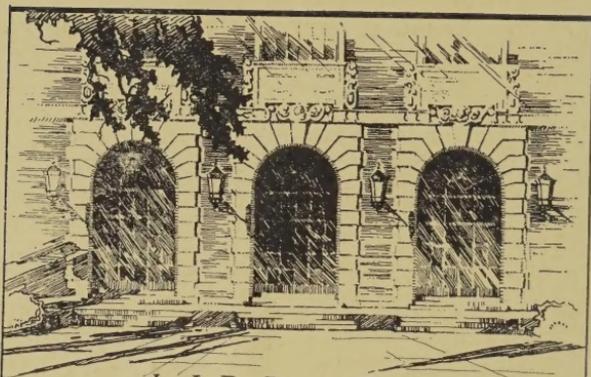


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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 145

March 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

Not very much has been said about it in the nation's press, but Americans now own five to seven TRILLION dollars of oil on public land in the Green River formation in Northwest Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The U.S. Geological Survey indicates that this area contains two thousand billion barrels of oil — shale oil. It is an item of interest that deserves far more attention and publicity than it has now received. Some senators who are aware of its great implications and wealth have suggested that the new shale oil riches be used to retire America's huge national debt; others have urged that a portion of this wealth be earmarked for conservation uses to reduce the blight of the nation and to purchase new park lands.

Since the cost of water and air pollution control is astronomical, some conservationists in Congress have suggested that some oil wealth be used to restore the health of our streams and lakes. The present cost of reducing water pollution in this country to a tolerable level is estimated at over \$125 billion. Every year that effective control is delayed increases the cost, for the price of apathy has always been great. Offshore oil lands owned by the U.S.A. are now returning several hundred million dollars to the government, due to recent wise legislation.

A National Citizens Committee on Shale Oil has been suggested. It would be a permanent committee composed of experts in conservation, taxation, and oil extraction technology. The committee would protect the public interest.

Before he retired as president of

the National Audubon Society, Carl Buchheister pointed to the great needs of our cities — urging vast changes to correct problems in housing, transportation, and recreation. It would be helpful also if some of the huge funds soon to be earned from shale oil production could be turned back to the people of the cities, where almost 80 per cent of our population now resides. If the public ignores this issue, the federal government will likely surrender its wealth to private groups to the eventual detriment of the citizens. Conservationists have a great stake in the problem and solution; we trust that they will not ignore it.

Notes from the Nest: Interior Secretary Udall in a recent pronouncement has ruled out a transmountain road across the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. The road

was opposed by conservation forces which felt that the highspeed highway would destroy much of the wilderness aspect of the park, now one of the most visited in the entire national park system ... The Interior Department is supporting legislation which would authorize the establishment of a 105,000-acre Biscayne National Monument off the Florida mainland south of Miami. The primary purpose would be to preserve and protect the marine life and environment ... New York State hopes to end pollution of the Hudson River by 1972. It will be made possible by the one-billion pure-waters bond issue approved by N.Y. voters in 1966. However, at the federal level, some war-minded congressmen wish to cut a federal anti-pollution proposal of six billion dollars (spread over five years) to help pay for the war costs in Asia ... The Illinois Audubon Society now has mailed over 450 copies of the leaflet "Food and Shelter for Birds" at ten cents each. The requests, several from out-of-state, are in response to a news release sent out in November by IAS Press Secretary Ray Bar-

ron ... Siloam Springs State Park, near Quincy, is the state's third largest park, with over 3,025 acres. It once was noted for its curative waters, and it boasted a large resort hotel. Local citizens raised funds to match state dollars to purchase the land for a state park around 1940. A dead red-tailed hawk was found on the highway after our last visit — a victim of an ignorant hunter ... The federal government has sent the Du Page County Forest Preserve District a check for \$981,895 in matching funds for the county's land acquisition program. The total grant from the U.S. Dept. of HUD is over two million dollars ... The county is expanding existing forest preserve areas such as Mallard Lake, Churchill Woods and Pratt's Wayne Woods ... Kane County FPD has arranged for the purchase of the county's ninth forest preserve tract — an area of 213 acres ... Everglades National Park, the nation's third largest park under NPS, celebrated its 20th anniversary last December with formal ceremonies.

—615 Rochdale Circle,
Lombard, Ill. 60148



The Bob-White Quail as the IAS Symbol

For over forty years now, the Bob-White Quail has served as the symbol of the Illinois Audubon Society. It was approved by our Board of Directors over four decades ago, and it appears on our letterheads, envelopes, membership application forms, and our new armpatch.

It was the famed New York artist Louis Agassiz Fuertes who presented the Board with a picture that was later to be copied and distributed by the hundreds to schools, libraries and state parks. A copy of the large painting can be found at the Lodge at Illinois Beach State Park. Perhaps if we could obtain a contribution from some generous IAS member, we may again distribute copies to schools and libraries and even make a framed copy a part of the Dr. R. M. Strong Award given each spring at the annual meeting banquet.

—Raymond Mostek

DOES JOHN DOE HAVE AN INALIENABLE 'RIGHT' TO BEAR ARMS?

by **ABNER J. MIKVA**

Mr. Mikva, a state representative from Chicago's Hyde Park area for 10 years—and once awarded the "best legislator" tribute by the Independent Voters of Illinois—is a member of the Chicago law firm of Devoe, Shadur, Mikva and Plotkin. Currently he is chairman of the Committee on Illinois Government, a civic association. His thoughtful article was prepared especially for this issue of the BULLETIN.

When I was in the State Legislature, I sponsored what I considered a rather modest gun control proposal. I received 5,000 letters in opposition to the bill (more than I received on all other legislative proposals put together). My phone would ring in the middle of the night, sometimes with obscene calls. A majority of my colleagues, including many who had co-sponsored the bill, weighed the mail, measured the intensity of the opposition and decided that discretion was the better part of valor. The bill failed of passage. The last session of the legislature finally passed some gun control legislation—even more modest than previously suggested. Lest anyone give the legislature too high a mark in courage, it should be pointed out that the gun lobby withdrew its opposition to the proposals that were finally adopted.

Is it a fact that the majority of the people in the State of Illinois oppose gun control legislation? Not at all. Public opinion survey-after-survey shows an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of such legislation. The fact is rather that the people who do oppose gun control laws are vehement and vigorous in their opposition. Over the years, I have tried to categorize these opponents, and at least to my satisfaction, I would group the opposition to gun control legislation as follows:

1. **The "vested interest boys."** It is no coincidence that the campaigns against gun control legislation are financed by groups that make money out of the sale and ownership of guns. The sporting goods houses, the gun manufacturers, and, of course, the National Rifle Association and its state affiliates, are omnipresent and seem to have unlimited resources whenever a campaign against such legislation is on. I am not suggesting that there is anything improper with vested interests seeking to protect their interest; I merely think the facts ought to be known.

2. **The "wild west" boys.** Most of us still enjoy a good western movie or a western novel. There is something attractive about that simple society when most problems could be solved by developing a fast draw and a steady eye. There are some among us, however, who just refuse to accept the fact that those simplistic qualities won't solve today's problems. These

are the people who think of a gun as the "equalizer," who really believe that no home is safe without a gun for self-defense purposes.

3. The hunters, sportsmen and gun collectors. This group is by far the largest of the three, and in most respects the most rational. They, unfortunately, have been misled by the other two groups in many respects and have some inaccurate information about our constitution, the statistics of law enforcement, and the specifics of most gun control proposals.

With regard to the first two groups, there is not much to say. They are exercising their inalienable right to lobby against legislation that they oppose. One can only try to keep them to the truth and make the rest of society aware of how small they are in size and purpose. It is the third group that can and should be brought to the side of favoring gun control legislation.

Let's take a look at some of the arguments that are advanced in opposition to gun control legislation.

First, it is argued that this infringes on the constitutional right to bear arms. **THERE JUST IS NO SUCH RIGHT.** Our State Constitution is completely silent on the subject. The Federal Constitution speaks only of the right of the state to arm its militia. Case after case—including cases in the United States Supreme Court—have specifically held that there is no restriction on Congress or the state legislatures to pass any kind of gun control legislation they may want. Indeed, either the state or the federal government could, without much doubt, flatly prohibit any citizens from owning any guns without running afoul of the Constitution. I recall once debating this subject with a representative of the State Rifle Association and pointing out to him that if he was correct, the Constitution would similarly protect the right to bear machine guns. Without a moment's hesitation, he said, "That's right, and we all ought to learn how to handle machine guns. The Russians all know how to, and that's the only way we can protect ourselves." I assume that he would have answered similarly if I had asked him about howitzers and atomic bombs.

Another "big lie" about gun control laws is that they are not effective. Thus it is argued that the New York Sullivan Act has not been successful in holding down crime. New York, with all of its problems **AND** the Sullivan Law, in 1956 had a homicide rate that was approximately one-half that of the homicide rate in Dallas. (Needless to say, Dallas has no gun control laws at all.) Similarly, the statistics show that New York has a lower crime rate per hundred thousand of population in every major category of crime as against Chicago. Just how bad can the Sullivan Law be? (As a matter of fact, the Sullivan Act is not a particularly well drawn statute; the proposals that have been offered, both at the state level and city level, in Illinois and Chicago are much, much better drawn and are more concerned about the legitimate rights of hunters, sportsmen and collectors.

Next it is argued that a gun control law will disarm the responsible citizen who wishes to defend his home and family against the burglar. No proposal that has even been offered in Illinois or in Chicago would prevent somebody from owning a gun. All they would have to do is register the gun. Those who think they can best protect their family by shooting it out with a burglar would still be free to do so. It ought to be pointed out, however, that there are more accidents caused by children

finding the "self-defense" gun in any one year than there have ever been burglars protected against, or caught, since the turn of the century. Every respected police official urges the citizen not to try to shoot it out with a burglar. In addition to being attractive nuisances for children, guns in the home can bring tragic consequences to persons who are depressed; to spouses involved in marital disputes, and to the rest of society if the burglar happens to steal the gun as well.

It is argued further that there are already enough gun laws on the books; the problem is that they are not enforced. There is no law in Illinois which requires a person to register HIS GUNS. In July of 1968, a law will go into effect which will require registration by GUN OWNERS. From then on, any person who wishes to purchase a gun in Illinois will have to prove that he is registered with the state. However, even this forward step will not give the police any help in trying to round up the guns that are now unlawfully held, the guns that are stolen, or the guns that are brought in from out of state. The City of Chicago currently is considering an ordinance which will require the registration of every gun owned by any person living in the City of Chicago, wherever bought. If it passes the City Council, it will be the first comprehensive piece of legislation anywhere in the State of Illinois which provides for central registry of all guns, thus giving the police an opportunity to trace down contraband guns.

Prior to this year, the only ordinance the City of Chicago had was one requiring a permit to purchase a handgun. Since it did not require registration of guns purchased outside of Chicago, it merely put a premium on suburban handgun sales. The only laws that have heretofore been in effect in Illinois have had to do with the carrying of concealed weapons and the restrictions on possession by felons, juveniles, etc. These laws have been vigorously enforced (notwithstanding propaganda to the contrary). They simply have not been sufficient to cut down the traffic in guns.

In December of 1967, a very distinguished alderman of the City of Chicago was shot on his way home. The succeeding uproar triggered a new effort to pass effective gun legislation. During the hearings before the City Council committee on the proposed new comprehensive gun control ordinance, one of the police commanders stated that there were perhaps as many as 400,000 handguns extant in the city alone—enough "fire power" to more than explain the rising crime rates on our city's streets.

No one seeks to interfere with legitimate hunters using the rifle to shoot game. Laws calling for the registration of such gun owner or the guns he owns are no different than registration laws on automobiles, motor boats, the right to drive, fish or hunt, or even the right to get married or be born. To turn the question around, what concern can a legitimate hunter have about letting law enforcement officials know that he owns a rifle and the registration number of that rifle?

Even as to handguns, the existing law or proposed new ones would not seek to interfere with the gun collector or the target shooter, or even the person who wants to have a handgun in his home for self-defense purposes. Personally, I think a pretty good case can be made for the outright prohibition of handguns. The number of people involved in target shooting or gun collecting are far less than the number who are killed in homicides by handguns in our big cities in any given year. In any event, prohibition of handguns is not the subject matter of any proposed or pending legislation. Again, the legitimate handgun owner must be asked: What objection do

you have to registering yourself and/or your weapon so that law enforcement officials can do a better job of policing the illegal traffic in possession of handguns?

The argument also is made that no gun control law will completely disarm criminals since they can always find ways to get guns. No one suggests gun control laws as a panacea to our crime problems. No law is completely effective. It does not follow, however, that we should repeal a law simply because it is not completely effective in solving the problems which gave rise to the law. Under such reasoning, we would have no laws whatsoever.

The fact of the matter is that the reckless use and possession of guns is making a shambles of our society. It is easier to buy a gun today in Illinois than it is to buy a mink coat. (The last time I used such analogy, I said it was easier to buy a gun than it was to buy a Barbie doll, and I received several Barbie dolls in mail from opponents to gun legislation. I am hoping they will take the hint.) More people have been killed in homicides by gun in this country since 1900 than in all of our wars since our country began. Our urge to live ought to cause us to do something serious about the urge to kill.



THE NIGHTHAWKS

I think that autumn now is here;
 Not measured yet by leaves in flight,
 By lowering skies that give no cheer,
 Or frosts distilled from starry night.
 I think it comes—because today
 A flock of warblers worked my tree;
 Because a catbird, wrapped in gray,
 Hummed summer songs too quietly.
 But most of all, the nighthawks came
 And circled slowly. Did they grieve
 To leave the rooftops which they claim
 And sadly, softly, take their leave?
 Reluctant seemed their circling band
 To leave for far antipodes;
 Perhaps they knew this mellow land
 Would writhe too soon in winter's squeeze.
 But when spring calls, and flowers march forth—
 The tropics quickly left behind—
 These birds will race back to the north,
 Their old cunabula to find.

—Harlow B. Mills

Fate of Allerton Park & Oakley Reservoir Reaches the Agenda of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

EDITOR'S NOTE

The 18th meeting of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission—held appropriately, as it turned out, in Allerton House of Robert Allerton Park in December—included in its business a considerable discussion on the matter of Allerton Park and the Oakley Reservoir. It is that portion from the minutes of that INPC meeting which is printed below. Speakers are identified as Ill. Rep. George P. Johns, Decatur, and Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh and George B. Fell, Commission members. Presiding was Elton Fawks, vice chairman of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

“Chairman Fawks called on Representative George P. Johns of Decatur, who had requested the opportunity to speak to the Commission on the matter of Allerton Park and Oakley Reservoir.

“Representative Johns said he was concerned about the Commission’s request for a study of the possibility of modifying the Oakley Reservoir project to eliminate flooding of the Allerton Park bottomland forest. He felt that reopening the project for study would be a threat to the entire project and that the Commission should give careful consideration to the serious possible consequences of its action. The Commission, as an official body, should work with other agencies of Government for the greatest public good despite its personal interests. The Oakley project, he said, was the result of 20 years of study and effort by many persons. He felt that it has the support of a number of officials and agencies at various levels of Government and that it is an important project which affects the economy and welfare of a large area of central Illinois and a potential future population of 500,000 people who will need 22,000,000 gallons of water daily.

“The project, in the opinion of Mr. Johns, will enhance Allerton Park rather than detract from it. The floodplain downstream from the concrete bridge in Allerton Park will be permanently underwater. The area which will be subject to periodic exposure of mud flats from drawdown will be upstream from the Park, between the concrete bridge and Monticello. Only the bottomland in the Park will be flooded, not the house and gardens. Representative Johns introduced Mr. Alex Vance, a landscape architect from Monticello, who described a proposal to place a second dam at the downstream edge of Allerton Park with the intention of having a non-fluctuating pool above that point.

“There followed a general discussion of the Oakley Reservoir project and its effect on Allerton Park: Dr. Kendeigh and Mr. Fell explained that the bottomland forest was the unique feature of Allerton Park from the biological standpoint and that the Commission’s concern was for its preservation. Dr. Kendeigh said the Commission felt that before the Allerton



A VIEW OF THE ALLERTON PARK BOTTOMLANDS

bottomland forest is destroyed by flooding, all possible alternatives should be explored. The Commission had suggested three such alternatives which apparently have not been adequately explored. These are the use of advanced methods of treatment for purification of Decatur's sewage effluent, the obtaining of additional water from underground sources, and the application of soil and water conservation practices and small flood control impoundments to the upper Sangamon watershed.

"Dr. Kendeigh reported on activities of the Commission relating to the Oakley restudy proposal. Dr. Klimstra had sent out the Commission's statement on the matter on November 1, with copies going to various federal and state officials. A number of replies had been received but none had yet come from the Corps of Engineers in Washington or the Department of the Interior.

"Recently, a group of citizens had secured 20,000 signatures on a petition to save Allerton Park from flooding and had presented the petition to the Illinois congressional delegation. On December 4, Senators Percy and Dirksen and Representative William Springer had issued a statement that

they were requesting the Corps of Engineers to study the possibility of modifying the Oakley project so that Allerton Park will not be flooded.

"Dr. Walter Keith, director of Allerton Park, reported on activities of a committee which had been established by the university of Illinois to study the effect of the Oakley project on the Park. The Committee had submitted seven questions to the Corps of Engineers and a response had been received and was currently under study. Dr. Keith said the University Board of Trustees has instructed the University administration to explore the possibility that either the Illinois Division of Waterways or an independent consulting engineer might undertake a study of the feasibility of diking the Allerton Park bottomland against flooding and a study of the feasibility of lowering the Oakley Reservoir conservation pool.

"There was discussion of future action of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission on the Allerton Park matter. It was agreed that under the provisions of Resolution 55, the officers of the Commission were adequately empowered to continue the effort to protect the Allerton Park natural area by seeking review and modification of the Oakley project. Future action by the Commission would depend to some extent on action of the University of Illinois Trustees at their December meeting and on the response to the Commission from the Department of the Interior.

"There followed a discussion of the reasons for attempting to save the Allerton Park bottomland forest. Dr. Kendeigh discussed a survey of the Allerton forest south of the Sangamon River made in 1962 by the University's Department of Forestry. The survey report stated that of the 437 acres in the Park south of the Sangamon River, 261 acres is upland timber, 140 acres is bottomland timber, and the remainder is not forested. The upland forest area includes 173 acres of mature and overmature timber, most of which exhibits little influence of disturbance and is essentially old growth virgin timber. The bottomland area included 104 acres of mature and overmature timber, much of which is undisturbed and essentially virgin. Thus, according to the report, 74% of the bottomland forest studied is old growth and essentially virgin."

**Mark Your Calendar: The weekend of May 3-4-5
1968 ANNUAL MEETING of the
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**

Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

**Meeting highlights include a field trip to
Allerton Park and a discussion by Prof. Harry Bliss
on the proposed Oakley Reservoir**

A SUMMARY OF STATE LEGISLATION IN 1967

by WARREN H. VETTER

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Vetter, state affairs chairman of the Illinois Audubon Society who resides at 4 No. Vermilion St., Danville, has prepared this digest of bills, approved by Governor Kerner, which are of more than routine interest to IAS members and conservationists.

Governor Kerner has now acted upon every bill that was presented to him by the legislature. This has been a monumental task: there were a total of 2,603 bills passed by the legislature. The Governor approved 2,201 of these, vetoed 400, and partially vetoed 2.

To give you a better insight, the House passed 1,441 bills of which 1,247 were approved by the Governor and 192 were vetoed while 2 were vetoed in part. The Senate had vetoed 1,162 bills of which the Governor approved 954 and vetoed 208. (Illinois Legislative Digest used for this compilation.)

Following is a brief summary of approved bills that are of interest to conservationists. Some bills may have been missed in the 2,201 bills approved.

SB 197—Approved—Amends Air Pollution Control Act. Authorizes Air Pollution Board to bring actions for injunctions against persons violating the provisions of the Act or violating any order or determination of the Board.

SB 1181—Approved—Amendment to Conservation District Act of 1963; gives more authority to District in all matters of conservation. Facilitates State approval of Local Projects and authorizes Bond Issues without Referendum.

SB 1384—Approved — Reappropriates \$1,860,000 and appropriates \$625,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings for land acquisition and construction of flood control and water resource improvements in and along the West Branch of DuPage County.

SB 1479—Approved — Reappropriates \$1,740,000 and appropriates \$8,540,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to make and perform agreements and acquire right of way for use in the development of the Kaskaskia River watershed and provide for the payment of non-federal costs in connection therewith.

SB 1481—Approved—Appropriates \$2,000,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to provide for payment of the non-federal costs in connection with the Rend Lake Reservoir Project on Big Muddy River in Franklin and Jefferson Counties.

SB 1482—Approved—Appropriates \$1,050,000 from General Revenue and \$70,000 from Illinois and Michigan Canal Fund and reappropriates \$3,539,300 from General Revenue to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings

for various programs of flood control, construction and improvements of projects under their jurisdiction.

SB 1485—Approved—Appropriates \$465,000 to Department of Public Works and Buildings for the construction of flood control and other water resource improvements in and along the Des Plaines in Lake County.

SB 1568—Approved—Amends act relating to water terminal facilities. Abolishes Illinois and Michigan Canal Fund in State Treasury. Effective July 1, 1969.

SB 1619—Approved—Creates Illinois Recreation Council in accordance with Governor's Outdoor Recreation Plan. Appropriates \$15,000.

SB 1774—Approved—Authorizes Director of Conservation to convey certain land in Kankakee County Area Junior College District No. 520. Appropriates \$395,000 to Dept. of Conservation for acquisition of land comparable to that conveyed.

HB 462—Approved—Strip Mine Act as drawn up by Conservation Dept. and Coal Companies.

HB 631—Approved—Reappropriates \$1,000,000 to the Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to acquire property and make improvements in St. Joseph Creek, a tributary to the East Branch of the DuPage River in DuPage County.

HB 723—Approved—Amends the Criminal Code. Changes the fine for the manufacture, sale or possession of unlawful weapons or setting a spring gun to not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000.

HB 782—Approved—Repeals the Act authorizing counties to pay bounties for wolf scalps.

HB 893—Approved—Creates a Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Pesticide Study Commission to revise the law in relation to the above and correlate the laws into one code if advisable.

HB 1329—Approved—Appropriates \$560,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to acquire land and make improvements in and along Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers in Kankakee and Iroquois Counties.

HB 1383—Approved—Adds to an Act to create a commission to survey and study problems pertaining to waterways, drainage, flood control, water pollution and water resources Empowers Commission to receive or participate in Federal, State or private gifts or grants of funds to assist it in carrying out its duties.

HB 1642—Approved—Authorizes and directs the Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to make an examination and survey of Calumet, Little Calumet and Grand Calumet Rivers, including tributaries in Cook and Will Counties.

HB 1672—Approved—Reappropriates \$125,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings to acquire property and make improvements in Bensenville Ditch in DuPage County.

HB 1696—Approved—Appropriates \$85,000 to Dept. of Public Works and Buildings for dredging and improvements in restoring in Petterson Bay area of Illinois River in Mason County.

HB 2452—Approved—Amends an act to create sanitary district and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers. Permits the Chicago Sanitary District to incur an indebtedness and issue bonds not to exceed \$17,500,000 to create corporate working cash fund.

HB 2453—Approved—Amends an act to create sanitary district and to remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers. Permits the Chicago Sanitary District to incur an indebtedness and issue bonds therefore in the amount of not more than \$12,500,000 to create construction working cash fund.

NEWS FROM EXTENSION

by **MRS. KENNETH V. FISKE**
9313 Bull Valley Rd.
Woodstock 60098

Several affiliates are considering an organizational change to Chapter status. If your club is not tied to any other state or national organization—and is seeking a boost in membership or a burst of energy—we suggest this move. Write me for information.

The Extension committee will organize chapters in LaSALLE, HENRY, LIVINGSTON and OGLE counties this spring. Meetings are planned in Peru, Kewanee, Dwight and Rochelle. If you know of anyone who might help in the planning or wish to attend such meetings, please notify me immediately.

Our four IAS Chapters are progressing smoothly. We remind you that a Chapter is a local group that adheres to the policies and aims of the Illinois Audubon Society. Each Chapter member pays dues to the IAS as well as local club dues. By this one annual payment he receives membership benefits of both organizations—IAS BULLETIN, Newsletter, mailings programs, services.

Now we are proud to present:

OUR NEWEST CHAPTER: LINCOLN TRAIL

A group of energetic people from Clark County have organized our fifth Chapter, which hopes to draw its membership from Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Crawford, Edgar, and Jasper counties in southeastern Illinois.

Ten women from Marshall met in late October to explore possibilities of organizing an Audubon club. With IAS Extension vice-president Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske acting as advisor, the LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER was developed. It has already grown to 43 members and even one Life Member of the Illinois Audubon Society, Mr. Fenton B. Cole of Marshall.

This enthusiastic new group will be able to make use of the resources of Eastern Illinois University at Charleston, and nature areas such as the Lincoln State Park and Rocky Branch in Illinois, and Shades and Turkey Run State Parks in Indiana. Trips to the Prairie Chicken Refuge near Newton will also be possible.

Through the winter, evening meetings are planned for the third Thursday of each month. With the advent of good hiking weather daytime field trips will be planned. The Chapter started off boldly by participating in the Christmas Bird Census, under leadership of Dr. Russell Mumford of Purdue University. One project under consideration is a campaign to save rare flowers of the area by transplanting them to the Lincoln Trail State Park.

Officers are: Chairman, Mrs. Garver Frazier, 402 N. 6th, Marshall; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Grover Hartman, 913 Plum, Marshall, and Membership Chairman, Mrs. J. R. Macey, Route 2, Marshall. Members of the Illinois Audubon Society from the southeast Illinois counties are eligible for membership in the LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER and are urged to join now so they can help work out the most favorable type of organization and program for what will certainly be an active force in conservation and nature-study in southeastern Illinois.

—Mrs. Garver Frazier

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Chapter Field Trips Are Set for Woodstock Area

Two major field trips in the spring and summer have been scheduled by the McHenry County Chapter of IAS. The first event will be Saturday, May 11, to observe spring migrations on a private parcel west of Woodstock (meet at 8:30 a.m. at Cold Springs Schoolhouse on Bull Valley Rd.). Next, on Saturday, Aug. 10, the chapter's summer tour will begin at 8:45 a.m. at Cuny's Acres, located on Route 14 approximately five miles west of Woodstock.

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Early March Is Best Time to Erect Bluebird Houses

Springtime is the appropriate time for members of the Society to activate "Save the Bluebird" campaigns in their areas in Illinois.

The distressing decrease of beneficial, insect-eating populations of bluebirds through the U.S. has been caused, the experts believe, by lack of natural housing — dead trees, stumps, the old wooden fence post, and the like.

In other years, many answered the "Save the Bluebird" plea by picking up low-priced houses at local Audubon clubs. Some used these as models to build their own. Bluebird trails were begun. (Incidentally, it's another good idea now to clean out last year's house.)

Place the house ONLY IN WIDE-OPEN AREA (see illustration) as far from buildings as possible. Urban residents are urged to take a house to a rural friend's place and install it there. Place on a post about five feet high ... low enough and



far enough from buildings to discourage startlings and sparrows. Then, face houses towards the east or south—at least a quarter of a mile apart.

Great has been the delight of folks of all ages even if the tenant turns out to be a wren, tree swallow, or woodpecker. The bluebird might take your house for a second hatch late in the season if you put one up later in spring.

Free bluebird-house plans can be obtained from Walter L. Vogl, 23 W. Main St., Lake Zurich, Ill. 60047.



FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

Field notes contributions should be sent directly to me at Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois 61244. Please submit your field notes in field list order. And please submit your reports promptly. Field notes several months old will not be printed. Field notes for the June issue must be in my hands by April 10.

SEPTEMBER, 1967

- Osprey**—Little Red School House, Palos Park Forest Preserve, Chicago. September 15 through October 11. Peter Dring.
- Peregrine falcon**—Seen at Lake Peterburg on the 17th. Brown.
- Pigeon hawk**—Injured bird. September 28 at Grafton. Richard Anderson.
- Sabine's gull**—September 28 at Mark Twain Refuge, St. Louis area. Sally Vasse and Anderson. Carefully observed.
- Vermillion flycatcher**—September 30, St. Louis area, three females and one male. Females left but male stayed six weeks and was collected by Easterla of Maryville, Mo.
- Blackthroated blue warbler**—adult male seen September 7 at Sterling. Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw.

OCTOBER, 1967

- Common loon**—Twenty-six birds seen October 29, New Buffalo, Mich. Helen Wilson.
- Red-necked grebe**—Willow Springs, October 12. Brown.
- Yellow-crowned night heron**—October 10 at Little Red School House. Many observers.
- Flamingo**—Reported at Ashland, Ohio, by a newspaper dated October 27.
- Brant**—Three birds seen October 19 at Evanston. Brown and Ira Sanders. (No supporting data, E.F.)
- Whistling-swan**—34 birds seen October 19 at Lombard. Ray & Irene Mostek.
- European widgeon**—October 15, Evanston. Sanders & Catharine Schaffer.
- Surf & Black (American) scoters**—October 16 through first week in November. Up sharply in numbers. Usually very rare. Brown, Robert Vobornik, Sanders, Schaffer, Robert Russell, Scott Alberts and others.
- Ruddy duck**—October 18 or 19, Rapid City on October 15. Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink.
- Golden eagle**—Two birds seen October 30 at Long John Slough. Peter Dring.
- Common gallinule**—October 14, Barrington, late. Brown. Jean Wattlely.
- Golden plover**—October 22. About 50 birds spotted at Joliet. Helen Otis.
- Dowitcher**—October 14. Thomson. 16 Long-bills and 1 Short-bill. Frink.
- Avocet**—September 30 - October 1 & 2. Also seen on the fifth. Waukegan. Charles Clark, Lewis Cooper, Arnold Bock, Robert Sprague, Robert Clow, Mrs. Wayne Clow & Janet Zimmerman.

- Jaeger**—A flight occurred October 5 & 6 along Chicago Lakefront. One Pomarine and one Parasitic were observed on the fifth with several unidentified jaegers and the fifth & sixth. Brown & Sanders.
- Great-black-backed gull**—One gull seen October 5. Three gulls spotted October 6. Chicago. Brown & Sanders.
- Laughing gull**—October 25. Evanston. Robert Russell.
- Franklin gull**—October 5. Montrose Park, three gulls. Clark.
- Black-legged kittiwake**—October 6 & 26, adults. Brown, Sanders & Alberts.
- Yellow-billed cuckoo**—October 15. East Moline. Elton Fawks.
- Common nighthawk**—October 5. Chicago. Russell. October 19. Brown.
- Chimney swift**—Two birds. October 5 at Waukegan. Russell.
- Marsh wren**—October 19. Chicago. Rather late. Brown, Vobornik & Sanders.
- Ruby-throated hummingbird**—October 25 at Sterling, with snow during the night. Shaw.
- American pipit**—October 1 at Waukegan. Arnold Bock.
- Philadelphia vireo**—October 12, late. Palos. Brown & Sanders.
- Black-and-white warbler**—October 12, late. Willow Springs. Brown & Sanders.
- Nashville warbler**—October 12, very late. Willow Springs. Brown & Sanders.
- Cape May warbler**—October 22, very late. Lincoln Park. Brown & Schaffer.
- Rose-breasted grosbeck**—Flock of between 35 and 50 found at Skokie Lagoons. Richard Huhta, Jerry Rosenband, Felix Kalb.
- Painted bunting**—October 1. Chicago. Good description. Paul Schulze.
- Sharp-tail sparrow**—October 1. Little Red School House. Cooper & Clark.
- White-crowned sparrow, Gambel's sub-species**—Sand Ridge Nature Center. October 1. Al Ruess.
- Chestnut-collared longspur**—October 19. Tail carefully checked at a distance from 8 to 15 feet. Brown, Sanders & Vobornik.

NOVEMBER, 1967

- Common loon**—Four loons seen November 4 at Maple Lake. Karl Bartel.
- Whistling swan**—November 4. Chicago area. Cooper.
- Ring-necked duck**—Two hundred seen November 4 at Papoose Lake. Bartel.
- White-winged & Black scoter**—Lake Michigan. Cooper.
- Hawks**—Following were seen near Rockford, November 5: Two Red-tail, one Red-shouldered, ten Rough-legged and one Marsh Hawk. Mrs. Fred Brechlin.
- Bald eagle**—One bird seen on the 11th at Long John Slough. Dring.
- Feregrine falcon**—Seen November 26 near Navy Pier carrying a duck towards Chicago Loop. Margaret Lehmann and Mr. Du Pres.
- Lesser yellowleg**—November 26 at Waukegan, Clarence O. Palmquist.
- Snowy owl**—November 30 at Sterling. On roof top in town all day, seen by hundreds of people. Shaw.
- Orange-crowned warbler**—November 4 & 5. Sand Ridge Nature Center. Ruess.
- Connecticut warbler**—Very late on November 1. Brown & Russell.
- Cowbird**—Thirty birds seen on November 4 at Palos Hills. Bartel.
- Towhee**—November 4 at Palos Hill. Bartel.
- Harris sparrow**—One seen November 5 at Rockford. Brecklin. On the 12th at Sterling. Shaw.

DECEMBER, 1967

- Black-legged kittiwake**—December 18 through 30. Lock 15 and Lock 14. First found by Frinks at Lock 15, Davenport, Iowa, next day by Pete Petersen, Jr. & William Lonnecker. Excellent pictures taken

by Petersen & Lonnecker. Found by Fawks and others from the 20th on. This immature bird was with gulls.

Wood duck—December 17, Waukegan. Palmquist.

Scoters—Forty-four unidentified species, six White-winged seen along Lake Michigan, December 3. Clark & Cooper.

Bald eagle—December 3, near Lock 13, adult. Shaw.

Snowy Owl—One male, December 3 at Lock 13, Shaw. Two, December 2 at Wolf Lake. Reuss. Two December 8 near Michigan City. Amy Baldwin. One December 10 at Lake Renwick. Clark. One December 12 near Midway Airport. Brown.

Carolina wren—December 3, Chanahan. Clark & Cooper.

Hermit thrush—December 9, Navy Pier Park. Brown. December 31, New Boston. Fawks.

Comments: Red-throated loon, down in numbers from last year. Double-crested cormorants, down sharply from last year. Blue geese up in numbers from a year ago. Black scoters, up sharply along lakefront. Franklins gull up in numbers over 1966. Rusty blackbirds and Harris sparrows up in numbers from last year. The Harris sparrow common during much of late September and through October 26. **Bedford Brown.**

The comeback of the Carolina Wren should be watched carefully and reported. **Fawks.**

North American Nest Record Card Program

As many readers are aware, the Nest Record Card Program is now completing its third year on a continent-wide basis. We appreciate the assistance of the hundreds of persons and bird clubs whose enthusiasm and patience make this program possible. We are anxious to solicit help from as many clubs and cooperators as we can find. Before the new nesting season begins (in short, now), we urge all present contributors to return completed cards for 1967. Nesting reports for 1968 will be channelled through the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. However, if you still have N.A.N.R.C.P. Cards for 1967, please send your data in at once to **Mrs. Edith Edgerton**, c/o Nest Record Card Program, Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

NEWEST LIFE MEMBERS OF I.A.S.

Mrs. David H. Barnow, Highland Park, a member since 1960.

Mrs. J. S. Boswell, Evanston, a member since 1950.

Fenton B. Cole, Marshall, a new member.

Elton Fawks, East Moline, a member since 1952.

Mrs. Kenneth Fiske, Woodstock, a member since 1948.

Mrs. Frederick E. French, Long Grove, a member since 1962.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hazlett, Chicago, a new member.

Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr., Glen Ellyn, a member since 1962.

Mrs. Elizabeth MacGregor, Des Plaines, a member since 1964.

J. DeNavarre Macomb, Jr., Winnetka, a new member.

Mrs. Kate M. Ownby, Mattoon, a new member.

Alain Wood Prince, Mundelein, a new member.

George Reynolds, Chicago, a member since 1962.

Mrs. George Reynolds, Chicago, a member since 1956.

Mrs. Gerda Schild, Chicago, a member since 1966.

Mrs. Howard Shaw, Olney, a member since 1959.

Mrs. Constance Tegtmeier, Chicago, a new member.

'Where the Eagles Fly' — Moline in January

by SALLY GRECO

The 2nd Annual "Bald Eagle Weekend" held in Moline in late January, and sponsored by the Tri-City Bird Club, was a thrilling experience for everybody attending.

The event convened at Butterworth Center, a lovely old mansion given the people of Moline for club meetings by a prominent Moline family. Terrence Ingram, noted figure in the study and research of hawks and Bald Eagles, presented his most recent study which, along with a spectacular film, was made near Cassville, Wis. (The open water found at Cassville attracts many Bald Eagles.) After the film, a question and answer session was held—with Elton Fawks giving some of his findings. He stated that 60 Bald Eagles had been seen over the Quad-Cities only hours before we

Whereas, the Bald Eagle is the National Symbol of our great country, and Whereas, the Bald Eagle has been protected by Federal Law since 1941, and Whereas, the Bald Eagle has been declining in numbers in spite of this federal protection, and

Whereas, the State of Illinois has four major Bald Eagle wintering areas within its borders, and

Whereas, the greatest numbers of Bald Eagles may be found in Illinois during the middle of January, and

Whereas, these wintering areas have been recognized by many persons as an opportunity to see and enjoy our National Bird, and

Whereas, The National Audubon Society, The Illinois Audubon Society and the Tri-city Bird Club conduct an annual winter count of the Bald Eagle during the middle of January, and

Whereas, it is the responsibility of every citizen to protect and preserve the remaining population of our Bald Eagles in the United States, and

Whereas, The United States Forest Service, The Fish and Wildlife Service, The United States Park Service, The National Audubon Society, and the Illinois Audubon Society have enacted educational programs for the recognition and protection of the Bald Eagle, and

Whereas, The State of Illinois believes the first line of protection is to learn to appreciate and respect these magnificent birds and what they represent in our present complex world of conflicts.

Now, therefore, I, Otto Kerner, Governor of the Great State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim January 14-21, 1968, as "Bald Eagle National Emblem Week" in Illinois, and request the appropriate observance of this occasion.

arrived. Mr. Fawks was then presented with the original proclamation signed by Gov. Otto Kerner, proclaiming "Bald Eagle National Emblem Week."

The meeting ended after a few words by IAS President Raymond Mostek, who said we must find a way to educate the vast public on the values of our natural wildlife. He said, "Our job is constant in the field of education."

Sunday was bright and clear so an early start was possible for the 150 who attended. We drove to three main areas: Credit Island, Lock and Dam 14, and Lock and Dam 17. A good number of Bald Eagles were seen at each place, and we left Moline with gladness in our hearts.

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS — 1967

by Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

The 1967 Christmas Count was highly interesting for various reasons. For the first time, I believe, we have a report of an airplane census of Bald Eagles—185 miles, 2 hours. Read about it in the data for Jersey and Calhoun counties. This is only the second time this veteran group has reported its census to **The Audubon Bulletin**, but they have been participating in the National Christmas Census through **Audubon Field Notes** for many years, and obviously they know all the angles.

Three of the "new" reports (covering Coles, Moultrie, and Shelby counties) were compiled by a young man who is working on his doctoral thesis, studying the effects of creating the new Shelbyville Reservoir. I wish all the reports were as easy to read as the triple tabulation he submitted! Other "new" areas for this report are Clark county, Chicago lake front (which was reviewed with care to make certain that it does not overlap nearby areas) and Decatur (back after an absence of many years).

One group of enterprising young members of the Evanston Bird Club obtained excellent counts for predators, both owls and hawks, by using tape recorders in the pre-dawn hours. This is MY club!

Again, the winter finches were scarce. The lone Evening Grosbeak to be recorded on count day was one which had been coming to a feeder. A little supporting evidence by means of field marks or careful observation by several trained observers was reported for the unusual species—Golden Eagle, American Bittern, some thrushes and warblers, and the Yellow-breasted Chat. Space does not permit printing all of the corroborative details. As I do not feel qualified to analyze trends in the various species, that task will be left to the experts among our readers.

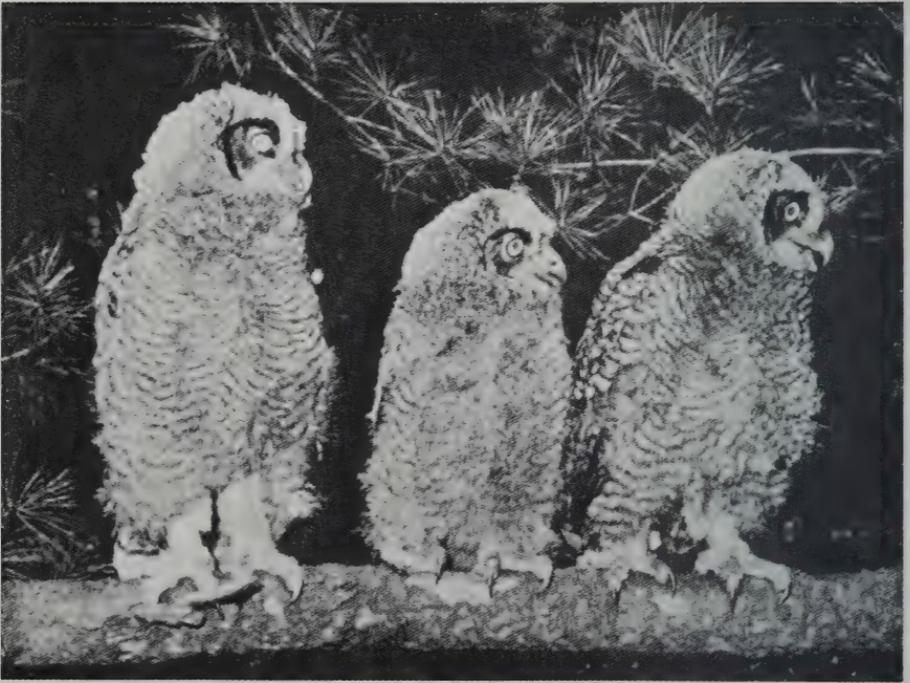
My former partner, **Mrs. Ross Norton**, moved to Arizona last year, and the many hours of help she contributed during the past four years were sorely missed. With so many counties now reporting, it is almost impossible for one person to compile the table. I could not have accomplished the tedious work of putting together, adding, revising, and proof-reading all those species and numbers without the patient assistance and encouragement of my husband.

—1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025



Census Editor's Note: The labor encountered by Mrs. Spitzer in compiling the table was compounded this year by the fact that so many reports arrived late. Many were mailed to Mrs. Norton and made a trip to Arizona and back. Others were sent (of all places!) to the Field Museum where we have a most inadequate forwarding service. Two reports do not arrive until February, and they could not be included in this issue. I will find them under "Additional Reports" at the end of the year. For all we know, some census reports may be wandering around yet.

—Paul H. Lobik



Young Great Horned Owls

By Alan Gordon

Courtesy of the Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography

STATION DATA

***Bureau County, PRINCETON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; town 10%, fields 20%, woods 20%, roadways 25%, river 25%). **Dec. 28;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; sunny; temp. 18° to 25°; wind SE, 5 m.p.h.; 10 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 48 (38 by car, 10 on foot); total party-miles 250 (230 by car, 20 on foot).—Orville Cater, Walter Drennan, Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, James Hampson, Daisy Henky, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), W. S. Smith, Harry Thomas and Fred Warnecke. (Seen during count week: **Purple Finch, Brown Creeper, Mockingbird.** 2000 geese and 20,000 ducks estimated to be in area.)



***Carroll & Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON.** (15-mile diameter circle centered at Elk River Junction; same as previous years). **Dec. 30;** 6 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Temp 25° to 28°F; wind 5-8 m.p.h. from west. Overcast, snow flurries in p.m., ½" snow on ground, river 90% ice-covered. Total party-hours, 33½ (8 on foot, 25½ by car); total party-miles, 397 (13 on foot, 384 by car). 11 observers in 3 parties—Larry Dau, Fred and Maurice Leshner, T James Lewis, Mike Lonacker, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lonacker, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Paul Van Nieuwenhayse and Norman Ward, Jr. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Canada Goose, Snowy Owl, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, White-throated Sparrow, Lapland Longspur.**)



***Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, 40° 06' N, 88° 18' W, centered at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon river near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods, the tree nursery south of Urbana, and intervening farmlands; woods 35%, forest edge 30%, open fields 30%, water 5%.) **Dec. 30;** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 25° to 31°; wind negligible, 11 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 20.5 (15.5 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles 145 (20 on foot, 125 by car).—Lois Drury, Katie Hamrick, Almut Jones, G. N. Jones, Helen E. Kaufmann, S. Charles Kendeigh (compiler), Daniel Lindstrom, Wilbur M. Luce, Robert Lumsden, Sharon Lumsden, Helen M. Parker, H. E. Weaver. Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Yellow-breasted Chat** in back yard of R. W. Larimore of Urbana, killed by -13° C temp. on night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1.



***Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Lincoln Trail Park; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottom 10%, residential 10%, pine plantation 5%). **Dec. 30;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 20° to 37°; wind steady, 2-6 m.p.h.; clear to partly cloudy; light snow cover. 18 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 22 (8½ on foot, 13½ by car, with 2 observers at feeders); total party-miles, 179 (4 on foot, 175 by car). High water in much of area. Lincoln Trail Audubon Society—Bradley Bartrum, Parilee Carroll, Mildred Casteel, Cleda Cole, Theresa Connerton, Addalee Cox, Mildred Frazier, Grover Hartman, Jean Hartman (compiler), Grace Hollenbeck, Neoma Lichtenberger, Mary Macey, Joy Miller, Russell Mumford, Vivian Mumford, Carole Shirely, Dorothy Shirely and Dorothy Stricklett. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Ring-necked Pheasant, Screech Owl, Belted Kingfisher.**)

Coles County, MATTOON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at east end of causeway at Mattoon Beach, including Paradise Lake, Mattoon Beach, Etna, Trowbridge, Paradise, Trilla; deciduous woods 50%, fields and pastures 30%, pines 10%, lakes 10%). **Dec. 23:** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 10° to 30°; wind W, 0-10 m.p.h. Lake mostly open (60% open two days earlier). Eight observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 26 (10 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 294 (13 on foot, 281 by car).—Thelma Bird, Greg Cribbet, Craig Neal, David Neal, Gail Smith, Kathy Stabler, Philip Stutesman (compiler), and Stan Thompson. Seen in count area but not on count day: **Canvasback, Hooded Merganser.** By Bethany Biological Survey, Bethany High School.

◊ **Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at 154th and Burnham Avenue, including Lake Michigan at Buffington Harbor and Calumet Park; Calumet and Wolf Lakes; Wampum and Powder Horn Lakes; Eggers, Jurgenson, Sweet, Glenwood, Thornton and Kickapoo Forest Preserves; Sand Ridge Nature Center and areas around it; Glenwood, South Holland, Dolton, Harvey, Blue Island, Calumet City, Hammond, South Chicago, Whiting, and Thornton towns; Big and Little Calumet Rivers, Beaubien Woods, Thorn Creek, Lake Cottage Grove, Victory Lake, and Highland, Indiana). **Dec. 30:** Marshes and deciduous woods 3%, fields 23%, towns 50%, lakes and rivers 18%, steel and oil industry 6%. 28 observers. Total party-hours 60; total party-miles 304 (230 by car, 74 on foot).—Karl Bartel, Charles Celander, Hugh Celander, Billy Christy, Jim Christy, Roger Cotten, Hank Crull, Pete Dring, Sherry Dunker, Mildred Gilmore, Ed Hall (compiler), Florence Hall, Bruce Ippel, Leroy Johnson, Jean Junge, Ed Lace, Walter Marcisz, Helen Meier, Mike Neofer, Rick Neubieser, John Paarlberg, Dave Postma, Al Reuss, Bill Schmidtke, Florence Schmidtke, Beth Schuett, Grace Smith and Rick Teichler. By Sand Ridge Audubon Society.

Cook County, CHICAGO LAKE FRONT. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered two miles off Madison Street; Lake Michigan and harbors 100%; inland urban area not censused). **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy, 3-mile visibility with haze; harbors frozen, lake frozen with scattered openings; temp. 18° to 27°; wind calm in a.m.; 3-10 m.p.h. in p.m. 8 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours 14½ (2½ on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 140 (4 on foot, 136 by car).—Bedford Brown, Kim Eckert, Joel Greenberg, Dick Horwitz, Scott Alberts, Bob Russell (compiler), Jeff Sanders and Ira Sanders. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Snowy Owl, Snow Bunting.**) Over 2,000 unidentified ducks seen offshore.

Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders 20%, lake front 20%, open fields 20%, woods and river bottoms 25%, lagoons 10%, roads 5%). **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. light clouds; temp. 20° to 30°; wind SW, 10-15 m.p.h.; snow cover 2 to 3". Lake open—harbors closed—streams partly open. 41 observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 103 (70 on foot, 33 by car); total party-miles, 750 (75 on foot, 675 by car).—Amy Baldwin, Miriam Booth, Andrew Brown, Barbara Brown, Bedford P. Brown, Jr., Owen Brown, Irene Buchanan, Reba Campbell, Rheba S. Campbell, Charles T. Clark, C. Easterberg, Kim Eckert, Joel Greenberg, Miriam Greenberg, Linda Guthrie, Brother Robert Hart, Richard Horwitz, Stanley Hedeon, Bertha Huxford, Charles Huxford, John Malo, Russ Mannette, Lois

Milburn, Michael Mlodinow, Louise North, Amanda Olsen, Irving Rosen, Robert P. Russell, Jeffrey Sanders, Ira Sanders, Philip Steffen, Paul Strand, Fran Thoresen, Tom Thoresen, James Ware (compiler), Jean Wattlely, Ed Westbrook, Ruth Westbrook, Brother David Williams, Albert Zimmerman and Janet Zimmerman. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Bonaparte Gull, Bohemian Waxwing, Rusty Blackbird.**)

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Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Malard Lake, and west half of Busse Forest; plowland 50%, grassland 25%, oak-hickory forest 5%, marsh 4%, water 1%, plantings and thickets 5%, towns 10%). **Dec. 27;** 5 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast all day; temp. 9° to 26°; wind S-SW, 5-10 m.p.h.; up to 1-in. snow cover; streams partly open, other waters 95% frozen. Thirty-one observers; 28 in 9 parties, 3 watching feeders. Total party-hours, 72 (39 on foot, 33 by car); total party-miles, 313 (50 on foot, 263 by car). Kane County Chapter I.A.S., Natural History Society of Barrington, and guests—Karl Bartel, George Burger, Ted Dillon, Wesley Dillon, Betty Dralle, Peter Dring, Anna Giese, William Giese, Scott Herrick, Mary Kirkland, Wallace Kirkland, Bernie Kuehn, Kathryn Malone, Rose Mason, Bonnie McConnell, Charles Meyer, Donna Mohan, Paul Mohan, Betty Muirhead, Robert Muirhead, Mrs. J. David Oatman, Shirley Peterson, Carol Redeker, Alfred Reuss, Emily Roberts, Nelle Seise, Virginia Taylor, David Tomcheck, Charles Westcott (compiler), Lorraine Westcott and Fern Work. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Pintail, Wood Duck, Bald Eagle-adult, Cedar Waxwing.**)

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DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 23,** Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests, 19 participants—Joan R. Ansey, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Charles T. Clark, Lewis Cooper, Peter Dring, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Florence Kent, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Paul H. Lobik, Jennie Miner, Amanda C. Olson, Clark S. Olson, Clarence O. Palmquist, John Puljung, Alfred Reuss, Paul Schulze and Helen A. Wilson. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Mourning Dove and White-throated Sparrow.**)

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Jersey & Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 30%, bottomlands 70%). **Dec. 30;** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, temp. 18° to 35°; wind N, 3-4 m.p.h.; ½ in. snow cover, lakes frozen, rivers open. 43 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 62½ (31 on foot, 29½ by car, **2 by air**); total party-miles, 508 (33 on foot, 290 by car, **185 by air**).—Sam Alfend, Dick Anderson, Kathryn Arhos, Paul Bauer, David Beach, Judy Bean, Rod Bogie, Andy Bromet, Jack Buese, Sandra Buntin, Joann Current, Donald Davis, Edgar Denison, Marjorie Dintleman, Al Dunsing, Ida Dunsing, Jack Groppe, Bess Harris, Charles B. Harris, Earl Hath, Ilona Horn, O.C.K. Hutchinson, Frank Kime, Barbara Maag, Joel Massey, Lorli Nelson, Hans Niemann, Mark Peters, Bill Pyatt, R. E. Sands, Arthur Schaefer, Mildred Schaefer, Allen Schroeder, Bill Simon, Catherine Simon, Leonard Sturgeon, John Surgeon, Robert Thomas, Dick Vasse, Sally Vasse (compiler), Mary Wiese, Carl Zimpel and Mildred Zimpel. The higher-than-usual number of Bald Eagles reported here was counted from the airplane. This permitted more complete coverage of the area and eliminated the danger of reporting the same individual bird more than once.

