around \$50 million to build logging roads and prepare sales for the two mills, one of which is wholly Japanese-owned.

In May hearings, Audubon vice-president Brock Evans called upon Congress to support legislation, the Tongass Timber Reform Act, that would eliminate the subsidy and 4.5 billion board feet per decade cutting goal established under the Lands Act in 1980. The timber program resulting from these unusual provisions, according to Evans, destroys crucial habitat for a range of wildlife including grizzly bear, Sitka black-tailed deer, and five species of salmon. In addition, the thousands of acres of clearcuts and hundreds of miles of logging roads adversely affect the region's healthier resource industries -- commercial fishing and tourism.

Despite these devastating environmental consequences, Evans noted that the government has spent over \$287 million on the Tongass timber program since 1982. In return, the Forest Service has collected only \$32 million in timber receipts. Because of the combined fiscal and environmental loss, Evans asked Congress to cancel the Forest Service's unprecedented 50-year contracts with the two mills and to consider adding several prime scenic and wildlife areas to existing wilderness.

"Southeast Alaska is probably the part of that magnificent state, and yet it is of many--certainly myself--it is probably beautiful," Evans said. "It is clear that the future of southeast Alaska lies not in subsidized timber operations which cost money and jobs. The future rather is in the fishing industry, and a timber industry local, not a world, economy."

About half of the largest, oldest trees on the Tongass. Virtually none of them are in wilderness. Your help is needed to ensure they are protected for future generations. Please write your Representative and Senators and urge them to:

1) cosponsor the Tongass Timber Reform Act (H.R. 1000 in the House, S. 708 in the Senate); and

2) support amendments that would terminate 50-year contracts and incorporate critical old-growth into existing Tongass wilderness.

Write to:

Representative _____
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator _____
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20540

For more information contact:

Chris Finch, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #301,
Washington, D.C., 20003
(202) 547-0141

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This September I travelled to the Goshute Mountains of Nevada to participate in the annual effort to count the fall migration of eagles, hawks, and falcons and to trap and band as many of these raptors as possible. At this unique site Steve Hoffman and his colleagues have been gathering invaluable data on the populations and migrations of western raptors since 1979. As a principal observer in the Manzano Mountains of New Mexico for two weeks in 1985 and in the Wellsville Mountains of Utah for ten days this October, I've had an excellent overview of the work being conducted by the Western Foundation for Raptor Conservation (WFRC) and I know of no other ornithological project more worthy of support.

As a bookseller specializing in ornithology, I thought it might generate additional interest in WFRC to offer a select list of books with a discount to WFRC members. All profits from the sale of these books will be donated to WFRC.

Bent, Arthur Cleveland. Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey. New York: Dover, 1961. Two volumes, paperback (reprint of USNM Bulletins 167 and 170, 1937 and 1938). Price for both volumes-\$17.00 (WFRC members-\$15.00). Other volumes also available.

The information reported in the Bent series was gathered many years ago, but the species accounts still contain the most detailed information on habits, nesting, voice, and behavior readily available. Bent's anecdotal style has a charm lacking in more scientific monographs and his "Life Histories" are an indispensable reference.

Clark, William S. A Field Guide to Hawks of North America. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1987. Illus. by Brian K. Wheeler. #35 in the Peterson Field Guide Series. Cloth-\$19.95 (WFRC-\$17.50), Paper-\$13.95 (WFRC-\$12.50).

Profusely illustrated with paintings and photographs, this book contains detailed descriptions of North America's diurnal raptors. Range maps and over 30 pages of references further enhance the value of this new guide.

Godfrey, Michael A. The Birds of Canada. Ottawa: National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, 1986. Revised Edition. \$39.95 (WFRC-\$35.00).

The basic reference on the avifauna of Canada, Godfrey's work was first published in 1966. The massive Revised Edition (5 lbs.) was issued on the occasion of the International Ornithological Congress in Ottawa in June of 1986. The color plates by John A. Crosby are excellent and the line drawings by Crosby and S.D. MacDonald helpful. Range maps are included for each species and the generous layout allows room for additional notes.

National Geographic Society. Field Guide to the Birds of North America. Second Edition. Washington: National Geographic Society, 1987. \$19.95 (WFRC-\$17.45).

Fast becoming the most popular field guide on the market, National Geographic's entry is the result of a cooperative effort of many editors, writers, and artists. Overall the plates are superb, with more plumages shown than in other guides. The text and range maps are of a very high caliber and the only drawback of the book is its bulk.

Newton, Ian. Population Ecology of Raptors. Vermillion: Buteo
1979. \$35.00 (WFRC-\$31.50).

Paul Roberts, past chairman of the Hawk Migration Association of North America, calls this book "Another English masterpiece.....It is a masterful, exciting thesis of what is known of the population ecology of diurnal raptors. The analysis and examples are primarily European, but the application is global."

Allen M. Hale
November 8, 1987

Orders for any of the above books should be placed directly with Powder Ridge Books, Route 1 Box 242, Shipman, VA 22971. If you are a member of the Western Foundation for Raptor Conservation you may use the WFRC price. Please add \$1.00 for the first book and \$.50 for each additional book ordered to cover the cost of postage and handling. Your check made payable to Powder Ridge Books must accompany your order. Residents of Virginia must add 4½% sales tax.

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