Jo Daviess County, SCHAPVILLE. (Schapville, including Scales Mound, Guilford, Elizabeth; deciduous woods 45%, fields and pastures 40%, farmyards, orchards and gardens 10%, towns 5%.) **Jan. 1, 1968:** 7:15 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., cloudy a.m., snowy p.m.; wind SW 5-10 m.p.h.; temp. -15° to 6°, half-inch snow on ground; most water frozen. Five observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 20½ (2 on foot, 18½ by car); total party-miles, 276 (4 on foot, 272 by car).—Joyce Connor, Judy Hinderman, Terrence N. Ingram (compiler), David Wildes and Linda Wilson.

Lake County, WAUKEGAN. (Same area as in previous years.) **Jan. 1, 1968:** by Chicago Ornithological Society members, 5 participants—Joan R. Anesey, Karl E. Bartel, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Helen A. Wilson and Janet Zimmermann.

Macon County, DECATUR. (7½-mile radius with center at Central Park.) **Dec. 31:** 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 12° to -5°; heavy snow four hours in a.m., clear in afternoon. Fifteen observers—Frank and Alice Irwin, compilers. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Pied-billed Grebe, Gadwall, Green-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Canvasback, Ruddy Duck, Common Merganser, Cedar Waxwing.**)

McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered one-quarter mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20% and water area 5%). **Dec. 30:** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 23° to 31°; wind 8-12 m.p.h., S by SW; cloudy, ground only partially covered by snow, water 95% frozen. 25 observers in 10 parties; 6 observers at feeders. Total party-hours 40 (30 by car and 10 on foot); total party-miles 256 (239 by car and 17 on foot)—Mr. & Mrs. George Baker, Robert Bird, Mrs. Helmut Bruchmann, Peter Carroll, Mrs. William Carroll, Mrs. Kenneth Fiske, Mrs. James Hecht (compiler), Mrs. Bruce MacDonald, Mrs. Homer Mann, Ralph Oleson, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Perry, Mrs. Ralph Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Mrs. George Skinkle, Mrs. Fred Stam, Larry Stout, Mrs. William Sunderlage, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Watson, Mrs. William Weers, Mrs. Paul Wilcox, Mrs. Mildred Zoellick. At feeders only: Mrs. Charles Lehman, Mrs. Philip Masslich.

McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence—Lake Bloomington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area, 30% cultivated land, 20% pasture, 10% shore area.) **Dec. 31:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. -12° to 7°; wind mild, 15 m.p.h. clear. 12 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 8 (3½ on foot, 4½ by car); total party-miles 191 (6 on foot, 185 by car).—Cardinal Audubon Club; Richard F. Bosworth (compiler), Louise Bosworth, LaRue Fairchild, Grace Fairchild, Larry Kline, Tom Philo, Mary Ellen Ryan, Marjorie Staubus, Alice Webster, Robert Webster, Shirley Winteroth and Timm Winteroth. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl, Mockingbird, Robin, Savannah Sparrow.**)

Moultrie County, BETHANY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at T of unmarked county roads 6½ miles east of Dalton City and 2½ miles west of Lovington, including Bethany, Lake City, Hammond; river bottoms and deciduous woods 30%, open farmland 60%, small towns and miscellaneous 10%.) **Dec. 29:** 7 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 14° to 25°, wind variable, 0-10 m.p.h. Two inches of snow cover, river and

streams mostly open. Two observers in one party. Total party-hours, 9 (2½ on foot, 6½ by car); total party-miles 134 (4 on foot, 130 by car).—Philip Stutesman (compiler) and Stan Thompson, Bethany Biological Survey, Bethany High School.

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•**Ogle County, OREGON.** (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 31;** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. -12°; bright and sunny; clear skies; wind NW, 10-20 m.p.h.; less than 1 inch of snow on ground; ponds and sloughs frozen; some areas of the Rock river still open. Total party-hours, 61 (21 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 333 (30 on foot 303 by car). 40 observers. **WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB**—Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Barnhart, Paul Beebee, Craig Carpenter, Thelma Carpenter (compiler), Justin Darrah, Denny Davis, Ira Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Roy W. Davis, Brad Dickson, Elinor Doyle, Mr. & Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, George Grobe, Kay Gronberg, Lloyd Group, Jack Keegan, Chris Mann, Vivian Maxson, Mr. & Mrs. Pete Miller, Martin Morris, Roger Pieper, Anne Priemer, Mr. & Mrs. Mel Priller, Ann Roe, John Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Ben Seibert, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Frances Smith, Ellen Stenmark, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Max Van Scoy, and Larry Woolsey.

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Peoria County, PEORIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main Street, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiler Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grand View, Fondulac Area, Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10%, towns 30%). **Dec. 23;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. sunny; temp. 9° to 27°; wind SW, 0-8 m.p.h.; no snow cover, some thin ice on river and ponds, small streams open. Thirty observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 92 (46 on foot, 36 by car, 10 stationary); total party-miles, 402 (56 on foot, 346 by car).—Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, R. G. Bjorklund, Mrs. E. Bogan, J. R. Canterbury, Mrs. A. Ciegler, Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crawford, J. Findlay III, Jack Findlay, Mrs. R. Grob, R. Guth, E. Heffner, Audrey Heffner, Carrie Heffner, Mrs. P. Humphreys, W. H. Johnson, Miss G. Kinhofer, M. Mahoney, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Princen (compilers), C. E. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Runde, W. Stroud, Miss E. Tjaden, Mrs. I. Vice, and Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in count period, but not on count day: **Snowy Owl, Barred Owl, Cedar Waxwing, Rufous-sided Towhee.**)

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Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center southern city limit on Route 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, Santa Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and backwater 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%). **Dec. 30;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Complete cloud cover; temp. 25° to 29°; wind SW-NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; 2-inch snow cover; most water frozen, rapid streams and part of river open. Thirty-one observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours 83 (40 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles, 460 (53 on foot, 407 by car).—W. Bartlett, Mrs. J. Baumgartner, E. Billings, Dr. R. G. Bjorklund, Mrs. E. Bogan, Mrs. A. Ciegler, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Collins, C. B. Cooper, Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Cowan, J. Findlay III, Dr. & Mrs. R. I. Ford, R. Guth, J. Hampson, E. Heffner, Mrs. P. Humphreys, O. M. Lowry, Jr., Dr. G. G. Maher, M. Mahoney, Dr. & Mrs. L. H. Princen (compilers), C. E. Rist, R. W. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Runde, Mrs. C. Voeste, John Voeste, B. A. Weiner, Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Bonaparte's Gull, Snowy Owl.**)

Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bird Haven, 2 miles northwest of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, open farmland 90%). **Dec. 26;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; clear all day; temp. 16° to 25°; wind N 5-8 m.p.h.; no snow cover, rivers and creeks running high, extensive flooding of lowland areas, ponds and streams partly frozen, 50% of corn crop still in fields. Thirteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 41½ (10 on foot, 31½ by car); total party-miles 422 (12 on foot, 410 by car).—Ridgway Bird Club; Arnold Anderson, Yvonne Anderson, Mike Bridges, W. R. Bridges, Mrs. Walter C. Bullard, Chester Scherer, Violet Scherer, Linda Shaw, Suzanne Shaw, Vera Shaw, Michael Sliva, Richard Thom (compiler) and John Wilkins.

Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (15-mile diameter circle, center Memorial Bridge, same as in previous years). **Dec 23;** 4:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Temp. 8° to 27°F; wind 0-10 m.p.h. from SW; clear to partly cloudy, ½" snow on ground, river 60% ice-covered. 41 observers in 13 parties. Total party-hours, 98 (34 on foot, 64 by car); total party-miles, 816 (45 on foot, 771 by car).—Mrs. Fred Adams, Steve Aupperle, Connie Blevins, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Blevins, Harry Carl, Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Leo. J. Doering, Elton Fawks, Tom Frank, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mark Henderson, John and Mike Lonnecker, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lonnecker, Major Ralph MacIntosh, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mrs. Moriarity, Joe Petersen, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Mrs. Pete Petersen, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Don Price, Frank Rodl, Ed Romans, Joan Sprouse, Kent Stewart, Urban Stratman, Joe Tracy, Ethel Volk, Norman Ward, Jr., and Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Canvasback, Loggerhead Shrike, Evening Grosbeak.**)

• **Rock Island & Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY & MUSCATINE, IOWA.** (15-mile diameter circle centered at Lock and Dam 16, same as in previous years.) **Dec. 24;** 6:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Temp. 13° to 34°F; wind 0-12 m.p.h. from SW; clear to overcast, light rain in late p.m., ½" snow on ground; river 60% ice-covered. Nine observers in 3 parties; total party-hours, 25 (6½ on foot, 18½ by car); total party-miles, 311 (8 on foot, 303 by car).—Elton Fawks, John and Mike Lonnecker, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lonnecker, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Philip Vaughan and Norman Ward, Jr.

Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (7½-mile radius centered on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, Sangamon River; water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%). **Dec. 24;** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 21° to 36°; wind SW, 9 m.p.h.; ground bare, water mostly open. 23 observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours, 59 (30 on foot, 29 by car); total party-miles, 277 (36 on foot, 241 by car). Springfield Audubon Society—Dr. Richard Allyn, Andy Anderson, Maurice Cook, Thomas Crabtree, Mildred F. Deal, Vernon Greening, Florence G. Heckman, Eloise Hill, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Foster, Henry H. Janssen, Al. S. Kaszynski, William V. O'Brien, Open M. Rippey, Stuart J. Ruch, Edith Sausaman, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), W. I. Sausaman, Marie E. Spaulding, Mr. & Mrs. Tom Taylor, Richard Ware and Jack White.

Shelby County, SHELBYVILLE RESERVOIR AREA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered in what will be a park, at unmarked

crossroads, 2 miles east and 2 miles south of Findley, including 95% of proposed reservoir (to begin filling this spring), now containing Findley, Windsor, Kirksville, Shelbyville dam; river bottoms and deciduous woods 60%, open farmland 30%, new park areas 5%, small towns 5%. Reservoir will cover 10% of circle when full, 23% when flooded.) **Dec. 27:** 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. Cloudy in a.m., snowing in p.m.; temp. 10° to 20°; wind N, 10-20 m.p.h. River out of banks and mostly open; one inch of snow cover, another inch fell. Four observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 18 (5 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 218 (6 on foot, 212 by car).—Thelma Bird, Kathy Stabler, Philip Stutesman (compiler) and Stan Thompson. By Bethany Biological Survey, Bethany High School.

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* **St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE.** (No description of area given.) **Dec. 30:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy, snow. 15 observers. Total party-miles 140 (12 on foot, 128 by car). **SOUTHWEST CHAPTER OF I.A.S.**—Jean Aivarter, Brian and Brad Arcynski, Alfred Auwarter, Ruth Auwarter, Ed Dahloff, Ruth Gerardi, Riley Hood, John McCall, William Pelachik, Gordon Ruser, Charles Schereer, Fred Schereer, Gary Wrischnik and Lucas Wrischnik (compiler).

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✕ **Will County, TROY-JOLIET-CHANNAHON.** (Within 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Brandon Road Locks—woods 40%, open fields 40%, rivers and ponds 20%). **Dec. 31:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., cloudy in a.m., clearing in afternoon; temperature 6° to -3°; wind NW 10-15 m.p.h.; snow cover 3 inches; river open, ponds frozen. Six observers in two parties. Total party-hours 16; total party-miles 130 (3 on foot and 127 by car).—Erma Agazzi, Dr. Gayle N. Hufford, William L. Hughes, Helen Otis (compiler), Tom Otis and John F. Reddy. (Seen in area, but not on count day: **Sparrow Hawk, Red-winged Blackbird (female).**)

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Will & Grundy Counties, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering many back roads southwest of Wilmington. Farm woodlots 15%; river edge 60%; plowed fields 20%; cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 24:** 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Clear; temp. 18° to 30°; wind west, 5-10 m.p.h.; ground bare; large rivers open; ditches frozen. Six observers in three parties most of the time; total party-hours 24 (5 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles 215 (7 on foot, 208 by car).—Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Reba Campbell, Rheba J. Campbell, Lewis Cooper, Alfred H. Reuss and Paul Schulze.

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• **Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA.** (Same area as in previous years.) **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4:10 p.m.; overcast; temp. -5° to 0°F. 7 observers—Earl Anderson, Joan Anesey, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze and Helen Wilson.

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✕ **Cook County, URBAN CHICAGO.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, 41° 54' N, 87° 43' W, center near intersection of North Ave. and Pulaski Rd., including all urban and inland areas (harbors, breakwaters and lake front **not** censused); urban 73%, cemeteries and parks 5%, woodlands 17%, open fields 3%, feeders 2%.) **Dec. 27:** 5:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Cloudy, snow flurries; temp. 6° to 23°; wind N, 8 m.p.h.; 1-inch snow cover; rivers and canals partially open, lakes and small streams frozen. Thirteen observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 65 (12 on foot, 39 by car, 14 by

bicycle); total party-miles, 420 (23 on foot, 382 by car, 15 by bicycle).—Scott Alberts, Bedford P. Brown (co-compiler), Steven Dorfman, Kim Eckert, Jerry Rosenband, Robert Russell, Ira A. Sanders, Jeffrey R. Sanders (co-compiler), Catharine Schaffer, Henry Steigerwaldt, Jr., Evelyn and Robert Vobornik, Jean Wattlely.—Canada Goose, 6; Snow Goose, 1; Mallard, 454; Black Duck, 29; Gadwall, 1; Pintail, 2; Wood Duck, 1; Redhead, 2; Lesser Scaup, 2; Common Goldeneye, 9; **Goshawk**, 1 (all field marks noted); Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; **Peregrine Falcon**, 1 (all field marks noted); Sparrow Hawk, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 39; Killdeer, 1; Herring Gull, 106; Ring-billed Gull, 27; Bonaparte's Gull, 7; gull species, 31; Mourning Dove, 6; Barn Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 5; Snowy Owl, 2; **Hawk Owl**, 1 (good study made); Long-eared Owl, 3; Short-eared Owl, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 3; Belted Kingfisher, 7; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 9; Downy Woodpecker, 143; Horned Lark, 5; Blue Jay, 8; Common Crow, 203; Black-capped Chickadee, 159; Tufted Titmouse, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Brown Creeper, 103; Winter Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; **Brown Thrasher**, 1 (at feeder all month); Robin, 14; Hermit Thrush, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 4; Northern Shrike, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 99,583; Myrtle Warbler, 3; House Sparrow, 207,320; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 5; Brewer's Blackbird, 5; Common Grackle, 8; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; blackbird species, 31; Cardinal, 93; Purple Finch, 7; Pine Siskin, 4; American Goldfinch, 40; Rufous-sided Towhee, 3; **Savannah Sparrow**, 1; Vesper Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 237; Oregon Junco, 3; junco species, 5; Tree Sparrow, 30; Field Sparrow, 1; **Harris' Sparrow**, 1 (leisurely study of immature); White-crowned Sparrow, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 7; Fox Sparrow, 3; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 9; Lapland Longspur, 3; Snow Bunting, 10. **Total**: 81 species; about 308,903 individuals. Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: American Widgeon, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Sharp-shinned Hawk, American Coot, Common Snipe, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, **Palm Warbler**, Rusty Blackbird.

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Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles due east of New Boston, Ill.) **Dec. 31**: 7:00 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp 0° to -3°; wind NW, 15 to 5 m.p.h.; waters mostly frozen. Eight observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 32½ (2½ on foot, 30 by car); total party-miles, 394 (9 on foot, 385 by car).—Wendell Bergstrom, Allen Carlson, Elton Fawks, Ted Greer, Richard Greer (compiler), T. James Lewis, Peter Petersen, Jr., and John White.—Mallard, 29; Black Duck, 2; Common Goldeneye, 66; **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 9; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 24 (21 adult, 3 immature); Marsh Hawk, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 152; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Common Snipe, 4; Mourning Dove, 59; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 2; **Belted Kingfisher**, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 15; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 41; Red-headed Woodpecker, 16; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 30; Horned Lark, 195; Blue Jay, 78; Common Crow, 521; Black-capped Chickadee, 34; Tufted Titmouse, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 13; Brown Creeper, 2; Mockingbird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Cedar Waxwing, 3; Starling, 522; House Sparrow, 1,615; Eastern Meadowlark, 10; Red-winged Blackbird, 23; Cardinal, 371; American Goldfinch, 17; Slate-colored Junco, 1,189; Tree Sparrow, 1,460; White-crowned Sparrow, 2; Fox Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 8; Lapland Longspur, 280.

BIRD NESTING RECORDS, 1967-1968

By John R. Paul, Curator of Zoology

The 1967 bird nesting season in Illinois has now ended. All individuals who have recorded observations of nests during this past season are urged to forward their report cards to the Illinois State Museum to facilitate our compilation of the data. The 1967 summary will be published in the June, 1968 issue of **The Audubon Bulletin**.

To those of you unfamiliar with the nesting records program in Illinois, I will outline its history. Programs of this type date back to a British project initiated in 1939. The success of this initial program prompted the organization of a similar endeavor in Maryland in 1949. Since that time, about a dozen programs of state or regional coverage have been started. The program for Illinois began in 1957 at the suggestion of Milton D. Thompson, then Assistant Director of the Illinois State Museum. In that first year, only 38 species and less than 200 nests were reported. In 1966 over 70 species and 513 total reports were filed. This is good progress, but it does not reflect the potential that lies in The Illinois Audubon Society.

The future of the Nesting Records program shows great promise. Starting with 1968, the Illinois program will be allied with the North American Nest-Record Card Program (NANRCP) sponsored by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. We (in Illinois) will use the NANRCP report card, a form almost identical to the one now in use. All data will be summarized by the Nest-Records Editor for Illinois and duplicate information will be channeled to the NANRCP. Thus, separate summaries for Illinois and nationwide use will become available.

Nesting report cards for 1968 will be available from the Illinois State Museum and will be sent free of charge upon request. Now is not too early to begin organizing for the next breeding season—write for your cards! Since the Illinois Audubon Society has 1700 interested birders, we should easily be able to make 2,000 observations in 1968. That is only slightly more than one nest per member. Surely most of us could do better than that without any great effort.

Observers should not hesitate to report on the common species in residential areas. Robins, cardinals, mourning doves, etc. are just as important as rare species. Much of the value in the accumulated data lies in the large quantities of records for any one species. A single record of a rare species may offer so little reliable information as to be almost worthless. Many of Illinois' most common species, such as the Horned lark and Meadowlark, are rarely reported. A little work in the field at the right time should produce numerous records of many species.

The nest-records program in Illinois offers all bird enthusiasts an opportunity to contribute some important information to the science of ornithology. The all-out effort will provide a basis for many types of studies. A second program, called the Breeding Birds Survey, is being conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This is a count of breeding birds rather than observations of nests and is a more complicated project. Persons interested in participating in the Breeding Bird Survey should contact **Dr. Chandler S. Robbins**, Division of Wildlife Research, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland.

Let's make 1968 a decisive year for Illinois birders. All-out participation in the Nest-Records program will be a good start.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62706

**"This is Bill Cullen at NBC Radio
with a report on one of the most
cut-throat spectator sports
known to man . . . bird-watching!"**

"In the fall, our parks, forest preserves and shorelines are alive with an ever-growing species of hunters—ones without guns—avid fans of the gentle sport of bird-watching.

The very mention of this cult is likely to conjure up images of prim ladies in tweeds and sensible shoes and men fumbling vaguely with ancient telescopes.

But John Peterson, a writer who has investigated the set, says bird-watching is one of the most relentless, cut-throat and competitive forms of one-upmanship known to man.

He describes a meeting of bird observers in Montgomery County, Maryland, at which a high school senior reported: "I was at the River Road turf farm two days ago and saw 20 golden plovers, about 35 killdeer, and one buff-breasted sandpiper."

A grey-haired lady stood up to announce that she was there that same afternoon, and saw only six golden plovers, but paused dramatically, and added: "But I saw TWO buff-breasted sandpipers."

The other 60 members murmured their appreciation. And that's the way it goes. Where have you been—and what have you seen? These are the two questions bird-watchers ask of each other whenever they meet on competitive ground.

Apparently, it's a great coup to be the first to see a particular bird in a state and add it to the state's list of recognizable flying objects. So, for example, if the great white heron is suspected of visiting the state of Virginia, where it's never been seen before, a certified sighting of this bird would be worth a lot of points in bird-watching circles.

This theoretical point total would be even higher if the spotters are from some other state because then the local groups would have to admit they were falling down on the job.



It's not the easiest pasttime in the world. The expert bird watcher must have an encyclopedic knowledge, a memory like a small computer, eyesight like radar, and limitless energy, dedication and devotion.

For example, the great white heron is common to Florida, but Virginia has three species of egrets that look much like him but aren't quite as large. The main difference: the egrets have black legs, the heron, yellow legs—and it's not always easy to tell the difference at 100 or 200 yards, even with binoculars.

And while most of us could spot a robin, a blue-jay, a sparrow, an owl, a turkey or chicken, we'd be hard pressed to identify a yellow-headed blackbird, a black-backed seagull or a marbled godwit.

On a good day at a wildlife refuge, a 'birder' might spot from 80 to 100 different species. Almost all the watchers keep what they call "life lists"—noting all the species they've seen. This country has about 600 and the best amateurs have about 500 on their lists. Very few can claim to have seen all.

Many devotees take bird-watching vacations and go in groups to such strange places as Iceland, where they can add 30 or 40 varieties to their lists. One group plans to survey the arctic circle in Alaska next year, and look for more birds in Japan the year after.

And so the search goes on—world-wide—for the long-billed curlew, the black and yellow troupial, and the sulphur-crested cockatoo.

Bill Cullen. NBC Emphasis."

—Broadcast Nov. 27, 1967, on NBC's *Emphasis*

BOOK REVIEWS

SURFACE MINING AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

A Special Report to the Nation from U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Government Printing Office, Washington. \$2.00

In March 1965, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study and survey of the surface mining operations throughout the nation. This investigation was authorized under the Appalachian Regional Development Act; one year later an interim report (Study of Strip and Surface Mining in Appalachia, \$1) was published.

The final report contains data gathered from 693 site inspections and from 18,000 questionnaires sent to individual mine operators. The survey includes every type of mining which disturbs the earth's surface, from the phosphate mines of Florida to the gold dredging operations of California.

The 124-page book contains many fine color pictures which graphically document the report. These illustrations, together with the many charts, make the brochure an ideal for use in school geography and conservation classes. The report also contains an important section on the recommendations of the commission. These include: federal regulations and standards for reclamation, and federal assistance to aid the states in restoring the two million acres which are still unreclaimed. Following the text are 17 tables which compile much of the information on reclamation costs, acreage disturbed, and production figures on a state by state basis.

One of these tables reveals that over 132,000 acres of wildlife habitat in Illinois have been adversely affected by strip mining. This figure will no doubt rise sharply as bigger machinery is put into use. These statistics, together with the awesome picture of the ravaged countryside, do much to document the urgent need for stronger and better control over the mining industry. In compiling this report, the commission has made a fine beginning. It is now up to the Congress and the people of Illinois to provide the legislation and the money to make the commission's recommendations a reality.

—Mrs. William Joy, Centralia, Ill.

THE SHOREBIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

Gardner Stout, Editor; Peter Matthiessen, Text; R. V. Clem, Paintings.
Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York, 1967. 270 pages. \$22.50.

America has suffered a serious and irreparable loss of its shoreline in the less than 200 years that it has existed as a nation. With this loss of shoreline, comes the loss of bird life and the opportunity to go freely down to the sea. Instead of the vast, wild, and lonely shore, because we acted too late to protect our heritage, we now have shantytowns and industrial smokestacks and new dull marinas. Tardily, efforts are being made to save our estuarine areas and access to our remaining shores of lakes and streams.

"Shorebirds of North America" may quietly inspire more Americans to save what is left of this vanishing shoreline. Some of these wild spirits of the bird world are not often seen by the bird watcher. It takes some effort to visit their haunts of the wild ocean shore, the tundra, and the lake. In his text, Peter Matthiessen says they are the most affecting of wild creatures, and he thinks of them as birds of the wind—as "wind birds."

We are told that the Golden Plover, in the early days of this nation, was thought to be more abundant than the Eskimo Curlew, whose numbers, in turn, exceeded the famed passenger pigeon, which we have been told, a dozen times or more, "darkened the skies with their numbers." John James Audubon reports that millions of golden Plovers were seen in flight near New Orleans, and 48,000 met death in a single day from the muzzles of gunners. Shorebirds, like our birds of prey, have been sorry victims of too many careless hunters. Some species will continue to remain on the endangered list for a very long time to come. Here and there, the Eskimo Curlew is still sighted.

The 32 paintings by Robert Verity Clem are reproduced in six colors. They present 46 of the commonly seen shorebirds in their natural habitat of sand and stone and marsh. An added delight is the grouping of two or three species as one finds them on the shore through his binoculars. An article on Clem, together with four paintings from the book, appeared in the September-October 1967 issue of *The Audubon Magazine*.

Almost half of the book is devoted to Plumage Descriptions and Species Accounts by Ralph S. Palmer. He is a professional zoologist who received his training at both Cornell and the University of Maine. The publishers claim that Mr. Palmer's Species Account is the most comprehensive of any book on shorebirds of the North American continent. The Species Account includes the general physical facts, a description of the plumage, the voice and habitat. They constitute a basic reference for any serious student of birds.

"Shorebirds of North America" was inspired by Gardner D. Stout, long active in the National Audubon Society. He once led an expedition to the Great Barrier Reef in 1962. It was he who selected the three contributors to the book. A more exquisite, attractive, vital, useful book on shorebirds would be difficult to find. It would make a welcome gift for a special person.

—Raymond Mostek

Anyone interested in the outdoors, be it conservation, recreation or beautification, will want to have the "Yearbook of Agriculture" for 1967 entitled *OUTDOORS USA*. Composed of 109 chapters by various authors, with 43 color photographs and some 200 other photos, the book is a welcome addition to any library. Although not written in depth and detail, and with no clear conservation policy, the book gives a look at some of the work of the Department of Agriculture which operates the 186 million acres of our national forests and grasslands. Copies can be secured for \$2.75 by writing the Superintendent of Document, Government Printing Office, Washington 20402.

GUIDELINES TO CONSERVATION EDUCATION ACTION

Izaak Walton League, Glenview, Ill., 1966. 132 pages. \$2.50

The product of a committee, the book's preface announces that "this publication has but one purpose: to get organized groups and individuals such as Izaak Walton League of America and the National Audubon Society and other groups to get behind worthwhile and much needed action programs in conservation education." The committee portrays the waste of wars and armed conflict, and admits that part of the blame for our wasteful practices can be laid on our free enterprise system with its planned obsolescence. The book's value lies in its numerous suggestions for local projects, many of a simple nature, and easily accomplished, by any club and/or individual.

—Raymond Mostek

IN BRIEF—FOR THE RECORD..

by the Bulletin Editors

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS / Again this March the IAS needs volunteers to take charge of its booth during the nine-day run of the 1968 Chicago Flower Show. Dates are March 23 through 31, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., but two work shifts (11-6 and 5-10) will be organized each day. Those willing are urged to contact Peter Dring, c/o P.O. Box 92, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480, and state preferred days and times.

A CORRECTION / The \$500 gift to the IAS Sanctuary Fund, reported in the BULLETIN in December, was made by Mrs. H. I. Trapp, Sr., of Lincoln, Ill.—not by Harold Trapp as printed.

FIELD TRIPS SCHEDULED / Three field trips planned by the Lake-Cook Chapter of the Society—reported by Preston S. Davies as among the chapter's more exciting ones—are: **Saturday, April 6**, beginning at 9 a.m. at the Little Red Schoolhouse, 104th Ave., west of Tri-State Tollway and Route 45; **on Saturday, Sept. 28**, at 9 a.m. at Illinois Beach State Park, starting in the parking lot adjacent to the nature center and wildlife refuge; and **on Saturday, Oct. 26**, starting at 9 a.m. at the parking area of Crabtree Lake (west of Stover Rd., a quarter-mile north of Palatine Rd.). Mark your calendars.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR / "In response to Robert Russell's list of Illinois birds in his December-issue article: I photographed the Varied Thrush in Decatur on March 20, 1957, and have a 35-mm color slide. The bird was observed by several Decatur bird watchers, including Robert Kirby and Richard Sandberg who have studied under Pettengill at Michigan, (and) I believe Mr. Norton of Champaign came to see it. Also, Peter Petersen referred to me a gentleman (from New Jersey, I think) who a year ago was writing a paper on the Varied Thrush; I sent my slide to him, and he was convinced. There is no doubt whatsoever that our sighting was authentic. The bird stayed on at least a month ..." —**C. Turner Nearing, 1400 W. Macon, Decatur 62522.**

GIVING CREDIT WHERE DUE / Author of the review of the book, "The Silent Explosion" (December BULLETIN, pages 26-27)—but not properly credited—was Dr. George Woodruff, Joliet, who has been president of the Will County Audubon Society and serves on the board of the Open Lands Project of Illinois. He believes that unless we solve the population explosion with population "stabilization," we won't be able to do much about outdoor conservation and preservation of open spaces.

NESTING CENSUS REMINDER / Members and friends who intend to report their observations of nesting birds during 1967—in time for the "Nesting Census" compilation, scheduled for the June BULLETIN—are reminded that report cards can be obtained from, and should be returned

to, John R. Paul, c/o The Illinois State Museum, Springfield 62706. Mr. Paul can accommodate some last-minute reports beyond the announced deadline of March 1.

BIRD-WALK SERIES IN CHICAGO / A series of five Thursday morning bird-walks in Grant Park, on the downtown Chicago lakefront, has been scheduled for April and May by the Illinois Audubon Society. Leading them will be Helen Wilson, IAS board member who lives in the city. Her hour-long tours will begin at 8 a.m. on April 18 and 25, and on May 2, 9 and 16—starting on the steps of the Field Museum and continuing northward through the park. Miss Wilson suggests that joiners bring their binoculars . . . and that members tell their friends.



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Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Aldridge Resign from IAS Board

We note with regret two resignations caused by family moves to other states of two staunch board members from Park Ridge:

Mrs. Gertrude Carlson has served the society in the position of recording secretary, annual arrangements chairman and as chairman of the local affairs committee. Her complete dependability, interest, and talent made her tower above many of those who have served as volunteers in the society's long history. We shall miss her presence very much.

Mary Aldridge served briefly on our board as chairman of the roadsides committee where she was just getting familiar with the aspects of the problem. She also served as chairman of the conservation committee of the Audubon Society of Park Ridge.

Both Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Aldridge served as president of their local societies. We wish them well.

—Raymond Mostek

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Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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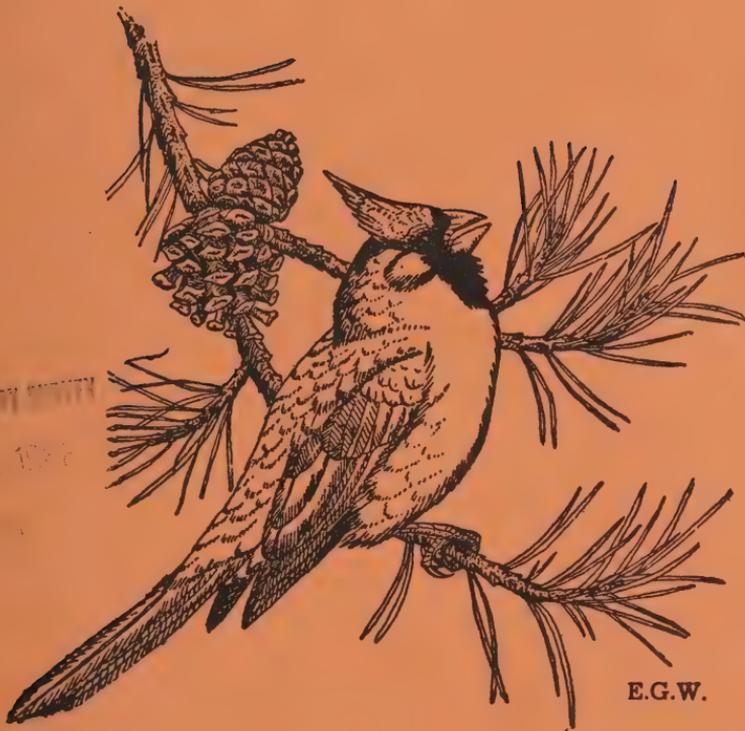
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

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the audubon bulletin



E.G.W.

1968
june

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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

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Published Quarterly by the

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Number 146

June 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

DRIFTING TOWARDS DISASTER: In his short book, "A Wilderness Bill of Rights," Associate U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas wrote: "When it comes to building dams, we should remember that from now on almost every structure will result in the sacrifice of scientifically important streams and valleys. If we decide to preserve these beauties rather than bury them forever under muddy waters, our decision is, at best, temporary—one that the next generation can undo. But if we destroy a stream or valley, we sacrifice it forever. Then men for all future time must abide by the choice we have made." Several areas are under attack by the dam builders. We should like to remind you of a few of them:

Big Walnut Valley, Indiana. This delightful area lies only about 35 miles from Indianapolis. Early in 1965, many conservationists began to examine this region, now threatened by the stubborn and arrogant U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. On a single field trip, the state's three largest hemlock trees were discovered and recorded. In one area of less than 200 acres, more than 320 species of plants were recorded, and more than 120 species of birds were found, including the Pileated Woodpecker and one of the best Great Blue Heron Rookeries in the state.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers plans to destroy the natural flood plains to build a dam, and thereby kill the living stream and the valley. The careless colonels who run the Corps will replace forested slopes with ugly mudflats and eroded banks. It is working with state water agencies to bring this

about. Over a half dozen similar flood control projects within 50 miles of Indianapolis provide the same type of water basin recreation and water supply. President Paul Cook of Wabash College has declared that the site is a valuable and irreplaceable natural area, pointing out alternate sites are readily available. Among other losses would be three covered bridges. The Izaak Walton League, headed by a national vice president, Tom Dustin of Fort Wayne, is among the leaders in the effort to save Big Walnut Valley. They are urging letters be sent to Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, and to Gov. Roger Branigan, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gila River Gorge: In July 1967, the Senate passed the Central Arizona Project under S. 1004. The House Committee on Interior Affairs is considering several com-

panion bills (among them HR 3300) which would provide for Hooker Dam on the Gila River in Southwestern New Mexico. The Hooker Dam would back water as much as nine miles into the famed Gila Wilderness, which was first established in 1924 through the leadership of Dr. Aldo Leopold. The Gila area was the first area to be dedicated under the provisions of the National Wilderness Preservation Act. Local exceptions to the Wilderness Act can destroy its value. Already plans are under way to flood, via dams, the Bob Marshall Wilderness area in Montana, the High Uintas in Utah, and the Flat Tops Wilderness in Colorado.

The Gila River Gorge is steep and narrow, which limits its recreation value. Conservationists are urging that an alternate downstream site, the Connor area, be used as a substitute. The Hooker Dam at the Gila Gorge would destroy fisheries and wildlife habitat. This dam is being planned by the Bureau of Reclamation. The President may authorize a dam in a wilderness area, only if it is clearly in the national interest, according to the 1964 Wilderness Act. The Hooker Dam would be used for industrial purposes by a single private corporation. It seems senseless to destroy a dedicated wild area for the benefit of stockholders of a private concern when alternate sites are available only 25 miles away. It is reported that conservationists are not only busily writing their own local congressmen on this vital matter but that Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, House Office Bldg., Washington, is also receiving sacks full of mail.

Fox River Canyon: The Fox River in Illinois, between Wedron and Norway, is one of the most attractive in the state. Here the river is "free-flowing." It is blessed with bluffs and river plains. Along the stream, one can sight many birds including woodpeckers and herons. Among the groups seeking to preserve the area is the Kane County Clean Streams Committee, headed by IAS member Phil Chapman of Geneva. Other groups interested are the Open Lands Project (53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago), the Prairie Club, and the Sierra Club. The Board of Directors of Illinois Audubon Society has urged that the area remain free.

The area is threatened under old plans to build a series of dams on the Fox River to provide wide open boating from Fox Lake to the Illinois River. The area is also threatened by silica mining interests. The oldest living thing in Illinois—a cedar tree more than a thousand years old, and recently discovered in this river canyon—was destroyed by vandals (calling themselves men) who were armed with electric portable saws. A recent rally in Aurora, to stimulate public discussion of the river canyon drew a crowd of some 250 persons.

Allerton Park: Almost 1,500 attended a hike and rally on March 30 to see for themselves the proposed destruction of this famed baronial gift of 1,500 acres to the State of Illinois by the late Robert Allerton. Under plans of the U.S. Corps of Engineers and supported by the Decatur Chamber of Commerce and Congressman William Springer, the park would suffer the loss of its bottomland forest,

and the Army Engineers would take over 77 per cent of the park under its "enlightened jurisdiction." The park is now owned by the University of Illinois.

Perhaps "only God can make a tree," but trees are lost by the apathetic throng which sees but dares not speak. Ours is not the philosophy of despair. Our faith is affirmative. We are for Clean Streams. We are for Wilderness Areas. We are for Parks. We are for Wildlife. And we intend to speak out for their preservation and protection.



NOTES FROM THE NEST... Over 50 persons and groups have protested to the Army Corps of Engineers a revalidation of a 225-acre Lake Michigan landfill permit granted to National Steel in 1961. The proposed fill is near the new Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The Illinois Citizens Committee for Nature Conservation joined the Save-the-Dunes Council in the

protest The Sierra Club's Great Lakes Chapter was host to a dinner for Justice William O. Douglas recently. An overflow crowd attended. Douglas is noted for his many books on travel, and conservation. He is an outstanding horseman and hiker. His speech warned of the role that government bureaus often play in the destruction of the natural landscape (shades of Allerton Park) The National Audubon Society has made suggestions to the DuPage Forest Preserve District regarding the establishment of two nature centers. One would be located near Rocky Glen, and the other would be at Spring Lake, east of West Chicago. NAS paid half of the \$8,000 study cost Ridges Sanctuary in Door County, Wis. consists of 746 acres. Established in 1937 as a wildflower preserve, it has some 16 ridges and 26 orchids. Maintained by private contributions, it has been suggested by the Department of Interior as a natural landmark Mike Janis, formerly of DuPage County FPD is now naturalist at Kingwood Center, 900 Park Ave. West, Mansfield, Ohio 44903. We met him again at the NAS convention in Atlantic City Our Kane County IAS Chapter now has fifty members. Evelyn Burnidge, Route 3, Box 59 in Elgin, is the new president. Betty Dralle serves as Newsletter editor Few may realize it, but stalactites are forming under Lincoln Memorial in Washington. They range in length from a few inches to more than five feet. Stalactites are deposits of calcium carbonate normally found in caves The Buffalo River in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas is an outstanding, unpolluted stream. It has been pro-

posed for "wild river" status, preserving 132 miles of free-flowing river with 95,730 acres. It contains a box canyon and river bluffs up to 500 feet high . . . Conservationists in Hawaii have found a rare bird, the Maui Nukupuu, which had been thought to be extinct for 71 years. The Nature Conservancy is now attempting to raise \$592,000 to acquire 500 acres of the property to preserve the bird and natural plants. Laurance Rockefeller has agreed to donate a 58-acre ocean-side tract if other fund-raising efforts are successful. The area is known as the Valley of Sacred pools on the Island of Maui . . . Hawaiians are also concerned about Diamond Head, the famed landmark on Honolulu. Real estate interests are seeking to build high-rise apartments around its base. Diamond Head is known as a tuff cone; it had its origin in volcanic action. The Department of Interior has recommended that it be a "natural landmark." It is 128 acres in size and is owned by the State of Hawaii. Local citizens are concerned lest the real estate boys ruin the world famous symbol . . . The view from George Washington's home at Mount Vernon across the Potomac River has been preserved by action of the U.S. government and private citizens who worked for 20 years to establish Piscataway Park. A foundation

donated 465 acres of the 956 acres of parkland. Scenic easements from 168 separate donors cover an added 1,202 acres. In 1961 the government of USA authorized \$937,600 for land acquisition. In 1963, the House "disallowed" an item for \$724,000 making private effort imperative . . . The Garden Club of Fairbanks, Alaska, has a slide program called "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Contents are 133 magnificent color slides (35 mm); time is 50 minutes with a tape commentary. Cost is \$5.00 per showing plus air postage. Contact Mrs. Marion Haycraft, 415 Farewell Ave., Fairbanks, Alaska . . . The DuPage Forest Preserve District seeks to buy the Bretsnyder 54.5 acres of land at \$6,000 an acre near Lombard as an addition to Churchill Woods. Petitions bearing 4,000 names sought this expansion. Indian arrowheads and rare flowers have been found there . . . Dr. William Beecher has declared that Chicago's high rise apartments along the lake are creating hazards for birds in migration. The steel and glass buildings are confounding many birds. (What will happen when the 100-story Hancock Building is completed?) Many of these birds are finches, warblers and thrushes.

—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard 60148



SUPPORT FOR HAWK PROTECTION / A photograph and story in the Bloomington-Normal newspaper in early April pointed up the fact that hawk and owl protection posters are being distributed by the Cardinal Audubon Club. Appropriate leaflets also are being distributed among schools and public places by club members living in towns outside Bloomington. The club has been particularly active in hawk and owl protective activities since the time a Snowy Owl was seen in Bloomington—prompting a citizen to urge catching the bird for confinement in the local zoo!



You've been curious, you say, about

The Sport of Falconry

by EDWARD C. FITCH, SR.

Falconry is the act of taming and training of this bird of prey so that it will remain and hunt game species in the presence of—and in co-operation with—man. The bird is flown free. The particular prey is determined through the bird's training and the falconer's timing of the release of the prey. Any raptor can be trained, whether immature or adult, but falconers generally limit their activities to the immature falcons, accipiters, and large buteos.

Effective training comes through association with man, together with a system of food rewards. It usually takes up to six months to completely train a bird.



The sport tends to be self-limiting because of the difficulty of obtaining birds. Then, the long tedious period of manning and training tends to discourage most would-be falconers. Nevertheless, those who stay with it are usually thoroughly dedicated both to the welfare of their birds and to falconry.

Public reaction toward the sport is one of curiosity and interest, and in most instances a few people are opposed to it. Among the strenuous critics are pigeon fanciers and certain sportsmen. But most criticism results from misinformation which readily can be overcome by good public relations and education on the part of the falconer.

In general, falconers and falconry are well accepted by naturalists and professional biologists, evidenced by the fact that the North American Falconry Association is affiliated with the National Audubon Society. Most misconceptions concern the care of the birds and their use as hunters. In nature the presence of predatory birds and mammals is a normal daily occurrence to which the prey species react instinctively. Once such a predator has passed by, the prey very quickly resumes other activities. Some prey species apparently even enjoy the chase and will actually return to tease a falcon which has tried unsuccessfully to catch it.

If on the other hand, the predator (in this instance a raptor) is successful, it catches an individual bird or animal which in most instances was singled out because of some slight aberration from the normal. It is this specific behavior, common to all predators, which ensures the survival of the fittest so necessary to the continued existence of each wild species. The kill is accomplished quickly and there are no cripples that get away to die slowly.

As far as "cruelty" to the falcon is concerned, it is obvious that the health and well being of the birds are of prime importance if the falcon is to fly well. Anyone who has examined the birds in the care of a serious falconer will have observed their excellent condition, and will also have noted that such birds seldom have even so much as a single feather broken.

Sometimes people express concern at the birds being tethered. Yet, wild hawks or owls will sit on a given perch for hours on end. Trained birds are flown free almost daily, and at this time they are absolutely free to leave the falconer and his environment. The suggestion that the birds return only because of hunger is also unfounded: many of us have had birds return fully fed. (In one instance a falcon returned to the falconer's house carrying the remainder of her prey.)

In some respects falconry is similar to hunting with a well-trained dog in that the performance of the animal is of great importance—in falconry, of more importance—than the quarry. As a "field sport" falconry, admittedly, has a low harvest; yet it provides many hours of enjoyable recreation with many flights per head of quarry.

Edward Fitch, of Arlington Heights, who prepared this explanation of falconry especially for THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, brings along impressive credentials. He is Central Director, North American Falconers Association; Director, Great Lakes Falconers Association, and a member of the Inland Bird Banding Association. In January, he was one of three Arlington Heights licensed bird-banders who succeeded in capturing a rare Arctic Snowy Owl in that suburb. They later released the bird in northern Wisconsin.

Public relations and public education are but two of the broad problems faced by serious falconers in the United States. The major specific problems are:

(1) Thoughtless shooting of raptors in nearly all the 50 states regardless of specific legislation protecting the birds of prey. (As a result the falconer is continually faced with the concern that his birds will be shot. This has happened many times in this state. In Illinois, during November, 1967, a falconer's bird was shot by a hunter in the falconer's presence.)

(2) Activities of the untutored beginner or would-be pet keeper. (Too often these people are referred to as "falconers," and their abuse frequently provides the basis for unwarranted criticism of the sport.)

Recent concern over the sudden decline of several species of raptors has brought a need for more research into the birds of prey. Therefore, reasearch into domestic breeding is vital so that the species would not be lost. (It is realized that it will take several years to reduce the effects of the chlorinated hydrocarbons now in the environment, and it is entirely possible that these chemicals may be the major decimating factor in some species.) Accordingly, several falconers are now cooperating in an attempt to breed the species in captivity. These are under close observation and experimentation in terms of light factors, feeding cycles, and types of enclosures.

The Great Lakes Falconers Association has worked hard in Illinois to discourage the public about thoughtless shooting of raptors. Association members frequently give talks to gun clubs, church groups, adventure clubs, Rotary Clubs, and Boy Scout troops—but not so much on the sport of falconry as on the preservation of the raptors.

As a falconer and concerned individual, I sincerely hope that the combined interest and activities of falconers and conservationists will foster increased research as well as public awareness and concern for the welfare of the birds of prey. Only through the combined efforts of these groups will the public be taught that all birds of prey shouldn't be dead birds of prey.

—834 N. Hickory Ave., Arlington Heights 60009

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Creators of the world-famous Leica camera have perfected a new prism system that dramatically reduces binocular size and weight. It's the first truly significant binocular advancement in fifty years. The Trinovid 7x35 has an amazing 450-foot-wide panoramic viewing field at 1000 yards. The 8x32 and *even* the 10x40 are more compact than conventional glasses of much lower power. And all Trinovid models have fast-action central focusing, are hermetically sealed, dustproof and weatherproof.

Write to John Rohleder, 1141 Dell Rd., Northbrook 60062, for descriptive folder and special IAS-member price list for all types of the new Leitz binoculars.

PRESENTING THE FOURTH CHAPTER OF THE SOCIETY:

Founded Late in '67, the New Southwest Chapter Meets Monthly at Southern Illinois University

by James Arcynski

Joseph Galbreath, IAS director from E. St. Louis, was the prime mover in establishing the SOUTHWEST CHAPTER in 1967. He has long been active in the Cahokia Nature League and the Audubon Society of greater E. St. Louis, predecessors of this chapter. He wrote all IAS members in the four countries surrounding the greater E. St. Louis area, calling them to a January meeting. He then sent stories to all local papers. The result was an attendance of 22 people at the first meeting, at which time a temporary chairman and secretary were chosen and a second meeting date set.

Notices were sent to 30 people from MADISON, ST. CLAIR, JERSEY and CLINTON counties for this more formal program which featured an illustrated talk on the Lewis & Clark State Park, one of the outstanding natural resources of the area. Matters of chapter organization, both general and specific, were discussed and basic details decided (dues, name, meeting time).

The following officers, elected in May, carried the chapter through its first year: President, Miss Evelyn Bowles; 1st Vice President for Educational Services, J. W. Galbreath; 2nd Vice President for Conservation, James Arcynski; 3rd Vice President for Membership, Mrs. Thelma Crews; 4th Vice President for Finances, Gordon Ruser, and Secretary, J. D. Sparks.

Meetings now are held on the first Monday of each month on the Southern Illinois University campus at Edwardsville. Programs of speakers or movies are scheduled for each meeting. A special field trip was held last October to Lusk Canyon in Pope County.

A Chapter newsletter, born in December, was sent to 43 members. Following the Chapter's participation in the annual Christmas Bird Census, 1968 officers were elected. They are: President, James Arcynski, Caseyville; 1st Vice President for Educational Services, Dr. John McCall, Edwardsville; 2nd Vice President for Conservation, William Palecek, Collingville; 3rd Vice President for Membership, Riley Hood, East Carondelet; 4th Vice President for Finance, Gordon Ruser, and Secretary, Lucas Wrischnik, Collinsville.

"One of our main objectives is to bring persons together who are concerned about all of our natural resources. We intend to keep ourselves and our elected officials informed about the necessity to manage our resources to help make this county a better place to live for ourselves and our future generations."

—353 Chamberlin Ave., Caseyville 62232

THE 'DUCKS UNLIMITED' SAGA**A Chronicle of Pioneering Achievement
in Waterfowl Conservation**

by **KEN McCREARY**

Executive Secretary, Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

Since time began, waterfowl have held a unique and a wondrous fascination for mankind. Watching flocks of migrating ducks darken the sunrise of a crisp autumn morning; seeing a graceful vee of geese silhouetted high against a yellow Harvest Moon; following a flight of mallards as they wheel and drop into a wind-swept marsh—all these moments are memorable and pulse-quickenning.

Back at the century's beginning it was a commonplace experience—when the color-splashed days of fall arrived—to see massive numbers of ducks and geese literally blanketing the sky as they winged southward to traditional wintering grounds, pulled by the mysterious magnet of a migratory instinct.

This breath-taking vision of seemingly endless flocks of waterfowl in flight was a noble heritage graciously endowed upon man by nature—a heritage for him to enjoy, to protect, to hand down as a legacy for the generations to follow.

Those who thrilled at the awesome sight of these countless thousands of wildfowl gave little thought to any possibility of the skies ever becoming almost devoid of ducks. Yet, fantastic as the possibility seemed, within a few fleeting years, such a grim prospect came dangerously close to reality.

Shortly after World War I civilization rapidly sprawled westward across North America. It was like a huge wave encompassing the prairie areas of both Canada and the U.S. Among sportsmen-conservationists there

soon arose a disturbing observation—the vast, sky-darkening flocks of ducks were rapidly diminishing. As waterfowl populations continued their downward plunge toward oblivion, concern mounted into full scale alarm.

So it was, in this black hour in 1929 that the solid foundation for Ducks Unlimited was carved by way of formation of the "More Game Birds In America Foundation." Searching for the answers to the dark problems responsible for the tragic decrease of continental waterfowl populations, the Foundation launched an intensive study, lasting several years. Among the survey's conclusions: (1) More than 65 percent of the continent's waterfowl began life in the three rich Canadian prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; (2) The irresistible onslaught of civilization, through draining and cultivation, was steadily ravishing the prime breeding grounds; (3) Natural droughts and floods were becoming increasingly critical as a limiting factor in waterfowl production. Finally, the study concluded that if the duck and geese populations were to be maintained and restored, then immediate efforts must begin in the gigantic task of rehabilitating and preserving the primary nesting areas of Canada.

Ducks Unlimited Is Born

To attack this monumental task, a group of farsighted American sportsmen banded together to form Ducks Unlimited. It was January 29, 1937, that DU was incorporated in Washington as a unique non-profit membership organization, dedicated to the wise conservation of waterfowl and the perpetuation of the noble heritage of waterfowling.

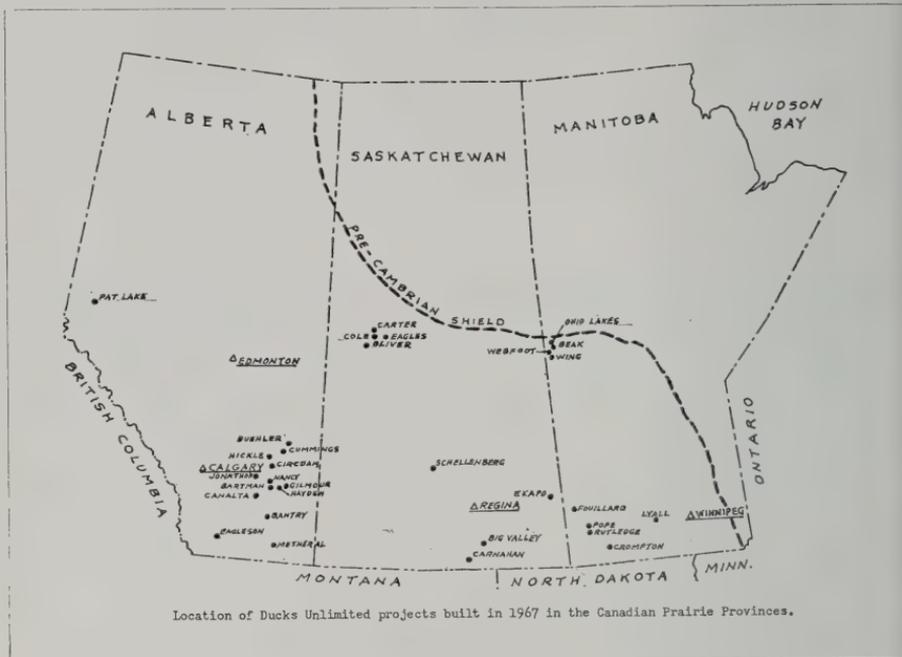
The U.S. government, realizing that federal funds could not be spent for conservation in Canada (even though American sportsmen gained primary benefit), granted tax exemption for contributions to DU's ambitious programs of reclaiming and preserving the prime waterfowl breeding grounds. To actually construct the projects, and to handle the many facets of such a gigantic building program, a companion Canadian corporation called Ducks Unlimited (Canada) was formed, under laws of the Dominion.

Needless to say, DU was faced with problems of immense proportion when dirt was turned on its first wetlands project—Manitoba's Big Grass Marsh—in 1938. Even with a depression lingering in both the U.S. and Canada, the determined outdoorsmen pulled up their boots and waded in. To the wholehearted support of American sportsmen was added the invaluable cooperation of Canada's Provincial and Dominion governments, plus that of ranchers, landholders, communities and industries, who generously granted long-term land leases on wetlands areas.

The result—a program of truly international cooperation in conservation, in a brotherhood that has been unrivaled anywhere.

30 Years of Pioneering

Since this extraordinary conservation movement was initiated some three decades ago, Ducks Unlimited has led the way in the perpetuation of waterfowl. It has utilized all facilities at its command to restore, preserve and create nesting habitat for ducks and geese. DU has expended over 12 million dollars to plan, build, and develop some 850 "duck factories," as its projects are appropriately called by sportsmen and wildlife officials. All told, since work first began in 1938, a thousand water control structures—dams, dikes and levies—have been constructed. Today, Ducks Unlimited has, under lease, more than 1½ million acres of prime wetland habitat, with total shoreline (a vital ingredient of top quality production) measuring some 8,000 miles.



DU's water control projects range from valuable small units of less than 50 acres to huge marshland complexes up to a half-million acres in area. Field surveys currently are underway for one of the largest and most ambitious programs ever tackled—the 512,000-acre Mawdesley area, called the Del-Mar Project, near The Pas in Manitoba.

The year 1967 was a busy and productive one for Ducks Unlimited in the "duck factory" building business. DU (Canada) reported 31 completed projects, with several more expected to be finished by spring. All 31 are located in the duck-rich provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—14 in Alberta, 9 in Manitoba and 8 in Saskatchewan.

The total flooded area of the '67 projects amounts to 26,063 acres—encompassing 342 miles of high-production shoreline!

Largest of the new "duck factories" is the 15,870-acre Ohio Lakes Project, in Manitoba, west of The Pas, in the Carrot River Area.

While the majority of projects are in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Ducks Unlimited production units stretch across Canada, from the Serpentine River Flats Project in southwest British Columbia to the prime 6,000-acre Delaware State Project at Missaquash Marsh on the border between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In conjunction with the wide-ranging construction programs, hundreds of miles of fencing have been erected to protect nesting areas; many miles of fire lanes are maintained to thwart devastating marsh fires. DU (Canada)'s highly trained biologists and engineers regularly inspect projects, evaluating production, supervising planting of aquatic food plants, and directing the numerous other tasks essential to insuring top utilization of the areas. Field crews have banded over 140,000 ducks and geese as part of the continuing wildfowl research studies.

Over the thirty years of its progressive achievement, Ducks Unlimited has raised more than \$15 million in contributions from concerned sportsmen and organizations in the U.S. and Canada. Needless to say, DU is justly proud of the fact that, since its founding, almost 80c of every contributed dollar has gone directly to Canada to be judiciously spent in the never-ending battle to preserve, protect, and restore the all-important waterfowl breeding grounds.

The year of '67 was a record-smashing year for DU: Contributions reached \$1,240,000 — up almost \$170,000 over 1966. All told, 29 of the conservation organization's 51 volunteer committees reached their dollar quotas. California was the leader.

Illinois conservationists play a vital role in supporting DU's progressive programs. During '67, the Illini Committee, under direction of Chairman Jay Neubauer of Long Grove, raised a record total of \$68,149, and set a new membership high of 1,677.

DU and You

The distinguished record compiled by Ducks Unlimited over the years stands as a concrete tribute to the unselfish efforts of the devoted sportsmen-conservationists who, in reality, are DU. Among its officers and trustees, now and over past years, are leaders in business, industry, the professions and, most of all, conservation. While serving without compensation, their full satisfaction comes in the vital role they play in preserving our precious waterfowl inheritance. Approximately 35,000 persons are members of DU; yet millions enjoy the benefits of this valuable natural resource.

A look at DU's outstanding chronicle of conservation achievement makes it easy to understand the great pride each Ducks Unlimited member takes in his association. DU has clearly illustrated, by example, that the rehabilitation of prime nesting grounds across Canada is a vital factor in the preservation of our waterfowl—and in the process has achieved the equally important goal of instilling a solid awareness among citizens and government agencies alike (on both sides of the border) of the urgent need for wise conservation programs.

Facing the Future

With the return of abundant water to the primary breeding regions, Ducks Unlimited is faced with a highly unusual opportunity and challenge. Forging ahead with an aggressive "master plan" of project construction will enable us to provide and protect much valuable habitat from future floods and drought.

The funds, which are so necessary to accomplish this long-range goal, must be raised, in large part, here in the United States. Through generous contributions of time, service, and money to their local and State Committees, DU members are doing their part in enlarging their own memorable enjoyment of a day in their favorite marsh, while at the same time aiding the preservation of our priceless waterfowl heritage for their sons and grandsons to follow.

The wise conservation of our waterfowl is the responsibility and obligation of all who thrill to the sight and sound of these noble creatures. With a helping hand from other sportsmen-conservationists, so will the noble and remarkable accomplishments of Ducks Unlimited continue into the unlimited future.

—National Headquarters, P. O. Box 66300, Chicago

THE GOOSE-LAKE PRAIRIE: A BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR ILLINOIS?

by ROBERT F. BETZ

Department of Biology
Northeastern Illinois State College, Chicago

It has been 150 years since our state was admitted into the Union—150 years of continuous progress in agriculture, commerce and industry but also 150 years of continuous destruction of our native flora and fauna.

It is hard to realize that in 1818 the northern and central parts of Illinois were almost entirely covered by prairies with forests confined to relatively small strips along the rivers and streams or in groves of various sizes. Almost all of the early explorers and travelers to the Illinois country commented on the beauty of the prairie landscape with its abundance of beautiful flowers and myriads of unusual insects and colorful birds. Many a pioneer farmer must have felt a pang of remorse as his plows, pulled by three or four yoke of oxen, broke and turned over the virgin prairie sod.

For thousands of years after the last ice age, the prairies were undisturbed. They were able to take the trampling and grazing of the herds of bison and elk, the diggings of badgers and gophers, and the annual fires that swept over them. But when the prairie farmers came in the 1830's, the prairies were unable to survive the plowing of the virgin sod and the overgrazing by domestic animals. With the exception of a few narrow strips of prairie along some railroads, small patches in the corners of old cemeteries, and a few isolated tracts on relatively inaccessible hills or protected from the plow by intervening strips of marshland, the prairies of Illinois, "The Prairie State," are gone.

If the Goose-Lake Prairie, which is east of Morris, is made into a "Prairie State Park," the people of Illinois will still have an opportunity to see an Illinois prairie. That prairie is about 1,800 acres (approximately one and one-half miles square) and is relatively flat with some slight undulations. This flatness resulted because in glacial times most of Grundy County was covered by a shallow glacial lake (Lake Morris), and the land upon which the prairie now stands was on the bottom of the lake. Goose Lake, now reduced to a marshy area because of previous draining, is a remnant of this large glacial lake.

The prairie area contains over 200 species of plants including such rarities as the lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), prairie gentian (*Gentiana puberula*), ladies' tresses orchid (*Spiranthes cernua*), and purple prairie clover (*Petalostemum purpureum*). Furthermore, the dominant prairie grasses such as big bluestem grass (*Andropogon gerardi*), switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*), and bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) are abundant. Although it has been grazed in the past, the prairie should revert toward its primeval condition and increase in richness and beauty, under proper management, i.e., removal of domestic animals and controlled annual burning.

Although there has been no systematic study of the birds that have been seen on Goose-Lake Prairie and in the prairie marshes, some of the birds that have been recorded are: Henslow's sparrow, marsh hawk, coot, various ducks and geese, and even a mockingbird. While many species of birds have been observed on the prairie, this prairie could and should support many more within a few years. On the other hand, there were sandhill cranes, prairie chickens, upland plovers, long-billed curlews, short-billed marsh wrens, Wilson's phalaropes and red-head ducks on the virgin prairies. Some of the species (such as the prairie chicken) could be reintroduced with protection and proper management. They could again be part of the nesting bird fauna of the Illinois prairie.

Insects have suffered from the destruction of the Illinois prairies. In the virgin prairies there was a continuous series of blooming flowers which were a source of food for our native bees, some of them obtaining nectar and pollen from only one species of prairie plant. Among the many insects which are indigenous to the Illinois prairies and which have become rare or extinct are: the prairie bumblebee (*Bombus fraternus*), the largest of our bumblebees, whose queens are an inch-and-a-half long; the wierd looking cone-headed katydid (*Neoconocephalus ensiger*), which was found on wet prairies; the beautiful and graceful regal fritillary butterfly (*Speyeria idalia*), whose caterpillar feeds on prairie violets; the prairie cicada (*Okana-gana balli*), the male of which sings atop the tall bluestem grass; and the large and quick prairie robber flies (*Asilidae*) that are the accipiter hawks of the prairie insect world. While we ordinarily do not think of protecting them, all these interesting, and in many cases beautiful, insects would find a sanctuary on the Goose-Lake Prairie.

Unfortunately, industry is making strenuous efforts to prevent the formation of the park. Until recent years the State of Illinois has lagged in the field of conservation. With the acquisition and dedication of the Goose-Lake Prairie, our state would have the largest protected tall-grass prairie in the country; this would represent a great advance for the cause of conservation in Illinois. Will the people of Illinois today and their grandchildren of tomorrow, through their duly elected officials, receive this birthday present?



'ENCOURAGED—BUT WORRIED' / "While reading the March BULLETIN, I was encouraged by the efforts of the Lincoln Trail Chapter to conserve wildflowers, and have consequently been inspired to urge the Illinois Audubon Society to try to protect the prickly pear cactus in Illinois. The prickly pear is, to my knowledge, the only cactus in Illinois. It is relatively scarce. Last spring, however, I found an entire field of prickly pear between Ottawa and Starved Rock on what I believe is Route 71. Adjacent to the open field was a private home, and one of my fears is that the virgin land will be disturbed and the stand of cactus lost to posterity. Is there any hope the IAS can act to protect Illinois' only cactus?"

—W. Darrell Semelroth, Triton College, Northlake, Ill.

A BIRD CENSUS ON A RESTRICTED SITE IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

by **S. T. DILLON, Biologist, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation**

This paper summarizes the results of systematic surveys conducted in 1967 to determine the avian fauna of the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation. Tables are presented listing the total number of individuals of 170 avian species seen, together with the monthly percentage of the total.

The Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation comprises nearly 2,000 acres of land in Kane County, between Elgin and Dundee in Illinois. It lies about 45 miles northwest of Chicago and approximately 30 miles west of Lake Michigan. The habitat of the area is quite varied. The Fox River forms the western boundary of the property, with bottomlands consisting of wetland herbaceous plants with a canopy of box elder, willow and ash, among others, and a shrub layer of red-osier dogwood and tartarian honeysuckle. The central unit is made up of upland, hilly terrain with oak, hickory, elm, and maple, and a ground cover of grasses and woodland wildflowers. The eastern section is formed of level, fertile farmland with row crops being prominent, but interspersed with strips of shrub-canopy cover and grain game-food plantings.

Most of the Foundation property is interlaced with roads, with the exception of the Fox River bottomlands. As it was necessary to devise a census system which would cover a large area in a limited time, a road-side transect survey was conceived. The number of miles of roads passable by motor vehicle within the central wooded and eastern agricultural units was noted and a sample system of roads in each of these two units was set up, covering as much of the area as possible. The counts on the central unit covered 32 percent of the total roads and on the agricultural area 94 percent of the total roads. At least two people per vehicle (to verify any doubtful count) drove the designated roads on the agricultural and central lands at weekly intervals throughout the year. Species were identified and the number of individual birds counted as far as the eye could see. The Fox River bottomlands were censused entirely on foot, with about 80 percent of the acreage being covered. This system worked well for the most part except when the heavy and long-lasting snows of January through March blocked portions of the road networks and curtailed the counts greatly.

Our counts have shown that while most species overlap habitat types, a few species select a single type and will not be found elsewhere. The time at which counts were made influenced results for certain species. For example, thousands of bronzed grackles, starlings, redwing blackbirds and cowbirds (and, doubtless, rusty and Brewer's blackbirds as well), in that order of abundance, roosted in an overgrown, abandoned nursery area in spring and fall. These birds normally were dispersed by the time our counts began in the morning, and arrived back at the roost at dusk, after our counts were concluded.

The owl family gave us additional problems. There was evidence that many individuals of several species were about, but our methods yielded only a few observations. In the warbler and sparrow families, two migratory peaks were noted: one in April to May and the other in September to October with only a few species observed in the interim.

We observed major movements of two species of birds. On the after-

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Table 1. Pertinent Data on Avian Species Counted on the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation During 1967.

Species	Number Seen	Monthly Percentage of Total Seen												First Seen	Last Seen	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Red-necked	1	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 8	June 8
Pied-billed	35	-	-	3	54	6	3	-	6	8	20	-	-	-	Mar. 28	Oct. 31
Great Blue	30	-	-	-	7	7	-	16	7	37	16	10	-	-	Apr. 26	Nov. 22
Green	105	-	-	-	3	33	12	17	25	8	2	-	-	-	Apr. 19	Oct. 6
Black-crowned Night	12	-	-	-	69	7	-	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 10	Aug. 31
Yellow-crowned Night	4	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 6	June 6
ern, American	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 4	Apr. 4
e, Canada	1,223	-	-	69	Tr	Tr	-	2	-	9	16	2	-	-	Apr. 10	Dec. 26
Black	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
ail	5	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 3	Apr. 3
Green-winged	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	-	-	Oct. 6	Nov. 4
Blue-winged	22	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	46	4	14	-	-	-	Apr. 15	Oct. 16
ard*	1,154	-	-	21	9	11	4	2	8	7	20	7	11	-	All year	All year
oate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	4	67	-	-	-	-	July 18	Sept. 2
Wood	267	-	Tr	1	12	6	2	5	8	54	10	1	1	-	Feb. 22	Dec. 7
ead	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	Dec. 23	Dec. 23
Ring-necked	11	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	45	19	-	-	Apr. 10	Nov. 14
o, Lesser	3	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mar. 17	Mar. 29
eyeye, American	14	22	7	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	Jan. 6	Dec. 7
anser, American	4	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 5	May 5
Sharp-shinned	4	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	50	25	-	-	-	May 17	Oct. 14
Cooper's	3	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	Apr. 19	Sept. 6
Red-tailed	212	5	6	10	4	6	3	4	7	10	16	17	12	-	All year	All year
Ped-shouldered	39	10	-	3	8	15	-	15	21	5	2	-	-	-	All year	All year
Broad-winged	13	-	-	-	46	23	-	-	8	8	-	-	15	-	Apr. 15	Dec. 5
Rough-legged	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	35	47	-	Jan. 16	Dec. 27
Marsh	4	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	Jan. 16	Nov. 7
ey	4	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	Apr. 15	Oct. 12
on, Peregrine	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	50	-	Aug. 22	Dec. 19
Sparrow	9	-	-	22	11	11	-	-	11	-	11	22	11	-	All year	All year
Bobwhite*	51	2	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	27	-	16	47	-	All year	All year
idge, Chukar*	21	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	33	48	9	-	All year	All year
iant, Ring-necked*	837	4	12	9	18	14	6	1	2	3	10	8	13	-	All year	All year
y, McGraw*	38	3	-	-	3	3	-	5	3	15	5	24	39	-	All year	All year
Sandhill	35	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mar. 24	Mar. 29
American	135	-	-	2	10	3	-	-	-	-	4	69	12	-	Mar. 16	Nov. 22
Virginia	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 2	May 2
nule, Common	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 13	May 13
eer	28	-	-	-	7	7	11	14	7	50	4	-	-	-	Apr. 12	Oct. 19
ock	3	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 10	Aug. 3
iper, Spotted	24	-	-	-	13	8	29	20	17	13	-	-	-	-	May 2	Oct. 6
iper, Solitary	8	-	-	-	87	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 2	Aug. 15
wlegs, Greater	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	33	-	-	-	-	Aug. 11	Oct. 17
iper, Least	7	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 21	June 21
Herring	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	67	-	-	Aug. 31	Nov. 22
Ring-billed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
Forster's	5	-	-	-	60	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	May 2	Sept. 26
Black	1	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 20	July 20
n, Feral	1,042	7	12	2	3	8	6	12	14	6	13	4	13	-	All year	All year
Mourning	1,310	2	8	3	10	24	13	12	18	5	4	1	-	-	All year	All year
o, Yellow-billed	25	-	-	-	8	16	16	56	4	-	-	-	-	-	May 31	Sept. 19
o, Black-billed	14	-	-	-	14	29	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 31	Aug. 12
Screech	4	-	-	-	-	50	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	June 9	Sept. 19
Great Horned	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	Nov. 19	Nov. 19
Long-eared	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jan. 12	Jan. 12
oor-will, Eastern	4	-	-	-	25	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 19	June 22
hawk, Eastern	85	-	-	-	8	-	5	52	35	-	-	-	-	-	May 16	Sept. 26
, Chimney	429	-	-	-	20	6	7	47	18	2	-	-	-	-	May 2	Oct. 10
ngbird, Ruby-throated	7	-	-	-	43	29	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	May 17	Sept. 7
isher, Eastern																
Belted	64	-	-	-	15	19	17	23	9	-	9	8	-	-	Apr. 5	Nov. 17

Monthly Percentage of Total Seen

Species	Number Seen	Monthly Percentage of Total Seen												First Seen	Last Seen
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Flicker, Yellow-shafted	1,024	-	Tr	2	22	20	15	13	16	11	1	-	-	Feb. 15	Oct.
Woodpecker, Red-bellied	9	-	22	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	12	-	22	All year	All
Woodpecker, Red-headed	60	-	-	-	-	30	20	15	27	8	-	-	-	May 2	Sept
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	5	-	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	Apr. 5	Oct.
Woodpecker, Hairy	42	5	20	17	12	5	-	5	7	-	7	10	12	All year	All
Woodpecker, Downy	110	2	-	1	5	15	11	9	4	-	20	13	22	All year	All
Kingbird, Eastern	68	-	-	-	32	3	12	47	6	-	-	-	-	May 11	Sept
Flycatcher, Crested	67	-	-	-	15	56	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	May 11	Sept
Phoebe, Eastern	18	-	-	-	22	22	22	-	22	12	-	-	-	May 17	Oct
Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 20	May
Flycatcher, Alder	8	-	-	-	-	-	38	25	25	12	-	-	-	June 4	Sept
Flycatcher, Least	47	-	-	-	-	17	9	60	6	6	2	-	-	May 11	Oct
Pewee, Eastern Wood	50	-	-	-	-	22	13	8	54	3	-	-	-	May 22	Sept
Flycatcher, Olive-sided	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	Aug. 31	Aug
Lark, Horned	15	-	-	-	13	7	13	7	-	-	7	-	53	Apr. 12	Dec
Swallow, Tree	151	-	-	-	37	46	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	Apr. 12	Aug
Swallow, Bank	11	-	-	-	9	36	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 26	Jun
Swallow, Rough-winged	269	-	-	-	Tr	75	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	Apr. 22	Aug
Swallow, Barn	142	-	-	-	1	41	4	6	36	12	-	-	-	Apr. 22	Sept
Swallow, Cliff	28	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	79	-	-	-	-	May 3	Aug
Martin, Purple	407	-	-	-	2	9	9	32	39	9	-	-	-	Apr. 18	Sept
Jay, Blue	795	1	-	Tr	4	22	12	18	19	19	3	1	1	All year	All
Crow	1,834	6	5	7	8	11	6	7	8	6	16	12	8	All year	All
Chickadee, Black-capped	502	19	14	4	6	7	4	2	7	9	9	7	12	All year	All
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	88	80	13	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Jan. 2	Sept
Nuthatch, White-breasted	7	29	14	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	Jan. 30	Oct
Creepers, Brown	16	12	13	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	6	38	12	Jan. 6	Dec
Wren, House	275	-	-	-	-	36	27	25	9	3	Tr	-	-	May 3	Oct
Wren, Winter	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	Oct. 5	Oct
Wren, Carolina	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	July 28	Jul
Mockingbird	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 4	Apr
Catbird	384	-	-	-	Tr	23	19	20	20	16	1	-	-	Apr. 18	Oct
Thrasher, Brown	158	1	1	-	11	27	33	13	7	6	-	1	-	All year	All
Robin	3,292	-	1	5	15	11	8	12	21	15	11	1	Tr	All year	All
Thrush, Wood	24	-	-	-	33	13	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 12	Jul
Thrush, Hermit	24	-	-	-	29	21	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	Apr. 12	Oct
Thrush, Swainson's	25	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	60	8	-	-	May 3	Oct
Thrush, Grey-cheeked	5	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40	20	-	-	May 2	Oct
Veery	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 17	May
Bluebird, Eastern	16	-	-	6	6	25	-	13	31	-	19	-	-	Mar. 29	Oct
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	56	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	70	17	7	Apr. 4	Dec
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	98	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	85	2	-	Apr. 3	Nov
Pipit, American	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	Oct. 17	Oct
Waxwing, Cedar	985	7	1	-	3	1	3	5	21	45	13	1	Tr	All year	All
Starling	14,715	Tr	2	4	2	4	3	9	15	45	10	5	1	All year	All
Vireo, Yellow-throated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	Sept. 5	Sept
Vireo, Red-eyed	124	-	-	-	-	13	23	36	18	10	-	-	-	May 20	Sept
Vireo, Philadelphia	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	May 20	Sept
Vireo, Warbling	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 7	Jun
Warbler, Black and White	6	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	17	33	-	-	-	May 13	Sept
Warbler, Prothonotary	3	-	-	-	-	33	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	May 22	Jul
Warbler, Golden-winged	6	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	33	17	-	-	May 17	Oct
Warbler, Blue-winged	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 20	May
Warbler, Tennessee	30	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	May 10	Sept
Warbler, Orange-crowned	2	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	May 3	Sept
Warbler, Nashville	21	-	-	-	-	48	10	-	5	32	5	-	-	May 10	Oct
Warbler, Parula	4	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	May 16	Sept
Warbler, Yellow	102	-	-	-	-	41	47	2	9	1	-	-	-	May 3	Sept
Warbler, Magnolia	16	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	May 17	Sept
Warbler, Cape May	4	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	May 17	Oct
Warbler, Black-throated Blue	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 20	May
Warbler, Myrtle	290	-	-	-	6	33	-	-	-	3	55	3	-	Apr. 10	Nov
Warbler, Black-throated Green	14	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	May 2	Sept
Warbler, Cerulean	3	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 9	May
Warbler, Blackburnian	4	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	May 22	Sept

Species	Number Seen	Monthly Percentage of Total Seen												First Seen	Last Seen
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
ler, Yellow-throated	3	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 3	May 17
er, Chestnut-sided	10	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 17	May 24
er, Bay-breasted	18	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	61	11	-	-	May 17	Oct. 6
er, Black-poll	17	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	71	18	-	-	May 22	Oct. 5
er, Pine	13	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	77	8	-	-	May 17	Oct. 5
er, Palm	156	-	-	-	1	58	-	-	-	15	26	-	-	Apr. 26	Oct. 14
er, Connecticut	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	Sept. 19	Sept. 19
bird	5	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	20	40	-	-	-	May 13	Sept. 19
-thrush, Northern	2	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	May 2	Oct. 24
ow-throat	192	-	-	-	-	15	34	38	12	-	1	-	-	May 3	Oct. 6
er, Wilson's	9	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	May 17	Sept. 22
er, Canada	2	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 17	May 24
art, American	36	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	33	42	-	-	-	May 10	Sept. 21
ow, House	6,422	5	3	3	3	4	5	7	22	13	12	15	8	All year	All year
owlark, Eastern	107	-	-	5	19	29	26	11	-	4	5	1	-	Mar. 22	Nov. 22
owlark, Western	8	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr. 19	June 14
bird, Red-winged	5,964	-	-	30	7	8	17	5	12	2	5	5	Tr	Mar. 9	Dec. 7
e, Baltimore	99	-	-	-	-	58	30	9	3	-	-	-	-	May 3	Aug. 24
bird, Rusty	2,874	Tr	-	25	2	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
bird, Brewer's	7	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	1	Apr. 5	Oct. 6
le, Bronzed	39,249	Tr	-	11	8	13	13	11	10	4	20	1	Tr	All year	All year
nal	1,504	-	-	-	5	9	7	8	46	7	18	Tr	-	Mar. 17	Nov. 27
ink	31	-	-	-	-	55	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 13	June 27
er, Scarlet	2	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May 21	May 24
ak, Rose-breasted	578	4	7	10	12	18	7	10	10	3	6	4	9	All year	All year
ng, Indigo	241	-	-	-	-	39	18	11	3	26	3	-	-	May 10	Oct. 6
, Purple	9	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	45	Apr. 12	Dec. 19
issel	50	-	-	-	-	8	70	-	22	-	-	-	-	May 31	Aug. 1
n, Pine	386	90	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jan. 1	Feb. 13
inch, Common	820	2	Tr	1	1	16	10	28	23	9	8	1	Tr	All year	All year
bill, Red	3	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
e, Eastern	22	-	-	-	9	45	9	19	9	-	9	-	-	Apr. 12	Oct. 14
ow, Savannah	47	-	-	-	8	3	8	8	-	13	60	-	-	Apr. 19	Oct. 23
ow, Henslow's	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
ow, Vesper	80	-	-	-	11	9	8	6	4	8	53	1	-	Apr. 11	Nov. 7
ow, Slate-colored	1,706	11	10	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	31	14	17	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
ow, Tree	425	9	32	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	31	Jan. 16	Dec. 27
ow, Chipping	26	-	-	-	-	8	31	53	-	-	4	4	-	May 20	Nov. 7
ow, Field	355	1	6	Tr	11	14	14	19	28	3	4	Tr	-	All year	All year
ow, White-crowned	77	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	May 3	Oct. 31
ow, White-throated	239	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	2	77	2	-	Apr. 26	Nov. 7
ow, Fox	113	-	-	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	58	3	-	Mar. 29	Nov. 7
ow, Lincoln	4	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	May 16	Oct. 6
ow, Swamp	65	-	-	1	17	18	3	22	12	3	6	15	3	Mar. 16	Dec. 20
ow, Song	947	-	-	4	11	24	16	20	15	3	5	2	Tr	Mar. 2	Dec. 19

lard, chukar partridge, McGraw turkey, bobwhite quail and ring-necked pheasant are bred and released on the Foundation.

- (Trace) less than 1%

noon of September 21, 300 to 400 broad-winged hawks were migrating in a southerly direction over the central unit of the Foundation. On September 5 and 6, hundreds of nighthawks were moving through at dusk in a loose, feeding group.

I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Redeker, Mrs. Robert F. Mason, Mrs. Thomas Moore and Dr. George V. Burger, all of Elgin; Richard C. Oldenburg and Mrs. David A. McConnell, East Dundee; and Mrs. David J. Oatman, Sleepy Hollow, for contributing bird counts and field notes. Mrs. Redeker also assisted in data compilation.



CONSERVATION PRAYER

God, save our land,
 Let wilderness abound,
 And keep our rivers flowing.
 Nature, Thy raiment lies tattered,
 Defiled by our blind greed.
 Stop us, Oh Lord, before all
 Magnificence of Thy handiwork
 Lies toppled by the misdirected
 Intelligence of man.
 We need the sanctuary of a forest,
 The balm of fresh pure air.
 We need the friendliness of birds,
 The fellowship of beasts.
 We need the dignity of a mountain,
 The awe of a canyon wall.
 We need our hearts retuned to Nature.
 Give us the gift to see again
 The wonders of a flower,
 The beauty of a sunset,
 The pattern of the universe.
 We have abused these earthly gifts.
 Help us to find new values.
 Make us hear Thy warning
 And see our folly.
 Our planet bleeds with wounds.
 Direct us how to heal them,
 Lest mankind perish with the earth.

—Clarence Sparks

(A note about "Conservation Prayer" and about its author: It is with extreme regret that, with publication of this recent poem of his, we must report the untimely death, at the age of 57, of Clarence Sparks. He was fatally injured in an automobile accident on Illinois 47 north of Woodstock (his home) on Tuesday, February 6. For 25 years he was a Woodstock high school teacher, a stalwart of IAS, the vice chairman of the Lewis & Clark State Park committee, and one of the best of the Society's writers of letters-to-the-editor.)

WHY ALL THE 'SAVE ALLERTON PARK' CRIES?

A STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON ALLERTON PARK

PART I

1. What is Robert Allerton Park?

On October 14, 1946, the late Robert Allerton gave "... the University (of Illinois) his beautiful country estate for educational and research purposes to be used as a forest, wildlife, and plant preserve, as an example of landscape gardening, and as a public park. This homestead includes an English-Georgian mansion, other buildings, and approximately 1,500 acres of garden park, and forest areas ... This is a magnificent gift to the University and to the general public." (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1946.)

2. How is the Park maintained?

An additional 3,775 acres of farmland was provided by Mr. Allerton with the stipulation that a portion of the income from this farmland be used to maintain and develop the 1,500 acre park near Monticello. (Danford, et al., 1951.)

3. What is the present Oakley Dam project?

There would be a dam and reservoir at the upstream end of Lake Decatur which would serve the following four functions: water supply for Decatur, flood control, recreation, and water quality control in the Sangamon River below Decatur. (U.S. Corps of Engineers, 1967.)

3a. What would be the reservoir's water level and extent in Allerton Park?

The so-called "permanent conservation pool" water level would have an elevation of 636 feet above sea level. (U.S. Corps of Engineers, 1967.) This water level would cover about 600 acres of the 1,500-acre Allerton Park, to an average depth of 5 feet—the deepest being 8 feet. (D'Alba, 1967.)

3b. Would the water level in the reservoir ever be below the permanent conservation pool level?

Yes. Potable water for Decatur, water quality demands, and evaporation during dry summer periods would lower ("draw-down") the water level. The drawdown normally would begin in late spring and reach a maximum in early fall. The Corps has calculated drawdown based upon 55 years of records on river flow at the Oakley site. (D'Alba, 1967.) The average maximum drawdown as cited by the Corps would be 5 feet. (D'Alba, 1967.) However, this figure is an annual average. The range of peak drawdowns would be from 0.4 feet to 15.5 feet. (D'Alba, 1967.) The effects of drawdowns on the lake is best illustrated by the fact that a 15 foot drawdown will decrease the length of the lake from 24 miles to 8 miles, leaving 16 miles of exposed lake bottom. (Klimstra, et al., 1967.)

3c. Would the water level in the reservoir ever be above the permanent conservation pool level?

Yes. Because of the flood control aspect of the dam, as much as 193 additional acres of Allerton Park would be flooded by as much as an 18 foot increase in the water level during periodic impoundment of flood water from heavy rains or melting snow. (Keith, 1967.) By altering 98 miles of the channel downstream, the Corps of Engineers anticipates that the

18 feet of flood water could be dropped over a period of two months to the normal 636 foot water level. (D'Alba, 1967.)

4. What damage would be done to the Park by the Oakley project?

This question is best answered by considering the damage by the Oakley project to the stated purposes of the Park as given in the original indenture (see Question 1):

4a. Would the forest of the Park be preserved?

No. Over 600 acres of the forest would be bulldozed out. (Klimstra, et al., 1967.) The present dense forest would be broken into strips and isolated populations. (Bliss, 1967.) A forester has described the character of the forest in the Park: Trees that are restricted to the bottomland forest, annually covered for short periods by natural flood waters and uniquely adapted to these conditions, include soft maple, cottonwood, box elder, and black willow. In the higher terraces within the bottomland, truly magnificent sycamores, oaks, and white and green ash are present. In Allerton Park, 74% of the bottomland forest is old growth with the unique quality of being relatively undisturbed by man. (Geis, 1967.)

The Corps estimates that it might take up to two months to drain impounded flood waters from as much as 193 acres of river valley slopes. On the slopes of the Park's valley grow, among other trees, white oaks, red oaks, sugar maples, and shingle oaks. (Dept. of Forestry, 1962.) These trees rarely occur in the lowlands (Dept. of Forestry, 1962) because of the typical 28 days of partial flooding and 15 days of full flooding that the lowlands now receive naturally in the period from early winter to early spring (Fawver, 1967). In one study of pole-size red oaks, for example, it was found that 60% of the trees were killed by 21 days of flooding and all were killed by 30 days of flooding by a reservoir. (Williston, 1959.) Thus, trees now growing on the lower slopes of the valley would be killed by slow degrees by the flooding—flooding they do not now receive.

The upland forest would also be altered by the loss of wind protection now provided by the bottomland forest. (Allee, et al., 1949.) "No doubt the little extra humidity of the air and adequate protection from winds are responsible for the Park's success with evergreens which is greater than that of the upland areas nearby." (Danforth, et al., 1951.)

4b. Would the wildlife and plant life be preserved?

No. By removing 52% of the forest of Allerton Park, the natural habitat for its birds, animals, and plant life would be reduced and in some cases completely eliminated. Some 154 species of birds frequent Allerton Park. Of the 42 species found to nest there, 35 birds have nested in the lowlands. Of these, two of the more common species of birds which depend exclusively on the lowland forest as a nesting habitat are the wood duck and the prothonotary warbler. In addition, the following birds have their best nesting populations in Allerton Park in this lowland forest habitat: the indigo bunting, the American redstart, the cerulean warbler, and the wood thrush. (Bursewicz, 1961.)

Of the animals in the Park, Dr. D. F. Hoffmeister has stated: "Seventy-four per cent of the mammals present in Allerton Park will be affected by the flooding (and destruction of the woodland) that would be caused by the Oakley Reservoir. Some of the mammals so affected would be the fox squirrels, flying squirrels, gray foxes, deer, racoon, and opossum." (Hoffmeister, 1968.)

Dr. G. N. Jones, who has identified 1,032 flowering plants in Allerton Park, estimates that "not less than 80% of the flora" or "800 to 900" of the

flowering plants are found within the proposed conservation pool elevation of 636 feet. (Jones, 1967.) Another botany expert has said, "Some of the common flowering plants that will be largely or entirely lost to the Park with flooding include four to five species of violets, two species of Cardinal flowers, bluebell, putty root orchid, snow trillium, Christmas fern, green dragon, touch me not, and marsh marigold." (Bliss, 1968.) One of the largest patches of showy orchids in Allerton will be destroyed by the "conservation" pool. (Stannard, 1967.)

4c. Would the educational and research values of the Park be altered?

Yes. With the destruction of the forest and the plant and wildlife, the educational and research benefits of the Park to all the people of Illinois would be greatly reduced. The natural area has been used by approximately 300 public school teachers and their classes each year, and by nearly 3,000 campers at the Illinois 4-H camp each summer for nature studies. (Root, 1967), and by several hundred students annually in 21 University courses (Klimstra et al., 1967.)

In addition, an estimate has been made, based upon questionnaires sent to scientists, of the research value of the Park. A minimum of \$2,000,000 has been spent developing quality research in over 50 research projects by the University and the State Natural History Survey. (Stannard, 1967.) "In one research project (alone) there have been 16 Master's theses prepared. This project along with another has involved a study of yearly changes in animal and plantlife since 1946. The scientific values of these studies increase exponentially with time, and have not been carried out elsewhere over so long a period (22 years)." (Klimstra, et al., 1967.) The Committee on Natural Areas has stated, "We know of no other floodplain forest of comparable value within easy access to the campus—it is irreplaceable." (Kendeigh, et al., 1936.)

4d. Would the Park, as an example of landscape architecture, be preserved?

No. "From his early youth it was Robert Allerton's dream and as it now stands it is the product of his imagination. Land developed in this way is becoming rare. These woods and gardens are a gentleman's estate, now maintained by the University as an outdoor museum piece where people may see a sample of landscape architecture of rare elegance." (Danford, et al., 1951.) Mr. Allerton's son, Mr. J. G. Allerton, a noted architect, has said "It should be regarded as a complete work of art and nature for the aesthetic enjoyment of the visitor . . . the concept that my father had of a house and garden set in a wooded landscape would be destroyed. The trees in the bottomland do more to the beauty of the park than most people imagine, or will comprehend, until the trees are bulldozed out." (Allerton, 1967.)

4e. Would its value as a Public Park be altered?

Yes. The Park was conceived as a whole with the gardens developed in a setting of trees. The Park is a place of refuge and quiet, and approximately 100,000 visitors have come each year (Root, 1967) to enjoy and appreciate it as such. The essence of the Park has been described by Mr. J. G. Allerton: "Looking over the forest, or looking down into the deep shade is refreshing after the hot and flat prairies or city structure." (Allerton, 1967.) With the bulldozing of 600 acres of the forest outright, and the slow loss of the trees that cannot tolerate flooding in the 193 acres above the conservation pool, the whole character of Allerton Park as "the Woodland Property" (Board of Trustees Minutes, 1946) would be lost forever.

The view and statuary setting the public has come to enjoy as "the Jewel of the State" would be replaced by a view of a shallow lake which would be drawn down in the summer months. It has been said that in the average year approximately a third to a half of the lake bottom would be exposed in the Park during the peak summer and fall visiting periods. (Keith, 1967.) Since the range of drawdowns is from 0.4 to 15.5 feet, the area that would be exposed by the "average" drawdown of five feet is misleading and likely to occur only occasionally. Drawdowns in excess of eight feet, which would expose all of the lake bottom in the Park, could be expected to occur frequently. Plant ecologists have repeatedly said that they know of no practical water-tolerant plants that could be used by the reservoir manager to prevent the formation of mudflats on the exposed lake bottoms. (Bliss, 1967.) In fact, the presence of mudflats in other Corps projects has been graphically documented. (Carter, 1967.)

Even in a year of small drawdown the shallow lake at Allerton Park could offer an unsightly appearance and stench to the public. Dr. R. C. Hiltibran, a biochemist, has said, "Shallow water, i.e., water up to 9 feet in depth, can become infested with a variety of vegetative growths. These could be a submersed aquatic plant or a phytoplankton algae bloom which occupy the water space, or a growth infesting the surface only, such as filamentous algae or duckweed. Any of these can give the water area an unsightly appearance and can seriously interfere with water recreation, such as fishing and swimming. The water can absorb tastes and odors from some species of algae which might infest the water. In addition, large masses of decaying vegetation also can contribute tastes and odors to the water." (Hiltibran, 1968.)

Mr. Allerton had constructed approximately 14 miles of trails and woodland roads which are now used by the public for hiking. (Keith, 1968.) "He was concerned in walking in a beautiful picture. This type of recreation is neglected and almost impossible to achieve in the prairie states . . . Trees and wooded areas are rare in Central Illinois, open spaces are plentiful." (Allerton, 1967.) The Oakley project would destroy or disrupt approximately a third of these trails by flooding. (Keith, 1968.)

4f. What conclusion can be made with respect to the damage to Allerton Park?

The stated purposes of Allerton Park would be severely damaged or completely destroyed by the present Oakley Dam project. The Planning Advisory Committee for Allerton Park has stated: "It is the conclusion of the Committee that it is impossible to minimize damage to Allerton Park so long as the conservation pool elevation is maintained at 636 feet." (Committee Progress Report, 1967.) Thus, if the Park is to be saved, the present ill-conceived Oakley Dam project must be cancelled and be replaced by one of the many alternatives.

5. Could the Oakley Dam and flooding of Allerton Park establish dangerous precedents for future violations of natural areas?

This question is best answered by examining the past, present, and future developments in the Sangamon River Basin, as is done in sub-questions below:

5a. Did the Congressional approval of the 1961 Oakley Dam plan establish a precedent for violation of Allerton Park?

Yes. The 1961 plan would have damaged the Park by the prolonged flooding of the lowlands during impoundment of flood waters in the reservoir instead of the short periods of normal natural flooding now occurring.

5b. Did the Corps drastically change the design after 1961, increasing the damage to Allerton Park?

Yes. The 1966 plan would raise the water level in the reservoir by 15 feet, to 636 feet, and triple the length of the reservoir as compared with the 1961 plans. (Corps of Engineers, 1967.)

Representative Springer, in testifying for the larger project, said, "The current estimated Federal cost is \$62.4 million (for the enlarged 1966 plan) compared with \$35.7 million in July, 1965 (for the original 1961 plan as it still existed in July, 1965)." (Springer, 1967.)

5c. Does the Corps consider this design change to be drastic?

No! The Corps, in preparing its Construction Designs for the project states: "Such 'advanced engineering and design' almost always involves some refinement of the project." (Corps of Engineers, 1967.) Thus, the destruction of Allerton Park, the almost doubling of cost (increase of "\$24.6 million ..." for "the larger project." Springer, 1967.), and the more than doubling of the area of the reservoir, are called "refinements."

5d. Has the Corps held a public hearing on the "refined" project?

No. The Corps presented its requests for the larger project to the Appropriations Committee in Congress, but the Corps did not ask for, nor did it need, public approval for the changes. The Corps held three limited open meetings locally to present their plans, but no formal hearing has yet been held to obtain public opinion concerning the changes.

5e. Will the Oakley Dam project as presently planned affect any other parks or natural areas besides Allerton Park?

Yes. Lodge Park, including Buck's Pond near Monticello would be flooded for much longer periods than is now normal by the impoundment of flood water in the Oakley Reservoir.

5f. Are there other dams being studied at the present time which could affect Allerton Park?

Yes. A \$10,000 appropriation sponsored by Representative Springer has been made to study possible changes and dams in the Upper Sangamon River Basin. ("Springer Sees Solution to Allerton Mud," 1967.) One of these dams is proposed by a private group to protect Monticello from mudflats resulting from the Oakley project. This dam would be in Allerton Park and would result in flooding an additional 60 to 80 acres of the Park. (Vance, 1967.)

5g. Are there other parks or natural areas in the Sangamon River Basin being threatened by dams?

Regions that have been threatened and are threatened by proposed Corps projects are Lake of the Woods Park and Hart Memorial Woods near Mahomet, and Lodge Park near Monticello. Lake of the Woods and Hart Memorial Woods were threatened by the Corps dam at Mahomet, a project which could be revived. They are now threatened by a proposed dam at Centerville. (Milles, 1967.) Lodge Park would be flooded by the proposed dam in Allerton Park.

5h. In the future could the Corps again change the design plans for Oakley?

Yes. This is clearly shown in a statement on the Oakley Project by former Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois: "I try to exercise some scrutiny over these projects, as they develop, but the control of the Engineers over details is practically unlimited." (Douglas, 1966.) If the present enlarged plan for

the Oakley Dam and Reservoir is accepted, in a few years another set of "refinements" might be made which would raise the water level even further, causing additional damage to areas along the Sangamon.

6a. Would the University receive land as a substitute for the land lost in Allerton Park?

No. "I know of no land acquisition proposals under consideration by the University nor offered by the Corps of Engineers that is classified as a substitute for the land lost in Allerton Park." (Keith, 1968.)

6b. Would Allerton Park have land added to it?

No. Two areas adjacent to Allerton Park were considered as potential outdoor recreation areas by the University in the summer of 1967. "Since they are not considered as REPLACEMENT AREAS it is not probable that such land, if acquired, will be used as the current indenture of Allerton stipulates and will not be considered as a physical part of the Park." (Keith, 1968.)



A NEW SANCTUARY FOR TROPICAL AMERICA

by RAY M. BARRON

IAS Press Secretary

The Florida Audubon Society, which has a dozen or more sanctuaries in Florida, is acquiring a new and unique one—in Tropical America. It is the Volcan de CiriQUI nature center and research station near Cerro Punta, Republic of Panama, north and west of the Canal Zone on the Pacific slope of the 11,500-foot extinct Volcan de Chiriqui.

In its management, FAS will have the cooperation of the Florida State University Center for Tropical Studies, based in the Canal Zone and with two other strategically-located field stations in the Panamanian Republic. The Sanctuary is being paid for, in part, from FAS Memorial Funds and from donations now being sought.

The nature center is hardly a sanctuary by North American standards. It comprises only seven acres but consists of woodland, coffee finca, and semi-arid open land at 5,400-foot elevations. It is considered of prime importance, especially for study of birds. In Panama, smaller in area than Florida, 850 avian species have been identified; barely 500 are known in North America, exclusive of Mexico.

Among benefits other than scientific study, FAS plans to provide education, example and encouragement to local citizens on whom the task of tropical conservation must eventually fall. It hopes to "assist in creating a national conscience for conservation"—no simple task in Panama where farmers frequently use pesticides to kill birds, not indirectly and carelessly as in the U.S., but directly and purposely, because they feed on their crops.

The importance to us in North America is clear, since millions of our summer birds spend six or more months of the year in Panama or pass through in spring and fall migrations.



FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

DECEMBER, 1967

- White pelican**—One or two at Keokuk, Iowa on the Mississippi River. Al Weber and Mr. & Mrs. Frank Irwin.
- Whistling swan**—Peoria. Bird seen until the 17th. Another seen on Christmas Count, December 23. Robert W. Guth.
- Canada goose**—Large flock of 130 to 150 seen at Mt. Pulaski, December 28. Betty Sams.
- Red-tailed, Rough-legged & Marsh hawks** were numerous this fall and winter at Morrisonville. Don Varner.
- Rough-legged hawks** up at Eureka. Guth.
- Peregrine falcon**—Chicago on the 27th. Jeff Sanders & Bedford Brown.
- American woodcock**—Lincolnwood, December 22. Ira Sanders.
- Barn owl**—St. Charles on the 24th and Glenview the 30th. J. Sanders, I. Sanders & Scott Albert.
- Boreal owl**—Fox River Heights, December 24. Studied for 15 minutes, all markings noted. J. Sanders, I. Sanders & Albert. (most unusual. E.F.)
- Crow**—Mendota. Flock of at least 500. Watson & Jim Hampson.
- Myrtle warbler**—Chicago. December 21. J. Sanders.
- Palm warbler**—Chicago. December 20. One in spring plumage seen at distance of 25 feet for 6 to 8 minutes. J. Sanders.
- Evening grosbeak**—Eight birds spotted at Techny, December 30. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.
- Common redpoll**—Twelve birds seen at Techny, December 30. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.

JANUARY, 1968

- Whistling swan**—Keokuk. January 24. Weber.
- Canada goose**—Flock of 33 birds seen in New Boston area on January 1. Another larger flock, and a very large flight of one-half mile in length composed of several hundred birds also seen on same day. Huntington Sharp.
- Blue goose**—Seventeen birds seen at Eureka on the 31st. Guth.
- Mallard**—One hundred birds seen on Lake Michigan on January 27. Mahlon K. Mahoney.
- Black duck**—Lake Michigan. January 27. Mahoney.
- Pintail**—Lake Michigan. January 27. Mahoney.

- Green-winged teal**—Waukegan. January 28th. Lewis Cooper.
- Bufflehead**—Hutsonville. Sixteen seen on January 16 and a pair seen on the 17th. Maurice Reed.
- Old squaw**—St. Louis area. January 20. Richard Anderson.
- White-winged scoter**—Wolf Lake, Chicago. January 20 and February 11. LeRoy Johnson. Two birds also seen at St. Louis on January 20 by Anderson, and a pair were noticed most of the month at Lock 14 on the Mississippi river by Jacob Frink & Elton Fawks.
- Red-shouldered hawk**—Waukegan. January 28. Cooper. (Specie declining rapidly. E.F.)
- Golden eagle**—Immature seen at Alton on January 11. K. Arhos and group.
- Bald eagles**—Twenty-one adults and five immatures seen on January 10 at Lock 13, Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw. (This is a high number at this location as most of them stay at nearby Savanna Army Depot. E.F.)
- Glaucous gull**—Chicago. January 20. Charles Clark & Cooper.
- Owls**—An influx of owls showed up in Chicago from January 13 through 18. Fifteen Long-eared and two Horned owls were noted. I. Sanders.
- Short-eared owl**—Waukegan. January 28. Cooper.
- Yellow-shafted flicker**—Bird seen in the Eureka and Peoria areas. Guth.
- Pileated woodpecker**—Lock 13. January 10. Shaws.
- Yellow-bellied sapsucker**—Some birds were around all winter at Morrisonville. Migrants seen March 17. Varner.
- Horned lark** up in numbers on most reports.
- Winter wren**—Sterling. January 14. Shaws.
- Eastern meadowlark**—Morrisonville. Very common all winter.
- Western meadowlark**—Morrisonville. Song heard all winter. Varner.
- Blackbirds**—Most species. St. Louis area. Lucas Wrischink.
- Myrtle warbler**—Two spotted in Evanston. Clark.
- Red crossbill**—Rock Island. One seen by Lee Kruger.
- White-crowned sparrow**—Morrisonville. Very common all winter. Since more are trapped each winter for banding, we presume that they are wintering here in increasing number. Of 85 banded this winter, 15 were adults and 70 immatures. Most adults were banded during October, November, and April indicating that the strictly winter population is mostly immatures. By March 23 most immatures have started to molt and possess some adult feathers in their crowns. By April 7, at least one individual was half molted on crown. Varner.
- White-throated sparrow**—Morrisonville. Despite their presence elsewhere in the state, I have not seen any White-throats in the five years, I have been banding birds from December through March. Varner.
- Swamp sparrow**—Morrisonville. Some here all winter. Banding indicates that an individual bird wintered here in at least one case. Varner.

FEBRUARY, 1968

- Blue goose**—Illinois City. Three spotted on the 4th. Frink.
- Old squaw**—Thirteen birds at Melrose Park. February 10. Mahoney.
- Bald eagle**—Two adults at Union County Federal Refuge seen on February 3. One adult and an immature seen the next day. The adult was being harrassed by a Red-tailed hawk. Both birds were several hundred feet above the ground. Twenty to twenty-five birds wintered at the refuge.

- Glaucous gull**—Alton. Second year bird seen, February 3. A first year bird was spotted on the 8th. Arbor and Sarah Vasse.
- Iceland gull**—Alton. February 15. Earl Comfort, Vasse, Arhos.
- Great black-backed gull**—February 15. Portage Des Sioux. Comfort, Vasse, Arhos.
- Black-backed kittiwake**—Immature at Alton on February 8. Arhos & Vasse. Bird remained until at least March 10 and was seen by many. (Could be same bird that left the Tri-City area in January. E.F.)
- Myrtle warbler**—One or two at Evanston on February 3. Clark.

MARCH, 1968

- Barrow's goldeneye**—One at Nauvoo. This was a male. Edwin Frank and William McKinnis, Western Illinois University.
- Sandhill crane**—Clinton County. March 23. Judith Joy.

SPRING IN ILLINOIS

The other day one of our men went downstate to meet the advancing spring. He returns reporting finding the redbud at its peak, lilac already in blossom—spring beauties and violets and trillium and all that. But his happiest experience of all was meeting a nesting wood duck at the Chautauqua national wildlife refuge, near Havana. . . .

. . . The manager there climbed a ladder to one of many rocket-shaped sheet metal nesting boxes, tipped up the cone-shaped roof, and reached in to bring out a bird so tame her good-natured dignity could not be ruffled. Even when her human friend pulled on her bill and her wingtip to show off her plumage fully, she made not the slightest protest. After visitors' eyes had inspected the more than a dozen eggs nestled in down at the bottom of the box, and the netting by which the ducklings would climb to the hole from which they would jump the many feet to the ground, the manager returned his still uncomplaining friend to her brooding duties. Dr. Doolittle and his housekeeper, Dab Dab the duck, could not have had greater confidence in each other.

Female wood ducks breeding for the first time begin nesting later; on this same day there were courtship flights thru the woods, two males after one female. Home no doubt will be yet another of the squirrel-proof mini-rockets provided by the refuge.

We continue to find a profound satisfaction in the cycle of the seasons, especially the coming of spring, and in seeing that destructive animal man for once benevolently helpful as another species launches yet one more annual generation into this troubled but unfailingly beautiful world.

—An editorial in The Chicago Tribune, April 24, 1968

Illinois Nesting Records / 1967

Compiled by JOHN R. PAUL

Curator of Zoology

Illinois State Museum

Springfield

The 1967 Illinois Bird Nesting Records are summarized on the following pages. For the second straight year the number of observers has declined (32 in 1966, 27 in 1967) while the total number of reports has increased (513 in 1966, 542 in 1967). The number of species reported continues to drop with only 56 listed this year. A greater number of species was recorded in 1962 when 77 different birds were listed among 370 reports.

The smaller species list is not necessarily a step backward. More reports on individual species help reveal more definitive information. In summarizing the data, I did note one weakness in many of the reports: Single observations of a nest, while helpful in certain types of analyses, often give apparently misleading information about the species. For example, a report of a bluebird nest with one egg on May 1 offers only information on the probable time of egg laying. If no additional observations are made of the same nest, one does not know if the bluebird had a clutch size of only one, or abandoned the nest, or raised any of the young, etc. Follow-up observations would have answered many of these questions and would provide far more valuable information. Thus, if possible, try to make a series of observations on all nests. If you cannot do this, by all means report with only the single record. Some information is always better than none.

The distribution of reports by counties reveals the concentration of interested persons in the northeastern corner of the state, with the majority of central Illinois records contributed by Don Varner. Vast areas of the state are being omitted.

The individual summaries given below include the species, number of nest reports (in parenthesis), AOU number and a brief summary of the reports listing relevant dates and locations.

It is still not too late to make observations this year and cards for this purpose are available, free of charge, from the Illinois State Museum, Springfield. I wish to thank all those persons who contributed to the 1967 report and encourage everyone to participate in the current and future years.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

CICONIIFORMES

Green Heron (1) AOU 201

Brood of 2, August 14, Cook Co.

ANSERIFORMES

Mallard (2) AOU 132

Broods of 5 and 8, July 10 and 18, Cook Co.

Blue Winged Teal (1) AOU 140

Four young, July 17, Cook Co.

Wood Duck (7) AOU 144

Average brood 6.9 (3-12). Earliest May 28, McHenry Co.; latest July 11, Cook Co.

FALCONIFORMES

Broad-Winged Hawk (1) AOU 343

One Young—left nest, July 27, Cook Co.

GALLIFORMES

Ring-Necked Pheasant (2) AOU 309

Broods of 5 and 10, Cook and DuPage Co.

GRUIFORMES

American Coot (3) AOU 221

Three broods of 6, 7 and 7, July 10, Cook Co.

Common Gallinule (1) AOU 219

Brood of 5, July 10, Cook Co.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Black Tern (1) AOU 77

One young, July 10, Cook Co.

COLUMBIFORMES

Mourning Dove (27) AOU 316

Earliest hatching April 4, Bureau, Washington, McHenry, Christian, Richland, Winnebago, Macon counties. Many nests abandoned.

CUCULIFORMES

Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (3) AOU 387

Building nests and incubating, late June.

STRIGIFORMES

Great Horned Owl (1) AOU 375

Two young, April, Richland Co. Left nest in mid-April.

APODIFORMES

Chimney Swift (2) AOU 423

Young flying June 25, Bureau Co.; nest young, July 28, Christian Co.

PICIFORMES

Yellow-Shafted Flicker (1) AOU 412

Two young, June 20, McHenry Co.

Red-Headed Woodpecker (2) AOU 406

Two broods of 2, June 24, Aug. 15, DuPage and Winnebago counties.

Downy Woodpecker (1) AOU 394

One young out of nest, July 17, McHenry Co.

PASSERIFORMES

Great Crested Flycatcher (1) AOU 452

Five young, June 16, McHenry Co.

Eastern Phoebe (1) AOU 456

One nest being built, March 27, Christian Co.

Eastern Wood Pewee (1) AOU 461

Abandoned nest, June 30, McHenry Co.

Tree Swallow (31) AOU 614

All reported from Cook Co., 31 nests in nest boxes, average 5 eggs, earliest hatching June 3.

Barn Swallow (5) AOU 613

Average clutch 4 eggs, first hatched May 28, McHenry, Winnebago, Bureau counties.

Purple Martin (21) AOU 611

About 150 nests in houses in McHenry, Christian, Cook and Bureau counties. Average clutch 3 eggs, first hatching late May.

Blue Jay (3) AOU 477

Clutches of 5 and 4, April 5, Christian Co., and June 3, Cook Co. Two young fledged July 16, McHenry Co.

Common Crow (2) AOU 488

2 young, June 22, McHenry Co.

Black-Capped Chickadee (9) AOU 735

9 clutches, average 4 eggs, earliest hatching May 9, Adams, Montgomery, Bureau, Christian counties.

Tufted Titmouse (4) AOU 731

Began nest-making 8 May, two broods of 2, June 15 and July 24, McHenry and Bureau counties.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS BY COUNTY

County	Reports	McHenry	85
Adams	44	Montgomery	75
Bureau	33	Richland	5
Christian	146	St. Clair	1
Cook	92	Washington	3
DuPage	13	Wayne	1
Lake	14	Will	4
Macon	4	Winnebago	7

White-Breasted Nuthatch (1) AOU 727

Two young in nest, June 22, McHenry Co.

House Wren (84) AOU 721

Nest building was generally in early and mid-May. Clutch size varied from 5-8 (av. 6). Late nesters brought off young as late as August 20. Peak incubating was June to mid-July. Varner reported a clutch of 8 eggs, May 14, Adams Co. This is a repeat of an early nest in same nest box.

Catbird (4) AOU 704

Four nests of 4, May 28, Cook Co.

Brown Thrasher (6) AOU 705

Five clutches, 1st hatching June 24, Lake, Bureau, DuPage, McHenry counties.

Robin (32) AOU 761

34 nests, averaging 3 eggs. Earliest hatching May 5. McHenry, Macon, Cook, Bureau, DuPage, Richland, Christian, Winnebago counties.

Wood Thrush (1) AOU 755

One clutch of 3 eggs June 20; 2 hatched June 26, Cook Co.

Eastern Bluebird (112) AOU 766

Most clutches 4-5 eggs, usually fledged 3-4 young. Eggs were reported from nests as early as mid-April and as late as July. Young were still in a few nests in August. The peak for nesting is the month of May (about 80% of the egg counts were from this period). Almost all nests were in nest boxes. Mostly Adams, Montgomery, Christian and McHenry counties.

Loggerhead Shrike (1) AOU 622

Three young, June, Richland Co.

Starling (3) AOU 493

First eggs April 27, McHenry Co.

Yellow Throated Vireo (1) AOU 628

Two young, July 25, Cook Co.

Red-Eyed Vireo (1) AOU 624

One nest, incubating June 18, McHenry Co.

Yellow Warbler (1) AOU 663

One egg, June 5, Lake Co.

American Red Start (2) AOU 687

Both with cowbird eggs and abandoned. July 19 and 25, McHenry Co.

House Sparrow (59) AOU 688

First eggs reported mid-April. Clutch size varied but usually 4-6. Because most observers destroyed the eggs, nests or young, the validity of most of the individual observations is questionable. Nesting activity continued through June.

Eastern Meadowlark (1) AOU 501

One clutch of 5 eggs, May 25, Richland Co.

Yellow-Headed Blackbird (2) AOU 497

Two nests, 3 and 4 eggs, in July, Lake Co.

LIST OF OBSERVERS

Name	Reports		
		Nancy Howard	6
		119 South Valley Hill Road	
Hazel Abbott	6	Woodstock	
333 Shryner		Martin Kemper	3
Woodstock		205 North Buhrman	
Mrs. O. T. Banton	4	Nashville	
531 South Dennis		Mrs. Ed Laechelt	7
Decatur		Route #1, Box 53A	
Dorothy Brabec	1	Pecatonica	
4125 Rigby Road		Paul H. Lobik	13
Crystal Lake		22W681 Tamarack	
Bedford Brown	20	Glen Ellyn	
33 Cedar Street		James Pearson	7
Chicago		5117 Barnard Mill Road	
Mrs. William Carroll, Jr.	26	Ringwood	
9917 Hidden Lane		Mrs. Harold B. Rowe	6
Woodstock		2514 Greenwood Road	
Mrs. Orville E. Cater	33	Woodstock	
Route #1, Box 102		Ira Sanders	2
Tiskilwa		3126 West Jarlath	
Alice and Leta Clark	3	Chicago	
8815 Route 120		J. Sanders	43
Woodstock		3126 West Jarlath	
Peter Dring	64	Chicago	
P. O. Box 92		Carl Sands	2
Willow Springs		Route #1, Box 152	
Vinnie T. Dyke	14	Cary	
404 North Church		Cathy Schaffer	20
Princeton		1202 West Roscoe	
Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske	17	Chicago	
9313 Bull Valley Road		Virginia Taylor	3
Woodstock		215 Indian Trail	
Mary Frisbie	4	Algonquin	
4404 Greenwood Road		Mrs. Violet Scherer	5
Woodstock		Rural Route #6	
J. W. Galbreath	2	Olney	
#14 Bonanza Drive		Donald G. Varner	265
Centralia		Morrisonville	
Mrs. James Hecht	8	Jean Wattlely	20
9335 Bull Valley		4521 North Paulina	
Woodstock		Chicago	

Red-Winged Blackbird (18) AOU 498

Nineteen nests averaging 3 eggs, all June, Bureau and Cook Co.
One with cowbird eggs.

Common Grackle (26) AOU 511

First eggs April 10, Christian Co. Average clutch 4.0 (3-5). Young in nest through early June.

Brown-Headed Cowbird (4) AOU 495

Eggs reported in nests of 2 Red Starts. Young cowbirds seen being fed by Scarlet Tanager and Towhee.

Scarlet Tanager (1) AOU 608

One feeding cowbird (out of nest) July 25, McHenry Co.

Cardinal (3) AOU 593

Three broods of one, June 12, July 18, Aug. 8. McHenry, DuPage and Bureau counties.

Rose-Breasted Grosbeak (1) AOU 595

Three eggs plus one cowbird egg, June 17, Lake Co.

Dickcissel

Average clutch 2.2 (1-4), first hatching July 1, Lake, Will and Cook counties.

American Goldfinch (1) AOU 529

Five eggs, July 22, Bureau Co.

Rufous-Sided Towhee (3) AOU 587

Four eggs, April 18, Washington Co. Broods of 1 and 2, June 12 and 22, McHenry Co.

Vesper Sparrow (1) AOU 540

One young being fed June 12, McHenry Co.

Chipping Sparrow (5) AOU 560

Five nests with 2 eggs, May 30, McHenry Co., 3 eggs (all fledged, 3 September) McHenry Co.

Field Sparrow (2) AOU 563

Two nests, 3 and 4 eggs, June 24 and 28, Cook and McHenry counties.

Song Sparrow (3) AOU 581

Four eggs, June 17, Lake Co.; 2 young, August 25, Bureau Co.



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THE CHECK LIST IS AVAILABLE AGAIN / The Illinois Audubon Society has just recently reprinted 10,000 copies of the new check list of birds of the Chicago area. The new list was prepared in cooperation with the Chicago Ornithological Society and is available from the IAS bookstore.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE LIVING BIRD

Sixth Annual, 1967. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. . . \$5.00

The collection of articles, issued annually by the Cornell University L. of O. provides useful material on bird life. The laboratory is a center for the study and cultural appreciation of birds, and has its headquarters in famed Sapsucker Woods in upstate New York. The Laboratory is open almost every day in the year and provides a warm welcome for visitors. It has pricelists of records, slides, and publications.

Two articles I read with the greatest interest in this sixth annual edition were "Ecological and Behavioral Aspects of Predation by the Northern Shrike," by Tom J. Cade, and "Egg-Carrying by the Pileated Woodpecker," by Frederick K. Truslow. Most of the observations of the Shrike were made in Alaska. Cade points out that the Shrike catches small birds in its feet, although it uses its beak first to strike them down. It attacks rodents with its beak first and kills them before picking them up with its feet. The kills are usually made with hard bites to the neck.

The Woodpecker story concerns a sighting made in Everglades National Park where a Pileated Woodpecker removed a clutch of eggs from a pine tree to another nest after the tree had been broken off at the nest-hole. The incident took place in April 1966, with the story enhanced by photos.

—Raymond Mostek

IN WILDERNESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD

By Eliot Porter. Edited by David Brower. Selections from Thoreau.
Sierra Club & Ballantine Books, New York, 1962. \$3.98

Here is a book that enables us to view in color the things Henry David Thoreau loved and wrote so much about. Mr. Porter, by means of photography, has captured the heart and spirit of Thoreau in a unique form. The book is far more than pictures and verses.

The idea of writing this book came to Mr. Porter as a young boy while living on a small island in Maine. Here he met for the first time Thoreau in his beloved "Walden." At the same time he became interested in photography. After many years, the idea of taking pictures of things Thoreau might have written about began to haunt him. He reread "Walden" and began photographing streams, woods, rocks, marshes and ponds throughout most of our northwestern states. After much labor, his dream became a reality in one of the finest books ever published. In fact the Sierra Book Club has it listed as one of the ten most beautiful books yet produced.

This book has both verses and pictures to make any conservationist renew his struggle in maintaining his vigilance in the battle of retaining what little wilderness we have left. Those not conservationists at heart perhaps will glimpse the beauty of the wild and be persuaded that these

things of grandeur are worth saving, and will understand and appreciate what the late President John F. Kennedy said: "The standard of living we enjoy, greater than any other nation in history, is attributable in large measure to the wide variety and rich abundance of this country's physical resources. But these resources are not inexhaustible ... nor do they automatically replenish themselves."

With phrases such as these, you can understand the gentleness of this book: "It is lumber ... when the fish hawk in the spring revisits the banks of the Musatequid, he will circle in vain to find his accustomed perch ... The squirrel has leaped to another tree; the hawk has circled farther off, and has now settled upon a new eyrie, but the woodman is preparing to lay his axe to the root of that also."

This is but one phrase that for decades has stirred men to fight for the "wild." The book gives you many more reasons to continue this effort. Read this book and you will wander with Thoreau along dancing streams, catch the brilliance of a setting sunset, watch the antics of a young beaver building his home, and perhaps you will almost smell the early spring violets of a mountain pasture. This book is not to be read as a novel, for you will want to return to many of its pages again and again.

—Sally M. Greco, 2445 W. Erie St., Chicago



Peoria's Audubon group set up this exhibit on hawks and owls at the city's Lakeview Center last month. Ed Billings (left), president of the society, and Bill Stroud, the treasurer, tended the display.

IN BRIEF, FOR THE RECORD

by the Bulletin Editors

THE FALL CAMP-OUT / A feature film, field trips, and the showing of members' photographic slides ("think slides this summer") will highlight the IAS Fall Camp-Out, to be held Sept. 21-22 in Kankakee River State Park. Mrs. Wallace Kirkland, Jr., 715 Lake St., Oak Park, has all the information.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR / "As a member of IAS, I protest appearance of Abner Mikva's 'Does John Doe Have an Inalienable Right to Bear Arms' in the March BULLETIN. This prejudiced and controversial article has no place in the official organ of any Audubon Society whose avowed objective is protection of wild birds (and) I believe everyone—regardless of their views on the gun-control controversy—would have to admit the subject is foreign to the aims and purposes of this Society . . . I should like to see the IAS grow and prosper in its proper field, but when it takes up with fanatical reform outside its legitimate province, I will actively fight it . . ."

—Watson P. Bartlett, Mendota, Ill.

CHRISTMAS CENSUS CORRECTION / From Jean Hartman, Secretary, Lincoln Trail Chapter, IAS: "Please correct the Christmas Bird Census chart (page 21, March issue) to show 36 as the Clark County figure for the Eastern Meadowlark. That figure was mistakenly reported for the Red winged Blackbird which, we don't believe, winters here. Meantime, we are trying to learn, too, if our reported 34 Black-capped Chickadees instead might be Carolinas. Dr. Mumford, who lead our count, called them Carolinas, but it's a matter of controversy among bird-watchers here."

ANOTHER ANTI-LITTER CAMPAIGN / The New York State Wholesale Beer Distributors Association has retained a public relations outfit for its anti-litter campaign.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE / Please keep us informed of your change of address. Since postal rates have gone up, we will no longer be able to forward the BULLETIN to those readers who have moved without notifying us in advance.

OSPREY SURVEY TO CONTINUE / The north Central Audubon Council has organized plans for a continuing study of the Osprey in Wisconsin and Michigan.

HELP THE 4-H CLUBS / Walter Vogl, an IAS director, urges members to help promote 4-H Bird Study and Conservation Projects. Mr. Vogl will be happy to provide more information to anyone interested in this project.

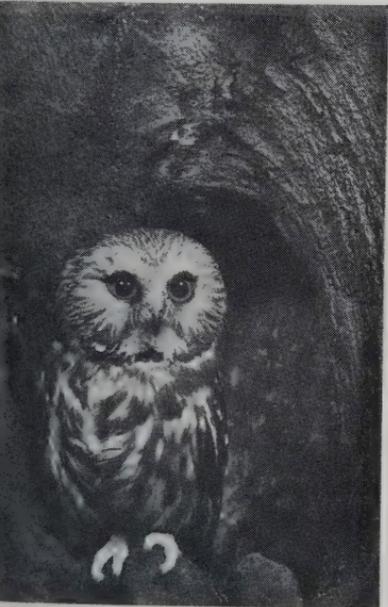
PEREGRINE FALCON FOUND SHOT / Don Varner of Morrisonville reported that a female peregrine falcon with leather straps on its legs was found shot in his area. As BULLETIN readers know, it is against the law to shoot any hawks or owls in Illinois.

RECLAMATION CENTERS / Reynolds Metals Company opened another reclamation center in Los Angeles. A reclamation center is a central collection point to which people in an area turn in all-aluminum cans from streets or highways for payment. The new Reynolds center pays 8 cents a pound for the cans and is part of the company's efforts to "Keep Los Angeles Beautiful."

An idea for those 'asphalt jungles' . . .

IAS members can help to fight an increasing menace, "asphalt jungles." These are the new, enormous shopping centers with treeless parking lots. Dedicated to making money and fitting as many shoppers' cars as possible on their property, the owners neglect greenery. There is probably no pressure at all on them from the public to beautify their lots. Judiciously written letters can help to rectify the situation. You can do something! If you see such a shopping center, write the owners (their names can be obtained from one of the store managers) or the regional office of the largest store on the property. They should be made aware that trees and other landscaping enhance their property and make shopping more pleasant; this, of course, ought to attract more shoppers. Let us begin to pressure these people a little.

—Ann Harnsberger, Roadside Committee
4180 Marine Dr., Chicago 60613



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Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

the audubon bulletin



E.G.W.

1968
september

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 147

September 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

NATION'S PARKS FACE DANGER FROM HIGHWAY LOBBYISTS: Every park in the nation is now threatened as a result of passage by the House of Representatives of HR 17134. This bill eliminates some strong provisions passed in previous legislation by the Congress. It means in essence that the highway engineers could smash highways and super structures through every park, wildlife refuge, and forest and historic site in the nation. Nothing is sacred to these men whose very souls must be encased in concrete.

The Senate has passed S. 3418, and it is hoped that differences can be reconciled over the two versions, but conservationists are not depending upon this. They are wiring their senators to reject the House version, and some have called upon President Johnson to veto the measures if passed with most of the House provisions intact.

In a recent column, in the Chicago Daily News, Drew Pearson charged that the highway lobby was led by such groups as the Firestone Rubber Co., the American Roadbuilders Assn., the American Automobile Assn., the Asphalt Institute, the National Assn. of Auto Dealers, the Portland Cement Assn., the National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners, and other groups.

For several months now, we have been trying to obtain information on this bill and several others—which would destroy the Potomac Gorge and the Three Sisters Islands in Washington—from Illinois Congressman John Kluczynski, the 72-year-old Democrat who sits as chairman of the house subcommittee on public works. He has been unresponsive. First he denied that a road would be built across the Glover-Archbold Park in the federal city. Later, he sponsored a bill to do that very thing. The infamous bill had the support of both Democrats and Republicans, including the conservative Republican John Erlenborn from DuPage County (14th district).

Only two years after the Congress passed some of the most outstanding conservation bills in the nation's history, it has turned around. Then the US House of Representatives has passed one of the most indefensible bills of the last two decades, HR 17134, which was approved July 3 in a quiet voice vote. The congressmen who talk about honor and bravery on the campaign stump were afraid to cast a tally vote on this urgent issue. Conservationists throughout the country are writing and telephoning congressional offices to learn how their district congressman voted on this bill.

As of this writing, the Senate has passed a much fairer bill, and it is hoped that the joint conference session will remove some of the uglier portions of HR 17134. The bill, as passed in the House, does the following:

1. It removes Section 4 (f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

This section provided strong protection against invasion of parks thru the intercession of the new Secretary of Transportation. It has permitted several conservation organizations to enter into legal proceedings to protect parks where proposed routes would invade parks or wildlife refuges.

2. It would provide for a whole series of highways through the federal city, Washington, (many of them invading precious park land) in what has been rightly called the most beautiful large city in the nation.

3. It would place severe curbs on federal control over junkyards, signboards in industrial and commercial areas.

The bill has been denounced by the American Institute of Architects. The AIA has asked that the present Trust Fund be transformed into a new National Transportation Fund. The AIA seeks the development of other means of high-speed transportation. Sen. Harrison Williams of New Jersey has called for an end to a reliance on the automobile and jet airplanes as the major means of transportation in this country. The automobile is responsible for vast amounts of air pollution, and the jet plane is responsible for the increasing noise pollution in the country. Both of these are becoming major domestic problems with great havoc to the natural environment and to the human population.

The Chicago American, in an editorial July 16, called passage of HR 17134 a "Sellout of Highways." The bill slashes by 90 per cent the administration's fund request for beautifying the nation's highways. This means that fewer wayside parks and picnic areas could be built. The American called the bill "incredible" as it is indeed.

For weeks now the communications industry has been telling us about Resurrection City in Washington and the poor people's march on the nation's capitol.

Some of the poor traveled to the federal city on mule trains.

It appears to some observers of the national scene that the rich and the powerful are there all the time, but they arrive on jet planes, with their credit cards provided by large firms and lobby groups. The lobbyists of the nation have been called the "fourth arm" of the government. Their effect on congressmen through contributions to campaign expenses is enormous.

It is the passage of such special legislation as HR 17134—which triumphs over the enormous needs of the population for green spaces, for quiet wilderness areas, and for small wayside parks—which adds to the national and increasing frustration of the nation. There is a growing feeling that the people have lost control of their government . . . that Congress and other legislative bodies are a generation behind the huge domestic needs of the people . . . that our government framework has become creaky indeed, if only the rich and the powerful can effect needed changes. It has become academic and meaningless today to argue the merits of one party over the other.

The editorial in the Chicago American concluded: "We hope every citizen with an interest in saving his country's remaining beauties will write his senators and congressmen . . . The highway interests and their flunkys in the House must not be given license to remodel the country as they like."



NOTES FROM THE NEST: The retiring 90-year-old Senator Carl Hayden, Ariz., chairman of the

Senate committee on appropriations, recommended that the Senate concur with the House of Repre-

sentatives in voting a reduction in funds for the land acquisition needed for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Funds for the Pentagon and the military budget of the nation which now totals \$81 BILLION dollars a year, are usually voted affirmatively by the Congress without a murmur, and in less than an hour of discussion. Somewhere in the Bible it is written, "Where your heart is, there is your treasure also." .. In action almost beyond belief, the U.S. House interior committee voted out a measly 28,000-acre Redwood National Park. Congressman Cohelan of California was urging a 90,000-acre park. In 1872, Congress established a Yellowstone National Park of over 2,000,000 acres, and this was in the days of the famed "robber barons," the plunderers of old, who sought to obtain the vast resource riches of the U.S.A. for their personal empires ... A leaflet called "Facts for Firearms Owners" can be obtained from Firearm Owners Identification Div., Dept. of Public Safety, State Capitol, Springfield, Ill. 62706. After Sept. 1, 1968, all firearm owners must have an identification card .. The Grand Rapids Audubon Club, 54 Jefferson st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502, is offering a 12-page leaflet on bluebirds, and bluebird house plans for ten cents. Local Illinois clubs would do well to order several dozen of these leaflets. The Grand Rapids club has distributed over 10,000 of these leaflets during 1968. How is that for vigor? ... Meanwhile, back in Illinois, several bird clubs have started Audubon bluebird trails. Mr. Tomlin of Wenona, Ill., reports that a party of four persons in 1966 saw over one hundred bluebirds in his area. Bluebird houses have been

placed on a farm near Magnolia, Ill., with the houses a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster. In Knox County, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Van Dyke tell us of efforts to establish bluebird trails in that area. Leroy Tunstall and the DuPage Audubon Society have placed bluebird houses along the Illinois Prairie Path ... Interior Secretary Udall has proposed a 195-mile Potomac River Memorial. It would help preserve 67,000 acres along the Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia sides of the river from D.C. to Cumberland, Md. President Johnson stressed the area in his plea to Congress last March. The C&O Canal National Monument would become part of the Potomac National River. The FPC would be precluded from authorizing any new dams on the river. Land costs would be about \$65 million ... Edward Ryerson and Mrs. Marion Cole have won the 1967 Deerfield Community Conservation Council awards. Mr. Ryerson donated some land to the Lake County Forest Preserve District and Mrs. Cole was given an award for her work with the Deerfield Park District ... Illinois Conservation Department has announced receipt of a lease of over 5,000 acres of land from the Army Corps of Engineers at the Shelbyville Reservoir. Four public access areas will be developed with tent camping and picnic and boat launch facilities ... The National Audubon Society's 1970 national convention will be held in May in Seattle ... The Scenic Hudson Conference has had to raise over \$500,000 in legal funds in the last three years to preserve the Hudson Highlands natural beauty from a power plant planned by Con Edison of N.Y.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

TWENTY YEARS OF BIRDING IN CHICAGOLAND

In Which Nearly Half the Species

North of the Rio Grande Have Been Noted —

And Written About Here — by Mrs. Janet Zimmerman.

Does anyone know how many species of birds have been identified in the Chicago area in the past twenty years? I have just completed the laborious task of putting my records in order, and find that they cover a neatly-rounded period of twenty years. To attempt a summary, and to revive the memories of good birding through the years, was irresistible.

From 1948 through 1967 I have seen about 310 species of birds in this area. This is about one-half the total number of species in North America north of the Rio Grande. The field records of the Chicago Ornithological Society, the Evanston Bird Club, and such expert "birders" as Mrs. Amy Baldwin, Albert Campbell, Charles Clark and Theodore Nork, who have been active over the twenty-year period, would produce a considerably larger figure.

There are two field cards of "Birds of the Chicago Area." One was prepared by the C.O.S. in 1960, the other by the Evanston Bird Club in March, 1959. (The C.O.S. and I.A.S. have just revised and reprinted the former P.H.L.) The cards differ somewhat. The Evanston card includes the Eared and Western Grebes, the two godwits, Sabine's Gull, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Townsend's Solitaire, and Pine Grosbeak. The C.O.S. list omits these, but includes the Goshawk, Western Kingbird, Sprague's Pipit, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Gambel's Sparrow, and Northern Horned Lark (no longer recognized by the American Ornithological Union as a separate species). None of these appears on the Evanston card. The combined list, excluding the Northern Horned Lark, contains 289 species. My 20-year list includes all except the Great Black-backed Gull, Western Kingbird, Three-toed Woodpecker, and Sprague's Pipit.

The "write-ins" (personal additions to the card) are the "collector's items" of the dedicated birder. In making up my total of about 310 species, however, I find some dubious entries. Some of the Evanston Bird Club members may recall the Kumlien's Gull at Tower Road, Winnetka, in February, 1950. Roger Tory Peterson calls it a race of the Iceland Gull. I could never have identified the bird myself, and couldn't today.

Aside from the fine point of listing birds you cannot recognize unless they are pointed out to you, does a "race" count on one's list if a subspecies does not? Such hybrids as Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers do count. But how about our "titadee"? This curious little bird, which spent several weeks at a feeder in Glen Ellyn early in 1949, was apparently a cross between a titmouse and a chickadee.

While reviewing my own records, I examined the published material on the subject. Serious studies of birds in the Chicago area go back more than 100 years. A compilation of these records, issued in 1907 by the Chicago Academy of Sciences, was Frank Morley Woodruff's *THE BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO AREA*. In 1934 the Academy published *BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO REGION* by Edward R. Ford, Colin C. Sanborn, and C. Blair Coursen.

In 1956 the Academy issued a revision of the 1934 publication. This was undertaken by Mr. Ford with the assistance of Philip A. DuMont, ornithologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which was then stationed in Chicago. Mr. Ford died early in 1951. Mr. DuMont was transferred back to Washington, D.C., and the revision of the booklet fell to Dr. Harold K. Gloyd, then Director of the Academy. He was helped in the final preparation of the manuscript by Charles T. Clark, Mrs. Isabel B. Wasson, Mrs. John M. Shawvan, Dr. Margaret Morse Nice, and other active birders.

The Chicago area was re-defined in the 1934 publication, extending in size the area adopted by Woodruff in 1907. The Chicago area is still delimited as follows: Walworth, Racine and Kenosha counties in Wisconsin; McHenry, Lake, Cook, Kane, DuPage, Kendall, Will, Grundy, and Kankakee counties in Illinois; Lake, Newton, Porter, Jasper, LaPorte and Starke counties in Indiana; and Berrien County in Michigan. The 1934 publication was an annotated list of 371 species and subspecies, with records of their occurrence in the area. The 1956 revision includes 382 species and subspecies, plus eight species in a Hypothetical List. This version contains a compilation of all published notes, going back as far as Robert Kennicott's "Catalogue of Animals Observed in Cook County, Illinois," published in 1854 by the Illinois State Agricultural Society. Another early report was Edward William Nelson's BIRDS OF NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS, published in the "Bulletin of the Essex Institute" in 1876. Robert Ridgway's, THE ORNITHOLOGY OF ILLINOIS in two volumes, published by the State Natural History Survey in 1889 and 1895, contains references to Chicago area records.

These old reports have some fascinating entries. Back in the 1870's and 1880's, turkeys still nested in Cook and Lake counties, Illinois. They were last noted in LaPorte County, Indiana, in 1886. The Whooping Crane, "once an abundant migrant" according to Nelson, was last seen about 1887. Kennicott included the Passenger Pigeon in his list of birds "known to nest in Cook County." Kennicott "took Carolina Paroquets in the middle of the 19th century, and one was observed in the Indiana Dunes in 1912. Both Kennicott and Nelson recorded the Great Gray Owl as a "rare winter visitor." Benjamin T. Gault reported seeing eight Eskimo Curlews in Lincoln Park on May 22, 1923.

The many accidentals in the old records all seem to have been "taken" or "collected" to authenticate their identification. Birders today take a dim view of killing their prize "write-ins." It seems unreasonable, for example, to reject the sight record of any bird as conspicuous and unique as the White Pelican. What else could it be! A White Pelican was seen in the summer of 1967 and also in the summer of 1965, both birds at Lake Calumet. Yet a newspaper article on the 1967 bird quoted Dr. Emmett R. Blake, Curator of Birds at Field Museum, as saying that there has been no authentic Chicago record of the bird since the 1880's. This pelican was probably "Old Pete," who was shot and injured in 1883, and was sold the following year to the Lincoln Park Zoo. He died 40 years later, in 1924.

The greatest rarity of my 20 years of birding did not have the good fortune, or perhaps it would have been bad fortune, to be authenticated. I must admit I am miffed at the editors of Ford's Bulletin for placing our Large-billed tern on the Hypothetical List. Granted it was a wildly improbable creature to appear in Chicagoland, but no bird was ever more carefully studied. It was discovered by Albert and Lee Campbell on Lake Calumet at 103rd Street on July 15, 1949. I wrote an article on the bird,

published in the September, 1949 issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. It was illustrated with a drawing by Richard Zusi, then a high-school boy and the joy of the Evanston Bird Club, and now Associate Curator of Shore Birds at the Smithsonian Institution.

The tern was observed over a period of ten days by every active birder in the area. Seven of us spent a morning in the Field Museum examining skins, with the result that we even pinned down the subspecies — *Phaetusa simplex chloropoda*. The bird lives on sandy banks of deep rivers along the coasts of Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. Phone calls to the zoos in our area failed to uncover any missing birds. This is the only record of a Large-billed Tern in North America, as far as we could determine. We were even willing to sacrifice our darling to any museum that would come out to Lake Calumet and "collect" it, but no one volunteered to do so.

Among my "write-ins" are several accidentals recorded in the Ford bulletin. One was the Swallow-tailed Kite which several C.O.S. members saw in June, 1948, at the Indiana Dunes. I had just returned from a National Audubon Society field trip to Florida, where I saw many of the kites. I thought that I was having hallucinations when the lone bird floated over my head. It was a great relief to hear others in the group shouting in wild excitement.

The Ford Bulletin's only Chicago record of a Lark Bunting is on my list. I was with Ellen Stephenson and Richard Zusi when they identified the bird, a female, at Lake Calumet in September, 1949. They had just returned from a trip to Colorado, where they had become familiar with the species.

But what happened to our record of the Hudsonian Boreal Chickadee, discovered by Mrs. Russell Mannette in Gillson Park, Wilmette, in November, 1951? The last record in Ford's booklet was for November, 1906. The only record of a Varied Thrush in Ford is that of a bird seen in 1929 at Blue Island by Karl Bartel. There was a Varied Thrush in an Evanston yard in January, 1950, and I also have records for January, 1951, and January, 1956. A Townsend's Solitaire was "taken" in Lake County, Illinois in 1875, according to Ford, and there is no other record. I saw one on January 3, 1954. My careless notes failed to specify where it was seen, but I believe Theodore Nork, Charles Clark, and Albert Campbell found it in Morton Arboretum.

Some birds are seen frequently enough to be added to the field cards. The beautiful Harlequin Duck is a rarity of rather frequent occurrence. The last one I saw, an adult male, was in Waukegan Harbor, February, 1964. White-fronted Geese are seen almost every year—at Willow Slough and Jasper-Pulaski state game reserves in Indiana, Baker Lake on the edge of Barrington, Ill., and other places. The ruff has appeared several times in the past twenty years. An adult bird with a conspicuous ruff was reported at Lake Calumet in the summer of 1967, but I did not see it.

Off-hand, I can think of many birds seen by others, but not by me, to add to the list. There is the Hawk Owl that James Landing observed one recent Sunday in January. Birders raced from all directions when the grape-vine telephone calls spread out. By the time we arrived, dense fog had blotted out the ice floe on which the bird had perched all morning. I remember the Burrowing Owl seen by Ellen Stephenson, Ted Nork and others in Lincoln Park after a violent spring storm. Swainson's and Ferru-

ginous Hawks, the Purple Gallinule, Chuck-will's Widow (Miss Marion Cole had one in her yard in Lake Bluff a few years ago, and they have been recorded at Wolf Lake), Chukar Partridge, Pileated Woodpeckers, Worm-eating and Kirtland's Warblers, Magpies and Bewick's Wrens are all on some Chicago lists.

I have only general impressions of bird population changes over the years. We saw more Glaucous and Iceland Gulls in the past than we do today. The fishing fleet of Waukegan has almost disappeared, and with it the gulls that followed the boats in from the open lake, but could that account for the increasing rarity of the birds? Cormorants are becoming rare. I haven't seen one since October, 1959, but two were reported at Skokie Lagoons in the spring of 1967. Loons seem to be fewer in number. The once annual trip of the C.O.S. to the Indiana Dunes in November has been dropped because the chief objective of the trip—jaegers—are so seldom seen nowadays. Shore and marsh birds are increasingly hard to find, at least the "special" ones like the Piping Plovers, Buff-breasted and White-rumped Sandpipers, and Upland Plover. Loss of habitat and suitable resting places is responsible for the decrease.

The Prairie Chicken is gone from our area, probably forever. Within the past three years it has lost its only Chicagoland breeding grounds, near Morocco, Indiana, in Newton county. Sprague's Pipit does not appear in the Ford bulletin. I have never seen it in the Chicago area, and I do not know of anyone who has. I wonder how it got on the C.O.S. card?

These random observations might inspire a supplement to the 1956 Ford bulletin, bringing it up to date, and a revision of the Evanston field cards when it is reprinted. It would appear that the Chicago area is one of the best birding territories in the country. The wintering birds from the far north, the rarities blown in by storms from the south and west, make Chicagoland birding an endless surprise and delight.

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Some Notes on the Society's Annual Meeting

by VERA SHAW, BETTY GROTH and PETER PETERSEN

The 71st Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society was held May 3, 4 and 5 in the Hotel Orlando, Decatur—hosted by the Decatur Audubon Society, one of our outstanding affiliates.

On Friday evening Harry Bierma, chairman of IAS Clean Stream Committee, spoke on the billion dollar air and water bond issue which is at stake at the polls this November. This bill makes no mention of saving natural areas; further, it may provide funds for projects hostile to wildlife, but it is felt that support for this bond issue is a test crisis in conservation.

The official annual meeting took place Saturday morning, with annual reports called for by the President Raymond Mostek from the four vice presidents. Charles Lappen presented his report on finance and called to the platform his committee members for auxiliary reports and well deserved commendation. Betty Groth gave her report as vice president for conservation, pointing out the dangers that beset us at the local, state, and national levels, and commending progress made. She asked all in the audience who work on conservation to rise for recognition for their fine service.

Mrs. Kenneth Fiske gave an outstanding report on extension, of which she is vice president, and presented the chapter charter to the Ridgway Bird Club of Olney, accepted by Mrs. Howard Shaw. Mrs. Fiske reported on achievements to date and suggested plans for the future, in which she feels all of us should play a part. Outgoing vice president for education, Preston Davies, in charge of arranging the five annual Audubon Wildlife Films at the Field Museum, Chicago, resigned in order to become president of the Lake-Cook Audubon Society.

In the morning session Saturday, Kelso Towle, president of the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, gave a welcome, and President Raymond Mostek gave the response. O. T. Banton of Decatur had charge of local orientation. He described the terrain around Decatur. An account of the plans for Macon County by the County Conservation District was also given by Mr. Banton.

Other highlights included:

Presentation by Dr. John Swigman, Southern Illinois University, of slides of the Lusk Creek Canyon flora and fauna. The proposed Lusk Creek dam would destroy this unique portion of our heritage and the rare flora species native to our state.

Dr. Lawrence Bliss, department of botany, University of Illinois, talked on the value of Allerton Park to scientists as a research area. Scientific projects now in progress would be greatly altered or terminated should the bottomland habitat be destroyed.



Betty Groth presents the Dr. I. M. Strong Award to Mrs. Franklin Popelka during the annual meeting banquet.



Early-rising members of IAS gathered Sunday noon to report their bird-lists from the morning field trips—a regular ritual at annual meetings of the Society.

Mr. R. G. Bjorklund of Bradley University showed slides of the heronry just north of Pekin before logging operations and after logging had taken place.

Dr. Betz showed slides of Goose Lake Prairie, the 1,200-acre tract of wild beauty in Grundy County, the largest remaining example of prairie in Illinois. Many members of the Audubon Society have written to the Governor and officials involved to have this land acquired promptly as a state park.

A panel on "Decline of Birds of Prey" was moderated by Pete Peterson, Jr., with Terrence Ingram of Wisconsin and Elton Fawks of Illinois participating. Two causes of decline were pointed out: danger from pesticides and their build-up in the food chain, particularly, and shooting by trigger nuts. Questions from the audience followed the performance of the panel.

The annual BANQUET Saturday night, with beautiful decorations, place cards and programs created or arranged for by the DECATUR AUDUBON SOCIETY, climaxed the program. Mrs. Norma Riehl is president of the society, with a large, loyal group assisting. Immediately following the dinner President Mostek introduced Betty Groth to present the Dr. R. M. STRONG CONSERVATION AWARD. It was given by the Society—for dedicated and loyal work to preserve PEACOCK PRAIRIE—to MRS. FRANKLIN POPELKA of Glenview. In accepting the award, Mrs. Popelka's gracious and dedicated personality in this vital cause showed the dominant traits that won this conservation victory for Illinois. The National Audubon Society regional representative, attending from Wisconsin, asked for a copy of Betty Groth's presentation of the Strong Award for publication in the Badger Outdoor Magazine.

THE MAIN PROGRAM FOLLOWING the award was a BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL COLOR MOVIE FILM "WILD WINGS" created and narrated by MR. W. M. LONGNECKER of Davenport, Iowa. The audience was spell-bound by this outstanding nature photography. As Mr. Longnecker said, sometimes it takes him five years to be satisfied with a shot for inclusion in his program. We look forward to more of this remarkable talent.

SUNDAY MORNING BIRDING, early and late, was climaxed with an outdoor buffet luncheon in Nelson Park, Decatur, where the following 139 bird-species list was compiled. Reports came from trips to Buck's Pond, Allerton Park, Shelbyville Reservoir, Twin Bridges, the Irwin's, Spittler Woods, and Decatur:

Pied-billed Grebe, Green Heron, American Bittern, Mallard Duck, Black Duck, Gadwall Duck, Blue-winged Teal, Widgeon, Wood Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Turkey Vulture, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Sora, Coot, Semipalmated Plover, Killdeer, Golden Plover, Woodcock, snipe, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Lesser Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Ring-necked Gull, Common Tern, Mourning Dove, Horned Owl, Barred Owl, and Whip-poor-will.

Also Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Hummingbird, Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Wood Pewee, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Martin, Blue Jay, Crow, Chickadee, Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, House Wren, Winter Wren, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Swainson's Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, and Eastern Bluebird.

Also Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead

Shrike, Starling, White-eyed Vireo, Bell's Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Solitary Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Black-and-white Warbler, Blue winged Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Parula Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Palm Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, Chat, Redstart, House Sparrow, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, and Orchard Oriole.

Finally, the Baltimore Oriole, Common Grackle, Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Summer Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, Goldfinch, Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.

Elections at the Annual Meeting:

Four new Directors were elected to the board of the IAS at the annual meeting. MICHAEL RYAN of Chicago will replace Mrs. GERTRUDE CARLSON who has moved to Wisconsin. JUDITH JOY of Centralia replaces DOUG WADE as Newsletter editor. WILLIAM STROUD of Morton replaces LEROY RUNSTALL, a long-time director who will continue to be active in IAS affairs. ALICE PALMER of Galesburg replaces MARY ALDREDGE who has moved to Ohio.

MRS. LEE JENS, chairman of the nominating committee presented the following officer candidates who were unanimously elected by the board:

PRESIDENT: Raymond Mostek
 VICE PRESIDENT, CONSERVATION: Betty Groth
 VICE PRESIDENT-FINANCE: Charles Lappen
 VICE PRESIDENT-EDUCATION: Peter Dring
 VICE PRESIDENT-EXTENSION: Darlene Fiske
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: Anne Hecht
 RECORDING SECRETARY: Jane Kumb
 TREASURER: Paul Schulze

Membership Committee Report:

Our membership in the last twelve months, ending April 30, has grown by 461. As of May 1, 1968, membership consisted of 1,751 dues-paying members, 74 life and honorary members, 1 patron, 39 affiliates and 7 chapters—a total of 1,872. In the last 12 months we have acquired 450 new dues-paying members, 6 new life members, 1 new affiliate and 4 new chapters a total of 461. Thirteen regular members became life members which with the six new life members gives a total of nineteen life members. (It is hoped that the more than 300 members who have not paid their 1968 dues will do so. The third dues notice will be mailed to them soon.)

Treasurer's Report:

Our financial condition has improved as shown by the treasurer's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1967. Our bank balance increased by slightly more than \$250. This can be traced to the \$450 increase in dues collected. Now, if we use a May 1 to April 30 period instead of our official fiscal year, our bank balance has increased by almost \$2,000. At this moment dues collected in the first ten months of this fiscal year is almost \$3,000 more than was collected all of last year, so we can look forward to another year of increased dues collection, if a majority of the 300 members who have not paid their 1968 dues do so.

Report from Extension:

Two new affiliates for 1968: League of American Wheelmen and Tamarack Civic Association of Meadowhill, Inc., plus two new chapters, Lincoln Trail and Ridgway (formerly Ridgway Bird Club). At the same time the Fox Valley Audubon Club was accepted at the morning's board meeting. It is the seventh chapter in the three-year history of the chapter system for IAS.



BOOK REVIEWS

"The Sierra Club Wilderness Handbook." Edited by David Brower. Ballantine, New York. 1967. Paperback 75 cents. 272 pages.

If you are interested in "the basics" about wilderness outings, such as clothing and cooking equipment, tents, and gear, you will find this a helpful guide. The book has been in print for a decade and this is the fifth edition. There are chapter headings on maps and compass, mountain medicine, camping technique, etc. The book also offers a typical wilderness outing list, with a short introduction to the Sierra Club. An old sheepherder named John Muir became the first president of the Sierra Club in 1892.

—Raymond Mostek

"Conservation Sage," by Ernest F. Swift. Illustrated by Betty R. Thomas. National Wildlife Federation. 1967. Washington, D.C. \$5.00. 264 pp.

Surely, Ernest Swift must be one of the most delightful, penetrating writers in the conservation movement. His incisive pen and pert observations are known to millions of persons across the land. Swift is no mere arm-chair observer of the national conservation scene. His life on a farm, his service as a warden, and his long government employment have given him insight and a philosophy worth sharing.

It is the tragedy of America, that those who need to read this book most—our unknowing and often ignorant state and national legislators—will never see this book. They are often on the political stump, talking of the "glory of America" which they only help to destroy by reprehensible laws. Local Audubon and garden clubs would do well to contribute a copy to their local congressman or state representative.

—Raymond Mostek

THE THIRD WAVE: AMERICA'S NEW CONSERVATION

Published by Department of the Interior, 1967. 128 pages. \$2.00
Supt. of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington.

Lavish in color and black and white pictures, this is the third annual yearbook issued by the department. It examines some of the problems of natural resources, man's impact upon the American land and water, and his accelerated urbanization of the nation. Various bureaus of the Interior Department are described and their functions detailed. Recent legislation is also reviewed. Like the other Interior Yearbooks, this one deserves a place on the library shelf of the conservationist.

—Raymond Mostek

A Recent Letter from the Attorney General About the Oakley-Allerton Controversy

July 16, 1968

Mr. Bruce Hannon
1208 Union Street
Champaign, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hannon:

I want to thank you for your letter of June 16 and apologize for my tardiness in replying.

I am well aware of the impact of the Oakley Project upon your locale and of the conflict and controversy it has generated. You asked me to assess the situation as a candidate for the Senate and I have done so. These are some of my observations:

1. An agonizing period of time has now passed and still the Oakley Project is unresolved. It suggests, at best, only fringe concern by those who represent you in Washington.
2. I am advised that there were virtually no meaningful public hearings on this project, except those conducted before the Congressional Appropriations unit on May 1-2, 1968.
3. It is clear that the question of project alternatives has been studied to the point of exhaustion and yet no conclusive solution has been achieved.
4. Regrettably, the issue has generated needless conflict between the City of Decatur and Macon County and its neighboring communities and counties.
5. A great deal of money—public money—has now been expended with few meaningful results.
6. It appears that the project was begun in the first place with insufficient forethought. I note that as the project expanded in scope, public resistance increased proportionately and your representation in Washington quickly called for reassessment.
7. The project now rests—or perhaps languishes in a better word—in impasse.
8. The partial inundation of Allerton Park is glaringly contrary to the intent of its donor and purposes of the University of Illinois.
9. The City of Decatur, which rightfully views water reserves as a primary factor in the health and economic planning of its future, cannot continue to delay positive action. Progress in this area is as important to the sector in general as it is to Decatur in particular.
10. Finally, there is insufficient evidence that the Oakley Dam Project is the only solution available to the City of Decatur. The technology of water control and treatment is advancing rapidly and new innovations are on the scene. I have examined various analyses of the water treatment facilities of the City of

Decatur and it is clear that additional corrective measures are demanded.

At the same time, I see no conclusive evidence that maximum inundation of Allerton Park is the final corrective.

As a long time conservationist I am committed to the ideal of preserving such truly rare natural laboratories as Allerton Park. And it matters little whether they are erased inch by inch or in one swoop. Once they are gone they are gone forever.

I would also like to note that the Ford Foundation has just announced the availability of 3.9 million dollars in grants to advance the science of ecology and to "rescue," if you will, those natural habitats confronted with man's exploitation. Allerton Park, in my opinion, is such an area.

At the same time, as a public official, I am closely in tune with the real and often aching needs of the urban centers of Illinois. And I am in total sympathy with those needs. For such rapidly expanding communities as Decatur, delay often means decay. Certainly, all parties have suffered, in one form or another, from six years of devisive inaction.

It is now apparent that all sides in this issue are committed to an absolute victory for their particular viewpoint. It is, therefore, equally apparent that:

1. There must be a compromise.
2. Or the project must be abandoned.
3. In either case an immediate decision is mandated to avoid what will soon be a decade of delay and debate.

I suggest that those dedicated to the preservation of Allerton Park determine a final position, one that considers limited inundation of the grounds.

I would suggest that the City of Decatur consider scaling down its proposals and, at the same time, look to the new technology now emerging in the science of water quality control and treatment.

It would then seem prudent for selected representatives of these groups, with the authority of spokesmen, to meet jointly with the State and Federal officials involved in this project and achieve a final disposition based upon flexibility of position and mutuality of interests.

I think this meeting should be attended by all segments of the local press, held in Allerton Park, and convened as quickly as thoughtful reconsideration permits.

The current impasse is disruptive and detrimental to the overall interests of central Illinois.

Sincerely,
/s/ WILLIAM G. CLARK
Attorney General
State of Illinois

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A WHITE-WINGED JUNCO?

by Emma B. Pitcher

Have you ever seen a White-winged Junco? Not unless you've been to the Black Hills of South Dakota, since it's the one bird species endemic to that area. These 6,000- 7,000- foot high mountains, which comprise a National Forest of some 4,500 square miles, may not provide as exciting new birding opportunities as Texas or the west coast, but they are only two days easy drive from Chicago. We went in late June last year when the prairies were very green and every pothole on the way sheltered tempting flocks of gulls and ducks. Our list totaled about 60 birds, 17 of which were new to us.

We chose to stay in the northern part of the mountain area, between Lead and Deadwood, and took trips out in all directions from our base at "Calamity Jane." The plethora of people and commercial tourist attractions can be avoided if you drive mostly on side roads where cars can't go over 30. If you really want to be alone, just take to your hiking boots! The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology Special Publication #1 *Birds of the Black Hills*, by Pettingill and Whitney, was our constant companion. An inexpensive paper-bound book, it has maps, topographical and ecological information, well-annotated species information, and ideas of where to look for what birds.

Canyon Lake Park on the outskirts of Rapid City was a good introduction to joys to come. The gigantic old cottonwoods sheltered such close friends as Flickers, Downy, Hairy and Red-headed Woodpeckers in quantity. But suddenly, even thrillingly, there came a stunning, colorful Western Tanager, our first. A Mallard with three young floated easily on the lagoon, and a female Mallard was perhaps brooding in a neat and dainty feather-lined nest tucked inconspicuously amidst huge surfaced tree roots. Western Wood Pewees and Eastern Kingbirds darted out in the intermittent drizzle and a Red-eyed Vireo changed monotonously from the tall tree tops.

From here on, I will list what we saw in the order roughly approximating the A.O.U. Check List: In the mountain area proper, a sleek immature Great Blue Heron fished all one sunny afternoon in an isolated beaver pond in a beautiful high meadow near Cement Ridge Lookout. Seventeen Common Egrets were feeding in one large swampy area north of La Crosse, Wis., on our return journey. A Turkey Vulture, a male Marsh Hawk and one of the smaller falcons sailed over the steep cliffs of Spearfish Canyon. We were at an unexpected disadvantage because much of Spearfish Creek had been drained and heavy road machinery had been operating in the Canyon all spring. Since the road was

more or less closed, auto traffic was at a minimum, but due to the water diversion and the blasting, so were the birds. Better luck in 1968! We looked in vain in Custer State Park, adjacent to the National Forest, for the Wild Turkeys that have been started there. All we saw were the begging donkeys. We also missed the bison who live there.

A family or two of Spotted Sandpipers were bobbing up and down on the margins of a stockpond by an old mill dam every time we drove past. They seemed unconcerned over the fly fishermen nearby. Enroute out, we stopped along the roadside to change drivers in the high, treeless country west of Chamberlain, S.D., and found a flock of Upland Plovers neatly folding their big wings on alighting in the grass. On the way home, over an opened-just-that-morning stretch of Interstate 90, we even saw a Bittern in a roadside swamp, posed motionless like an air raid warden.

Mourning Dove, Nighthawk and Chimney Swift were familiar friends from home, but the White-Throated Swifts doing speed aerial gymnastics by their sheer rock cliff homes were a new delight. One pair appeared to be copulating in mid-air on July 4.

On tree trunks near the Blue Heron's beaver pond in the mountain meadow we saw a Red-shafted Flicker and a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker with one young. We also saw the Sapsucker in McVey Burn, a grown-over site of a 1939, 22,000-acre forest fire. This is now a lovely woodland, but notable mostly for absence of birds.

The Western Kingbird, greyer than ours and with a lemon-yellow belly, obligingly posed on the telephone wire at Beresford where we stayed overnight on the way home. The Western Flycatcher lived in the ash-leaved maples in the shaded stream bed by our mountain cabin near Lead and whee-seed constantly every morning and evening.

We saw the Violet-green Swallows swooping tirelessly over the beaver pond but looked in vain for the expected Rough-winged. Barn Swallows, always a joy, were in Spearfish Canyon near the Roughlock Falls picnic ground, and over the stream that meanders through the Pactola Lodge grounds.

The Gray Jay, new to us, required some hard book work one hot summer noon. He called momentarily from the very top of a tall evergreen high on a mountain, but the brilliance of the sun masked his color. Then, of course he was gone—lost in the deep woods. Eventually we sorted out who he had been. This was the only day we climbed high enough to find alpine wild-

flowers blooming in profusion out of "solid" rock. The new plants and flowers everywhere were a constant delight—ever so many that don't grow around Northern Illinois and Indiana, and aren't in Eastern flower guides either. One of our favorite flowers was the blue forget-me-not on mountain stream edges reminding us of the masses of them that we'd enjoyed in German and Austrian Alps streams. The Great Smokies still win all the tree prizes but the Ponderosa Pine, the most common evergreen in the Black Hills, IS a beautiful tree with handsome cones. The Ponderosas' dark foliage, seen from a distance, gave these mountains their name.

The Blue Jay called often from the pines on the mountain slopes—and though we watched endlessly for the Magpie we saw him only once—in the lower farm country around Sturgis. We often heard Chickadees in the spruces and pines, but never saw them. We found the tin-horned Red Breasted Nuthatch when we hiked up to the now idle gold mine and mill on Mt. Trojan above Lead. (The trip through the operating gold mill in Lead was a worthwhile afternoon, especially in these days of gold in the headlines every day.)

I vainly checked every stream and bridge the whole ten days for sight of a Dipper, but never saw a one. We had become very fond of his handsomer, stout-hearted old world cousin, the *Cinclus cinclus*, as he bobbed around the rocks and stream of the Blautopf in Blauheuren, Germany. One bitter winter day when snow lay deep we had met him tripping merrily through a mostly ice-bound stream as jauntily as on a summer's day. But nary a single *Cinclus mexicanus* to greet us in South Dakota.

Robins were in great abundance everywhere at all elevations, a most welcome sight after the sad tales of DDT poisoning farther east. We heard the Veery playing his organ near Roughlock Falls and later that same day when we picnicked again by our peaceful beaver pond, a pair of incredibly elegant turquoise Mountain Bluebirds with one offspring fed tirelessly in a single clump of tall grass at the base of a tree. They flashed up now and then to sun on the fence (and pose for our pleasure) and then flew down again for more of whatever it was that was so delicious. A female Mountain Bluebird seemed quite tame and unaware of humans' presence when we stopped at the main Park Headquarters, and again right in Lead.

We first met the Townsend's Solitaire flitting inconspicuously through deep forest high on Mt. Trojan. Then again, the last evening of our stay, we were walking up an old logging road above our cabin when a rapidly flying bird came from nowhere and almost flew into us. It landed right above us and turned out to be a Townsend's Solitaire. We went on a little

and then I thought of Margaret Nice's book *The Watcher At the Nest* (Dover, 1967) which I'd been reading during the week. She writes as if nest finding is easy, but ordinarily I'm not blessed with her second sight. This time a nest had found us! I retraced a few steps and sure enough—shoulder high in a tiny niche in the layered shale cliff of the road cut—were four newly hatched Solitaire young, all red gaping mouth. I wanted to stay and watch them but was afraid I might scare the parent off for too long. How I longed for one of the COS camera fiends!

Solitary Vireos were in the wet stream beds here and there. One day in Spearfish Canyon we listened to a Warbling Vireo singing for eleven minutes from the same location in a box elder tree and never could see a feather of him despite our most strenuous efforts through rocks, water, poison ivy, shale heaps etc.

Our warbler conquests were few: a Yellow in Canyon Lake Park; a handsome Audubon's the day we adventured (with a capital A) over a rough, rotted, unmapped fire lane that meandered over into Wyoming and through all of South Dakota it seemed to me; a MacGillivray's in the streamside thicket behind our cabin, and one lone Redstart in Spearfish Canyon. Every day the oven bird called sterturously for his mentor, but never came out to see if he had come.

The Western Meadowlark's call became familiar to us, and every moist thicket along the highways had its Redwings. Route 80 in eastern Iowa hadn't had its bank grass cut; Redwings seemed to be breeding in profusion. (A conservationist in the State Highway Department?) Hurrah—how ever it came about! Lark Buntings replaced the Redwings as we drove farther west.

The lovely Black Headed Grosbeak appeared momentarily in Spearfish Canyon, and there were Pine Siskins and Slate-Colored Juncos on the well-stocked bird feeders at Pactola Lodge. The pretty, endemic White Winged Junco was plentiful at all elevations, and tame enough that we became well acquainted. He's much less scary than his eastern Slate-Colored cousin. Chipping Sparrows were common but we saw the Song Sparrow only near Roughlock Falls.

The monument of the four Presidents on top of Mt. Rushmore was a high point of our trip. The imagination and daring of Borglum's conception, the boldness and strength of the likenesses, and the majesty of the setting were most awe inspiring. This was the Abraham Lincoln that Carl Sandburg had brought to life for me in the page of *The War Years*. A trip to commune with his brooding spirit in this magnificent forest place makes a fitting pilgrimage for any son of Illinois in this sesquicentennial year.

—5626 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS—1968

by Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

That's what it says—"The Christmas Bird Census—1968"! This is a cry for **HELP!** After composing a lengthy article, detailing ways for you to assist in the compilation of the 1968 census report and table, we discarded it, because two brief sentences will do:

1. Please submit **typewritten reports—no field cards!**
2. **Please mail promptly to the address below**, as soon as possible after Count day, so that all reports will be in my hands by **January 13, 1969.**

Remember, you are working with only one or two reports: we handled thirty last winter, and the work sheets cannot even be ruled until all reports are received. Late reports will be omitted—as it is, we never fail to spend many extra hours revising and refiguring. Stragglers, pay attention!

Many thanks for your cooperation. **DON'T SEND REPORTS TO THE MUSEUM—send to MRS. HARRY SPITZER, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025.**



MIGRATION FLUCTUATIONS:

One Flooded Acre in McHenry County, Ill.

by **MRS. KENNETH FISKE**

This table is submitted to show the importance of even the smallest marshy area in attracting a variety of species and an impressive number of individual birds during migration. Amateur birdwatchers can study such areas, and these analyses should be encouraged in terms of their possible use in saving valuable, yet often overlooked, habitat ... now rapidly disappearing.

The studied site was a low corner, barely a square acre, of a field two miles east of Woodstock. This field was planted in soybeans in 1967 and is in the reserved acreage program this year. McHenry County Chapter members have been educated and entertained for the last three years, but plans call for its drainage, so the future does not look bright for water birds or bird watchers.

In the spring of 1967 the county water level in general was high. Many fields were flooded. Birds first came to this flooded acre on April 30. No birds were found after May 29, and the acre was completely dried up by

June 3. In 1968 waterbirds were first seen about March 20. By May 7 the acre was almost dried up due to the farmer's attempts at drainage. Luckily for birdwatchers, the tile broke, water seeped back, and rain on May 13 raised the water level again until May 20, after which only mallard, blue-winged teal and killdeer stayed to nest. Red-winged blackbirds and horned larks are abundant in the acre. Flocks of barn, tree and rough-winged swallows, grackles, nighthawks and two pair of mourning doves visited regularly. These land birds were not included in the tabulation of shore and water birds.

The Sprague's Pipit deserve comment. It was observed at close range and in good light throughout one afternoon, in company with and compared to the water pipits. Diagnostic field marks were unmistakable, particularly leg color and streaked back. The pipit flock was scattered and hard to flush from the stubble, so there were undoubtedly more than those listed in the table. Sprague's pipits may be less unusual in Illinois than has been previously thought. Perhaps they travel singly or in smaller numbers with the larger flocks of water pipits or longspurs with which they are usually associated. (Cf AUD. BULL: No. 102 and No. 126.)

—9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock

SPRING - 1967

Nothing seen till **APRIL**

SPECIES	APRIL					MAY			
	30	1	4	5	10	22	24	28	29
MALLARD	—	1	pr	pr	—	pr	1M	—	—
BALDPATE	5pr	4F,16M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	5pr	57M,5F	4M,1F	pr	1M	pr,1M	pr	5M	—
WOOD DUCK	—	—	1M	pr	—	—	1M	—	—
SEMPALMATED PLOVER	—	—	—	2	6	4	—	—	—
KILLDEER	4	—	2	1	—	3	5	4	6
RUDDY TURNSTONE	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
SPOTTED SANDPIPER	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
SOLITARY SANDPIPER	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREATER YELLOWLEGS	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
LESSER YELLOWLEGS	2	2	3	6	12	4	10	—	—
PECTORAL SANDPIPER	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
DUNLIN	—	—	—	—	8	20	20	3	—

SPRING - 1963

Nothing seen till **MARCH**

SPECIES	APRIL					MAY				
	20	4	11	15	25	6	9	14	17	20
MALLARD	25+	40	4	pr	pr	pr	pr	pr	pr	pr
BALDPATE	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREEN-WINGED TEAL	75+	100	18	pr	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	—	pr	3	14	12	pr	pr	—	2pr	pr
SHOVELLER	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEMPALMATED PLOVER	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1
KILLDEER	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	3	—	1
BLACKBELLIED PLOVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
SNIPE	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
SPOTTED SANDPIPER	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
SOLITARY SANDPIPER	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
GREATER YELLOWLEGS	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LESSER YELLOWLEGS	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	2	—	—
PECTORAL SANDPIPER	—	—	7	10	—	3	8	2	—	—
LEAST SANDPIPER	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
WATER PIPIT	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
SPRAGUE'S PIPIT	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Un-Polluting Chicago's Dirty Air

by MRS. DOROTHY FROMHERZ

In the past few years, the word "pollution" has become as familiar to Americans as "ice cream" or "orbit." We constantly hear about the pollution ruining our lakes and streams, and we are all aware of smog and exhaust fumes present in the air we breathe.

As the late Rhode Island Congressman John. E. Fogarty commented in a 1965 speech at a White House Conference on Health: "None of us lives in a world of JUST auto exhaust, or JUST polluted water, or JUST pesticide residues in our food. We . . . eat, breathe, work, play and remain in constant contact with an atmosphere that endlessly mixes and changes and presents to us the sum of every contaminant that is put into it."

Congressman Fogarty added, "We have had to admit to ourselves that during recent history we were so intent on pressing immediate needs that we neglected to give serious attention to long-range problems of what the people of this nation were doing to their own environment."

But much earlier—in 1958—the city of Chicago had begun steps to do something about its air pollution. That year, a city ordinance transformed the Department of Smoke Abatement into the Department of Air Pollution Control, thus strengthening its administrative and enforcement powers. In 1962, the new department joined with the U.S. Public Health Service in developing a five-year plan designed to handle the problem. A grant of \$1,000,000 under the Clean Air Act was used to provide scientific personnel and to research new methods of enforcement.

The plan itself sought eight goals:

1. To determine the extent to which air pollution contributes to respiratory diseases and, possibly, to death.
2. To determine all potential sources of air pollution. (Questionnaires were sent to 7,300 manufacturers, and inspecting engineers personally visited over 3,600 plants.)
3. To improve the monitoring of pollutants. An extensive network of monitoring stations now exists in the area, collecting data and conducting studies.
4. To improve analysis of pollutants, through experiments in the department's laboratory.
5. To determine the transporting of pollutants. A professional meteorologist, assisted by two weather technicians, was employed the study the effects of weather on air pollution.
6. After accomplishing the first five steps, the sixth goal was to be a recommendation for effective legislation. (Such legislation has now begun, and will be discussed further in this article.)
7. To increase regional control of air pollution. For this program, two projects were inaugurated: a study conducted jointly by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, plus an interstate compact between Illinois and Indiana, providing common agreement on a basic policy for interjurisdictional control.
8. To provide the public with a thorough understanding of air pollution, its sources, effect and dangers, and the work of the department in combatting it.

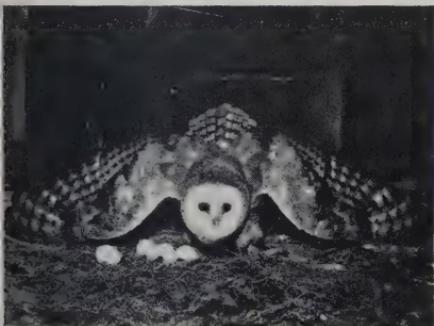
What has happened in the five years intervening? An article in the Chicago Daily News on June 20, 1968 reports that the Chicago City Council has just adopted 17 air pollution control code amendments, designed to reduce pollution by more than 50 per cent within the next four-and-one-half years. Basically, the amendments cover the following standards and limitations:

1. A 60 per cent reduction—50,000 tons—in emission of solid dust particles from fuel-burning units.
2. Limitations on industrial operations to produce an additional 40,000-ton-a-year reduction in such pollutants.
3. Elimination—within two years—of garbage burning in coal burners and unapproved incinerators, and in furnaces not specifically designed for such purpose.
4. Limitation of the sulphur content of fuel burned in Chicago. This will be done gradually, with the goal of reducing sulphur dioxide content by 50 per cent in four-and-one-half years. In addition, all open fires, including the burning of leaves, will be prohibited in two years.

The city of Chicago showed wisdom and foresight in starting this time-consuming and expensive program early. Now, with adequate and enforceable legislation assured, Chicago's hopes of "reasonably clean air" may soon become a reality.

—R.R. 3, Lake Zurich

Chicago Nature Photography Exhibition—1969



Barn Owl: Leslie Campbell

Nature Photographers, Attention!

You are invited to participate in the 24th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. Match your best nature pictures against those of the finest photographers from all over the world. The illustration at left was one of the winners in a previous exhibition. Eleven silver medals and scores of honorable mention ribbons are awarded to makers of the top prints and color slides.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Chicago Nature Camera Club and the Field Museum of Natural History. Deadline for entries is **January 13, 1969**. Fees are \$1.00 plus return

postage for four slides and/or \$1.00 plus return postage for four prints. Pictures of any natural history subject—botany, birds, marine life, geology, landscapes and seascapes—are acceptable. Slides will be projected in the James Simpson Theater of the Museum on two Sundays—Feb. 2 and Feb 9, 1969, at 2:30 p.m. Acceptable prints will be displayed in the Museum from Feb. 1 through Feb. 24. The panel of distinguished judges includes Floyd Swink, Taxonomist of the Morton Arboretum and a former Director of the I.A.S. For entry blanks, write to **Paul H. Lobik**, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137.

At ARANSAS: DEATH of a WHOOPER

Oh, with bated breath we wait impatiently
Poised, it seems on tiptoe, in the early morn
For the big birds are in flight from their prairie;
Shall we see again some young ones newly born?
Look! In the vast reaches of a gray cloud sea
One speck, and then more, flying above weather.
Vaguely they appear, then growing rapidly
Till we clearly see big birds in white feather.
Good; they have come once more to their winter home
Away from the reach of the cold norther's hold
To a shore beside Gulf waters, edged by foam,
Where weary wings rest in this their secure fold.
So, their heralded return was safely made
To the refuge thoughtful men had set aside;
Whose strong desires to preserve wildlife had played
Their part, the safety of the birds to provide.
Wait — disturbance set upon this pleasant scene!
What strange motive would enter a feathered breast—
A transient pulse or a moot trait—would that mean
It sends a wild bird truant from its safe rest?
Crack! A loud report bursts sharply through the air
And a whistling bullet speeds right on its mark!
Could such devastation anyone repair?
Not so; the death of the big white bird is stark.
Yes, what dedicated men will strive to do
Another sort with blasted gun brings to naught.
It seems not right—for toil is long by those who
Would our wildlife save—yet guns are quickly bought.
As every year rolls 'round its destined way
May we, each and all, determine and resolve
That our own posterity, looking back, will say:
"Men then lived in whom was bred a love
For the living Nature spared to us this day."

—Joe Dvorak

EDITOR'S NOTE . . .

Mr. Dvorak, life member of both the IAS and the Chicago Ornithological Society, wrote this poem for the Bulletin, and with it, he sends greetings to members of the Society. The Dvoraks now reside at 1720 Chapala St., Santa Barbara, Calif.



FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

Records are for March, April and May only. Due to vacation, cutoff date advanced ten days. Some May records will be used in next issue. Also in December we will pick up a few records that came in too close to printing deadline to be re-checked. Also at least one good record has been overlooked. Each year in December these will be printed. —E.F.

MARCH 1968

- Horned Grebe**—Glencoe, March 30, found by I. & J. Sanders.
Canada Goose—Woodstock, March 15, pair with three young. Kirby, Walker.
European Widgeon—Kankakee, March 30. Brown, Russell, Cooper.
Prairie Chicken—near Enos, Ind. Five found March 30 by Brown, Russell & Cooper. Five April 8. J. Mason.
Sandhill Crane—Woodstock, flock of 31, March 17. Anne Carroll. Jasper Pulaski Game Preserve, Ind. About 2,000. Brown, Russell, Cooper. Palos Hills, 14 on March 31. M. H. Cole.
Pectoral Sandpiper—1,000 plus at Jasper Pulaski. Brown, Russell, Cooper.
Saw-whet Owl—March 23, Ned Brown Forest. Charles Westcott.

APRIL 1968

- Cattle Egret**—Spring Lake (Thomson), April 20. Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw. Maple Lake, April 27. Treadway.
Snowy Egret—Lock 13. April 15-17. Richard Graber & Shaws.
Whistling Swan—Lake Winnebago, 200 plus. April 6. Mr. & Mrs. George Baker & Emma Rosenka.
Cinnamon Teal—Thomson. A drake April 9 & 12. Graber & Shaws. Seen by many April 17.
Common Merganser—Evanston. 58 migrating on Lake front. I. Sanders & Janice Poticha.
Red-breasted Merganser—Evanston, April 12. Sanders & Poticha.
Turkey Vulture—Woodstock, April 26. Fiske.
Golden Eagle—2 near Lisle, April 2. Albert Campbell.
Osprey—Little Red School House, April 21. Terrance Wiseman. Marshall County, April 27, Mahlon K. Mahoney. April 27, Charles Clark & Cooper.
Pectoral Sandpiper—Lombard. Irene & Ray Mostek.
Slit Sandpiper—Waukegan, April 27, Karl Bartel.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo—April 22 at Glencoe. Sanders.

- Barn Owl**—Chicago, April 13, Sanders.
Mockingbird—Highland Park, April 25 & 26. Ralph M. Eiseman.
Varied Thrush—Chesterton, Ind., April 27. Mrs. Pitcher.
LeConte's Sparrow—Evanston, April 12. Sanders & Poticha.
Smith's Longspurs—Tampico, April 3. Graber. Sixteen found April 16 by te Shaws. Four found several days before April 3.

MAY 1968

- Common Loon**—Eureka, an immature. May 27-29. Robert W. Guth.
Cattle Egret—Tonica, May 23. Marjorie Powell & party.
Wood Duck—Chicago, May 25, with 3 young. Mahoney.
Mississippi Kite—Union County Refuge. Watched for an hour both May 18 & 19. John Cooler, Stan Likes, Ben L. Dolbeare.
Cooper Hawk—On nest at Woodstock May 25. D. Fiske.
Silt Sandpiper—1 at Spring Lake, May 11. Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw and Mr. & Mrs. Max Hogan.
Wilson's Phalarope—Glencoe, May 18. Sanders, Joel Greenberg, Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Greenberg.
Northern Phalarope—Male at Lyndon with 1 Silt Sandpiper and 2 Dunlin. May 27. Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.
Glaucous Gull—second year plumage. Lyndon. Shaws. First found by R. Graber, May 9.
Kittawake—Chicago lakefront, May 5. L. Binford.
Sprague's Pipit—Woodstock, May 6. Good details. D. Fiske.
Yellow-headed Blackbird—East Moline, May 2, and all thru month. Ralph Money. Seen by many later (after May 2). Colony near Huntley, first noted May 20, Fiske & Hecht. Colony near Hartland, first noted May 28, Fiske & Hecht.
Warblers—Most all warblers normally found were submitted by a good many people—far too many to list. A Swainson's Warbler at Chicago but not with enough supporting data; a Prairie Warbler at Wilmette May 18, seen by I. Sanders; several reports of Cape May's are the most unusual. (See comments below.)
Summer Tanager—East Peoria, May 4, Guth; Eggers Woods, May 6, M. Lehmann & E. Pearson; Sand Ridge Nature Center, May 7, Al Reuss; Woodstock, May 13, Carroll & Fiske.
Comments: Migration at Eureka & Peoria:
Bobolinks—Migrating May 7 to June 1, with peak May 27.
Red-winged Blackbirds—Migrating May 3 to 22.
Orchard Orioles—May 17 to 20.
Baltimore Oriole—May 9 to 22.
Scarlet Tanager—May 20 to 30.
Indigo Bunting—May 1 in Eureka to June 3 in Effingham.
Dickcissels—Migrating until May 27.
Grasshopper Sparrow—Did not appear until May 17.
White-crowned Sparrow—May 2 to 22.
White-throated Sparrow—April 30 to May 17 with peaks May 3 & 16.
—Robert W. Guth
Empidonax Flycatchers, Kingbirds and swallows were seen frequently in late May at Mt. Pulaski. Their migration apparently ended suddenly on June 1.
—Mrs. Julian Sams
Large numbers of Warblers and other migrating birds were noted at Chicago on the morning of May 8 after a night of S.S.W. winds. —Irv Sanders

SPRING REPORT FOR ST. LOUIS

by Dick Anderson

April was warm, but very dry (less than two inches of rainfall). May was cooler than normal with heavy rain late in the month. The five inch deficit almost was made up in a five-day period May 21 to 25. We were blessed with strong winds throughout the period. Migrants were on time during April, but fell behind in early May. We finally experienced heavy flights of land birds on May 12, 13, 14 and 15.

A strong front came through on the night of May 15-16 causing a few local tornadoes. Instead of the birds piling up, we had the effect of being in a vacuum, seeing few birds. Then there was a continuous trickle of migrants from May 19 to 24. May 25 and 26 saw our last heavy flights. That's when I noticed late migrants, such as Olive-sided Flycatcher, as well as early migrants like Black-throated Green Warbler. Early nesters, such as Brown Thrasher, had young out of the nest by the third week in May. Loons, gulls and cormorants all came through in normal numbers—no rarities.

Hérons appeared in good numbers. Cattle egrets were again present in the Illinois levee area. My wife and I found a Louisiana Heron on the Illinois levees on June 2. It was seen later that day by Kathryn Arhos. The bird was in good adult plumage, complete with white plumes. This is the first record of this species in the St. Louis area and apparently is a first for the state of Illinois. Least bitterns were much above normal in the Illinois marshes. A few American bitterns were present until June indicating possible nesting.

A Brant in breeding plumage was seen at the Illinois levees on May 4, 5 and 6 by many people. I saw it on May 5. Paul Bauer took a picture of it on May 6. Many ducks were present later than normal. Pintails were noted on the levees on June 2, while young mallard and wood ducks were out. Red-breasted Mergansers were below normal numbers.

Hawks were normal. Our only peregrine was seen at Busch Wildlife Area on April 22 by Emily Norcross. A Mississippi Kite was seen on the Illinois levees on May 25.

Rails were normal. A Purple Gallinule was seen on the levees by a group on May 28. This is the seventh record for the area.

Shorebirds were seen in goodly numbers because of suitable habitat. Golden Plovers were common from April 6 to mid-May. As many as eight Ruddy Turnstones were seen on the levees in mid-May. White-rumped Sandpipers were common in late May and early June. Dunlins were common. Bertha Masste and I found sixteen Hudsonian Godwits on the levees on May 5. This was the highest count ever for our area. An Avocet was seen from May 4 to May 17. It was seen at various places and may have been several different birds. Most terns were common during May.

Cuckoos were very late and missed by most birders. Black-billed cuckoos showed an increase in numbers in the last week of May and yellow-billed were not common until June 1.

Red-headed Woodpeckers are still on the increase. The dying elms and sycamores are surely a factor. This habitat is somewhat limited, since many dead and dying trees are being removed.

On June 2, Mitzi and I closely observed a kingbird. From the front it appeared to be a Western, except that the TIP of the tail appeared white. From the back it looked like an Eastern Kingbird. From what I could see, it appeared to be a hybrid Eastern-Western Kingbird. Acadian Flycatchers were noticeably late and scarce. A male Scissor-tailed Flycatcher appeared

on the Illinois levees on May 26. A female showed up June 6. Both seen by many birders.

Bitzi and I observed 17 Fish Crows on the levees on May 12. The birds were calling to each other. Young Common Crows were not out of the nest by June 1.

Wrens and thrushes were about normal.

Cedar Waxwings were extremely abundant in late May into June.

Warblers were seen in normal numbers, but dribbled through all of May. Only heavy flight was May 12-15. Bertha Massi and I heard only one Swainson's Warbler in Big Oak State Park. In 1962 I heard six different singing males there. It would appear that loss of the cane habitat has reduced their numbers.

Harris Sparrows were much above normal in late April, especially in the Busch Wildlife Area.



"To the Editor: I joined IAS in March of this year and found it a very interesting organization since I, too, am interested in birds. From reading your Bulletin, I was surprised to see that there weren't many reports from Southern Illinois even though Southern Illinois has some fine wildlife refuges which harbor many different species.

"As a new member, I am unfamiliar with the procedures for submitting reports for field notes, but the attached is a list of some of the birds I have observed since the first of this year. These field notes are just a few of what I have observed. I do hope that they will be of some help to you ..."

—EDWIN R. SMITH, R.R. No. 2, Murphysboro

- 12-22-67 I shot a Canadian goose which had been banded on 1-25-67 at the Union County Refuge, Ware, Illinois (the same place where I shot the goose).
NOTE: there was a report of a Cackling Goose having been shot on the Crab Orchard Refuge during the December, 1967, goose season. I received this information on 1-14-68.
NOTE: on September 22nd of every year for many years running now, the first of Canadian geese fly in from the north to Crab Orchard Refuge. This is so true that you can set your calendar by it. The geese usually stay around until about the 20th of March.
NOTE: on 2-7-68, a White Wing Crossbill, a bird rare in this area, was observed on the Crab Orchard Refuge.
- 2- 8-68 Approximately seven Junco were observed in a field near Chester.
 2- 9-68 62,000 Canadian geese and 52,000 ducks was the waterfowl count at Union County Refuge, Ware.
- 2-10-68 Tufted Titmouse (3) observed in a backyard in Chester.
NOTE: from the end of January, 1968, until around the 1st of April, 1968, at least four times a week, I observed a large concentration of Pintails which usually do not stay in this area. Also, large concentrations of Mallards, Blue and Green Teal, Coots, some American Widgeons, and various other waterbirds which I couldn't identify were observed in a swamp area near Route 3, 20 miles south of Chester, Illinois. They stayed in this area mainly because there were flooded croplands near.
- 2-11-68 Black-Capped Chickadee observed in field near Chester.
 2-26-68 Observed large concentration of Common Goldeneye and Lesser Scaup, Crab Orchard Refuge.
 3-17-68 Observed eight Wood Ducks perched in an old dead tree near Mississippi River, Chester.

- 3-18-68 One Great Horned Owl in woods near Palestine.
- 3-18-68 Observed a pair of Pine Grosbeak along Mississippi River near Chester.
- 3-19-68 Loggerhead Shrike, Crab Orchard Refuge.
- 3-20-68 Observed a large concentration of Green and Blue Wing Teal, Mallards, Coots, Lesser Scaups, some Shovelers, four Canvas Backs, approximately 100 Canadian geese, and many other waterfowl which I couldn't identify. These were observed on a swamp area called Kidd Lake which is located approximately four miles north of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. These ducks and geese stayed in the area until around the 27th of April. This area had approximately 500 muskrat dens on which many of the ducks roosted. I might also add that they are now trying to drain this area which would be a great loss.
- 3-21-68 Observed two eggs of a Killdeer. By the next day, two more had been laid. These were seen near the Arena on the campus of Southern Illinois University.
- 3-22-68 Observed very large numbers of Mallards and Wood Ducks and Teal and also five Woodcocks at the McClure Slough near Chester.
- 3-28-68 Observed two Greater Scaup, ten Blue Wing Teal on a pond south of Vienna.
- 4-7-68 A very rare sighting—I found four baby Woodcocks and one adult in a woods south of Vienna.
- 4-9-68 Four White Crown Sparrows near Horseshoe Lake, Olive Branch.
- 4-15-68 Observed twelve black Vultures soaring near Rockwood.
- 4-20-68 Observed five wild Turkeys on Union County Refuge, Ware.
- 5-7-68 Observed seven baby Wood Ducks on Old River Bed of Mississippi River near Chester.
- 5-10-68 Found nest of Bob-White Quail with fourteen eggs in it near Prairie du Rocher.
- 5-23-68 Found nest of Meadowlark with four eggs in it near Harrisburg.
- 6-11-68 Found nest of Wood Thrush with four eggs in it near Metropolis.
- 6-24-68 Saw Sparrow Hawk try to catch Turtle Dove with no success near Harrisburg.
- 6-28-68 Observed Green Heron, Jackson County Country Club Lake, Murphysboro.
- 7-1-68 Observed two Yellow-billed Cuckoo in a woods near Chester.
- 7-4-68 Three Yellow-Throated Vireos, Murphysboro.
- 7-9-68 One Indigo Bunting, Jackson County Country Club Lake, Murphysboro.
- 7-10-68 One Crested Fly-Catcher, Jackson County Country Club Lake, Murphysboro.

NOTE: Many Turtle Doves have stayed in the Southern Illinois area all winter long and have raised many young here. There are still large numbers of them in the area. This year also seems to be one of the best years for the Bobwhite Quail. I usually observe some Quail every day while in the field, no matter what county I am in.

IAS Film Schedule for 1968-1969

The Illinois Audubon Society wildlife films will be shown at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. and Lake Shore Dr.) in Chicago at 2:30 p.m. on Sundays on the following dates: Oct. 27, and Dec. 1, 1968, and Jan. 12, March 23, and April 13, 1969. Allen Cruickshank will show his outstanding film "Land of the Giant Cactus" on Oct. 27. The Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award will be presented, as usual, at the last lecture. These wildlife film expenses are secured from the Endowment Fund, first established more than four decades ago.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS / Added this summer to the list of Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society are Agnes K. Dorward, Washington, Ill., a new member, and Betty Groth, Addison, a member since 1957 and a current Society officer. Joining IAS recently as an affiliate is the League of American Wheelmen, Inc., of Chicago.

The Lewis & Clark Park Is Dedicated

by ELMER M. HART

The dedication of the Lewis & Clark Memorial Park expansion plan on May 24 was a gigantic success. We salute the President of the Lewis & Clark Society, Mrs. Peter Klunick, and Mr. Clarence Decker, chairman of the Illinois State Lewis & Clark Committee who, also, served as master of ceremonies for a job well done.

William T. Lodge, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation and vice-chairman of the Illinois State Lewis & Clark Committee, really cast the die for the park's planned development. He told the 300 or more people assembled at the river-front dedication that the park expansion would soon begin to take shape with land acquisitions now underway. Also, Gene Graves, director of business and economic development for Illinois, and Illinois representative on the National Lewis & Clark Trail Commission, was on hand to express encouraging words for this historic project.

Congressman Melvin Price told the group of the early pioneering efforts: he stood on this same spot amidst the brush over a decade ago with the late Dr. Howard Trovillion to prepare the way for a landmark location which resulted in the present 3½-acre park.

Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, Ralph Smith, related a similar experience as he told of spearheading the needed legislation in Illinois to open the way for the state to erect the monument on federal land, and Col. Edwin R. Decker of the Army Corps of Engineers assured the group of his support in providing the necessary federal land which is controlled by the Corps.

Sherry Fisher, chairman of the National Lewis & Clark Trail Commission, added optimistic words for the Illinois Lewis & Clark plans. He said that the park will be enlarged and preserved for the inspiration of our people of this country.

Representatives from many groups were on hand to offer their support. They included industry, labor, the Alton-Wood River Area Sportmen's Club, Chambers of Commerce, etc. Chamber of Commerce leaders have defined the expansion of this great historic park as a potential industry without smokestacks, referring to its unusual tourist trade attraction for the entire metropolitan area.

The keelboat from Missouri was moored at the park. The cottonwood dugout canoe from Montana was there with the four husky J.C.'s from that same state, all dressed in their 1804 regalia, to man its controls (oars). The schools of Wood River, East Alton, Hartford, and Roxana choral groups and bands added much to the inspiration of a fine program. Six states were represented. History was being made while it was being commemorated on this ever-to-be-remembered occasion.

North Central Audubon Council Outing

The NCAC will meet at Lake Geneva, Wis., at the lakeside campus of George Williams College, on Oct. 12-13, 1968. Allen Morgan, executive vice president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, will be guest speaker. For further information contact Mrs. Cora Stencil, NCAC, 536 Leplant St. Green Bay, Wis. 54302.

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A GIFT OF LAND IS A LIVING MEMORIAL

This appeal is specifically directed to IAS members, and through them to their friends or relatives, who have a parcel of land which would make a suitable contribution to the Society in the furtherance of its program of preserving natural areas.

Land may be donated outright, or it may be included in a will. However, because of the variations in tax considerations, both personal and estate, it would be advisable to consult with your tax consultant or lawyer. Also any IAS director or officer would be happy to discuss with you the possibility of such action on your part.

A gift of land will serve as a living memorial. Each successive season will bear testimony to the generosity, to the thoughtfulness and to the love of man and nature in the character of one making such a contribution.

**Charles Lapen, Chairman
 Finance Committee, IAS**

“Hey, Dad... what’s a mallard?”

Don’t laugh.

Because one of these days a lot of fathers are going to need the answer to that question—unless something happens right now.

Maybe not the fathers of this generation. But maybe the fathers of the next.

And how would you explain it, if you were in their shoes?

Well, you might begin by showing your son pictures of these wonderful game birds. In great flocks. And you might try to tell him what it was like to hunt them—how you looked forward to going out after them year after year. Maybe even show him some pictures from your personal scrapbook.

And maybe he’d get the idea.

Then you might want to tell him what happened—why there’re so few around that he’s never seen one. Why there’s no longer any hunting season on ducks.

You might get at the heart of it by telling him about the great nesting areas in Canada that (way back in 1967) supplied 4 out of 5 ducks available to America’s sportsmen.

You might tell him that those Canadian waters were life itself to the ducks: too much water—from flooding, or too little water—from drought or drainage, and the ducks would die. By the millions.

And that’s how it all happened, you could say—in spite of a non-profit group of U.S. and Canadian hunters and conservationists that did their best to prevent it. An outfit called Ducks Unlimited.

And if you know all the facts, you’d know that between 1937 and 1967 the members of Ducks Unlimited financed the construction of

more than 800 “duck factories” on over a million and a half acres of controlled water. Canada . . . restored over 8,000 miles of productive shoreline . . . planted thousands of acres of waterfowl foods . . . and banded 140,000 ducks and geese.

In one year—1967—Ducks Unlimited took on the largest project in its history: the 512,000-acre Mawdesley (Del-Mar Lakes) Project, east of The Pas, Manitoba. Here, on what would have been a flooded marshland, Ducks Unlimited built one of the most important duck-nesting areas on the North American continent. This was in addition to almost 40,000 more acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (all of these lands made available to Ducks Unlimited at a cost by the citizens and government of Canada).

You could say all that. And you’d be right.

Or you might avoid the whole question.

By joining Ducks Unlimited yourself. Now. Today.

Send your tax-deductible check (most members give at least \$10) to Ducks Unlimited, Dept. H, P.O. Box 66300, Chicago, Illinois 60666.

Then when your grandson asks, “What’s a Mallard?” you can answer, “Let’s go hunting and I’ll show you!”

(This message was donated by this magazine as a service to America’s sportsmen, and a contribution to Ducks Unlimited.)



mallard (mal’ərd), **n.** [OF. mallart.] The common wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), of either sex, of the Northern Hemisphere.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

the audubon bulletin

Volume 77

January 1968

Number 1



E.G.W.

1968
december

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 148

December 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

Conservationists who have become alarmed about the widespread, indiscriminate spraying of pesticides in the United States have now turned some of their attention and criticism to the heavy use of herbicides used in Vietnam by the U.S. Army Air Force. There has been a strong escalation of chemical warfare in that S.E. Asian country as reported in several journals, despite suggestions by scientists that we do not know enough about them to judge their effect upon the country and its wildlife. Thomas O. Perry of the Harvard University Forest has pointed out "that a land without green foliage will quickly become a land without insects, without birds, without animal life of any kind." Perry has exclaimed that the Department of Defense has sprayed a sufficient amount of herbicides in Vietnam to kill 97% of the above-ground vegetation on over 10 million acres of land, about the size of four states.

The U.S. Air Force is now destroying Asian rice crops by the use of arsenic-containing herbicides, which are sprayed over the south Vietnamese rice paddies. Curiously, the area was once known as the great rice-bowl center of S.E. Asia, and it exported millions of tons of rice to other nations. Due to the war, the U.S.A. is now sending about 600,000 tons of rice to the people of South Vietnam. It is coming from such states as Texas, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. This had Professor A. W. Galston of the department of botany at Yale wondering about the harm to the Vietnamese people, to the soil and to agriculture, when the land is subject to intense spraying of herbicides.

The war is costing U.S. taxpayers about \$2 billion a month, according to some experts, though others declare nobody really knows. However, the Pentagon admits that it spent \$12,000,000 for chemical sprays in 1965-66; \$38,800,000 in 1966-67; and \$45,900,000 in 1967-68. Recently, the Department of Defense announced that it planned to spend \$70,800,000 in herbicides in the Vietnamese war during the 1968-69 period. The military now gets over 69% of the federal budget.

The Pentagon has claimed the spraying is necessary to destroy food crops, the intense jungle, and to prevent further growth of trees to enable the army to fight more effectively. At a recent time in this nation's history, some segments of American society felt it was unfashionable to question those in high political or military positions: for some unfathomable reason, it was considered that these decisions were infallible, and that they possessed information and knowledge and wisdom beyond the reach of other mortals. Their halos have now become tarnished as their blunders have become more and more obvious.

Recently, the Pentagon gave a contract to a midwest firm to prepare a report on the use and effect of the herbicides, which the Department of Defense has used so indiscriminately in Vietnam. The report cost \$69,000. The spraying cost \$167,000,000, but the spraying came first. This is typical—spraying first and research later.

The military mind is the same the whole world over—spend and spend, tax and tax, destroy and destroy. When Dr. Roger Tory Peterson last visited us at the Field Museum of Natural History, he made a moving appeal for the preservation of tiny Aldabra Island off the coast of Africa. This miniscule area, 260 miles northwest of Madagascar, is simply a large coral atoll, but the British government planned to build an airstrip and radio station there. Happily, the British military funds ran out and, faced with a financial crisis, they abandoned the idea. Dr. Peterson called upon the military-industrial complex to cease blundering our way off this planet.

Aldabra is the home of the flightless rail, the giant land tortoise, green turtles, and thousands of frigatebirds fly over it. Dr. Peterson suggested that “we must shout from the housetops to wake up the small band of powerful men in big business and big government who rule our lives by their closed committee decisions.” He also blasted the SST—the sonic boom planes which could have a most enormous and disastrous effect on wildlife and humans.

NOTES FROM THE NEST: Bumper stickers reading “Save Allerton Park” are now available from the Regional Office of the Illinois Audubon Society at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. Twenty-five cents in coin will bring you one postpaid . . . DuPage County has agreed to place trash barrels on a temporary basis along the Illinois Prairie Path. If they are not abused by local residents as depositories for their personal garbage, the trash cans will continue to be used as an aid to hikers and cyclists . . . The Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference (500 Fifth Ave., NYC) has blasted the report of the Examiner for the Federal Power Commission which recommends that Consolidated Edison of NY be permitted to build a world record hydro-electric plant at Storm King Mountain, the northern bastion of the famed Hudson River Gorge. The Conference feels it will again go to court on the battle to

save the Highlands . . . Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, has urged the Conservation Federation of Texas and the Texas Ornithological Society to continue their efforts for at least a 100,000-acre national park for the famed Big Thicket. The NPS proposal calls for only 35,500 acres. The area is noted for the rare Ivory-Billed Woodpecker; it was featured in a recent issue of the National Audubon Magazine . . . The Bureau of Public Roads has come under a nation-wide attack for its directive to state highway departments to remove trees within 30 feet of a public highway. It has since modified this proposal. Conservation groups are urging state highway departments to ignore the directive. In a study of 507 vehicle accidents, trees were involved in only 13 accidents. Vehicles were more likely to hit traffic signals and guard posts and information signs . . . The National Park Service has is-

sued a new report called, "Park Road Standards." It predicts park visitors to reach 300 million by 1977, and suggests that the numbers of people and their travel must be regulated. The report defines guidelines for park road construction and design . . . Illinoisan Carl Sandburg, the famed late Lincoln biographer will be honored by the NPS. His 240-acre farm near Ashville, at Flat Rock, North Carolina has been endorsed as a National Historic Site. Portions of it will be developed for visitor use with 32 acres set aside for interpretive facilities . . . Speaker of the House John McCormack of Massachusetts was criticized for his aid in pushing thru the Dingell bill to provide one and one-half million dollars for the military game preserve fund. The bills calls for the Interior Depart-

ment to furnish 13 fishing experts and 16 biological experts for work on the military bases for the sole benefit of high military brass. Both Dingell and Cong. B. F. Sisk of Florida, another bill sponsor are members of the National Rifle Assn. Cong. Sidney Yates of Illinois declared he would seek to eliminate the funds when they come before his House Appropriations Committee . . . An Old Irish Prayer has been requested by several members: "May the Road rise to meet you. May the Wind be always at your back. May the Sunshine be Warm on your face. May the Rain fall softly on your fields. Until we meet again — May the Great Spirit hold you in the Palm of His Hand."

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS—1968

by Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

That's what it says—"The Christmas Bird Census—1968"! This is a cry for **HELP!** After composing a lengthy article, detailing ways for you to assist in the compilation of the 1968 census report and table, we discarded it, because two brief sentences will do:

1. Please submit **typewritten reports—no field cards!**
2. **Please mail promptly to the address** below, as soon as possible after Count day, so that all reports will be in my hands by **January 13, 1969.**

Remember, you are working with only one or two reports: we handled thirty last winter, and the work sheets cannot even be ruled until all reports are received. Late reports will be omitted—as it is, we never fail to spend many extra hours revising and refiguring. Stragglers, pay attention!

Many thanks for your cooperation. **DON'T SEND REPORTS TO THE MUSEUM—send to MRS. HARRY SPITZER, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025.**

FALL MEETING

Kankakee River State Park near Kankakee was the site of the Illinois Audubon Society's Fall Camp Out September 21 and 22, 1968. Our host chapter was the Kankakee Valley Audubon Society, Mrs. Robert J. Sprinkle president. Mr. Wallace Kirkland, I.A.S. director from Oak Park, was chairman of the Camp Out. One hundred thirty-four persons from all parts of the state registered. Those who arrived Saturday afternoon went on field trips to Weakly Wildlife Refuge and to Rock Creek. Others went on the Historical Tour which included Governor Small Historical Park and Home and the Museum. The I.A.S. Board of Directors luncheon and meeting was held Saturday noon in the Ruby Room of the Kankakee Hotel, with 21 directors present.

The informal banquet was held Saturday night in the Gold Room of the hotel. President Mostek opened the evening's program by reading an "Ode to Pollution," the theme of the evening. The prize-winning film, provided by WBBM, "Too Thick to Navigate, Too Thin to Cultivate," and "Pollution," a short film with lyrics by Tom Lehrer, provided by Illinoisans for Pure Air and Water, were presented. These two films very vividly showed how critical our situation is. Guest speaker of the evening, Dr. Vinton W. Bacon, General Superintendent Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, whose subject was "New Horizons and Hopes in the Water Pollution Control Field," was detained by transportation difficulties at the last minute and was not able to attend. President Mostek called our attention to two up-coming issues; the call for a Constitution Convention and the natural resources bond issue. If the bond issue is passed it will enable millions of dollars to be used for pollution control. Water pollution has already fouled our water supplies and air pollution is even affecting the magnificent Ponderosa pines in the north west. Pollution is bringing destruction to all our natural resources, and we are in the midst of serious trouble, Mostek stated. The films on pollution are available to all organizations, and we are urged to use them.

President Mostek announced the opening of a Regional Office at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, with Mrs. Alpha Peterson as office manager. All mailings will now be done from this office. Audubon Bookshop books, educational supplies, tiles, sanctuary signs, salable items and other materials will be dispersed from this office. The slidefest was directed by Peter Dring. It is an annual feature of the Camp Out and is looked forward to by all. A number of members showed some of their best slides taken during the year. In closing the meeting Mostek cited the Cardinal Audubon Club of Bloomington in their "Hawk and Owl" campaign in trying to educate the public. He suggested other clubs emulate the efforts of the Cardinal Club's activities in protection of the hawks and owls. A growing feature of the fall meetings and the highlight of the Camp Out was the OWL HOOT which was held along the Kankakee River about 10 p.m. with Dr. Wallace Kirkland as Hoot Mon; 75 persons (night owls) went on the walk. Twelve owls were seen, many were heard calling and some were felt as they silently flew over the observers' heads.

Sunday morning trips included the Weakly Wildlife Refuge, Kankakee State Park and Willow Slough in Indiana. Leaders on field trips were Mrs. William Lory, Miss Margaret Lehmann, Miss Helen Wilson, Peter Dring, and Dr. Kirkland. Seventy-five enjoyed a box lunch at the council ring in Kankakee State Park at noon where compilation of both days showed a total of 91 species.

Chairman Mary Glen Kirkland is to be congratulated for another successful Campout. It is impossible to thank everyone who helped to make the weekend a success but much credit goes to Dr. Kirkland for all of his assistance. Thank you Kirklands! —Mrs. Robert Webster - Minonk

How to Organize a Clean Streams Committee in your Community

Never has the need been greater for State-wide community action to combat pollution and conserve our precious resource—water!

The Illinois Clean Streams Committee, which numbers among its affiliated groups the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Izaak Walton League of America; Illinois Division, and the Illinois Audubon Society, is currently engaged in a vigorous campaign to control and reduce the flow of contaminants into the streams, rivers and lakes of Illinois.

While the effects of water pollution are frequently national or international in scope (i.e. Lake Erie) the initial sources are usually localized; hence the importance of undertaking remedial action at the community level. As a means of assisting concerned citizens throughout Illinois to participate in anti-pollution efforts, the Illinois Clean Streams Committee has prepared a statement outlining the essential steps to be followed by the organizers of a clean streams committee to deal with water pollution problems within a particular locality, county or watershed.

If your community is not yet involved in a water pollution control program, the following recommendations supplied by the Illinois Clean Streams Committee provide many worthwhile ideas for your guidance in organizing for this purpose.

(1) Contact all sportsmen's clubs, civic clubs, veterans' groups and other organizations believed to have an interest in conservation as well as local and county officials responsible for water supply, drainage, sanitation, health, recreation, etc.

(2) Call a meeting at a civic or community center or other suitable location explaining the purpose of the meeting: "To Clean up the Streams"! Make certain the meeting is widely advertised throughout the involved area.

(3) Secure the names and addresses of as many persons as possible who attend the first meeting.

(4) Call a meeting of the same groups (and others believed interested) after a one month interval. Secure names and addresses of persons attending the second meeting. Individuals found to have been at BOTH meetings should provide a nucleus of dedicated workers for your committee.

(5) Ascertain the names of all streams, rivers, creeks and small ditches with running water in your area. Divide streams or rivers of considerable length into sections such as "upper" and "lower", "north" and "south" or "east" and "west."

(6) Appoint two or more committee members to maintain constant watch over each stream, river, or section thereof in order to avoid imposing too much work on any single individual or group.

(7) Appoint or elect a local Clean Streams Committee chairman and such other officers as may be appropriate. (The Cook County Clean Streams Committee, for example, has as officers a chairman, vice chairman, executive secretary, public relations representative, and seven co-chairmen in charge of surveillance activities in the seven areas into which the county is divided for administrative purposes).

(8) Appoint a chairman for each surveillance unit through whom all reports of water pollution will be cleared for referral to the chairman of the Clean Streams Committee.

(9) In order to maintain effective control over potential sources of water pollution, committee officers should familiarize themselves with the state laws on pollution and with the prescribed procedures for reporting violations to the appropriate state agency.

(10) Supply copies of each reported violation to the proper state agency as well as to the mayor or chief administrative officer in the area where the violation has been discovered and to the local States Attorney or Prosecutor and to the Board of Health.

(11) Keep a complete file of all reported violations, noting thereon all action taken in each case. Maintain contact with the enforcement agency until the case has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. A periodic follow-up of completed cases is advisable to insure continued compliance.

(12) Reports of violations should be prepared accurately and in detail showing the exact location, street or road names, highway numbers or other means of identification for the benefit of the state investigator.

(13) Schedule regular meetings of the Clean Streams Committee once each month. Invite your legislative representatives and arouse their interest in your pollution problems and your efforts to solve them. Go over your pending cases at each meeting so that committee members may be kept informed as to the current status of each case.

(14) In view of the tremendous effort required if our state's scarce water resources are to be preserved in their clean, natural condition, it is urgent that local or county Clean Stream Committees be organized and commence functioning as quickly as possible.

With the referendum on our billion dollar "Natural Resources Development Bond Act" scheduled for consideration by the voters on this coming November 5th, the present is an especially opportune time to establish local and county Clean Streams Committees so that Illinois may stand in the vanguard of states which have demonstrated that contamination of our supplies of fresh water can be checked and prevented.

—James Sloss - 605 Skokie Lane, Glencoe, Illinois 60022

"BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS"

The mid-night oil is burning as Paul Lobik and Elton Fawks labor putting on the finishing touches to this long awaited book on where to find birds in our state. A goal has been set of having it ready for the convention of the National Audubon Society in St. Louis in April 1969. The date for this book was compiled by Fawks with Lobik doing the editing. At this time the price is not known. Look for this book.

—Elton Fawks

ON THE LARK SPARROW IN ILLINOIS

The Lark Sparrow, "*Chondestes grammaca grammaca*," has been reported in Illinois as far back as 1878, when Robert Ridgway observed them as common summer residents at Mount Carmel in southern Illinois. In 1910, Howell reported the Lark Sparrow as being of very local distribution in southern Illinois. It was seen only between Cobden and Lick Creek. The status of the Lark Sparrow in southern Illinois is now uncertain. George (1968) indicates that the former common summer resident is now a rare spring migrant.

The Lark Sparrow has been observed breeding as far north in Illinois as DuPage County (Eifrig, 1913). Here it is described as very rare. One adult individual was secured about Chicago at Beach, Illinois, in July, 1927 (Brodkorb, 1930). Hess (1910) reported the first nesting of the Lark Sparrow in eastern Illinois (Champaign County) and defined the bird as a rare summer resident. Quindry (1929) also found Lark Sparrows in Champaign County but with no evidence of breeding. They have been reported as common summer residents in western Illinois in 1890 (Poling).

In an associational study of Illinois sand prairie at Havana, Mason County, Vestal (1913) reported the Lark Sparrow as a dominant of bunchgrass, nesting on the ground, and frequently found in small flocks. Smith (1955) lists the Lark Sparrow as an uncommon and irregular migrant, uncommon summer resident in central and northern Illinois, and a common and regular resident locally in Mason and Henderson Counties.

In a bird census I conducted during the spring and summer at the Wilkerson Farm, property recently willed to the University of Illinois Foundation, 9 miles south of Havana, Mason County, I observed nesting Lark Sparrows and present the first quantitative data on the species in Illinois. In a 50-acre plot of sand prairie, 12 breeding pairs were recorded giving 24 pairs per 100 acres, 40 hectares. Of all the nesting forest interior, forest-edge, and prairie species, the Lark Sparrow was second in abundance only to the Field Sparrow, "*Spizella pusilla pusilla*," which numbered 31 pairs per 100 acres.

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WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, 8631 South 82nd Avenue, Hickory Hills, Ill. 60401

BLUEBIRD NESTING PROJECT

The Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*) is a charming little bird with a sweet warble which always meant springtime to me. When I was just a boy growing up in Northwestern Pennsylvania bluebirds were quite plentiful, but with the growing population, industry, housing projects and clearing of the fence rows, the habitat for the bluebirds was taken away and has caused a diminishing of these beautiful little feathered friends. The natural habitat of these birds is holes in fenceposts or hollow trees or in an old woodpecker's hole, as the beak of the bluebird is not made to make holes in trees. They appreciate bluebird houses. Besides the aesthetic value of these birds it is interesting to know that about 70% of their food is insects.

To get our population of bluebirds back again we need nesting areas for them. It was with this in mind and a visit back to Pennsylvania where I saw a successful bluebird trail that a dream of mine was born to have a bluebird trail here in the mid-west. It was at a Boy Scout exhibition at the DuPage County Fair Grounds where I saw a booth of bird houses which attracted my attention. After a conversation with the attendant I was assured by him that his boys would construct some bluebird houses for me with the agreement that a hike would be scheduled for them to help place them. I agreed to this very readily.

In 1965 the houses were finished and placed on fence posts along the Illinois Prairie Path between Geneva Road and North Avenue, which was later assigned to the I.A.S. for care and development. Last year the bluebirds took over and began their home life on the trail. It was a thrill for me to see them and to hear that hikers of the trail were also thrilled to see these charming birds. I was amazed to be hiking with a middle-aged man on this trail who said he never remembered having seen a bluebird in his life.

At last a dream came true, a bluebird trail, and the hope that we will increase our bluebird population in this area. I am happy to have it on the Illinois Prairie Path where many who enjoy God's great out-of-doors and a walk through our prairie lands can enjoy it also. You may see House Sparrows, House Wrens, Tree Swallows also using this type of a home, but they are all a part of our bird life.

—LeRoy Tunstall - Chairman I.A.S. Book Sales Dept.



REGIONAL OFFICE AND AUDUBON BOOKSHOP HAS NEW OFFICE HOURS

The Regional Office of the Illinois Audubon Society will have new office hours, as follows: Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. We have also installed a telephone, where messages may be left and information may be obtained at hours in addition to the above. The number is WO 8-7239. The office and AUDUBON BOOKSHOP is located at room No. 10, at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. Mail orders may also be filled. The office is under the direction of Mrs. Alpha Peterson.

ILLINOIS QUAIL

by JIM LOCKART

The robin a harbinger of spring? It may be to editorial writers and radio commentators, but personally I have a sneaking suspicion that the first robin I see on my front lawn in late February or early March is an adventurer who flew up here—then promptly returned to display his frozen toenails to his friends in the South, advising them to hang low because it's still too cold to be heading north.

As far as I am concerned, it's still winter until I hear a cock quail whistle from the crab apple thicket behind my home. Then I know that the sunbeams I see are really sunbeams that warm Mother Earth, not anemic imitations that merely light a few shadowy areas without contributing calories of heat.

I live in Menard County where the flat land breaks into the Sangamon River bottoms. Menard County isn't considered quail country by any means, but all a bobwhite needs to prosper is brush next to crop fields and here in the river breaks you see this kind of country and you hear quail whistle.

Quail are residents in every country, but it is in southern and western Illinois where you see the barrel-chested, long-legged English pointers. When you see this breed of dog in numbers you can bet that you are in a land where the words bird and bobwhite are synonymous. When we have a succession of mild winters, northern bobwhite populations increase. Then comes a cold, hard winter with everlasting snows and the quail population is decimated. In the central parts of the state and to the east, intensive farming has removed the fencerows, briar patches, and thickets. When they went so did the quail.

Even so, there are more quail in Illinois now than when Columbus waded ashore to claim the New World for Ferdinand and Isabella. But there aren't as many as there were 50 years ago, and the chances are that 50 years hence the bobwhite population will be far lower than it is now, unless there is a marked change in farming practices. Restocking with game-farm birds, predator control, or other panaceas won't help. When you clean up the brush, you clean out the bobwhite. It's that simple.

Before this land was settled, bobwhites were confined to the edge of the prairie and to the forest openings where the thickets grew. They were not abundant in Illinois until the settler came with his axe and plow. Then the forest gave way to small, stumpy clearings, the tall prairie grasses were replaced by the fields of grain, and quail increased in numbers

and extended their range. When osage orange hedges were planted on every 40 rod line through the prairie it was a golden age for quail because the dense low hanging branches of the hedge supplied the essential element of good habitat on the open prairie, brush close to cultivated fields, a diversified environment.

The late Aldo Leopold, father of modern game management, in his "Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States," published in 1931, quoted a man by the name of A. H. Bogardus. Captain Adam Bogardus of Elkhart, Illinois, a market hunter and exhibition shooter of the mid and late 1800s wrote in a book, "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting" that in 1873, quail were more numerous in Illinois and other prairie states than they had ever been. He stated that there was not one quail in southern states to a hundred in Illinois; according to him, the reason for the high bobwhite density was cultivation and the growth of osage orange hedges. Sometimes I find it disheartening that almost a century ago, market hunters like Bogardus and Clay Merritt of Kewanee could realize how important the environment was to wildlife populations when some modern sportsmen I have talked with don't.

To further illustrate the importance of the environment: In southern Illinois small, marginal farms are being consolidated into larger units; hillsides where dewberry vines, blackberry patches and sassafras sprouts grew thick, and the small crop fields that bordered such areas, are being planted to grasses such as fescue for livestock production. Bobwhite numbers go down when this happens. The U.S. Forest Service, in cooperating with the Department of Conservation, is clearing small areas in the Shawnee National Forest and planting them to legumes, grasses and small grains. This project is aimed at improving living conditions for wild turkey, grouse, and deer but it also increases the quail population.

Getting back to that cock quail that whistles in the crab apple thicket, he and other male covey partners have gone through the winter without quarreling. The covey has spent the cold winter nights gathered in a tight shoulder-to-shoulder circle, a roosting habit that permits birds to warm one another and allows, too, an explosive escape in all directions should danger threaten. But now it's spring and things change. Bickering and squabbles occur, and soon the cocks go their own ways to set up territories. A cock tries to find an area suitable for nesting. He advertises for a wife and warns other cocks to stay away by giving the familiar ah-bob-white call from a fence post, the low branch of a tree, or other vantage points.

When the hen appears, the cock courts her by lowering his head and turning it to show off his white throat and head

markings. He extends his wings toward the ground until primary feathers touch while his elbows are held over his back and forward. He advances toward the hen and if she decides to play coy and retreats, he will chase her. Should another cock challenge, the males will square off and fight until the interloper is driven off. Sometimes these bouts are fatal but usually are not. The cock and hen stay together for the entire season once they have paired.



The Bobwhite is a brownish chicken-like bird of the thickets. Cocks have a white stripe above the eye and on the throat. The hen wears a buff colored stripe. A mature cock will weigh up to seven ounces.

The nest is a grass lined and roofed hollow in the ground, although heavier vegetation may be utilized in construction of the roof. A nest is difficult to see or find. I have flushed a hen from her nest and then spent what seemed to be hours on my hands and knees looking for the nest without success. As is true with other ground nesting birds in heavily-farmed areas, mowing, brush burning, plowing and other agricultural activities destroy nests. So do predators such as skunks, free running

farm dogs, snakes, racoons, house cats and the like. From 50 to 70 per cent of the nests are ruined, but the pair is persistent and will keep trying to bring off a clutch of eggs. Eventually, most pairs nest successfully. If the weather is too cold, wet or dry, production is hindered. An average of 11 to 14 eggs are laid, and the eggs hatch in about 23 days. In Illinois, most bobwhites hatch between June 15 and August 1, but pairs that have suffered setbacks will keep trying to nest up into October. Of course, chicks that are a few days old when cold weather begins have less chance of maturing than do chicks hatched in summer.

Quail chicks are precocial: as soon as their down is dry the parents lead them away from the nest. Now they look like fuzzy brown bumblebees on stilts as they scurry around looking for insects. The first indication you get that you are close to a brood is the sight of a gravely-injured squeaking parent flopping and fluttering around on the ground just out of reach.

It's not advisable to walk around looking for the chicks because you probably will step on some of them. The best thing to do is back away. I have heard the story that a newly-hatched chick pulls a leaf over its back when it is frightened. I've never seen this happen. Their coloring blends into the leaf litter and perhaps the chicks crawl under or sink into the leaves as soon as they hear the warning of their parents, but at any rate I have looked at the ground until my eyes have watered trying to see baby quail—and unless one moves they are virtually impossible to observe. If the broken wing ruse doesn't draw the intruder away from the brood, one of the parents may give a staccato warning call, advising the young ones not to stir.

Sudden rains that drench the chicks before they can reach the hen, and prolonged rainy spells, both may chill chicks and kill them. Sometimes a chick may get lost from the brood. If it should be lucky enough to find another bobwhite family before it dies it will be accepted. Should one parent be killed, the other will raise the brood. Within two or three weeks, wing feathers have grown to a point where the chick can fly. By the seventh week, feathers have replaced the down, and an average chick may weigh from 2 to 2½ ounces. In two months a chick is about half grown and a few of the males can be identified by their head markings. By the time the birds are 16 weeks old they look like mature quail and weigh from 6 to 7 ounces.

Studies have revealed how quail may be aged by their wing feathers. This is a useful tool in wildlife management. Some states ask hunters to mail in wings which are checked to see how successful a breeding season the birds had. A high percentage of adult wings in a sample is an indication that the previous spring was not a productive one.

Often coveys will meet by chance in fall and travel together for a while, and this has led to the tale that a pair will nest more than once a year, especially if the chicks are of different ages. A pair of bobwhites cannot have more than one successful brood a year because there isn't enough time. From 4 to 5 months is required to raise a brood from the time the first egg is laid until the young are grown.

In many wild things there is a limit to crowding. Under the best of conditions, and you may find these conditions on Southern quail plantations, the highest bird population attainable was about one quail per acre, on the average. It is doubtful if this level could be reached in Illinois, except perhaps under the most ideal conditions.

Anyone who has talked with farmers, sportsmen, or other people who are interested in bobwhites hears other stories too. One concerns coveys of 40 or more birds—a story you hear frequently. I have hunted quail for 20 years, and the biggest covey I ever saw contained between 20 and 25 birds, and it appeared huge. Sometimes, if you should happen on two coveys that had joined forces temporarily, you might flush 40 birds, but I have yet to see a 40 bird covey that is actually one covey.

You hear that quail coveys must be broken to prevent inbreeding. I can't understand how any person who knows anything at all about bobwhites would believe such nonsense. There is an exchange of birds between coveys throughout the year, almost from the time that a brood leaves the nest. Besides, when a covey explodes from a briar patch and scatters, it doesn't remain scattered, for within a few minutes a bird will give the covey call and individuals begin to regroup. An old hunting friend of mine told me that if I would return to where I flushed a covey within an hour after I flushed them, generally I would find one or two birds that had moved back. I have tried this and it has worked more times than it has failed. I don't claim to be a geneticist by any means, but from what little I've read on the subject, I understand that most mutations are harmful and therefore would be weeded out in the wild in a species such as the bobwhite. If bobwhites could be destroyed by inbreeding, they would have been inbred out long before Columbus arrived.

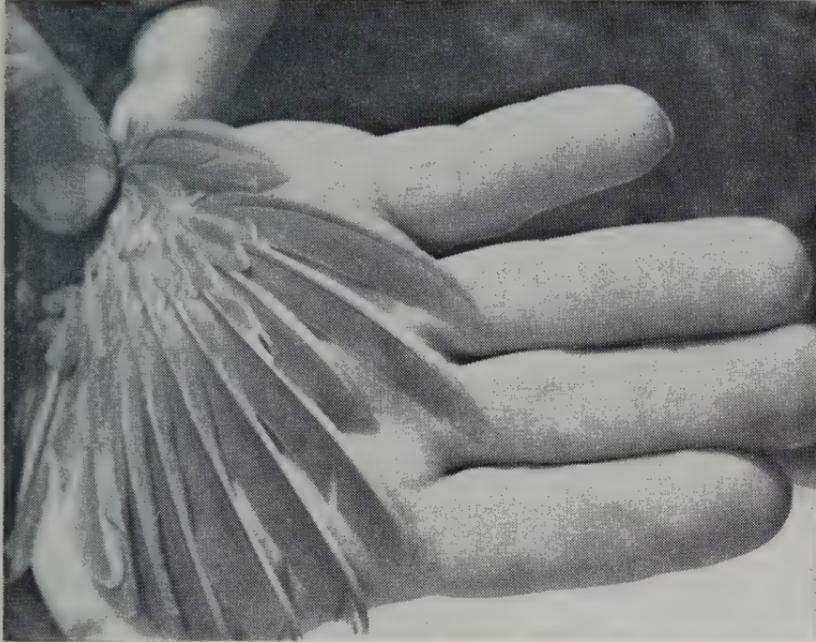
Frequently, you hear about the big timber bobwhites we used to have and how they mixed with imported Mexican quail and disappeared. I can still show you big "timber" bobwhites in areas where cover is thick. The first nesting attempt is successful and the birds have all summer to grow. As far as the Mexican quail story is concerned, Illinois did import such birds—some 16,000 of them between 1925 and 1929—but I don't think that this had much effect on our well-established native population.

When it comes to the grocery department, the bobwhite is much like a chicken because it eats just about everything available. For the first few days of their lives, the young eat insects, a diet rich in protein and a good one to grow on. In late spring, summer and fall both young and adults eat large amounts of insects. That bobwhites eat what is most readily available is made clear by a study of quail crops. During the hunting seasons of 1950 and 1951, Southern Illinois University obtained crops from hunters in the southern one third of the state. Korean and Japanese lespedeza occurred in about 42% of the crops; corn was found in about 29% and soybeans in 22%. Common ragweed occurred in about a quarter of the crops examined. Other foods that showed up frequently were Bidens or Spanish needle, crabgrass seed, small wild bean, beggar's-tick, acorns, and yellow foxtail. Soybeans were first in rank when a deep snow lay on the ground, and investigators surmised that soybean stubble was not crushed under heavy snow. Therefore bobwhites could get under it to feed.

Why hunt quail? The most valid reason as far as I am concerned is to utilize a crop of the land. That is the most valid reason I can think of, but the reason that I hunt them is because I enjoy it. As is true with all wild things, far more quail are produced during a breeding season than can possibly survive until the following season. This is a surplus Mother Nature whittle at from the time the chicks pip their egg shells. In quail, this surplus amounts to about 70 per cent of the entire crop; seven out of 10 bobwhites hatched this spring won't live to breed next spring. The hunter takes part of this surplus (he is never efficient enough to take it all). We could harvest twice as many quail as we do without influencing population trends.

Brush burning and more recent innovations—brush spraying, fall plowing, and bulldozing—are the major reasons why we don't have more quail in Illinois. This is a hard problem to solve because most of the land in Illinois is privately owned and most rural landowners have a strong aversion to brush. A brushy acre is a wasted acre. High land taxes, high land prices, and high interest rates on loans make it even harder to convince most farmers that a briar patch here and there really doesn't decrease his income to any great extent.

In Illinois, about one hunting license buyer out of three claims he is a quail hunter. The average quail hunter goes out about five times during the season and bags from two to three birds each time. Hunting license fees and an 11% tax on sporting arms and ammunition—assessed by the Federal government and allocated to the states according to the number of licenses sold and the area of the state—finance projects beneficial to quail. One, the Shawnee Forest Project, has been mentioned. Another is a cover restoration project on farms. This helps



Quail may be aged by looking at the primary feathers of a wing. This bird was about 14½ weeks old when bagged. The third feather from the top is growing in, replacing a juvenile feather.

not only quail but rabbits, pheasants, songbirds and any other wildlife that likes brush. Game technicians contact farmers and plant shrubs, conifers and hardwood trees on their land and encourage landowners to let native cover grow. Over 5,000 miles of multiflora rose and some 20 million trees have been planted on Illinois farms as a result of this project.

A true quail hunter (and I like to consider myself one) will invest all the money his wife will let him in good dogs and short, light shotguns. I am acquainted with affluent bird hunters who think nothing of paying as much for a fine dog, one with blood lines longer than Queen Elizabeth's, as the average person pays for an automobile. There is, in my opinion, a kinship or strong bond existing between a quail hunter and his dog that you usually don't find between master and canine.

What is a bobwhite? He is different things to different people. To a bird watcher, and I am one, he is a charming resident of the thicket. To an old German farmer of the Dutch Prairie near Augsburg, he is a potatopatch-chinch-bug eater . . . useful and therefore welcome. But the chances are that this farmer won't go out of his way to encourage the bobwhite,

although his Americanized son, who likes to hunt, might. To a briar-scratched man who wears the dog whistle and the fence-ripped hunting pants, the bobwhite is the bird—the one high above other game birds. A hunter calls a pheasant a pheasant, a duck a duck, but there is only one bird and that is the bobwhite quail. To me, a pheasant cock is a bold rogue. The bobwhite is a gallant gentleman.

—*Illinois Dept. of Conservation, Springfield*

It Takes A King's Ransom To Save A Prairie

(Reprinted from "Badger Sportsman," Chilton, Wisconsin)

By **BETTY GROTH**

In the 150th year of our prairie statehood, we look back with nostalgia to the miles on miles of beautiful prairie grasses and wildflowers—vast sweeps of which were free to our ancestors, the early homesteaders.

Then we turn to today to give one who has spent hours, weeks, months and several years trying to save five and one-half acres of virgin prairie for a king's ransom of \$200,000.

Undisturbed nature, with its ever-changing beauty in the four seasons, brings to man today four sets of values: aesthetic, educational, historic, and scientific. This virgin, mesic, black-soil prairie of wild beauty lies in a county where nature is habitually burned, bulldozed and branded for industrial expansion and urban sprawl. So the effort to save five and one-half acres today falls under the heading of a miracle.

Our award winner, who would be the first to give credit for help to other conservationists and organizations, was the first to start knocking on neighborhood doors near the prairie to get signatures to urge that this land be preserved. Next steps followed with appalling disappointments and opposition. Here are some of the hardships and setbacks encountered, beyond which few of us would have had the courage to pursue:

Apathy, disinterest and down-right hostility of some prairie neighbors and fellow citizens—important key people who are impressed, pleasant, but absolutely immovable—local newspapers, which changed reporters, who began to sneer at the prairie.

Almost futile efforts spending long hours researching records on the prairie property, handwritten records in some of the oldest county books, poor representation or none from the local town at critical open meetings, important leaders thinking miles apart on what to do with the prairie.

Irate resentment of President of Park Board (a plumber in town) at receiving so much mail to save a prairie. What GOOD is this prairie to our LOCAL citizens. Can they USE it for a picnic area?

SHOCKING DEBRIS DUMPED in the lovely, wild prairie—doors, fences, rugs, dolls, balls, Christmas trees, furniture, tires, rubbish!

SCOUT LEADERS who wouldn't approve Scouts helping to remove debris!—Expense of truck rentals to carry away debris—expense of dumping debris—five truckloads, truck finally driven by award winner, contributions collected from door-to-door to pay for truck rental and dumping.

PANIC STRIKES—news comes that the prairie to be saved has been “rented” at high pay for an archery range and baseball practice area, rented to make money—renters threatening to bulldoze prairie of all natural beauty, if need be, to protect their financial interests.

Complaints: the prairie is too expensive to save, too small, in wrong area. Disagreements and resignations of some key leaders.

THE PATTERN of obstacles and impending defeat is all too familiar, but our conservation winner wouldn't give up. And now for the rare flashes of hope to preserve the prairie:

Prairie neighbors who **WOULD** sign petitions—A successful public meeting; a temporary committee formed to lay firmer plans—Public presentation of the first financial contributions to save the prairie from a friend—\$75 more from the Izaak Walton League of the area.

An accountant and neighbor acting as Treasurer of the new committee—President of the Home Owners Association acting as Secretary—The local Garden Club sends a representative—an offer to help—1st pictures, dried plant forms and snow scenes, taken by a talented woman doctor living near the prairie.

An attorney interested in conservation gives long hours of free time to track down property records on prairie ownership—Incorporation of the “Prairie Preservation Project” with free legal aid—Courageous decision to raise an impossible \$100,000 to get a matching Federal grant of \$100,000. Winning free help from a reputable fund raiser who put in long, hard hours.

Moral support from the County Forest Preserve District, the Morton Arboretum, the Nature Conservancy, the state Nature Preserves Commission; and ultimately, after a great struggle, winning the Open Lands Board to remove roadblocks to the land acquisition; softening up the local Park Board; and winning the interest of the state University for an **OUTDOOR LABORATORY!**

Success is beginning to build up. Increasing interest in the prairie comes from photographers, scientists, students, and the citizens. A full page of professional pictures appears in the newspaper, another half page in a big metropolitan paper.

The World Flower and Garden Show invites the Prairie Preservation Project to have one of its booths. A professional photographer takes fifty fine pictures. Confidence of citizens is growing. Contributions of citizens is growing. Contributions are coming in. Open Lands Board solidifies University interest in buying prairie for an outdoor laboratory.

The climax is approaching: The rich owner won't give the land, even for tax advantages, but will sell for a trifling \$200,000. Two hundred thousand dollars for five and one-half acres of virgin prairie for aesthetic, scientific, historic, and educational use, preserving 125 species of comparatively rare prairie plants, including legumes, lillies, gentians and orchids.

This whole effort was born when Dr. Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin, at a Natural Resources Council Meeting in Illinois, cried out in defense of America's vanishing outdoor beauty, “Must **EVERY** prairie be gutted for a gravel pit?” Catching fire in that audience was our award winner—she might have been your neighbor—the courageous, beautiful Mrs. Franklin Popelka of Glenview, housewife and mother of two, who wins our annual conservation award for her magnificent efforts to save Peacock Prairie.

The success pattern is simple: Keep trying. Never give up.

179 Villa Road, Addison



FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

MAY & JUNE 1968

- American Woodcock**—One with four young at Woodstock June 23. Darlene Fiske.
- Upland Plover**—About six at Woodstock from June 18 on. Fiske.
- Hudsonian Godwit**—Found at Glen Ellyn on June 4. First found by Paul Mooring, later by Richard Hoger and Paul Schulze.
- Summer Tanager**—A juvenile male at Woodstock May 13. A Carroll & Fiske.
- Blue Grosbeak**—Singing male, Calhoun County, June 10. Sarah Vasse.
- Solitary Vireo**—Indiana Dunes, June 16. Charles Clark.

JULY 1968

- Redhead**—Chicago, July 20. Charles Clark.
- Greater Scaup**—Chicago, July 20. Clark.
- Lesser Scaup**—One at Glencoe, July 27. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.
- Upland Plover**—Wheeling. July 27. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.
- White-rumped Sandpiper**—Chicago, July 27. Lewis Cooper.
- Stilt Sandpiper**—Chicago, July 28. L. Cooper.
- Forster's Tern**—Two at Chicago. J. Sanders.
- Franklin Gull**—Four adults at Chicago, July 20. Clark.
- Little Gull**—Chicago, July 20. Clark.
- Carolina Wren**—River Forest, July 29. Isabel Wasson.
- Solitary Vireo**—Rockford, July 9. J. Sanders.
- Black and white Warbler**—Rockford, July 10. J. Sanders.
- Hooded Warbler**—Singing male at Pere Marquette State Park, July 11. Sarah Vasse.
- Le Conte's Sparrow**—Paw Paw, July 6. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.
- Henslow's Sparrow**—Paw Paw, July 6. J. Sanders & I. Sanders.
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow**—Des Plaines, July 14. J. Sanders.

AUGUST 1968

- Snowy Egret**—Chicago, August 10-17. Grace Smith & Lew Cooper.
- Wood Duck**—Glencoe. Female with seven young. I. Sanders & J. Sanders.
- Osprey**—Chicago, August 31. Elaine Regier.
- Bald Eagle**—Lake Odessea, Iowa on Mississippi River, August 11. Lee Krueger.
- Piping Plover**—Waukegan, August 24. Clark.

- Dowitcher**—Park Ridge, August 28. Adrian & Gregory Sakowicz.
American Avocet—Pair at Waukegan, August 10. Cooper.
Black-necked Stilt—Lake Calumet, Chicago, August 29. Lawrence Balch.
Acadian & Traill's Flycatcher—Still present on August 24 although the main body passed through in late July and early August. Morrisonville. Don Varner.
Least Flycatcher—First banded at Morrisonville, August 19. Varner.
Red-breasted Nuthatch—At Irving, August 19. Regier.
Swainson's Hawks—Glencoe, August 10. I. Sanders & J. Sanders.
Bell's Vireo—One banded at Morrisonville, August 24. Varner.
Northern Waterthrush—First banded at Morrisonville on August 20. Varner.
Canada Warbler—Glencoe, August 10. I. Sanders & J. Sanders.

SEPTEMBER 1968

- Baldpate**—Fifty at Little John Forest Preserve, Cook County, September 11. Peter Dring.
Black-bellied Plover—Two hundred at Lake Calumet, September 9. Cooper.
Whimbrel—Waukegan, September 6. W. Krawiec.
Marbled Godwit—Four at Lake Calumet. Cooper.
American Avocet—Three at Lake Calumet, September 7 & 8. Cooper.
Black-necked Stilt—Lake Calumet, September 1 & 8. Smith & Cooper.
Bald Eagle—One at Albany, September 7. Hank Hannah. Thirty-six, mostly adults circling downstream at Milan. Bob Erikson.
Osprey—Seven or eight at Albany, September 7. Hannah. Waukegan, September 22. Balch & Howard Blume.
Red-breasted Nuthatch—Lincoln Park, September 8. C.O.S. Field trip.
Purple Finch—Three at Lincoln Park. September 8. C.O.S. Field trip.

(NOTE: It will be my plan to pick up missed worthwhile records each December. These will be oversights on my part, records that came in too late or records that had to be verified. At this time I submit only this one from P.S.)

Painted Bunting—On Sunday, October 1, 1967 I was at my brother's house on the north side of Chicago which is about one mile west of Lake Michigan. My brother mentioned a different sparrow had been around for the last few days. Consequently we noticed a Winter Wren and a most unbelievable Painted Bunting. Having gone as far south as Oklahoma on Memorial Day before seeing them, I could hardly believe my eyes. The Painted Bunting was slightly smaller than a House Sparrow, had an all bright red breast (from beak to tail), bluish head and wings, greenish back and red rump. He gave us a good sighting for about one and a half minutes.

—Paul Schulze

Comments dated August 15, 1968: Pied-billed Grebe down 25% — Herons scarce in southern Lake County — Wood Ducks up about 10-15% — Hawks scarce — Pheasants down 15-20% — Shorebirds down 75% in northern Cook County due to high water at Glencoe — Gulls down 10-20% — Night-hawks, first movement August 12, 45 birds — Swifts up 10% — Cuckoos up 10-15% — Empidonax Flycatchers down 15-20% — Swallows, esp. Barns, up 25-33% — Short-billed Marsh Wren down 90% from 1956-66 in nesting area in Highland Park — Cedar Waxwings up 25% — Bobolinks down 10-20% — Cardinals up 20-25% — Indigo Bunting down 10-20% — Gold-finches up 24-33% — Towhees down 14-20% — Swamp Sparrows up 10-15%.

—Jeffrey Sanders

About 6,000 individuals—Gulls, Terns and Sandpipers at Lake Calumet in early September including September 8. —Charles Clark

There were about 600 individuals at Lake Calumet September 15, but we saw Herring, Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls, Caspian, Forster's, Common and Black Terns, Sanderlings, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Dowitcher, Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstones, Golden and Black-bellied Plovers, Killdeer, both Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Avocets (3), Water Pipit (2) and Great Blue Herons. Good work-out. This is a huge new mudflat formed this summer by a dike having been built all the way across Lake Calumet cutting off and draining the entire north end. We suppose by this time next year it will be built up with a warehouse. But it is quite an area now.

—Margaret Lehmann, Marge Shawvon, Isabel Wasson & Helen Wilson

Wood Ducks—Evening flight count on the Calhoun Division of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge indicates a strong decrease in population and probably poor breeding success this year. Reason for this is not known.

—Sarah Vasse

Mute Swan—Our lovely Mute Swan at Rawson Lake near Princeton, who came there 6 or 7 years ago, a bird of mystery, was killed by some animal. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. sent to Massachusetts two years ago and got a mate for him. They had nest for two years, but eggs never hatched.

—Vinnie Dyke

Catbirds—Young Catbirds banded at Morrisonville in late May are very difficult to tell from adults. Even though the rufous in the tail appeared to be quite like that of the adult, all young birds caught during August right up to the 31st, had some yellow color in the mouth lining. Adults all appeared to have black lining of the mouth.

House Sparrow—By August 26 almost all young House Sparrow could be sexed when held in the hand. The males by this date had a few rufous feathers in the "shoulder" while the young females have a few feathers that are obviously new since they not only appear to be fresh, but also are a darker brown than are the old feathers. The females new feathers are also located on the "shoulder."

Dickcissel—Last one heard singing at Morrisonville on the 24th of August. During late August they can be found traveling along ditch-banks and creeks looking and acting quite differently than they did during the early summer. They are easily mistaken at this time for House Sparrows, unless you see the yellow in the bend of the wings.

—Don Varne

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33 years of Bird Banding in Blue Island, Ill., produced the following ages of returning birds

By **KARL E. BARTEL**

BAND NO.	BIRD	SEX.	BANDED	LAST RETURN	AGE
43-134247	Bluebird	F.	APR. 21, 1945	JUL. 28, 1949	4YR. 3MO.
34-232016	Cardinal	F.	JAN. 26, 1936	NOV. 6, 1945	9YR. 10MO.
36-221586	Cardinal	M.	NOV. 27, 1938	NOV. 28, 1947	9YR.
13-263326	Catbird	—	AUG. 20, 1933	MAY 24, 1940	6YR. 9MO.
59- 10276	B. C. Chickadee	—	DEC. 1, 1957	MAR. 12, 1966	8YR. 3MO.
60- 48914	B. C. Chickadee	—	JAN. 30, 1960	JAN. 1, 1967	7YR.
34-261296	Brown-headed Cowbird	F.	APR. 13, 1938	APR. 23, 1940	2YR.
40-373854	Y. S. Flicker	M.	SEP. 30, 1940	JUL. 24, 1943	2YR. 10MO.
523- 53146	Common Grackle	M.	JUL. 9, 1960	APR. 19, 1965	4YR. 9MO.
523- 53104	Blue Jay	—	JUN. 8, 1960	OCT. 23, 1964	4YR. 4MO.
38- 76759	S. C. Junco	—	NOV. 27, 1938	MAR. 6, 1943	4YR. 4MO.
20-199245	W. B. Nuthatch	M.	NOV. 28, 1959	SEP. 30, 1964	4YR. 10MO.
28-103404	W. B. Nuthatch	M.	JAN. 27, 1963	DEC. 25, 1966	3YR. 11MO.
28-103405	W. B. Nuthatch	F.	JAN. 27, 1963	DEC. 25, 1966	3YR. 11MO.
38-646485	Screech Owl	Gray	FEB. 12, 1939	JAN. 25, 1942	2YR. 11MO.
41-667103	Screech Owl	Red	OCT. 19, 1941	NOV. 11, 1946	5YR. 1MO.
34-418642	Bob White	M.	OCT. 7, 1943	JUL. 13, 1944	9MO.
502- 40643	Robin	F.	SEP. 3, 1952	APR. 14, 1956	3YR. 7MO.
502- 20307	S.-palmated Sandpiper	—	AUG. 4, 1937	AUG. 7, 1938	1YR.
37- 10096	Field Sparrow	—	AUG. 1, 1941	APR. 1, 1945	3YR. 8MO.
42-199931	Song Sparrow	—	APR. 17, 1944	OCT. 11, 1948	4YR. 7MO.
140- 47405	Swamp Sparrow	—	NOV. 22, 1943	FEB. 19, 1944	3MO.
36- 50464	Tree Sparrow	—	NOV. 26, 1933	FEB. 28, 1937	3YR. 3MO.
40-373814	Brown Thrasher	—	SEP. 14, 1940	SEP. 24, 1944	4YR.
20-199088	Tufted Titmouse	—	JAN. 2, 1956	FEB. 21, 1959	3YR. 1MO.
34-204063	R. S. Towhee	—	MAY 5, 1934	APR. 29, 1937	2YR. 11MO.
43-134229	Downy Woodpecker	M.	NOV. 12, 1944	DEC. 28, 1948	4YR. 1MO.
50-121281	Downy Woodpecker	M.	FEB. 22, 1953	MAR. 26, 1960	7YR. 1MO.
552- 24088	Hairy Woodpecker	F.	FEB. 28, 1959	JAN. 25, 1964	4YR. 11MO.
542- 86722	R.-bellied Woodpecker	M.	FEB. 23, 1964	JAN. 9, 1966	1YR. 11MO.

This list is the oldest for each species captured. It does not mean this was the only individual captured. Although a bird like the Swamp Sparrow was the only one caught, other species from two to over 200 returns were noted.

—2528 W. Collins - Blue Island

BOOK REVIEWS

"The Right to Bear Arms," by Carl Bakal. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York. 1966. \$6.95. Paperback library, 315 Park Ave. South, New York City, 1968. \$1.25. 392 pages.

Guns have changed the course of history. They have defended and decimated villages and nations. They have wiped out political leaders and they have

reduced once abundant wildlife. They are the main tool of the poacher, they are the joy of the marksman and hunter. Without guns, most television programs would have to find another format, and without guns, some persons would never bother to write their congressmen and other public officials. It is no wonder that the subject arouses intense interest and emotion. Gun control legislation is passionately discussed pro and con and debate reaches new heights when some famed person is murdered but lapses into silence when the headlines and drama disappear.

Carl Bakal has made a penetrating and useful study of the subject and examines it from many angles. As the whole picture unfolds, one's interest becomes more consuming; it is a book that is hard to put down. The facts which Bakal reveals are terrifying: The U.S.A. is a dumping ground for 75% and more of the world's war-surplus weapons. Over 5 million weapons, some old and new poured into the country between 1959 and 1963—primarily because Americans have the money and the desire to buy firearms, and no other nation in the world so readily permits its citizens to purchase weapons. Each page of the book contains similar facts and figures. It is well documented and researched.

Bakal examines many facets of the gun controversy. He delves into the publication area, commenting on the numerous American magazines devoted to guns, their sale, use and exploitation. He examines the criminal situation, the political stalemate in the nation's capitol and in the several states where effective gun legislation has been stalled. His article on the National Rifle Association, which he calls "the vigilante on the Potomac," is a tale of awesome power of this vast organization, now numbering over one million members. In 1963, there were some 19,000,000 purchases of tags, hunting licenses, permits and stamps; there are doubtless some duplications in these figures. Recent information suggests that more than \$150 million is spent annually for hunting fees and for dues and contributions to wildlife clubs. Hunting is a 1.5 billion dollar industry.

Though legal protection is gaining for our American raptors, and steadily so since 1962, only about half of the states now protect our hawks and owls. The failure of other states to pass protective legislation is due to opposition from gunners and apathy on the part of the average citizen. Some states protect no birds of prey. Since 1900, Americans have witnessed the disappearance of almost 20 species of wildlife, among them the Heermann Hen and the Passenger Pigeon. Others on the endangered species list are the Timber Wolf, the Grizzly Bear, the Key Deer, the Southern Bald Eagle, and the Whooping Crane, to mention a few.

Gun control legislation is inevitable in this nation for at least two reasons: Congress, which is often the most unresponsive body in the structure of our government, cannot much longer ignore the desire of over 76% of the nation's citizens for stronger controls; secondly, our nation will burgeon with over 350,000,000 persons in less than 35 years. Most of them will live in urban areas, making it less desirable that anyone in the block have ready access to an arsenal. For a book filled with statistics, Bakal's volume reads like a racy western tale of sheriffs and vigilantes, good guys and bad guys. It will be a standard reference for years to come.

—Raymond Moste

"A Different Kind of Country," by Raymond F. Dasmann. MacMillan. 1968.

A different kind of country; diversity and a different way of life is the philosophy of the author Dasmann, who is a world-known and respected ecologist and conservationist. Our big job is to keep this planet a fit place for humans to live on. He pleads for diversity of human culture and ways of life for the preservation of different types of natural environment and open space; the values of wilderness, natural communities, and their relationship to a happy and prosperous people. Ecology, the basic science of interpreting our relationship among all living things, can provide the proper attitudes in respect to intelligent conservation of all our resources, including human. Dasmann sees a dangerous drifting toward conformity of our environment, our culture, our recreation with accompanying loss of freedom and liberty. Our computerized, complex living is being directed by men with slide-rule minds.

Wilderness is essential to personal freedom. Environmental changes threaten the survival of many species. Each species is specialized to fit into a specific habitat, which is an unlimited storehouse of biological evidence that may enrich the human spirit and in the end be the difference between the good life and bare existence or extinction. Diversified open space offers a buffer zone for freedom, an escape from restrictions. Man has been an evolutionary creation of nature too long to be cut off from contact with it. When contact with nature is not available, it causes psychological, mental, spiritual, and physical ills. When the land loses its vitality, man suffers. The multiple use concept of resource use often confuses and weakens wise use of resources.

The Redwood forests best use is their aesthetic value to the human spirit. It is not compatible with lumbering interests. The original diverse wilderness, accompanied with its diverse culture, stimulated deep virginal attitudes of great feeling which is one of man's most precious heritages. The future welfare of civilization is based on ideals, imaginations, anticipated dreams, associated with solitude and meditation, resulting in spiritual renewal. If the earth becomes unfit for wildlife, it may also become unfit for man's survival. Natural diversity with its accompanying beauty, form, vitality, and eternal hope are co-existent. Where there is no hope, a people perish.

Technology has only one standard of values—"Does it pay?" Progress of a nation or of people cannot always best be measured by its Gross National Product. You cannot dam the Grand Canyon without destroying its irreplaceable wilderness. Many of our larger cities have grown like topsy, unplanned, hap-hazard, mushrooming. They are no longer fit for human occupation. Bigness alone is not always the best standard. It is more important in the final analysis to be right than to misuse our irreplaceable resources, which have been and are now basic to civilization's future welfare.

—J. W. Galbreath

**"Our Illinois Wildlife Legacy"** as extracted from **"The Shadow of a Gun,"** by H. Clay Merritt. Peterson Company, 1904.

H. Clay Merritt was a market hunter, game buyer and shipper in the Geneseo-Kewanee area. The golden age of game bird abundance was from 1857 to 1887. After that came poverty in wildlife, not so much a result of the market-gunner as destruction of the habitat by invention of the steel mold-board plow, which made it possible to plow the prairie grassland

and worthwhile to tile and ditch the poorly drained prairie soil. In this era hunting was a way of life—wild game was necessarily a steady diet for most pioneer families. Some of the early hired workers specified in their contract that Prairie Chicken was not to be served more than three days per week. Not because Prairie Chicken is not delicious meat but because a steady diet of any meat grows monotonous.

Merritt as a young man in the east read and heard glowing accounts of the abundance of game in Illinois. He bought a bird dog and set out, landing in Peoria in June 1855. Here he market-hunted in Adams, Bureau, Henry, Knox and Stark Counties along the Green, Rock and Vermillion Rivers and the prairies in between. Prairie Chicken were the pride of the prairie, greatly admired, of noble presence, a delicacy for any table, free for the taking. There were no game laws, closed seasons and bag limits were unheard of. No one ever dreamed of killing all that game. Dozens of flocks of Prairie Chicken were found in one stubble field. It was no trouble at all to kill 100 birds a week, all they could eat and give away.

In the spring the melody on the booming grounds was the common music of the prairies. The glowing bright yellow, blazing bar over the eye of the male was his badge of royalty. His love token, which inflames him with his harem of 10 or 12 females, within his precious 10 by 12 foot circle. Master of his ring, ear feathers standing out like spears, head down he rushes forth, the picture of a raging bull. The boo and cackle poured forth in rapturous ecstasy and exhilaration of his very soul, an esthetic holiday. The purpose is to charm his mate.

There was no market when hunting started the first of August. Young Prairie Chicken were then half-grown and easily killed. Later in October and November they grew wary and gun-shy, flushing far ahead of the hunter and dog, they often flew a mile or more. When cold weather came and later with ice and cold storage plants, game could be held and shipped to Eastern markets. Ducks, Snipe, Golden Plover, Woodcock, and Prairie Chicken were dressed, packed in ice barrels or boxes and shipped to a ready market in New York. Prairie Chicken brought \$1.50 per dozen, Quail \$.75 per dozen, and Mallards \$1.50 per dozen. In one of his best years, Merritt shipped twelve thousand Golden Plover, and eight thousand Snipe to New York at \$2.00 per dozen. In the Chenoweeth Prairie in Bureau County the prairie was a wilderness of waste-land literally covered with Prairie Chicken, Snipe, plovers, and ducks in fall and spring migration. It was not uncommon for a hunting party to bring in 600 to 1,000 chickens per day. In 1885-1886 Merritt shipped \$20,000 worth of game to New York and Chicago. Prairie Chicken sold for \$1.75 per pair.

In 1854 the first railroad, the C.B.&O., opened the wilderness to needed travel and transportation for game, corn, and wheat. Roads were improved, settlers moved in, and land prices boomed. The prairie sod was broken, crops were cultivated, farms were fenced and tilled. Malaria was common—"the ague"—mosquitoes were thick. As cultivation increased so did the Quail and Prairie Chicken up to a certain point. Enough grassland was left as waste-land, hay and pasture to provide the essential nesting and brood rearing cover. Cultivated crops provided abundant food. During the Civil War farmers requested hunters to come in and shoot the Prairie Chicken that were ruining their cornfields. Prairie Chicken gathered in flocks of 100 to 1,000. They lit on rail fences covering it for a mile long. One farmer in 1861 trapped 500 Prairie Chicken in his garden in one week. In Henry County 500 Prairie Chicken were killed in one week's hunt. At

Potosi, 60 Woodcock was the average kill per day. It was estimated that the Mississippi, Green, and Rock River Valley in the Henry County area, held more game than any place in the world, a hunter's paradise. About this time breech loaders began to appear increasing the effectiveness of the hunter and his take.

Plowing, burning, and egg gathering, common in spring, greatly reduced the number of prairie nesting birds. By 1880 they were becoming less plentiful. Migration brought in Prairie Chicken from across the river in Iowa. Merritt believed it was common for them to migrate long distances.

By 1896 Prairie Chicken and Quail were becoming scarce in northern Illinois. Merritt preached setting aside grassland for nesting and brood rearing habitat and a closed season until October or even better November. Quail, he thought, might survive intensive cultivation as they were half-domesticated. The Prairie Chicken demonstrates nature's beautiful purpose of adaptation. King of the game birds, excellent eating, sold well on the market. Merritt winds up his book as a sort of prophet and states that "luxurious living is like a parasite around a healthy tree; it finally kills the tree." "The worship of money-gods is fatal to any nation and destroys any belief." This book is available from the Public Library at Kewanee, Illinois.

—J. W. Galbreath



Federal Government Offers Interesting Publications at Reasonable Prices

Quite a number of news releases from the federal government come across the editors' desks over a period of time, and from these releases we have selected a number of publications that we thought might be of interest to "Audubon Bulletin" readers. All inquiries and orders for these publications should be sent directly to: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Please ask for publication by name and catalog number.

WATERFOWL STATUS REPORT, 1966.

Presents groups of data organized by flyways with corresponding appendixes of tables which formed the basis for the 1966 waterfowl regulations. 1966, published 1967. 96 p. il. Catalog number I 49.15/3:99 50c

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, 1966.

Describes the National Wildlife Refuge System of the United States — areas of land dedicated by the American people to preserving for themselves and their children as much of our native wildlife as can be retained along with our modern civilization. 1966, published 1967. 28 p. il. Catalog number I 49.66:32 35c

EFFECTS ON MONOLAYERS ON INSECTS, FISH AND WILDLIFE — A Reservoir Evaporation Reduction Study.

This report by the Bureau of Reclamation evaluates the influence on insects, fish and wildlife of long-chain alcohol monomolecular films, being used in the Bureau's long-range research program to reduce evaporation losses in reservoirs. 1967. 67 p. il. Catalog number I 27.54:7 50c

RARE AND ENDANGERED FISH AND WILDLIFE OF THE UNITED STATES

Contains a list of vertebrate animals of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, that are considered rare or in danger of extinction. The listing, issued in looseleaf form, in paper binder for easy revision, contains six sections: Introductory pages; the following groups of data sheets on mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, and on fishes; and finally, indexes to scientific names (by genera) and to common names. 1966. 332 p. Catalog number I 49.66:34 \$2.50

WATER RESOURCES THESAURUS, A Vocabulary for Indexing and Retrieving the Literature of Water Resources Research and Development

Prepared by qualified scientists, this Thesaurus encompasses the broad research areas of water resources, augmented by concepts important in water resources development. Water resources research proposals and results, as well as general water resources literature, are included in the Thesaurus. 1966 237 p. Catalog number I 1.2:W29/2 \$2.00

TRAILS FOR AMERICA — Report on the Nationwide Trail Study.

Enhanced by many beautiful photographs, this book describes existing trail systems in the United States; assesses the adequacy of existing trail programs to serve present and future users; suggests the appropriate role for Federal, State, and local governments and private groups in providing new trails; and recommends Federal legislation to foster development of a balanced and adequate Nationwide System of Trails. 1966 155 p. il. Catalog number I 66.2:T68 \$2.25

NATIONAL FOREST VACATIONS

Explains in detail the vacation pleasures available in our national forests — hunting, fishing, camping, winter sports, nature studies, and wilderness trips. Rev. 1960. 66 p. il. Catalog number A 13.2:V13/4/960 30

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

Campers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, and other seekers of outdoor fun and sport, land planners and managers, recreation specialists — all will find this publication informative and helpful. In it, the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture presents a broad view of the recreational activities and opportunities available on the National Forests. The publication also describes the recreational policies, programs, and objectives of the Forest Service. Of special interest to wilderness enthusiasts is the descriptive material on the wilderness and primitive areas in the National Forests including their names, location, size, and special features. 1965. 106 p. il. Catalog number A 1.75:301 60

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

Contains a map of the entire Appalachian Trail, gives some safety suggestions, and briefly describes points of interest along the trail. 1964. (8) p. il. Catalog number A 1.38:951 5

BACKPACKING IN THE NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS, A FAMILY ADVENTURE

Written for those families of the cities who dream of exploring the vast national forest wilderness of our country, this manual for backpacking campers is designed for those who want to do it but don't quite know how. It tells what equipment is needed and the procedures to follow for family backpacking; gives sample menus for breakfast, lunch, and dinner; and lists organizations that might give further information. 1963. 31 p. il. Catalog number A 1.68:585 15

GUIDES TO OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES

Compiled as a reference guide, this booklet lists sources of various publications of interest to those seeking information on outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Listed in three sections — National, Regional, and State; and with cross references for camping, canoeing, fishing, and hunting. 1966. 36 p. Catalog number I 66.15:G94 20c

WILDERNESS

Describes the wild and primitive lands of the wilderness areas maintained by the National Forest Service and the recreational opportunities enjoyed in these areas. Includes a map showing the 10 wilderness type areas in the United States. Rev. 1963. (16) p. il. Catalog number A 1.68:459/2 20c

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

Gives information on the origin, development, and management of wilderness and primitive areas. Also discusses the Wilderness Act and its provisions and the nature of wilderness, where it is located, and how it may be used and enjoyed. Includes a map showing 88 units in 14 States that are managed by the Forest Service primarily to protect their wilderness or primitive values. Rev. 1966 (12) p. il. Catalog number A 13:2:W64/966 15c

A DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION TO INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, PUBLIC GROUPS

Lists many sources of assistance including publications and other aids. Covers such topics as boating and canoeing, camping, fishing, hiking and walking for pleasure, hunting, picnicking, swimming, and other related subjects. 1966. 68 p. Catalog number I 66.2:D62/2 30c

**THE ENGLISH SPARROW****Is He as Villainous as this Report Indicates?**

by ALICE M. CLARK

Our sixteen-year-old niece was thrilled that she had baby blue-birds in her house attached to an oak tree at the edge of the woods. When we were checking our own houses, we thought we would check hers as well. We didn't have to open the house to know that sparrows had taken over. The telltale feathers and straws were almost choking the entrance. Putting on my gloves, I reached in to tear out the nest. To our surprise and dismay, we found that there were five dead bluebird fledglings under the sparrow debris. We inspected them carefully, and found round holes in each indicating that they had been pecked to death. Since the sparrows were building on top of the dead babies, it seems logical to believe that they were guilty of murder. Yet, is it fair to indict them on such circumstantial evidence? Has anyone ever heard of the English sparrow doing such a thing?

Cheri was so bitter about the loss of her baby bluebirds that she decided to make war on all English sparrows. She borrowed her brother's BB gun and sneaked around trying to catch some unlucky sparrow off

guard. As she fired at one, it dropped the white object that it was carrying in its beak. It was the glossy white egg of a purple martin! The sparrows had been sharing a Musselman house with the martins. We have regarded them as nuisances, but we haven't suspected them of such villainy. In the later case, the sparrow was caught "with the goods" so there's no doubt of his guilt, but would he be capable of killing the young? A newly hatched purple martin was also found on the ground below the house. Could a sparrow have pushed it out of its apartment? We'd be interested in hearing some opinions from "Audubon Bulletin" readers.

THE SPARROW THAT LIVED FOR 19 YEARS

by Mary Bertha Huxford

The note left in my room read, "I have something interesting to tell you." It was signed "Grace Stewart." I was not only sorry to miss seeing Miss Stewart but also curious to know what she wanted to talk about on such a hot summer day. So after dinner my friend, Irene Buchanan, and I drove over to see Miss Stewart at her home in Wilmette.

She seated us comfortably in her cool parlor and said with more enthusiasm than was her habit, "I have just received a return on one of the birds that I have banded." She picked up a record card from a near-by table and handed it to me. I sensed that this was a specially satisfying report but I was not prepared for what was to come. Miss Stewart had just received a report from the Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Refuge in Laurel, Maryland, that a band she had placed on a white-throated Sparrow 18 years ago had just been recovered in Pennsville, N.J. in February, 1966, by A. Labriola. The bird had been banded on May 4, 1948 when it was a year old.

I was skeptical — but politely so — that a white-throated sparrow would live for 19 years so I asked Miss Stewart if she had checked her records. "No," she replied. "Would you care to do it with me?" We went out to her desk on the porch. Searching through her books she found one dated 1948. My heart sank when the record stopped at May 1st. But Miss Stewart found another 1948 book that continued the record of that spring's banding. On May 4 was the notation: white-throated sparrow, adult, band number 21-85197 — the same band number on the recovered bird. This was indeed a fitting reward to an amateur bird bander and naturalist teacher of so many years standing.

Miss Stewart started banding birds during the summer of 1930 while she was working as a nature counselor at Camp Owaissa in Lake Ariel, Penn. She continued to band birds in Pennsylvania and then in Wilmette until October, 1960. The traps Miss Stewart used were home-made ground traps, traps with false bottoms, except for a government sparrow trap which she purchased. These particular traps limited the number of species Miss Stewart could capture, but still she caught 73 species over the years. For identifying the birds she used Chapman's hand book at first, but later used Roger Tory Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds."

Miss Stewart's records show that she banded 1,051 birds while in Pennsylvania and 4,231 birds in Wilmette. Of these birds, 1,901 were white-throated sparrows, banded in Wilmette from 1942 to 1960, except for 12 which she had banded in the fall of 1941 while visiting in Wilmette. Her trays were for the most part baited with baby-chick food. She had many repeats and returns of birds that came back to the same area to be banded. But she had very few returns from a distance, and found — to her amazement — that the white-throated sparrows rather enjoyed being trapped. A white-throated female returned one spring for seven consecutive days, sometimes as many as three times in one day.

Much of this banding was done on a large lot in a residential area five blocks from Lake Michigan. On the lot were bushy shrubs, mulberry, oak and elm trees.

A baby cedar waxwing started Miss Stewart on her bird banding activities. While working around Camp Owaissa, a co-worker found the tiny bird and brought it to Miss Stewart who succeeded in raising the waxwing by feeding it small bits of wild cherry, berries and grasshoppers. The bird was never caged but kept in the nature house at camp and at night put in a cereal box. The bird thrived and when allowed to go out flew into a near-by tree but would return for food. Often when Miss Stewart called to him he would fly down from the tree and perch on her finger. This friendship tie with the bird made her wish for some way of marking it. So she applied for and received a license to band birds. That was the start of the hobby that we were seeing partially fulfilled that evening.

We left Miss Stewart that hot summer night glad that she had received this unusual report on her banded white-throated sparrow. She planned to write, she had told us, to A. Labriola in New Jersey to further verify the record.

A few days later the letter from New Jersey arrived. I felt twinges of fear when Grace Stewart called the next morning to ask if I wanted to read it. Did I want to read it? My interest

in the record was at high point. This in part, is what the letter said:

"Dear Miss Stewart:

Received your letter in regard to the white-throated sparrow which we found this winter. My little boy (he is 8) found the bird one terrible snowy day laying on top of the snow; the bird was just about alive when he found it and he tried to get it to eat something for him, but the bird died about a half hour after he found it. We were surprised to learn how old the bird was and appreciated hearing from you about same.

(signed) Mrs. Anthony Labriola'

These are the facts. Is it really possible that a white-throated sparrow lived at least 19 years and during this period changed its migration route?

20 YEAR OLD GROSBEAK

The readers of *Illinois Audubon Bulletin* may be interested in knowing of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak which was twenty years old this summer. Several good authorities have written us to say they believe this may be a longevity record. Mr. Earl B. Baysinger of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was the one who thought you might like to document this record. This bird was brought to our neighbor's doorstep by their dog. It had no feathers and seemed to have fallen out of the nest. They fed it until it was old enough to fly, then tried to let it go free but it wouldn't leave. These people were killed last spring in an auto accident and we have had the bird ever since. It seems to be more lively now than when we first got it. It eats well—particularly likes flies and ants—and sings when the TV is turned up loud. You have to be quite near, to hear the song though. It molted during the hot spell in August, but is getting back a good many feathers now. Some of the tail feathers are about half their proper length. We bought a special food for molting, but he seems to prefer his regular diet of sun-flower seeds, parakeet seeds, gravel, celery, lettuce and corn on the cob. Just short of ten years is the longest we have heard of such a bird living in or out of captivity. Can you suggest how to proceed to establish whether this bird is making a record? We have contacted Brookfield Zoo and U.S. Fish Wildlife Service in Laurel, Maryland. Do you have any suggestions on how to keep him healthy? —Hazel Riegel (Mrs. H. J.), Dwight, Ill.

This record reprinted in Aud. Bull. of 1950 p. 23

Mrs. Harry J. Riegel
Dwight, Illinois 60420

August 30, 1968

Dear Mrs. Riegel:

I am very belatedly replying to your letter dated June 20, 1968. My apologies for the long delay.

We have recently converted all of the Bureau's bird banding and recovery data to computer files. This transition has taken place during recent months, and during the transitory period, we were unable to work with these data. I have recently received data concerning 'rose-breasted grosbeaks' longevity records and am now able to answer some of the questions posed in your letter.

I was very interested in the 20-year-old grosbeak you have. This, to the best of my knowledge, is probably a longevity record for that species. We have several recoveries of this species in our files; however, the oldest we have is approximately 10 years old. This bird was banded on May 19, 1956, and subsequently found dead on May 14, 1966—lacking just a few days of being 10 years old. This bird was an adult when banded so it could have been older.

I would suggest that you contact Mr. D. William Bennett, Editor, **Illinois Audubon**, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Illinois 60035. A longevity record such as this should be documented in the ornithological literature for future reference.

Mr. Bennett could probably also provide you the information you seek concerning instructions for the care of the bird.

I would also contact a university or museum. When the bird finally dies, I am sure the curators would be very interested in receiving it for inclusion in their collection of reference skins. The skins of KNOWN-age birds are very difficult to obtain and are of great value in collections such as this.

If you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Earl B. Baysinger, Chief
Bird Banding Laboratory

MAKING OUT YOUR WILL?

This appeal is specifically directed to IAS members, and through them to their friends or relatives, who have a parcel of land which would make a suitable contribution to the Society in the furtherance of its programs of preserving natural areas.

Three recently deceased members have perpetuated their interest in the work of I.A.S. by making bequests in their wills. Have you thought of making a similar bequest in your will? Suggested bequest form: I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society the sum of dollars to be used for the general purpose of said Society.

A gift of land will serve as a living memorial. Each successive season will bear testimony to the generosity, to the thoughtfulness and to the love of man and nature in the character of one making such a contribution.

Paul Schulze
Treasurer, IAS

ALL ABOUT THOSE REDWOODS

by RAYMOND PAIGE

Of the original 2,000,000 acres of virgin coast redwoods, only 10% remain and only 2½% are protected in state parks. Logging operations destroy 15,000 acres of virgin redwood stands each year.

Since 1918, the Save-the-Redwoods League has raised over \$13,500,000 in private funds. With matching state funds, a total of \$23,000,000 has been made available, enabling the League to add over 100,000 acres to state redwood parks. This land is now valued at \$250,000,000.

Old growth timber comprises only about 50,000 of the 100,000 acres in the 28 state parks. More virgin timber falls in four years than is now preserved in state parks. The heaviest logging in recent years has been restricted to lands proposed for inclusion in the national park or bordering existing state parks.

Clear-cutting and bulldozing the earth into piles to cushion the falling giants has devastating effects on the watersheds and wildlife similar to those of a forest fire. In 1955, unwise logging upstream on Bull Creek resulted in floods which toppled more than 300 giants. Tree farms may perpetuate the redwoods, but the redwood ecology which evolved over thousands of years is gone forever. Clear-cutting in the watershed removes virtually all plant as well as tree cover. Wildlife habitat is destroyed, and some animals as well as plants may face near extinction. Erosion will cause subtle changes in the drainage patterns by cutting deep gullies. Excessive run-off will cause pollution of the streams increasing their silt load. The possible combination of the above factors with heavy rains would result in damaging floods.

In November of 1967, the U.S. Senate passed bill S.2515 calling for the purchase of 36,000 acres of privately-owned land in the Mill Creek, Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek watersheds at a cost of \$100,000,000. This national park bill provides the option of including the Jedediah Smith Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek Redwood state parks within the national park. Inclusion of the state parks would result in a 66,000-acre park.

Although much of the private lands is second growth, these areas are required to round out watersheds and protect virgin stands in present parks. This land will connect the three state parks and extend into the lower Redwood Creek watershed to the Tall Trees Area where the world's tallest tree stands—367.8 feet. S.2515 would produce a national park with bottom lands, streams, meadows, sandy beaches, rocky shores, rain-forest groves, the world's tallest trees and nearly forty miles of beautiful coast on the world's largest ocean.

A better park could be established, and many proposals seek a large park. A more complete inclusion of watershed boundaries within the park could prevent a repetition of the 1955 disaster. The park could be destroyed from outside its boundaries. The pressure of today's civilization—and the threat of tomorrow's—make it imperative to the preservation of this area that the ecology of the region be respected in setting boundaries. The Everglades National Park and the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary have encountered serious problems through their inability to control their upper watershed.

Extension of the park south and east along Redwood Creek would provide eight solid miles of virgin growth redwoods and ensure nearly

complete protection of the Redwood Creek watershed. The original Sierra Club park proposal centered around this area.

The National Parks Association not only advocates more acreage than S.2515 contains but also proposes the establishment of a redwood national forest through the use of managerial easements. In addition to a park which is a complete ecological unit, the Association desires a "buffer zone" national forest managed under a comprehensive socio-ecological forestry program for sound timber management, recreation and preservation of wildlife and scenery.

With 40 acres of virgin redwood timber being cut each day, it is imperative that the national park be established now. Since a great deal of logging is on land to be included in the park, each day of delay is 40 acres less of virgin timber for the park. A "historical marker," lamenting former redwood groves and surrounded by tree stumps, will be but a poor substitute for the groves themselves.

Once the national park is established, a new battle must be waged to preserve the wilderness values of the area. The state redwood parks have faced the threat of super-highways and the problems of through-traffic highways being routed through the park. Over-development of camp grounds and visitor facilities must be avoided, for their impact on the ecology can be adverse as that of the highways. Construction of dams in the area must not be tolerated.

We must all push the battle to preserve other wilderness tracts in that area in addition to the 58,000 acres in Redwoods National Park.

—391 *Terra Cotta, Crystal Lake*

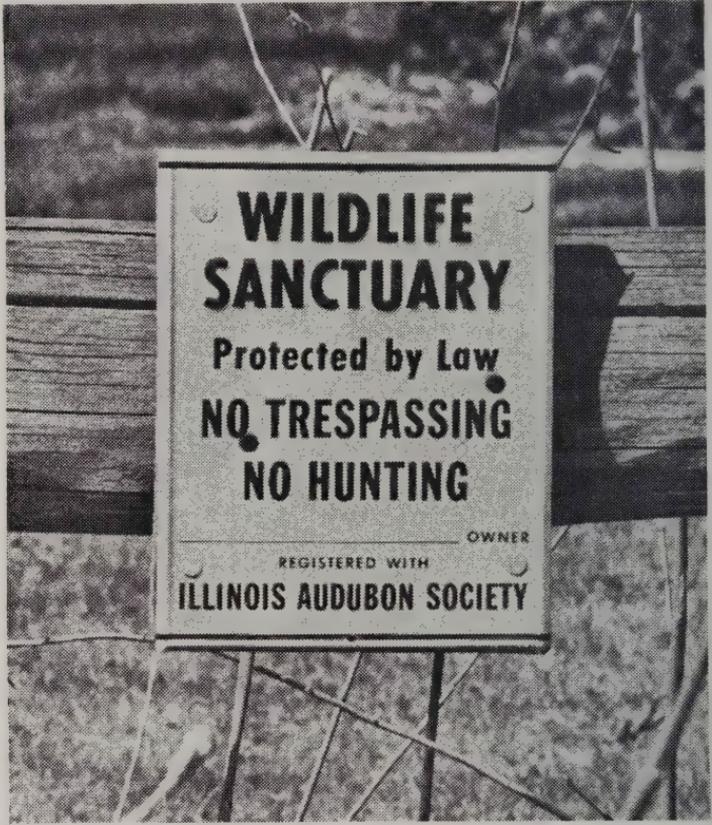
CHARLES O. DECKER

We regret to announce that CHARLES O. DECKER, Honorary Vice-President of The Illinois Audubon Society for the past 15 years, died on September 6, 1968 in Evanston. He was in his 86th year.

Mr. Decker held the distinction of the longest service as an officer of the Society, acting as Treasurer from 1928 to 1948. He also served from 1939 to 1948 as Editor of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, at first as an active member of a three-man editorial committee, and later as Managing Editor for more than seven years. He also made arrangements for the then "Audubon Screen Tours" at the Museum.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Decker participated actively in affairs of the Society. He published enthusiastic reports of the first Annual State-wide Meeting in Havana, Illinois in 1940. After two years, these meetings were curtailed by wartime gas rationing. When the membership fell to a low ebb because of shortages and the war effort, Mr. Decker willingly did double duty as an officer and director. He attended the Screen Tours for many years after his retirement, sending articles and advice to those who succeeded him as Editor. Following the death of his wife about six years ago, Mr. Decker moved from Chicago to Evanston, spending his last years at the Presbyterian Home.

— *Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn*



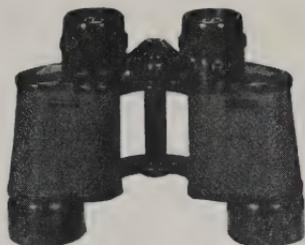
Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

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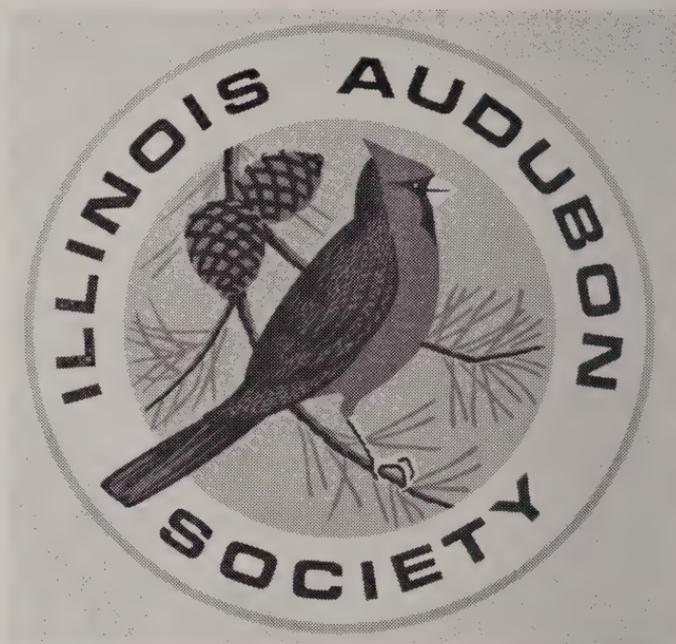
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The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 149

March 1969

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

THE OBSERVATIONS ON WORLD'S FOREMOST PROBLEM:

When Dwight Eisenhower entered the White House in 1953, there were 2 billion persons on earth; now as Richard Nixon begins his presidency 16 years later, we have 3½ billion persons. By the time his four year lease ends, Nixon will preside over ten million more Americans. There will also be 300 million more people on this earth; fourteen million persons will have died of starvation; there will likely be less wildlife on earth; our lands and air will likely be more polluted, and our natural environment will be all the poorer.

It has been said that it takes at least one generation for a new idea to obtain a hearing; it takes another generation to accept the new idea; it takes a third generation to finally do something about it. It has taken that long for the world to try to come to grips with the need for birth control since Margaret Sanger began her campaign of education and was sent to jail for the effort.

There have been violent exceptions to the archaic pronouncements of Pope Paul on the issue of birth control from members of his own church and from civic leaders around the world. The criticisms range from bishops of the Pope's church in the Netherlands to several hundred members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who signed a petition terming the views of Pope Paul "unenlightened." The importance of family planning was recognized in the platforms of both major political parties in 1968. We have come a long way from 1914 when we were in jail for birth control advocates. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, staff biologist at Stanford University, in a radio interview declared, "I am greatly concerned with the ef-

fect, if any of the Pope's words on the Catholics in America, most of whom already practice birth control. I am greatly concerned with the effect of the pronouncement of the Pope upon the various governments of the earth where the political control is in the hands of unenlightened members of his own faith."

Dr. Ehrlich is author of the highly popular paperback "The Population Bomb," published by Bantam for the Sierra Club. It was my pleasure to share the speaker's table with Dr. Ehrlich when he spoke in Chicago recently before the Planned Parenthood Association at the Sheraton Hotel. Information and leaflets on the population crisis may be obtained from the "Campaign to Check the Popu-

lation Explosion," 60 East 42nd, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The president of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, recently delivered a strong speech to members of the board of governors, urging that the bank "seek opportunities to finance facilities required by our member countries to carry out family planning programs." His predecessor, Eugene Black, pointed out that, "population growth threatens to nullify all our efforts to raise living standards in many of the poorer countries."

The effect of all this human growth upon open space, wildlife and a quality environment is obvious. How can city bred children appreciate and have a reverence for streams and wildlife when they never see any? How can an urban population enjoy the benefits of a walk in the woods when there are no woods nearby? How can wildlife in far-off lands still comparatively safe, withstand the hordes of tourists who seek new areas to visit because the old are too crowded?

How can wildlife withstand the exploitation of an immoral society which demands its skins and furs? How does a shopping center share the same acre of land with a meadowlark? How does a Goose Lake Prairie occupy the same land as a "Ruhr Valley"? As Stewart Udall, winner of the John James Audubon Medal, once said, "We have grown too fast to grow wisely, and the inspiring parts of our land will be irreparably mutilated unless we make environment planning and environment preservation urgent items of public business." Population stabilization must also be part of the plan.

NOTES FROM THE NEST

The top litterbugs in the country are people between 21 and 35. They litter twice as much as those between 35 and 49, and three times as much as people over 50. Men litter twice as much as women according to the Gallup Poll. Large families are likely to litter more than small ones, and most people litter because of either laziness or because no trash barrel was handy.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr has become the new president of the National Audubon Society, the 8th in its 63-year history. Dr. Stahr served as president of the University of Indiana, and was also Secretary of the Army during 1961-62. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia. The Union Station in Washington, DC will be converted into a National Visitor Center for the National Park Service. If the federal government occupies the premises for the full 25 years, the 18-acre site and all buildings passes to the government for \$1.00. It will cost an annual rental of \$3,276,000 for the B&O and Penn Central.

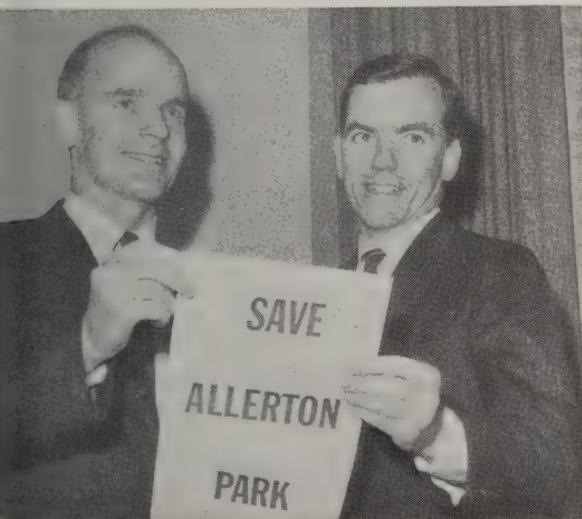
The Open Lands Project, 53 Jackson, Chicago, has opened its rolls to public membership. It is one of the leading opponents of the Lake Michigan airport supported by Mayor Richard Daley. ... John Helmer has authored a new leaflet called "How to Make the Best Use of Your Binoculars." It is free upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope to our regional office. (Address: "Binoculars," Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 E. 11th Ave., Downers Grove, IL 60515.) Mr. Helmer was formerly the treasurer of IAS and is now living in California.

While Senator Everett Dirksen

s to make the marigold the national flower, Dirksen and his aids at the U.S. Corps of Engineers seek to drown them where they are found in abundance on the wet bottomlands of Allerton Park. Somebody ought to tell him. The NPS advises us that the old Trap Farm near Vienna, Virginia, will be used as a center for performing arts. The 95-acre park with funds for an amphitheatre was donated by the general Mrs. Jouett Shouse in 1966 as America's first national park for performing arts. There will be 100 seats available for opera and recitals ... The past year was too good for wildfowl, according to some reports: in 1954, the

mallard population in the USA was about 14 million, but the breeding population was down to 8 million in 1968. It is estimated that there are two million duck hunters in the nation. Potholes are essential for breeding ducks. They not only provide food, but serve the young brood adequately by normally being out of reach of predators. Ducks Unlimited will provide a program for the IAS Annual Meeting at North Aurora on Friday, May 16th ... The Fall Campout will be at Bloomington's East Bay Camp. It is always the third weekend in September. Mark your calendar.

**615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148**



They're for Saving

Allerton Park

U.S. Senator William Proxmire, D-Wis., left, is visited at Capitol Hill by Bruce Hannon, representing the Committee on Allerton Park. Hannon circulated a petition asking the University of Illinois - controlled park not be lost to a reservoir project. The park is on the Sangamon River, west of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. Proxmire serves on Senate Appropriations Committee and has termed Oakley Dam Project "a huge boondoggle."

IVORY-BILLS FOUND ALIVE IN THE BIG THICKET

By Betty Groth - Vice President for Conservation

GREAT SURPRISE TO OUR NATURAL WORLD: Within the last known Ivory Billed Woodpecker was sighted in northern Florida more than ten years ago and the bird considered extinct. Ivory Bills have now been found alive in the Texas "Big Thicket." Twenty-one inches, plumage glossy blue-black, crest bright red, white stripes, and white in primaries, iris lemon yellow, this feathered axman of power protects giant diseased trees from boring beetles and injurious insect larvae other birds cannot reach. *Campephilus principalis* (Linnaeus) — once the carpenter of the bird world — is the biggest, handsomest and rarest of American Woodpeckers.

A bird of the deep forest solitudes nesting in the most inaccessible regions of the deep cypress swamps, it once had a range from southeastern United States, north to coastal North Carolina, and in the Mississippi Valley to southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, western Kentucky, Arkansas, west to Texas (Brazos and Trinity Rivers), south to the Gulf Coast and in Florida to the Big Cypress district south to the Caloosahatchie River. Now extirpated over its former range of great American forests, and considered extinct, this rare wild bird of powerful value has been found again in the Big Thicket.

What is the Big Thicket? Pioneers, working their way west from Louisiana into Texas in the 1820s, found their path blocked by dense thickets stretching along many wild streams. Indian journeying by canoe were afraid to stay there. This sprawling wilderness of three and one-half million acres (in the north, beech forests and longleaf pines; in the south, palmetto jungles and cypress swamps) ultimately attracted trappers and hunters. Well into the 20th century, it remained a last refuge for bears and panthers and as a hideout for bandits and hunted men.

No other region of comparable botanic diversity exists in the United States. At least 300 species of birds live here permanently, including an unsurpassed variety of water birds, the Roseate Spoonbill, Snowy Heron, Water Turkey, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Black-Crowned Night Heron, Yellow-Crowned Night Heron, and the North African Cattle Egret. Also there are four kinds of owls, three kinds of hawks, and a few last (American-emblem) Bald Eagles. The famous Whooping Crane is seen there; so is the rare Red-Cockaded Woodpecker.

In addition to having 300 nesting species, the area is a major nesting place along the Gulf Coast for migratory birds. Every major American university has sent representatives there for research . . . Botanists, zoologists, geneticists, entomologists, taxonomists, environmentalists, ALL are concerned about Big Thicket and its value to science.

In spite of long abuse (game laws not enforced there till 1944), much game survives. In profusion: beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, wildcat, fox, wolf, red and gray squirrel, fly-squirrel, raccoon, opossum, alligators along bayous, snakes in the thick brush, and an abundance of white-tailed deer in the woods. Jaguars, ocelots, bears and panthers were shot to extinction — bears as recently as ten years ago. (Hunters now regret the thoroughness of their job, having left none of these today's game.)

By 1938, botanists described the region as consisting of 10 million acres, little disturbed as yet by devastating lumber-operations and clearing for farms. But in the following twenty years, lumbering struck hard. The extraordinary size of the trees has been recognized only recently. In or near the Big Thicket: *the world's largest* eastern red cedar, black hickory, live oak, planetree, red bay, yaupon, sparkleberry, common sweetgum, and silverbell. In his recent "Farewell to Texas," Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas protests that the Big Thicket has now *reduced to 3000,000 acres, and is being dismembered at a rate of 50 acres per day.* Conservationists must work against the odds to save this valuable heritage. It will not be easy.

Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough is heroically trying to save 75,000 acres as a national park. Justice Douglas and a group from the Department of the Interior, on their exploration through the Big Thicket, saw that lumber interests had chopped down magnolias in sight of the lumber "push" roads and left most of them lying where they fell. One company cut the entire beech woods that the Department of Interior had included in the proposed National Park. Another lumber company plans to fell the virgin pine woods. Opposing interests to the park deliberately sprayed with insecticides the heronry, killing all 300 herons young except three. A 1,000-year-old magnolia was bored through the trunk and killed with arsenate of lead.

Meanwhile, in the depths of the lush, wet cypress swamps, in the wild green forest solitudes of historic trees, the Ivory-Bills hammer nervously on giant trees, warning that time is short. This fabulous area must be preserved as a National Park for its scientific, educational, historic and aesthetic values, *as part of our National outdoor legacy from far greater days.*

A Lakefront Airport May Not

Be Inevitable — If Conservationists

Oppose It Realistically . . .

by MIKE RYAN

- I. For several years now there has been widespread agreement on need for an additional major airport to serve the Chicago area. Agreement on where to build the new airport is something else again.

In all probability, a third airport would finally be located on one of four sites—three of them some 40 to 45 miles southwest of the Lake and the other in Lake Michigan about five miles off 31st Street.

The most controversial site is the one in Lake Michigan. Conservationists are almost alone in opposing this site. Indeed, their identifiable allies seem to be people who have a direct economic interest in one of the other three sites.

One might ask, "Who then is in favor of a lake airport?" Well, to paraphrase a report by the Open Lands Project: Assuming that the City cannot or does not wish to annex another outlying area as it has in the case of O'Hare, Lake Michigan is the only area of sufficient size over which the City itself can retain control.

Some might wonder why the City would want to have control over the new airport. Again, to paraphrase the Open Lands Project report:

1. The City would receive direct revenue from airport use.
2. The local economy would be expanded by airport related employment and consumer spending, and;
3. The commercial dominance of the central city would be protected and expanded.

- II. So far, the lyrics are all too familiar, and the melody sounds much too muck like "Whatever Lola wants, Lola gets." But before we draw the obvious parallel to McCormick Place, let's take a dispassionate look at the facts. Let's review the arguments for and against locating the airport in Lake Michigan.

A fairly clear advantage of the lake airport would seem to be its "central" location. Indeed, the City itself has estimated "local transportation" costs savings of over \$50 million a year. However, as the Open Lands Project report points out, the City estimate assumes that MOST, if not all, airline passengers are either coming directly from the airport or going directly to the central business district. Some of the city's own passenger surveys, however, have consistently shown that only about 30 percent of O'Hare passengers were going directly to or coming directly from the central business district. Furthermore, rapid

increasing population densities in the areas west and southwest of the City would suggest that transportation cost savings could only be maximized by locating the new airport there. Thus, while the lake site would be central (about 10 miles) to the Loop, it is likely in time be remote from a great majority of its passengers.

"Well," lake airport proponents might say, "where else can you get free 'land' for an airport site?" The Open Lands Project figures that a lake site isn't a real estate bargain at all. Indeed, construction of an island and access roadways would cost over \$400 million, while two of the other sites could be bought for, respectively, \$210 million and \$237 million. The higher initial cost of a lake site would entail over \$14 million more in annual interest payments than would the two less costly sites.

If proponents of a lake airport find so little support in cost comparisons, they are apt to be downright defensive about the airports likely environmental effects. The quality of the lake water itself would likely be harmed by the run-off from runways as well as the accumulated "fall out" from jet exhausts. (Construction of a sewage treatment plant to treat the airport's own sewage would surely increase the \$400 million initial cost figure.)

Air quality would suffer from jet exhaust fumes and noise. Jet fumes are unavoidable, but the noise hazard could only be reduced by building the airport out in deeper water. This, of course, increases costs because of the need for more filling material and a longer access road. Finally, the character of the lake and the lakeshore themselves must be considered. If A can build an island in the lake for an airport what's to prevent B (or even A) from building another island for a motel?

Despite all these unresolved problems, a betting man would currently favor a lake airport. This reflects the belief that you can't fight the Civic Center.

At the same time, a lake airport is not yet inevitable and those who oppose can best oppose by: (1) conceiving an attractive alternative that would (2) recognize the City's interest in controlling the site.

One alternative—technically feasible and imaginative enough to attract wide public interest—was the proposal offered last spring by then State Senator Paul Simon. He proposed a 25-mile chain of islands stretching from 79th Street to Burns Ditch, Indiana. The lake side of the islands would have constituted a recreation zone for bathing, hiking, sight-seeing, and boating. The inner side would have been equally appropriate for sight-seeing and would also have formed, with the current lake shore, a zone for pleasure boating, industrial and transportation use. While Senator Simon himself did not include an airport in his proposal, others did note that an airport could easily have been included.

The lake airport concept is both a threat and a challenge to those of us who won't put a price on the lake. Let's respond to this challenge by asking ourselves, "Can't we conceive some other alternative that we can actively support?"

—2201 E. 70th Pl., Chicago 60649

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Friday evening, May 16th:

WOOD DUCK'S WORLD — A Ducks Unlimited film.

FALCONRY — Slides and Talk by Gary L. Meyer.

Saturday afternoon, May 17th:

Vinton Bacon — Gen'l. Supt. Metropolitan Sanitary District—
WATER POLLUTION

Jerry Hennen — Slide presentation,
WILDLIFE OF FOX RIVER VALLEY

Dr. Martin Hall of the Morton Arboretum —
ECOLOGY AND MAN

Edward Brigham, Field Representative, National Audubon
Society — a talk and slides on
AUDUBON SANCTUARIES AND CAMPS

Saturday evening, May 17th: Annual Banquet

Presentation of Dr. R. M. Strong Award.

Speakers: Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd McCarthy — Slide presentation
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Guests of Honor: State Conservation Director Wm. Rutherford
State Senator Harris Fawell

1969 ANNUAL MEETING / Holiday Inn, No. Aurora, Ill.

Natural History Survey Recommends Methoxychlor For Control Of Dutch Elm Disease

by Glen C. Sanderson, Head
Section of Wildlife Research
Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana

PESTICIDES COORDINATING COMMITTEE of the Illinois Natural History Survey, composed of the heads of the five scientific sections, met July 9, 1968, and rescinded the Survey's recommendation of DDT for control of insect vectors of Dutch elm disease and elm phloem necrosis. The official Survey statement, as published in Natural History Survey Reports (No. 71, September 1968) is as follows:

"The Illinois Natural History Survey no longer recommends the use of DDT in Illinois for the control of Dutch elm disease and elm phloem necrosis. Because of its long residual effect, DDT can be hazardous to animal life. DDT is a possible contaminant of agricultural crops adjacent to treated areas and of streams flowing through or near treated areas."

Methoxychlor, the insecticide recommended by the Survey for the control of these diseases, is also extremely poisonous, but is considerably less hazardous to wildlife than is DDT. USDA Leaflet No. 185, May 1967, page 8, states: "For many years DDT has been used in sprays to prevent bark beetle feeding. It has, however, occasionally had adverse effects on wildlife. Fortunately, another material, methoxychlor, is as effective as DDT and according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is less hazardous to birds, fish, and wild animals. Nevertheless, it should be handled with care." The Survey's action and the USDA statement should pave the way for a great reduction in the further use of DDT on elm trees in Illinois.

At a second meeting of the Survey's Wildlife-Pesticide Coordinating Committee held on December 12, 1968, the following two conclusions were reached:

(a). "Pesticide recommendations being distributed by various Survey sections appear to be moving in the direction of decreasing the amount of long-lived pesticides in the environment and hence are laudable and approved by this Committee."

(b). "Whereas many pesticides in use, particularly certain fungicides and possibly some aquatic herbicides, have been shown by laboratory tests to be toxic to wild species but have not been adequately tested on wild populations, we feel that it is desirable to learn more about the long term effect of these compounds in the environment. The Committee recognizes that these compounds are usually applied only locally and may be of only minor importance as environmental factors of the present. In the event that any of these compounds should become more widely used, it would be helpful to have the toxicological information available."

The current (1969) recommendations of the Natural History Survey, recently made in cooperation with the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, include only limited recom-

mendations for the use of DDT: In greenhouses for armyworms and cabbage loopers on tomatoes and lettuce, for various pine moths, for borer on ornamental trees, and for iris borers and sowbugs.

Responsibilities of the Natural History Survey include research, education, and extension-type service. The Survey cannot regulate the use of any pesticide. Regulatory powers are vested in either the State Department of Agriculture or the State Department of Health. However, Dr. William H. Luckmann, Head of the Section of Economic Entomology, estimates that statewide, 65 per cent of the general public follows Survey recommendations for the use of various pesticides. In the area of commercial production, including vegetables, fruit crops, corn and soybeans, and the dairy industry, Dr. Luckmann estimates that more than 90 per cent of the Survey's recommendations are followed.

The usage of many modern pesticides has become so widespread that the public sometimes forgets that these compounds may be several times as toxic as arsenic or strychnine, and carelessly leave the more poisonous pesticides on open shelves in their homes. Conservationists and others are even more concerned about the long-term effects of the persistent insecticide compounds than they are with direct mortality to wildlife from pesticide applications.

In addition to its own research, the Survey takes into account research done elsewhere—and DDT, which is so easily translocated to other areas, poses a world problem which we are obliged to consider. For example, scientific evidence is accumulating for the transoceanic movement of DDT, a metabolite of DDT, from one continent to another, and for the progressive concentration of this compound in the successive stages of food chains. It has been shown that chlorinated hydrocarbons have the ability to inhibit the production of liver enzymes that break down sex hormones in mammals and birds. The unprecedented population crashes of peregrine falcon in the United States and western Europe, of bald eagles along the shores of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Coast, ospreys in the Northeast, sparrow hawks in England, golden eagles in Scotland, and peregrines in western Europe resulted from consistent reproductive failure due to a decrease in the thickness of their eggshells. Repeated and significant associations between changes in thickness of eggshells with levels of DDE in various species of birds have been demonstrated. There are high levels of DDE in the feathers of raptorial and fish-eating birds as well as in oceanic species that have contact with areas of insecticide usage. The first marked population declines were noted in 1947, the year following the first widespread use of DDT.

A recent "Position Statement" by The Wildlife Society, an international organization whose members are mostly wildlife scientists, summarizes the concern of many biologists regarding persistent pesticides. This statement reads, in part, as follows:

"The Society . . . is aware that DDT has been used to reduce the incidence of 27 diseases, . . . has saved perhaps 10 million lives and eliminated perhaps 200 million illnesses in the human population. It is also aware that DDT has been steadily building up resistant-insect populations in many regions while unwarrantably disrupting crop ecosystems in others. It is further aware that entomologists have repeatedly been able to use substitute compounds effectively when resistant strains of insects have developed.

"The Wildlife Society observes that the insidious effects of DDT and its metabolite DDE are being first determined by ecologists working with conspicuous species of birdlife. As the evidence of DDE-produced steroid disease as a widespread phenomenon continues to mount, the Society sees no reason to doubt that many less conspicuous species will be found to be similarly affected.

"The Society is glad to note statistics on decreasing use of DDT in the United States, but it is appalled by the continued export of this insecticide by American companies, particularly those involved in programs of aid to developing nations by the United States which will have a destructive impact not only on the faunas of other countries but also a continuing effect on our own wildlife as DDE continues to circulate in the world's atmosphere. The Society is concerned by the build-up of DDE in certain lakes, and it regards the DDE contamination of our great ocean systems as deserving immediate research on the significance of high residue levels . . . reported in fish and in plankton-feeding birdlife.

"The Wildlife Society does not believe that a miracle chemical deserves continued use when it or its breakdown product do not remain at the point of application, when it can and does travel to the ends of the earth, when—after 25 years of use—its practical half life as a biologically active compound cannot be measured, and when it is known to be wiping out a spectacular species of birdlife such as the peregrine falcon in a region as large as the United States. DDT is a chemical of extinction. Its manufacture, sale and use should be stopped at once."

Mindful of the accumulated data and the sound objections by biologists of the far reaching effects of DDT, the Survey's Wildlife Pesticides Coordinating Committee considered the following three major factors in withdrawing the recommendation of DDT for treatment of elms.

1. The effectiveness of methoxychlor for control of elm bark beetles.
2. The persistence and worldwide distribution of DDT, with consequent general contamination of the environment and proven deleterious effects on mammals and birds.
3. The possibility of legally unacceptable residues of DDT in crops entering the export market. Illinois is the leading exporter of agricultural products.

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FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

OCTOBER 1968

- Canada Goose**—18,500 reported at Crab Orchard, Oct. 21. Smith.
Blue Goose—200 moving south near Chester, Oct. 28. Smith.
Turkey Vulture—20 soaring southward near Rockwood, Oct. 13. Smith.
Red-shouldered Hawk—One at Chester, Oct. 28. Smith. (Note: As this species is declining rapidly all records will be used.)
Golden Eagle—Illinois Beach State Park, Oct. 27. Joel Greenberg.
Osprey—Two at Little Red School House Forest Preserve, Oct. 9. P. Dring.
Hungarian Partridge—Seven near Chicago, Oct. 8. Charles Westcott.
Sandhill Crane—Flock of about 60. Barrington, Oct. 28. Evanston Bird Club.
Cliff Swallow—One immature at Long John's Slough. Clark & Cooper.
Purple Martin—Nine at Little Red School House, Oct. 9. Dring.
Gambel's Sparrow—Chicago, Oct. 7. Bartel.
Snow Bunting—Evanston, Oct. 23. Louise North.

NOVEMBER, 1968

- Common Loon**—Chester, Nov. 2 & 3, Crab Orchard Refuge, Smith. I. 13, Fulton, Nov. 16, Pete Petersen, Jr.
Whistling Swan—Flock of 13 at Glencoe, Nov. 16, Russ Mannelle. Nov. about 10 at Barrington and 5 at Illinois Beach State Park, M. Schultz & Lois Turbitt.
Canada Goose—10,000 at Crab Orchard Refuge with 100 Snow and 150 H. Geese, Nov. 6. 58,000 at Crab Orchard Refuge. 21,000 at Horseshoe Lake. 15,000 at Union County Refuge. Nov. 17. Smith.
Brant—“About 100 flying north and low over the Mississippi River (near Chester) Back in the 1950's 'til about 1960, I used to see Brant every season along the Mississippi and at the Union County Refuge but for the last 10 years, I haven't observed any until this year. Maybe the reason for this is the depletion of eel grass along the Atlantic Coast.” November 2 & 3. Smith.
Barrow's Goldeneye—Glencoe, Nov. 29, male and female. Irvine & J. Sanders.
Common Scoter—Wilmette, Nov. 29, I & J. Sanders.
Bobwhite—Chester, about 5 Nov. 17, and 70 on the 24th. Smith.
Ring-necked Pheasant—About 200 seen in two days. Dwight. Nov. Smith.
Common Gallinule—A late immature at Willow's Springs Nov. 2. Greenberg.
Black-bellied Plover—Late at Evanston Nov. 5. Jim Ware, Bedford Brooks, Cathy Schaffer & Robert Vobernik.

- Grosbeak**—Morton Arboretum, early November. Six at Winthrop Harbor, Nov. 13. North & Greenberg.
- Redpoll**—Evanston, Nov. 3. Mr. & Mrs. Ames.
- Common Redpoll**—1,000 plus at Illinois Beach State Park, Nov. 5. I. Sanders.
- Crossbill**—Lisle, Nov. 11. I. Sanders, Brown, Schaffer & Vobernik.

COMMENTS: SEPT.-NOV., 1968

- Swan** at Evanston Nov. 3-15. Seen by many. Immature most likely from colony at Traverse City, Michigan.
- Harlequin Duck**—First found Nov. 3 at the Northwestern University Landfill by Margaret Lehmann. All field marks seen by many as this bird flies around quite often. It usually stays with a Bufflehead. The habitat of the area includes a man-made rocky shore line possibly similar to that of the North Atlantic. There is also a lagoon which is fairly well protected from the wind and rough waves which is where the Harlequin is usually seen.
—Ira A. Sanders
- White**—Found a pair with chicks so small they could not yet fly well (Oct. 5). I managed to catch two, and the smallest measured only 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". The other was 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
- Mourning Dove**—On Oct. 28, I caught by hand a dove so young it was not yet capable of sustained flight. It could have been out of the nest only a few days. This is by far the latest I have ever seen a dove so young.
—Don Varner, Morrisonville

SIGHT RECORD OF BLACK-THROATED GREY WARBLER

Bird I can only think is a Black-throated Grey Warbler was a male, in clear fall plumage. I can only say that the bird I saw was sooty like the illustration in Forbush's "Birds of Massachusetts and other England States," Vol. III, plate 84, that I cannot imagine that it could be anything but a Black-throated Warbler. The bird was somewhat below most of the time, and I was near enough (about 30 feet) to see it well. It was drinking out of my bird bath and made repeated appearances from nearby bushes. I could see the black cap with no white line, the black through the eye, and the black throat so clearly. The bird was sooty like the illustrations in Forbush and Roger Peterson's "Western Field Guide to the Birds," that I couldn't see how it could be anything else.

—Elizabeth B. Boyd

REGIONAL OFFICE IS SET TO SERVE YOU BETTER

Members are invited to visit the new Regional Office at 1017 Burlington Ave., in Downers Grove. It is located near Main St. across from the CB&Q commuter railroad. Alpha Peterson is usually there on Tuesdays from 9 to 11 a.m., on Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Thursdays from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Here you may obtain books, free literature and membership material. We suggest that you send all correspondence to our Regional Office rather than the Field Museum and thus obtain faster service. The telephone number WO 8-7239.

**Unusual Bird Sightings Reported by Chicago Ornithological
Society Members At Their November Meeting**

Species	Where Seen	Date	Reported
Harlequin Duck	Northwestern Univ. fill pond	11/ 1	M. Lehmann
Sandhill Cranes	On ground, all day, both at Crabtree Lake and Long John's Slough. Some flying after dark	11/13 11/11	Peter Dring
Hoary Redpoll	Northwestern Univ. fill	11/ 8	Mr. Dupree
21 Cardinals at feeder at one time	Oak Park	11/13	Mrs. Kirkland
350 Whitethroats 20 Whitecrowns 11 Gambel's	Banded at Tinley Creek station	October	Karl Bartel
Red-backed Sandpiper Evening Grosbeaks	Saganashkee Reported from several places	11/ 3	Karl Bartel Charles Clark
Pine Grosbeak	Morton Arboretum (seen by Al. Campbell)		Charles Clark
Red-breasted Nuthatches	Very abundant this fall (200 in pines at Illinois Beach State Park)	11/ 2	Charles Clark
7 Whitewinged Scoters	Indiana Dunes lake front	11/ 2	Charles Clark
2 Dark Scoters	Indiana Dunes lake front	11/ 2	Charles Clark
Florida Gallinule	Lake Calumet	11/ 2	Charles Clark
Ovenbird	Illinois Beach State Park	11/ 9	Charles Clark
Tremendous flights of Blackbirds—tens of thousands (estimated at 150,000 one night) coming in to roost (Grackles, Redwings, Starlings)	Saganashkee, Long John's area around 131st Street	Last 3 weeks in October	Charles Clark
Hermit Thrush	Jackson Park	11/11	Helen Wilson
Hundreds of Redpolls	Illinois Beach	11/5	Clarence Palmq
2 Snow Buntings	State Park		
Dunlins, Sanderlings, Black-bellied Plover, Snipe & Killdeer, 2 Horned Owls 4 White-winged Scoters			

Golden eagle	Morton Arboretum	Alfred Dupree
Chipping Sparrow		
Red Crossbill		
Woodpeckers	Northwestern Univ.	Mr. Dupree
White Swan	fill pond	
Loons	Gilson Park,	11/ 2 Bob Russell
Common Scoter	Waukegan	
Key Vulture		
Ring-billed Gull	Northwestern Univ.	11/ 7 Bob Russell
Ring-billed Gull	fill	
Sharp-shinned Hawk		11/ 2 (Nighthawk)
Ring-necked Plover	Illinois Beach	11/ 9 Lewis Cooper
Ring-necked Plover	State Park	

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Reports at December Meeting

Canada Goose (2)	Morton Arboretum (Note: One still there Dec. 15. No band.)	12/ 8 Peter Dring
Chipping Grosbeak (6)	Feeding Station at Long John's Clough	December Peter Dring
Red Crossbill	Morton Arboretum	December Peter Dring
Chimney Swift	Winnetka	12/ 8 Lewis Cooper
Ring-necked Plover (pair)	57th & Lake Front, Chicago	12/ 2 Helen Wilson
Chipping Grosbeak (2)	Morton Arboretum (Note: Two still there 12-14-68, per Evanston Bird Club)	12/ 4 Al. Campbell
Chipping Grosbeak (6)	Morton Arboretum Feeding Station	12/15 Floyd Swink
Ring-necked Plover	Long John's Slough	12/ 9 Peter Dring
Chimney Swift (1)	Wolf Lake	12/ 8 LeRoy Johnson
White Swan	Blackwell Forest Preserve Lake	11/23 Clarence Peterson
Chipping Grosbeak	Oak Park	12/ 6 Mrs. Kirkland
Ring-necked Plover	Morton Arboretum	12/15 M. Lehmann

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sighting reports for the FIELD NOTES Section should be sent directly to the Field Notes Editor: Mr. Elton Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, Lincoln, Ill. 61244.

BIRD NESTING RECORDS, 1969

All individuals or groups interested in participating in the 1969 North American Nest-Record Card Program (NANRCP), sponsored by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, should contact Dr. John R. Paul at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield 62706. Reports for 1969 are to be submitted on a new form which has been devised to allow ready transcription of the data to computer punch cards. This new format is a bit more complex than the previous type and is accompanied by three pages of instructions.

All persons still having 1968 nest records are reminded to send these to Dr. Paul for use in the annual report which will appear in the June issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.

An Anhinga In Marion County

On October 10, 1968, I observed an Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*) associated with a raft of waterfowl on the south end of the 585-acre lake at Step A. Forbes State Park in Marion County.

The Anhinga maintained a distance of approximately twenty yards from the raft at all times while under observation. In this raft were approximately 37 Blue-winged Teal, 20 Shovelers, 35 Widgeon, and 4 Pintails. I first sighted the Anhinga about 1500 CST and noted that it was present at 1630 CST. I watched the Anhinga through 8 x 35 binoculars some twenty minutes alternating between it and the ducks. It swam with its head and body above water, but at times only the head or head and neck were visible.

It had the typical straight, sharp bill, and evidently was a male because it had a black head and breast. Several days later I learned that Illinois Natural History Survey employees (Charles M. Thoits III and Russell Rose) had sighted an Anhinga on October 8, 1968, at the north end of the same lake. The bird they saw was also associated with a raft of ducks and was probably the same bird. The bird was not sighted on October 10, 1968.

A brief summary of the available literature on Anhinga sightings given by reference to Smith, H. R. and P. W. Parmalee (A distributional check list of the Birds of Illinois, 1955:10) "...Accidental." Ridgway (1871) records this bird as a "summer sojourner in extreme southern part of the state." Cahn (1930) lists two sight records of this species in southern Illinois observed in April of 1928 or 1930. Two recent records: Ridge Lake, 1 mile from Ridge State Park, Coles Co., April or May, 1942 (P. W. Smith, Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey); Near lake Springfield, Sangamon Co., May 23, 1942 (Eifert). It should be noted by the reader that my observation was a FALL sighting.

—Paul Matthews
Assistant Wildlife Specialist
Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana

Chapters Schedule '69 Field Trips

WORTHWEST CHAPTER:

Sunday, May 11: Meet at 7 a.m. at the visitor's parking lot at the campus Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville. The campus has 2,600 acres land and only a small part is developed; the rest is relatively wild land and should make for good birding.

Sat. and Sun., May 24 and 25: Meet at Carmi, Ill., at restaurant for lunch at 11 a.m. Then drive to New Harmony, Indiana, for tour from 2 to 4 p.m. Then drive to Evansville for dinner and stay overnight at motel. Sunday morning breakfast, then a drive to J. J. Audubon State Park for nature walk and visit museum. Lunch at noon; then return home. There is overnight camp at the park for those who wish to camp.

—James Arcynski

HENRY COUNTY CHAPTER:

May 10: Spring Warblers in the Bull Valley area in Woodstock. Meet at 8:45 at 9313 Bull Valley Road. From Woodstock take Rt. 47 to Country Club Rd., then to Bull Valley. From the east come to Woodstock on Rt. 14, then to Rt. 47.

Sept. 13: Pleasant Valley Farm in Woodstock. There are woods, open fields and water on the area. Meet at 8:45. Coming from Rt. 176 east, turn left up Dean St. Road and right on Pleasant Valley Farm Road. From Rt. 176 at the west, turn right on Dean St. Rd. Coming from Rt. 47 turn left on Pleasant Valley Farm Rd. about 4 miles before Woodstock.

—Mrs. Anne Hecht

RIDGWAY CHAPTER:

Three bird walks are set for April 26, May 3, and May 10 in "Bird Haven"—the Robert Ridgway Sanctuary, located two miles north of Olney. Details from Mrs. Howard Shaw, R.R. 2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

ALLERTON PARK TO HOST TWO MEETINGS

There will be a gala meeting at Monticello at Allerton Park on Saturday, May 17, at high noon. The Sierra Club is sponsoring a "Conservation Weekend" at Allerton House, with room and board available, and also camping at the Four-H Camp in the park. There will be hikes, music, dancing. For reservations for that weekend and more information, contact Jack Paxton, 387-6554, or write him at R.R. #2, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

NRCI to Meet: On the first weekend in October, 1969, the Natural Resources Council of Illinois will hold its 16th annual conservation workshop and seminar. The executive committee is now planning the program. The Friday night session, October 3, will be held at the Hott Memorial House. For more information write to Dr. George Woodruff, chairman, NRCI, Route Two, Joliet, Ill. 60431.

Carry these dates in your newsletters and announce them at your club meetings.

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS—1968

by *Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer*

Hardy and intrepid are the words that describe most of the participants in the 1968 Christmas Bird Count. Temperatures were as low as 12 and degrees below zero; some counts were made while a major storm center was moving in, and I know of several less dedicated birders who folded their tripods and went home after two hours!

The total number of individual birds—441,232, is far above last year's 282,403. However, if the additional reports which came in very late last year had been included in the table, the picture would have been reversed.

The species count is down to 126, from 131 a year ago. Notice how **Red-shouldered Hawks** are down, also how few areas report them. On the other hand, although no one counted a **Snowy Owl** on Count Day, the total numbers of all owls increased from 133 to 190. My own choice for special mention is **809 Robins!** I have checked all the previous years' tables starting in 1961, and except for 532 in 1964, the number of **Robins** has never exceeded 101, and so this year's total is very large, even excluding the 598 reported from Jersey-Calhoun counties.

One final note—last year we had our first reported airplane census; this year the Chicago Lakefront was covered in part by a group aboard the USS Coast Guard Cutter **Arundel**, and Urban Chicago listed 8 hours on bicycle, with a temperature below 20 degrees!

All of the beautifully neat and punctual reports make this more of a fun job. This time, too, the reports were sent to me—not to the Museum or the Editor. Thank you. Maybe I will keep a list of compilers in my field guide and come calling on some of you one day . . . My life list has some large gaps.

—1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 600



Census Editor's Note: We, too, wish to thank all participants in the 1968 Christmas Census for a job well done. Although the report was bigger than ever, the job of compiling it seemed easier. Unfortunately, more than half of our total consists of Starlings and House Sparrows. It is gratifying to see so many supporting notes giving details of unusual species. Some compilers have fallen into a bad habit of describing their areas by saying "Same as last year." Two stations gave no description of the areas covered at all! Since more than half of our membership has joined us within the past five years, let us all hereby resolve that in 1969 we will provide a good description of the kind of birding area we cover.

—Paul H. Loh

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CHRISTMAS 1968 BIRD CENSUS

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Calumet City	Cook-Chicago	Cook-Lakefront	Cook-Urbain	Cook-North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage	Jerry & Calhoun	Kane	Kane & Kendall	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria-Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair	Will-Sauk Trail	Will-Joliet	Will & Grundy	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTAL 1968					
Red-billed Grebe										2																											
Doublescreed Crow																																					
Great Blue Heron		2											7																								
Whistling Swan												2																									
Canada Goose		40			22							197	430																								
Snow Goose		20								1		4	1500																								
Blue Goose		10											7000																								
Mallard		10	2511	1	10	120	355	407	95	516	972	34,329	407	10	14	441	33*	5	5	131	4560	1	95	1000	95	1	25	3250	35	49,396	7010						
Black Duck		60	173			5	22	44	2	4	41	587	2							7	652			200													
Gadwall																																					
American Wigeon							2	2	2	2	1	1	19	1																							
Pintail							1	2	6	3	160	2																									
Green-winged Teal							11	2																													
Cinnamon Teal																																					
Shoveler																																					
Wood Duck																																					
Redhead																																					
Ring-necked Duck																																					
Canvasback																																					
Greater Scaup																																					
Lesser Scaup																																					
Common Goldeneye		7					252	39	181	1	2	300	5																								
Bufflehead																																					
Oldsquaw							827		307																												
White-winged Scoter																																					
Ruddy Duck																																					
Hooded Merganser		3																																			
Common Merganser																																					
Red-breasted Merganser		7																																			
Turkey Vulture																																					
Sharp-shinned Hawk																																					
Cooper's Hawk																																					
Red-tailed Hawk		6	12	1	14	2	3	2	29	13	39	5	2																								
Krider's Red-tailed Hawk																																					
Harlan's Hawk																																					
Red-shouldered Hawk																																					
Swainson's Hawk																																					
Rough-legged Hawk																																					
Bald Eagle		7	3																																		
Marsh Hawk		4	6	2	6																																
Osprey																																					
Peregrine Falcon																																					
Scarrow Hawk		1	2	1	11	1																															
Sparrow Hawk																																					
Bobwhite		10	31	1	56																																
Mallard Duck-Pintail Hybrids																																					

*Mallard Black Duck-Pintail Hybrids.



Returning Home

By Mrs. Mary Koga, Chicago, Ill.

STATION DATA

DeWitt County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; town 20%, fields, 10%, woods 25%, roadways 10%, river 20%). **Dec. 28:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, snowstorm; temp 15° to 20°; wind west, 10 to 15 m.p.h. Total party-hours, 26 (20 by car, 6 on foot); total party-miles, 60 (50 by car, 10 on foot).—9 observers: Orville Cater, Annie Dyke, Watson Bartlett, Walter Drennan, Donnabelle Fry, James Sampson, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), Peggy Kramer, Harry Thomas. (Seen in winter count week: **Bohemian Waxwing, Cedar Waxwing, Robin, Evening Grosbeak, Wild Turkey.** 4,000 Mallards in area.)



Roll & Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at Elk River Junction, Iowa, same as in previous years). **Dec. 28:** 5:50 a.m. to 5:20 p.m. Overcast, snow in a.m.; temp. 15° to 31°; wind NW, 10-25 m.p.h.; 2 inches of snow cover, river 80% iced. 9 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 24 (6 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 261 (9 on foot, 252 by car).—John Faaborg, Mark Anderson, Fred and Maurice Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, (compiler), Paul Van Nieuwenhayse, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wickham. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Canada Goose.**)



DeWitt County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon River and White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods, and intervening farmlands; woods 35%; forest-edge 25%; open fields 35%; water 5%.) **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Snowing; temp. 34° to 27°; wind W-NW, very strong; 6 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 13.5 (8 on foot, 5.5 by car); total party-miles, 109 (9 on foot, 100 by car).—Alexa N. Clemans, Robert J. Clemans, S. Charles Kendeigh (compiler), Wilbur M. Luce, Helen Parker, and Hurst H. Shoemaker.



DeWitt County, LINCOLN TRAIL PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Lincoln Trail Park, including Big Creek, Mill Creek, old bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston, and Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottom 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%.) **Dec. 21:** 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday; temp. 29° to 33°; wind variable, 2-6 m.p.h.; cloudy, occasional sleet and snow. 11 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 13 3/4 (10 on foot, 15-3/4 by car, with 1 observer at feeder); total party-miles, 202 1/2 (9 1/2 on foot, 193 by car—ground frozen and dry). Lincoln Trail Chapter of IAS—Parilee Carroll, Cleta Cole, Fenton Cole, Theresa Annerton, Addalee Cox, Mildred Frazier, Leroy Gardner, Grover Hartman, and Grover Hartman (compiler), Maurice Reed, and Alfred Seidel. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Horned Lark.**)

• **Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at 154th Street and Burnham Avenue, Calumet City. Included v Sand Ridge Nature Center, Big and Little Calumet Rivers, Thorn Cr Glenwood, Jurgenson and Sweet Woods Forest Preserves; feeders in S Holland, Homewood and Harvey; and Wicker Park in **Indiana**; woods residential 40%, industrial 20%, rivers 15%, prairie 15%.) **Dec. 28;** 8 to 4 p.m.; temp 36° to 25°; wind NW-NE, 20 to 25 m.p.h.; rain in a changing to snow in p.m., total of 2 inches; waters open. 11 observer 6 parties. Total party-hours 25, (21½ on foot, 3½ by car); total party-miles, 88 (8 on foot, 80 by car). Members of Sand Ridge Audubon Society: Charles Celandar, Marian Celandar, Roger Cotton, Ed Hall (compiler), Hail, Jean Junge, Charles Lyon, Helen Meier, Mike Neofor, Bill Schmidt and Beth Schuett. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Goldeneye, Coot, Kingfisher.**) The **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (female) seen by Marian Celandar at a feeder in Highland, Indiana; it was compared carefully with nearby Purple Finches both as to size and field marks.



Cook County, CHICAGO LAKE FRONT. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered two miles off Madison Street; Lake Michigan harbors 100%; inland urban area not censused. Increased Lake Michigan coverage made possible by use of the United States Coast Guard Cutter **Arundel**.) **Dec. 30;** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy in a.m. with 4-mile visibility; blowing snow in p.m. with ¼ mile visibility; temp. 24° to 29°; wind S at 6-24 m.p.h. Lake calm for three miles, then three to five-foot swells three to nine miles out. Harbors mostly frozen; moderate lake ice extending out three miles. 13 observers in 1 to 4 parties. Total party-hours, 13 (1 on foot, 8 by car, 4 by boat); total party-miles, 79 (1 on foot, 44 by car, 34 by boat).—Dr. William J. Beecher, Bedford P. Brown, Jr., Charles T. Clark, Charles Easterberg, Joel Greenberg, Mrs. Miriam Greenberg, Richard H. Hertz, George Iannarone, Robert P. Russell, Jr. (compiler), Ira A. Sand Michael Schultz, Bill Tweit, and Charles A. Westcott. (Seen during count period but not on count day: **Harlequin Duck.**)



Cook County, URBAN CHICAGO. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center near intersection of North Avenue and Pulaski Road, including all inland and urban areas; harbors, breakwaters and lakefront areas censused; urban 73%, cemeteries and parks 5%, woodlands 17%, fields and feeders 2%). **Dec. 25;** 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.; clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; snow flurries late in day; temp. 1° to 18°; wind NW a.m., SE p.m., 1 to 8 m.p.h. 1 inch of snow cover; streams mostly frozen. 15 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 94 (12 on foot, 74 by car, 8 by bicycle); total party-miles, 18 (18 on foot, 460 by car, 8 by bicycle).—Scott Alberts, Bedford Brown (compiler), Steven Dorfman, Joel Greenberg, Mrs. Miriam Greenberg, Robert Russell, David Sanders, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders (co-compiler), Neil Sanders, Catherine Schaffer, Les Strauss, Jean Wattley, Fred Yablon, and Mrs. P. Yablon. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Goshawk, Snowy Owl, Common Grackle.**) The high owl count was obtained by playing owl calls on a tape recorder, waiting for the birds to answer and then shining lights on them to identify the species. The **Swainson Hawk** was followed and studied for half an hour by Jeff Sanders, who has seen this species many times out West.

Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile meter circle with center at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders 30%, waterfront 15%, open fields 20%, woods and river bottoms 25%, lagoons 5%, fields 5%). **Dec. 28;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. during a major storm; temp. 20° to 30°; wind E-NE, 20 m.p.h.; rain to sleet to 6 inches of snow; visibility minimal. 32 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 80 (60 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 610 (50 on foot, 560 by car).—Bedford Brown, George Buchanan, Eugene Byrd, Reba Campbell, Charles Clark, Charles Greenberg, Miriam Greenberg, Kathy Hedeon, Stanley Hedeon, Richard Horwitz, Bertha Huxford, Louise North, Irving Rosen, Harold Rosenband, Robert P. Russell, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders, Cathy Schaffer, Mike Schultz, Mary Thompson, Fran Thoresen, Tom Thoresen, James Turbett, James Ware (compiler), Jean Wattley, Russell Watts, Ed Westbrook, and Ruth Westbrook. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Shoveler, Scaup, Bonaparte's Gull, Hermit Thrush.**)



Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile meter circle with center at SW corner of Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, South Park, Mallard Lake, and west half of Busse Forest; plowland 50%, grassland 25%, oak-hickory forest 5%, marsh 4%, water 1%, plantings and wetlands 5%, towns 10%). **Jan. 1;** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. -12° to 3°; wind W to NW, 15-20 m.p.h.; 4-inch drifting snow cover, streams partly frozen, other waters 95% frozen. 29 observers; 26 in 10 parties, 3 watching feeders. Total party-hours, 73 (32 on foot, 41½ by car); total party-miles, 397 (39 on foot, 362 by car).—Kane County Chapter of IAS, Natural History Society of Barrington, and guests—Karl Bartel, George Burger, Reba Campbell, Reba Campbell, Charles Clark, Ted Dillon, Wesley Dillon, Betty Galle, Peter Dring, Anna Giese, William Giese, Richard Hoyer, Mrs. Emil Kibka, Mary Glenn Kirkland, Wallace Kirkland, Bernie Kuehn, Loryl Lehmann, Janet LaSalle, Paul Mohan, Carol Redeker, William Redeker, Emily Roberts, Rod Ruth, Carol Thoke, Robert Thoke, David Tomchek, Charles Westcott (compiler), and Lorraine Westcott.



DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 22;** Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests—Joan Anesey, Martha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Charles T. Clark, Lewis B. Cooper, Jerry Dobbs, Mary K. Dobbs, Peter Dring, Alfred E. Dupree, Alma Greene, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Earl P. Heffner, Richard B. Hoyer, Mary Glenn Kirkland, Wallace W. Kirkland, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Paul H. Lobik, Paul Mooring, Clarence O. Palmquist, Ethel Pearson, John J. Puljung, Alfred H. Reuss, Helen Ruch, Paul Schulze, Marion Scott, Marguerite Sawyan, Grace F. Smith, Isabel B. Wasson, and Helen Wilson. The **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk** was studied carefully by several experienced observers. The goose count included two Canada-Snow hybrids, and the Mallard count included nine Mallard-Black hybrids.

Jersey & Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 30%, bottomlands 70%. **Dec. 21;** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., overcast; temp. 32° to 34°; wind SW, 5-8 m.p.h.; no snow cover, lakes 75% frozen, rivers open. 10 observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 75 (35½ on foot, 37 by car, 3 by air); total party-miles, 610 (22 on foot, 393 by car, 195 by air).—**Observers:** Adams, Dick Anderson, Mitzi Anderson, Kathryn Arhos, Dave Beal, George Billy, Rod Bogie, Alberta Bolinger, Andy Bromet, Bill Brush, Jack Buese, Sandra Buntin, Henry Colteryahn, Betty Croxford, Dennis Croxford, Kenneth Croxford, Patricia Crull, Joann Current, William Dunning, Steve Gast, Dorothy Gore, Jack Groppel, Connie Hath, Earl Hath, Kemp Hutchison, Jim Jackson, Frank Kime, Henrietta Lammert, Warren Lammert, Bertha Massey, Joel Massey, John McCall, Ed Murrey, Lorli Nelson, Moreno Richardson, Richard Rowlette, Gene Sands, Lynn Schaefer, Al Schroeder, Mimi Schroeder, Marj Self, Fred Springer, Kay Stewart, Jerry Strickling, Nancy Strickling, John Surgeon, Robert Thomas, Dick Vasse, Sally Vasse compiler), Mary Wiese, Lamound Wilson, and George Winter.

Kane County, MAPLE PARK-MOOSEHEART. (All points within a 15-mile

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diameter circle with center halfway between LaFox and Elburn, including Kane County forest preserves, the Fox River, and most towns in the circle. (farmlands 40%, woods 40%, fields and pastures 35%, towns 10%, farmlands 6%, thickets and feeders 4%, water 5%). **Dec. 22;** 3 a.m. to 6 p.m.; light rain and snow in a.m.; temp. 30° to 35°; wind E-SE, 8-22 m.p.h.; 3-inch snow cover in p.m.; waters mostly open. 6 observers in 3 to 4 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (20 on foot, 30 by car); total party-miles, 422 (27 on foot, 395 by car). **Observers:** Scott M. Alberts, Ira A. Sanders, Jeffrey R. Sanders (compiler), Catharine Schaffer, Les Strauss, and Brian Wade. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Canada Goose, Pigeon Hawk, Myrtle Warbler, Red Crossbill.**)

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• **Kane and Kendall Counties, OSWEGO.** (No description of area given. **Dec. 29;** 7 observers—Fox Valley Chapter of IAS, Maryann Gossmann (compiler), Florence Kent, Marian Richards, Mrs. Kay Siewert, Mrs. Jane Stelton, Dale Vawter, and Mrs. Frances Vawter.

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• **Lake County, WAUKEGAN.** (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 28;** Chicago Ornithological Society members. (NOTE: This was a four-hour count only, due to extremely heavy snow and adverse weather conditions). **Observers:** Joan Anesey, Karl E. Bartel, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Paul Schulze, Grace F. Smith, and Helen Wilson.

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• **McHenry County, WOODSTOCK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center one-quarter mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%; woods 20%, water area 5%). **Dec. 30;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; 7" snow cover; water 90% frozen; temp. 17° to 26°; wind SW, 10-15 m.p.h.; snow flurries changing to snow in afternoon. 22 observers in 8 parties.

observers at feeders. Total party-hours, 40 (8 on foot, 32 by car); total party-miles, 301 (12 on foot, 289 by car). McHenry County Chapter of IAS—George Baker, Robert Bird, Anne Carroll, Pete Carroll, Helen Chereck, Gene Fiske (compiler), Diana & Jennifer Fiske, Mary Frisbie, Donna Gay, Anna Gregg, Anne Hecht, Billy Hicks, Douglas Kieffer, Eleanor Masslich, Les & Heather McDonald, Grace Peacock, Ed Peterson, Vera & Stanley Perry, Emma Rosenke, Leona Skinkle, Roma Switzer, Everett Thomas, Wade Titus, Maurice & Louise Watson, Dorothy Weers, and Ethel Wilcox. Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: 1,500 **Canada Goose** in separate flocks on Dec. 23; **Marsh Hawk, Robin, Carolina Wren, Downy Woodpecker, White-throated Sparrow, White, Evening Grosbeak.**)

The Mallard-Black-Pintail hybrids are the same as reported in 1964, but the group is much larger now and shows more varied patterns and combinations of markings. Another noteworthy bird seen and reported in this count but **not included** in our table is a **Red-billed Blue Formosan Cormorant**, seen on count day at a bird feeder in Crystal Lake; description was verified by Lincoln Park (Chicago) Zoo officials, as well as by color slides and movies.



Lean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Mr. & Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence—Lake Bloomington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded, 30% cultivated land, 20% agriculture, 10% shoreline). **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 18° to 21°; wind light; 10 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 8; total party-miles, 80 (10½ on foot, 80 by car).—Dale Birkenholz, Richard F. Bosworth (compiler), LaRue Fairchild, Mrs. LaRue Fairchild, Edward Mockford, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Webster, Mrs. Shirley Winteroth, Timm Winteroth—Cardinal Audubon Club.



Leelanau County, OREGON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south of White Pines State Park, including the park, Grandview, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Longhold, and the Rock River valley between Oregon and Dixon). **Jan. 5:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 10° to 15°; skies overcast, with snow flurries; wind S to SE, 10-20 m.p.h.; from 4 to 6 inches of snow on the ground with considerable drifting; ponds and sloughs frozen; some streams and parts of the Rock River still open. Total party-hours, 106 (50 on foot, 32 by car, 24 stationary); total party-miles, 354 (35 on foot, 319 by car). 37 observers in 10 parties; 6 observers at feeders—White Pines Bird Club: Kenneth Reinhart, Paul Beebee, John Bivins, Thelma Carpenter (compiler), Dennis Davis, Ira Davis, J. Q. Davis, Brad Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Mrs. Doris Doyle, Margaret Forsyth, Mr. & Mrs. Gronberg, Mr. & Mrs. Jenkin, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Jordan, Jack Keegan, Mr. & Mrs. Don Madess, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Erickson, Martin and David Morris, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Paul, Mr. & Mrs. John Roe, Paul and John Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Frances Smith, Mrs. Len Stenmark, Warren Stultz, John Swanstrom, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Taylor, Mrs. Max Van Scoy, Harold Walkup, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Wade, and Mr. & Mrs. Worsley.

↳ **Ogle & Lee Counties, ROCHELLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Flagg Center, at the juncture of Flagg Pine Rock and Lafayette townships; 40% roadsides, 40% farm fields, 10% woodlands, and 5% streambanks. **Dec. 29;** 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear and sunny, with bright sun most of the day. Temp. 10° to 28° . Wind 0 to 10 m.p.h. from south; 3 inches of snow on ground; streams all open and flowing strongly, but lakes and ponds frozen. 9 observers in 4 parties. Party-hours, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ($6\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by car, $2\frac{1}{2}$ at feeders). Party miles, 147 by car, 7 on foot). Kyte Creek Audubon Club—Mr. & Mrs. Garla Grace, Norris Groves (compiler), Dr. & Mrs. George Laubach, Jim Laubaugh, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Taylor, and Mrs. Douglas Wade. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Sparrow Hawk, Cedar Waxwing, Purple Finch, Common Redpoll, Snow Bunting.**) Also seen outside count area during count period: about 500 Cedar Waxwings in White Pines State Park, and a flock of approximately 65 Robins feeding on hackberry fruit at Lost Nation, east of Dixon.



Peoria County, PEORIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main Street, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiler Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grand View, Fondulac Area, Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10%, towns 30%). **Dec. 22;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy; freezing rain in a.m.; temperature 29° to 43° ; wind SW, 15-30 m.p.h.; no snow cover; river and ponds partially frozen, small streams open. 35 observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 90 (39 on foot, 51 by car); total party-miles, 507 (45 on foot, 462 by car). Dr. R. G. Bjorklund, Mrs. E. Bogan, Mrs. B. Brophy, Dr. J. R. Canterbury, Mrs. A. Ciegler, Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crawford, Dr. S. Easton, D. Felker, J. Findlay III, Mr. & Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. H. George, J. Henry, Mrs. P. Humphreys, O. M. Lowry, Jr., M. Mahoney, Mrs. M. Parker, G. Pharo, Dr. & Mrs. L. H. Princen (compilers), C. E. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Runde, Mr. & Mrs. R. Scott, W. Stroud, Miss E. Taden, Mrs. C. Voessler, W. Weber, and Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl, Robin, Myrtle Warbler, Rufous-sided Towhee, Oregon Junco.**) Mr. Stroud's party saw the **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, a male with all field marks, at 15 feet.



Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limit on Route 29, including Springfield Bay, Mossville, Woodford and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Springfield Branch Conservation Area, Santa Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Clubs; towns 5%, river and backwater 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%). **Dec. 29;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy in a.m., sunny in p.m.; temp 22° to 26° ; wind SW, 5-10 m.p.h.; 1-inch snow cover; most water frozen, rapid streams open. 30 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 75 (39 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles, 358 (46 on foot, 312 by car).—G. L. Adams, W. Bartlett, Mrs. J. Baumgartner, E. Billing, Mrs. E. Bogan, Dr. J. R. Canterbury, Mrs. A. Ciegler, Mr. & Mrs. R. Colling, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crawford, J. Findlay III, Mr. & Mrs. M. Foster, J. Hampson,

s. P. Humphreys, Dr. G. G. Maher, Dr. A. J. Novotny, Mr. & Mrs. J. Parr, L. H. Princen (compiler), C. E. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. Runde, W. Stroud, Miss Tjaden, Mrs. H. Truitt, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. P. Webber, and Mrs. F. Welty. None seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Evening Grosbeak**, **Two-sided Towhee**.)



Madison County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bird Haven, 2 miles northwest of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, open farmland 90%). **Dec. 23:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast in a.m., mostly cloudy in p.m.; light snow all day; temp. 20° to 29°; wind WNW, 20-40 m.p.h.; no snow cover, waters not frozen. 6 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 45-¾ (10½ on foot, 35¼ by car); total party-miles, 528 (10 on foot, 518 by car).—Arnold Anderson, Anne Anderson, Ruth Blackford, Mike Bridges, Anna Katherine Bullard, Albert Bullard, Minnie Hundley, Patricia Kelly, Pamela Kay Potts, Scott Scherer, Violet Scherer, Susie Shaw, Vera Scherer Shaw, Michael Sliva, Barbara Stoll, Collins Stoll, Wayne Taylor, Dick Thom, Rick Thom (compiler), and John Wilkins.



Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at toll house of Memorial Bridge; same as in previous years). **Dec. 22:** 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. Rain, clearing at noon, snow flurries in p.m.; temp. 20° to 35°; wind SE to W, 5-25 m.p.h.; 1 inch snow cover, river 20% covered with floating ice. 38 observers in 17 parties. Total party-hours, 115 (44 on foot, 56 by car, 15 at feeders); total party-miles, 693 (43 on foot, 650 by car).—Mrs. Fred Adams, Steve Aupler, Carl Bengston, Lewis Blevins, Harry Carl, Allan Carlson, M. Cheek, & Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Dau, Jim Davis, Dale Dickinson, Bob Doering, Elton Fawks, Mr. & Mrs. Jake Frink, T. Hicks, H. James Edges, Sr. and Jr., Mike, Pat, and W. M. Lonnecker, Katherine Love, John McIver, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Don Price, Ernie Saddler, Kent Stewart, Mrs. Lewis Sutton, L. Swenson, Don Swenson, Joe Tracy, Philip Vaughan, Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickham. The **White-winged Scoter** has been observed in the Davenport area several weeks. The **Savannah Sparrow** has been visiting a feeder regularly and has been verified by a number of watchers.



Rock Island & Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY & MUSCATINE, IOWA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Lock and Dam 16; same as in previous years). **Dec. 21:** 5:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Overcast, occasional snow; temp. 23° to 32°; wind N-SE, 5-12 m.p.h.; one-half inch of snow on ground; river 50% ice-covered. 6 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 115 (4 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 216 (4 on foot, 212 by car).—Elton Fawks, Mark Henderson, Mike Lonnecker, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler) and Philip Vaughan.

Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (7½-mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River; river bottom 5%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%. **Dec. 22,** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Cloudy early, then clear; temp. 30° to 45°; wind ESE to WSW, 13-36 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open. 15 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 39 (21 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles 216 (20 on foot, 196 by car). Springfield Audubon Society—Dr. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Thomas Crabtree, Vernon Greening, Ellen Hopkinson, Al S. Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, William V. O'Brien, Edith Sausaman, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), W. I. Sausaman, Marie E. Spaulding, Mr. Mrs. Tom Taylor, and Richard Ware.

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- **St. Clair County, GREATER E. ST. LOUIS AREA.** (No description of area furnished). **Dec. 28;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 28° to 35°; 7 observers. Total party-miles 178 (9 on foot, 169 by car). Southwest Chapter of IAS; Lucas Wrischnik, compiler. **Note:** Each day, from November to March, we see a continuous stream of blackbirds between 4 and 5 p.m. flying over highways I-55 and U.S. 40—estimated at over 250,000 Redwing Grackles, Starlings and Rusty Blackbirds. These were NOT included in the Census Table.

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- **Will County, SAUK TRAIL-MONEE-BLACKHAWK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Goodenow, including Sauk Trail Woods, Western-Exchange Woods, Blackhawk Dr. Woods, Plum Creek Woods, Monee, Park Forest, Steger, and the southern end of Thorn Creek oak forests 24%, deciduous woods and thorn hedges 12%, coniferous plantings and woods 13%, creek bottoms 7%, fields and pastures 32%, town roads and garbage dump 10%, feeders 2%). **Dec. 31;** 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Partly sunny; temp. -13° to +8°; wind W, 5-20 m.p.h.; 2 to 5 inches of snow cover; waters frozen. 3 observers in 1 to 3 parties. Total party-hours, 11 (8 on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles, 174 (13 on foot, 161 by car).—Scott Alberts, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders (tri-compilers). (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Bohemian Waxwing, Lapland Longspur.**)

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- ✱ **Will County, TROY-JOLIET-CHANNAHON.** (15-mile diameter circle with center at Brandon Road Locks; woods 50%, open fields 30%, rivers and ponds 20%. **Dec. 29;** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunny in a.m., partly cloudy in p.m. temp. 18° to 22°; wind W, 5 m.p.h.; snow cover 3 inches; some open water. 10 observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 8 (3 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles 80 (4 on foot, 76 by car).—John Balek, Clarence Cutler, Helen Cutler, William Hughes, Paul Leifheit, Helen Otis (compiler), Tom Otis, John Reddy, Clarence Stallman and Dr. George Woodruff. (Seen in area, but not on count day: **Cedar Waxwing, Cowbird, Red-headed Woodpecker** [immature]).

Ill & Grundy Counties, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering many back roads southwest of Wilmington. Farm woodlots 15%; river edge 60%; plowed fields 20%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 21:** 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 27° to 32°; wind NE, 10-15 m.p.h.; ground bare; large rivers open; back waters frozen. 6 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours 16½ (4½ on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles 158 (9 on foot, 149 by car).—Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Lewis Cooper, Peter Dring, Alfred Reuss, & Paul Schulze.

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Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA (all around lake by car). **Dec. 29:** 7:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; clear; 7 inches of snow. 4 observers—Earl Anderson, Karl Bartel, Clarence Palmquist (compiler) and Ronald Palmquist. Note: Male **Cinnamon Teal** was in company of 4 coots, from whom it tried to get food. These field marks were verified: Brownish red head and underparts, light bone-colored wing patch, bone bill with black tip.

ESTHER ANN CRAIGMILE

The ranks of those who helped to establish the Illinois Audubon Society at the turn of the century has grown extremely thin. One of the last surviving Honorary Directors, Esther Ann Craigmile, died late in March at a nursing home in LaGrange. She was 94 years old.

Miss Craigmile was a director and active worker when the Society, fighting to stop the sale of bird feathers and plumes in department stores, sent its own lecturers, armed with lantern slides, throughout the state to carry the message to tens of thousands of listeners. The March, 1951 issue (No. 77) of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN contained "A History of The Illinois Audubon Society" by the late C. O. Decker, in which he observed:

"At the Annual Meeting of 1913, Miss Esther A. Craigmile was named a member of the Board of Directors, which position she held until she retired and was named an Honorary Director in 1950, the longest official connection of any member in the Society."

Miss Craigmile taught natural history and other subjects during her long career as a school teacher in River Forest. A resident of Maywood for many years, she moved to LaGrange Park after her retirement and spent her last years in the nursing home. Her obituary notice is indicative of her lasting loyalty:

"In lieu of flowers, a memorial gift to The Illinois Audubon Society will be appreciated."

—Paul H. Lobik

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: EFFECTIVE PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE AUDUBON MEMBERSHIP

by R. M. BARRON
Volunteer Press Secretary, IAS

"In modern times effective public relations have come to equate with an aggregate of PERSONAL pressures."

"Every newspaper editor knows the chances are better than two to one that a letter from a reader in his 'Sound Off' column will be read ... in comparison with his own piece in the adjoining editorial column."

These are quotations we have recently run into. From our own personal experience we add this one: "A letter on a timely subject by any individual is ten times as likely to be printed in **your** newspaper as an organization's press release on the same subject."

The inference is clear. To tell the public the Audubon story it is necessary that IAS people—officers, board members and just plain members—write, write and write again to their newspapers. Every paper in larger cities and many in smaller places have columns which go by various names, all reserved for opinions of their readers. It is true that such letters are welcomed!

What to write about? Almost anything. The range of possible subjects is as wide as the interests of IAS. Recently published letters on conservation have varied from a neighborhood appeal to save threatened roadside trees to an attack on the outrageous Rampart Dam proposal in Alaska.

Conservation must be made a major issue. This will be done by getting people—and consequently politicians and public officials—to talk about it. And if our own members do not tell the people of Illinois, through the columns of their newspapers, about the positions and policies of IAS, surely no one else will.

People are always interesting. The Chicago Tribune, for example, is eager for letters that mention someone whose picture they can run alongside a letter, which you may send them or which they can find in their files. So write about Audubon people, from John James himself to the newly appointed secretary of your chapter or club. It is also well to personalize your message by quoting from State or local IAS persons, or other conservationists who are well known.

If no other subject appeals, write about birds—or other wildlife. Widespread interest in nature is a revelation to anyone who reads carefully the pages of even great metropolitan newspapers. Of general interest are not only our persecuted and endangered species but common birds and mammals, unusual sightings, earliest arrivals, and instances of spectacular rescues. The possibilities are endless.

President Mostek suggests: "Set a letter-writing schedule for yourself. Resolve to write a letter to a newspaper on a certain day each month, or at least one at the turn of each season, so this important volunteer duty will not easily be forgotten."

—826 S. Wabash, Chicago 60606

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A Statement About 'Control' of Predators

by PRESTON DAVIES

What is meant by the balance of nature? What is the role of a predator? What are "varmits" and why must they be exterminated? These are a few of many questions asked by conservationists and admirers of the outdoors when we read reports of wanton destruction of our wildlife which is referred to as predator control.

Any enlightened nature observer can recognize the need to control certain elements of our wildlife if their existence is detrimental to their own species and species preyed upon, and to the habitat which is their environment, thus tilting the balance of nature in the wrong direction.

Yet, we have been conditioned through fables, myths, animated cartoons, and wild tales about the big-bad wolf, the sly fox, the rapacious eagle, the blood-lusting weasel, the cunning cougar. The list goes on indicating that any creature which kills to survive must be controlled or exterminated. Man in order to survive does kill to support his needs; yet he is struck with horror when a wolf, bobcat, or hawk strikes for a meal.

Predators are hunted by trap, gun, poison and gas. Approximately 1,080 poison stations and bait sets are constantly in use to hold in check the coyote and deadly cyanide guns are lethal predator-getters found throughout the range. These devices truly rock the balance of nature and subtract immensely from our outdoor heritage. This brings to our attention the report of the Department of Interior branch entitled Predator and Rodent Control which in 1965 spent \$5,750,000 to kill predators. This is a dubious expenditure when only a few animals were doing harm—yet an indiscriminate destruction plagued our valuable wildlife population.

Tax money to maintain 1,080 poison stations, cyanide guns and subsidizing state bounty rewards is difficult to comprehend. This is especially true when one is to understand the role Predator and Rodent Control Subdivision of Wildlife Services is compared to the drastically different role of the Endangered Species Subdivision of the Wildlife Services.

Another question needs to be asked, "Does the government need to retain over 700 animal control agents?" Shouldn't predator problems be handled by the states on the basis of biological and ecological facts and not ideas based on folklore? Does a taxpayer get a good buy when millions of dollars go to purchase dead animals through an over-used action on the bounty. Durwood Allen points out in his book "Our Wildlife Legacy" that bounties have been a means of subsidizing the taking of an annual surplus of predators that would be eliminated naturally anyway.

In I.A.S. we believe that predator control should be determined on individual cases or situations using basic economic, biological, and ecological facts involving extermination or control of animals who have become a so-called pest to their immediate environment.

—1631 Grove Ave., Highland Park

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

*denotes Family member; **Contributing member; and ***Supporting member.

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BOOK REVIEWS

PEOPLE: An Introduction to the Study of Population. Cook and Lecht. Columbia Books, 424 Southern Bldg. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Paperback \$1.50. 1968. 64 pages. Illustrated.

burgeoning world population is a contributing factor to some of the world's common problems: water and air pollution, urban stagnation, human hunger, poverty of the landscape, increasing frustrations, and wars. Large and small. While the information presented in these pages may not be new to the sophisticated student of population problems, its style and presentation fulfills its purpose: to teach the high school student of the impact of an increasing world population, and to serve as a teaching tool for social science teachers.

It provides world population data for 136 countries in headings listed in separate tables on "current rate of population growth, life expectancy at birth, population under 15, per capita national income, population estimates in 1968, etc."

Two million cars now file past the gates of Yellowstone Park each summer and traffic is bumper to bumper on any morning in July. The Secretary of Interior has stated that it may not be long before we may have to ration the number of visitors to our national parks to keep up the quality, because population pressures can destroy the parks and their wildlife. The book concludes by stating that a planet with 7 billion people struggling and fighting for food and resources would be full of danger for anyone. It suggests we all share a responsibility for an earth safe, decent, beautiful and abundant in resources, and wildlife. The book is in its final printing.

—Raymond Mostek

BIRTH CONTROL. By Ernest Havemann and the Editors of Time-Life Books. 117 pages. \$3.95.

"Birth Control" is a discussion in depth of conception plus chapters on birth control in the past, present and future. It discusses the choice of birth control methods open to today's mothers and fathers. The causes and effects of sterility are very adequately presented. The place of abortion in the world of today is presented impartially and realistically. Finally the disastrous effects of the population explosion are recounted including the semi-starvation and squalor that is part of life in much of the world today. The slowly increasing acceptance of birth control in many of these countries is documented, but it is clearly shown that these efforts are still woefully inadequate to relieve the malnutrition and neglect, so widespread in the slums of our large cities and throughout many of the poorer countries.

A conspicuous absence is the omission of any discussion on the rapid erosion of our natural environment, due to rapid population increase here in the United States of America. This would be of special interest to conservationists and is a message that still needs to be carried to the general population. It will take very effective presentation to bring this home to those who are in the best position to do something about it, namely religious leaders, legislators and others in governmental positions.

Numerous high quality photographs greatly increase the effectiveness of this interesting educational presentation.

—George H. Woodruff, M.D.

KING SOLOMON'S RING, by Dr. Konrad Lorenz. 195 pages.
Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. \$1.95, paperback.

The title of this book does not suggest one for the nature lover or conservationist. But Dr. Konrad Lorenz, a behaviorist whose laboratory is at the Danube River, has accumulated many of the serious and humorous events that have taken place in his years of study of animals and birds. Through these occurrences, he also gives the reader insight into the instincts and mind of his subjects. In other words, he tells not only what an animal performs in its daily life, but why. One of the facts brought out was that crows actually can recognize a certain hunter that has pursued them a number of times. Dr. Lorenz does not anthropomorphize and disagrees with those who do as much as he does with those who believe animals act on blind instinct alone.

Among the chapters wittily covered are ones that deal with selection of a pet, how man came about his "best friend," and his study of jackdaws and a bird similar to our grackles. Dr. Lorenz so thoroughly believed that objects of study live in an unconfined state that he built a play pen for small children that would protect them from a free roaming and potentially dangerous collection of ducks, geese, monkeys, cockatoos, etc.

The reason given by the author for writing this book was to have someone to laugh along with and share the numerous events that happened when only he and his animal friends were present. But as you read, you soon realize that this is not the only reason, for he is asking us to respect and learn from our fellow inhabitants of this earth.

—Jim Hampson, Mendocino

PARK ROAD STANDARDS. U.S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service, 1968. 20 pages. \$.15. Supt. of Documents,
US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

This is a report done by a special committee appointed by George Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service. The committee reviewed the status of road construction in the parks, defines the purpose of park roads, and establishes guidelines for their design and construction. The National Park System faces a predicted 300 million visits a year by 1980. In order to guarantee the quality of park experience, the numbers of people and their means of travel must be more closely regulated. Designing park roads involves much more than conforming to technical standards, the committee states. The integrity of the landscape must be preserved, ecological processes must be respected, and the visitor insured a fully rewarding experience. The Park roads are not continuations of the State or Federal network. They should neither be designed—nor designated—merely as connecting links. They should encourage the people to leave their automobiles by providing pullouts, parking, scenic overlooks, and trail connections.

The recommendations of the committee were approved by Stewart Udall, and implementation by the Service is already underway. Hart has issued instructions that no road or other transportation system will be approved until: (1) A professional ecological determination has been made that effects on wildlife habitat and mobility, drainage, stream flow, and other resources will be minimal, and (2) a professional determination has been made that means of transportation will provide maximum appreciation of park resources.

—Ann Harnsberger

CHALLENGE OF THE LAND. By Charles E. Little
Open Space Action Institute, 145 E. 52nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10022. 151 pages. \$3.75.

In the preface, Mr. Little states, "The thesis presented here is that the challenge of the land is fundamentally a municipal concern and, further, that proven techniques of open space preservation constitute the single most valuable tool for meeting the challenge." What follows is a critical appraisal of the situation facing towns today and the successes or failures that towns and suburbs have experienced in coping with that combination of forces. There are enough case histories to interest the planning board member or conservation commissioner in the smaller more remote towns, though most of the attention centers upon the metropolitan New York area. There is a wealth of material for those serving in the metropolitan suburbs.

Little's volume runs the whole gamut from land acquisition to free use of open spaces. He discusses the pros and cons of cluster zoning, land trusts and their role, the financial motivations in making gifts of land, flood plain management, and many other facets of modern municipal land management. He rounds up the book with an appendix which presents eighteen model laws, ordinances, and regulations which have worked in communities.

—Ann Harnsberger



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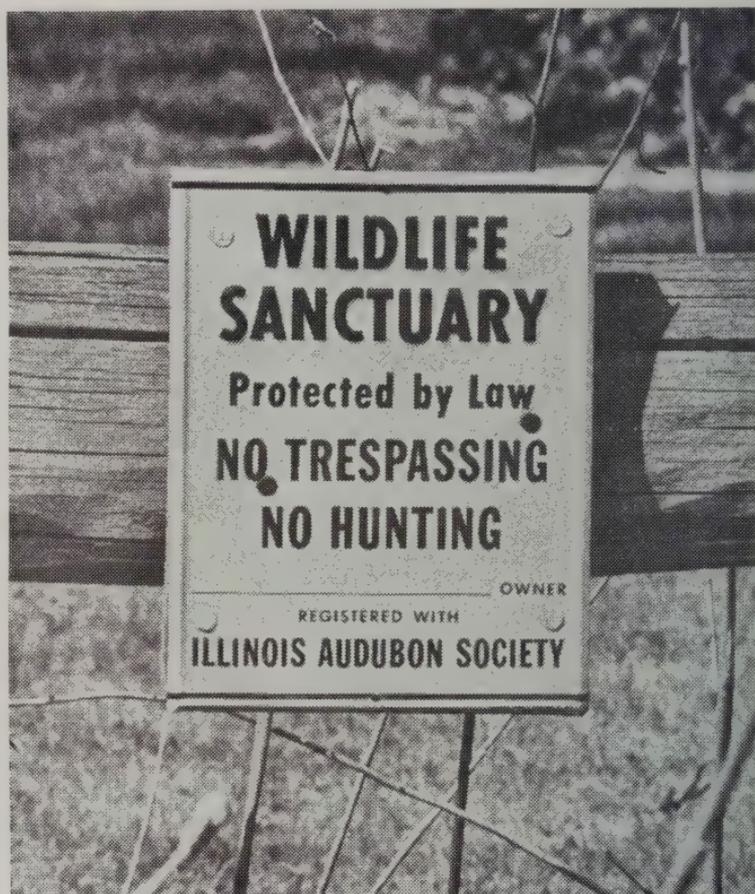
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IVAN LIGHT JOINS BOARD AS TECHNICAL CONSULTANT

Added to the list of distinguished technical consultants of IAS will be Ivan Light of Shirley, Ill. Mr. Light, who practices law in Normal, has agreed to serve as counsel. He also serves as a willing and devoted member of the IAS Roadside committee with great interest in anti-litter work and roadside beautification. The volunteer post has been vacant since the passing of Oliver Heywood of Hinsdale, who had also served the society as a vice-president and board member.



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

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The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605 where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
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Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
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Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. A special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 150

June 1969

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by RAYMOND MOSTEK



POLLUTION AND THE PENTAGON: At the April convention of the National Audubon Society in St. Louis, Undersecretary of Interior Russell Train—a distinguished conservationist and a former president of the Conservation Foundation—declared that the United States is losing its battle against water pollution and he scored the under-funding of the pollution abatement acts recently passed by Congress.

U.S. Senator Henry Jackson (Dem., Wash.) who serves as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, told the NAS audience a few things they wanted to hear and received polite applause. What he did not tell them was that as one of the strong supporters of the military establishment of this country, Senator Jackson is thereby under-cutting every conservation program passed by Congress. It is now a well-known fact that every penny paid in personal income taxes is not sufficient to pay for the military budget of the Pentagon. The Vietnam War alone costs \$28 billion annually.

Senator Jackson once was con-

sidered by President Nixon for the post of Secretary of Defense and is generally regarded as a strong supporter of the Anti-Ballistic Missile system. The ABM could cost as much as \$400 billion before the program is over; Nixon is asking for a mere 7 billion dollars to start it. Interestingly enough, most water pollution experts feel it would cost over \$125 billion to contain our water pollution problems! We are spending only a few millions annually. Our weak program and under-funding is scandalous when one considers that water pollution is the number one natural resource problem of the nation.

Here are a few examples of how a curiously - stagnant Congress reacts towards funding water pollution legislation:

(A) Grants for treatment plants were authorized at \$1 billion. The appropriation for 1970 is but 214,000,000.

(B) The authorization for Air Pollution Control is \$134 million. The appropriation for 1970 is \$95.8 million.

(C) Grants for water and sewer construction is authorized at \$605 million. The 1970 appropriation is but \$135 million.

(D) Water planning grants are authorized at \$5.2 million. The 1970 appropriation is set for \$2.4 million.

Needless to say, the Nixon administration has called for only two national parks, the Potomac National River and the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Funds for the Indiana Dunes, authorized several years ago, are being underfunded. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers takes up to about one-third of the natural resource budget; this is expected from a "pork-barrel Congress," which normally proceeds without any well-formulated environmental planning. The pork-barrel is usually urged upon Congress by the white-flannel business men from the local Chambers of Commerce across the nation who are usually horrified at expenditures for all other programs concerning natural resource protection.

National defense expenses take \$81.7 billions; health and welfare take up \$55 billions; \$8.2 billions goes to veterans; interest takes up \$17 billion; space exploration gets \$4.0 billions, and natural resource spending adds up to about

\$3.7 billion—near the bottom of general classifications.

Meanwhile the United Nations General Assembly has agreed to hold a UN Conference of Human Environment in 1972. The call is being made because of the accelerating impairment of the human environment caused by air pollution, soil erosion, water pollution, waste, noise, and secondary effects of biocides, plus the acceleration of urbanization and the burgeoning of human population. This is what the Audubon movement is all about—the preservation of our human and natural environment on our fragile spaceship called Earth.

NOTES FROM THE NEST: The famed Wisconsin hearings to ban DDT have been continued because of delays brought by the chemical industries. These delays are costly to conservationists who must raise funds to pay for witnesses who are often flown in from other states to testify ... The recent five-state Governor's conference near Chicago was harshly criticized by several conservation groups and the press as mere foot-dragging. The meeting was called because of "concern" over DDT levels in Lake Michigan. Another "study" was proposed by the five executives who incidentally all belong to one political party ... The Hoy Bird Club reports that President Nixon is not too fond of okaying funds for a proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The money is "needed" for the Vietnam war which is now costing over \$28.1 billion annually. The "war" has never been officially declared by Congress. The Hoy Bird Club reports that Senator

Nelson feels that the 21 islands are of national park caliber ... Mather Gorge on the Potomac River will be dedicated in 1969 to honor the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather. The gorge extends almost three miles downstream from the Great Falls and waters of the Potomac fall for a distance of 76 feet over a massive outcrop.

The World Wildlife Fund (910 17th St., NW, Washington 20006) is raising funds to save the famed Wetlands of New Jersey. These lands are summer breeding and feeding grounds for more than 25,000 herons, egrets and ibis. In winter more than 100,000 brant gather in addition to snow geese and Canada geese, and Black Duck, teal and baldpate are also found there ... The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology has just issued a new record on Caribbean bird songs for \$4.69. Birds of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were recorded ... The Wilderness Society is sponsoring 45 different trips into the wilderness of our national parks and forests. They present exciting horseback, canoe trips and walking trips with the prices ranging from \$195 to \$335 (a marvelous bargain). For information write to: Wilderness Society 5850 East Jewell Ave., Denver, Colo. 80222.

One-half of the government does not know what the other half is doing and sometimes does not care: At Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee, an ancient stand of cypress trees were leveled to make room for a federally financed airport ... An arm of the federal government wants to

build an 80-unit lodge in Fall Creek Falls State Park near Pikeville, and, near Memphis, the 1,000-acre Fuller State Park has been reduced to half the former size. Part of the park is permanently occupied by the careless colonels of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, famed as the most wasteful bureau in the U.S. government establishment ... In East Los Angeles Hazard Park may lose 18 of its 25 acres to the Veterans Administration for a 1,100-bed hospital. Conservationists angry at Mayor Yorty for this weird operation have pointed out several alternate sites but he had cooked up this deal with the VA back in 1963. Eucalyptus trees will fall under this program. Even the LA parks director says: "The parkland lost is not that valuable to the people." ... In Chicago, Mayor Daley wants to swap some park land for school and library sites. The parks have suffered greatly under Daley's tenure—now the longest in the city's history. Daley has been severely criticized by conservationists for his abject failure to save the Edgewater Golf Course for a city park. The area is marked for another "high-rise development." Chicago ranks far below other major cities in ratio of park to people ... The Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources is buying 5,400 acres of land for a new state park at Edinburg from the federal government. It is a former army camp ... The DuPage County Forest Preserve District is buying 800 acres near Winfield along the West DuPage River. It has just been saved from the land developers.

—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard 6014

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

APRIL IN ARKANSAS

by Lillian M. Smith

The whip-poor-will's plaintive beats stopped, and so did all sound around our motel on Lake Bull Shoals. Beautiful silence covered us until 4 a.m., when an eager cardinal whistled a few notes. Abashed by the lack of response, or suddenly mindful of the dark, he hushed for an hour.

Now he was ready to perform his whole repertoire, joined by the Carolina wren and titmouse. Then a new and dominant note entered the sound track: the pileated woodpecker was whacking at a dead oak a hundred yards west of our cabin, his favorite tree of the year before.

This spring, as we did last, we stayed in small Evergreen Motel, separated by hickories and oaks and redbud from shore of lake. Holly bushes at our door sheltered white-throats or cardinals at night, and in the sunshine were humming with hundreds of bees. I could hardly wait for the start of a new day, and the word which kept running through my mind was "ineffable."

Bing, German Shepherd protector of motel's owner, waited on the steps while I swallowed coffee. He always accompanied me on my expeditions, and was patient while I circled a tree or an area to identify or confirm a song I'd heard.

We walked to a nearby bench and I sat down to check on birds enjoying the morning buffet set out by the proprietor. In a dish on the window sill was a cake made of fat, peanut butter, seed, cornmeal and syrup. Several feet away a feeder offered sunflower and commercial wild bird seed. The bluebird, nuthatch and Carolina wren (nesting in garage) came most often, but red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers, chickadees, white-throated and field sparrows, as well as cardinals, were frequent visitors.

Bing and I next stopped at the house across road. Although the seed mixture in the feeder was identical with Mr. Worzalla's, this site was preferred by goldfinches and purple finches.

Now I could follow the road down to the shore where the field sparrow sang, and where I had seen the chat last year. Or I could climb the hill and pass a house set back on spacious lawn where a mockingbird and chipping sparrows performed. At the end of the road I could go left to the public beach, populated by kingbirds and orchard orioles, or towards town to the tree where a red-eyed vireo sang.

Some birds I had seen the year before were not present on our arrival this spring. However, the late appearance of the red-headed woodpecker enabled me to memorize the wavy note of the red-bellied so that I no longer would confuse the two. The summer tanager's distinctive "pick-a-tuck" was not heard until the second week. And the purple finches headed north before we headed for home.

Each day brought a new delight. The kitchen table was placed so that my seat gave me a view through door of trees beyond, and one morning, while lifting a forkful of egg to my mouth with my right hand, I used the left to focus the binoculars on a bluebird and summer tanager sitting on the same branch.

The parula warbler sang in dogwood next to our cabin for three days; the lovely blue-wing buzzed his notes across the road for just one. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, who had nested above us the year before, appeared briefly.

Two bluebirds dive-bombed the pileated woodpecker, who was pecking at a stump too close to their nest. At first he jerked his head away from their attacks, but finally gave up and flew off.

Most of all I wanted to see and hear the chat again. The year before I had investigated a strange combination of notes and found him on the thickety point of land at the lake. I'd checked this area many times, finding white-throats, quail, thrasher, and even a white-eyed vireo.

It was our fourteenth day, my last chance, and I had less than two hours. The day's schedule included a shampoo and set (in rain water), a pancake breakfast for charity sponsored by Rotarians, a trip to Mountain Home for gifts, and final opportunity to fish in Bull Shoals' channels with our hospitable neighbor, a skillful angler.

At 6:15 a.m. Bing was not on the step. (He returned later, after a night out.) Disconsolate, I went alone to the point. Almost immediately I heard the weird sounds: a "cluck-cluck-cluck" and a three noted, dissonant whistle.

There he was, in his rare splendor, the *chat*. While I stood quietly, he flew across the road and perched on a bare hickory limb, turning around in the morning sun to give me a perfect view.

Ineffable.

Illinois Nesting Records / 1968

Compiled by JOHN R. PAUL
Curator of Zoology
Illinois State Museum
Springfield, Illinois

Illinois birders reached an all-time high in nest-records in 1968, accumulating a total of 724 reports. This is approximately 200 greater than the number of reports submitted in the past two years. Additionally, the number of participating observers has more than doubled since the previous high (64 in 1968, 32 in 1966).

All information gathered in 1969 by the North American Nest Record Card Program, with whom the Illinois Audubon Society is cooperating, is being recorded on a new style record card. The information is being arranged in such a fashion as to allow ready transcription of the data to computer punch cards.

It is hoped by this compiler that future summaries of the results of this program take on the form of comparative studies of selected species and only briefly summarize the statistics for the current year. In large part, the data presented in each annual report is of little or no value. Only through accumulative records and comparative studies will the real worth of this information be realized.

Let me thank all the people who assisted in the project last year and encourage you all to participate in future studies.



Species Accounts

CICONIFORMES

Yellow-Crowned Night Heron (1) AOU 203

Two fledged young, June 22, Cook Co.

ANSERIFORMES

Mallard (4) AOU 132

Broods of 4, 6 and 7, June 24, 12, July 21, Cook Co.

Blue-winged Teal (2) AOU 140

Six eggs, June 1, Lake Co., 6 young, June 24, Cook Co.

Shoveler (1) AOU 142

Six young, July 21, five surviving, Aug. 6, Cook Co.

Wood Duck (14) AOU 144

Average brood 5.9, most hatching in mid-June.

FALCONIFORMES

Red-tailed Hawk (2) AOU 337

Two young perched in oak tree, June 15, Johnson Co.

GALLIFORMES

Bobwhite (4) AOU 289

Clutches of 13, 14, 17 and 18

Ring-necked Pheasant (1) AOU 309

Five young, June 14, Cook Co.

GRUIFORMES

Virginia Rail (1) AOU 212

Four young with adult, June 25, Jasper Co.

Sora (1) AOU 214

Young, August 8, Cook Co.

American Coot (1) AOU 221

Building nest, May 18, Cook Co.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Killdeer (1) AOU 273

Four eggs, July 10, McHenry Co.

American Woodcock (1) AOU 228

Four young, June 23, McHenry Co.

Spotted Sandpiper (1) AOU 263

Four young, July 21, Cook Co.

Black Tern (1) AOU 77

Two young, July 30, Lake Co.

COLUMBIFORMES

Mourning Dove (43) AOU 316

First eggs in early April, young by mid-April.

Over half the nests were destroyed or abandoned.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

ULIFORMES

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (1) AOU 387
Three young, June 20, Ogle Co.

IGIFORMES

Great Horned Owl (1) AOU 375
One young fledged, April 26, Richland Co.
Screeched Owl (1) AOU 368
Two eggs hatched April 12.

ODIFORMES

Chimney Swift (2) OU 423
Three young, July 6, Christian Co.

FORMES

Yellow-shafted Flicker (4) AOU 412
Building nest, April 22, Christian Co.; one young June 14, McHenry Co.
Leucellated Woodpecker (1) AOU 405
Two fledged April 12, Richland Co.
Red-bellied Woodpecker (2) AOU 409
Young in nest, May 31, Montgomery Co.
Red-Headed Woodpecker (3) AOU 406
Young in nest, May 31, Montgomery Co. July 20, Christian Co.
Downy Woodpecker (3) AOU 394
Two young with mother at feed station, June 18, Bureau Co.

SERIFORMES

Eastern Kingbird (1) AOU 444
Two young, July 7, Effingham Co.
Eastern Phoebe (6) AOU 456
Three young, May 13, Woodford Co., average clutch 3.3
Canadian Flycatcher (1) AOU 465
Eggs in nest, July 3, McHenry Co.
Eastern Wood Pewee (1) AOU 461
Eggs July 13, McHenry Co.
Spurred Lark (3) AOU 474
Three eggs, March 24, Tazewell Co., 3 young, April 12, Tazewell Co.
Tree Swallow (36) AOU 614
Eggs laid mid-May, young hatched in June, Cook Co. Cool weather in late June killed a large proportion of the young birds (apparently starvation). One nest contained 11 eggs. Five eggs of 2/3 normal size discovered. Submerged aquatic vegetation used as nesting material (Notes from P. Dring).
House-winged Swallow (1) AOU 617
Five young, August 7, Cook Co.
Bank Swallow (8) AOU 613
Three to four young, June to August, Cook and Franklin counties.

Purple Martin (11) AOU 611

Approximately half the eggs laid survived.

Common Crow (2) AOU 488

Four young, July 9, McHenry Co.

Blue Jay (8) AOU 477

Average—4 young fledged. Prolonged nesting, April 29-September 10.

Tufted Titmouse (4) AOU 731

Two-three fledglings, Montgomery, Bureau, Christian Co.

Black-Capped Chickadee (11) AOU 735

First nest, April 27, Average 4-5 fledged, Bureau, Christian Montgomery and Lake Co.

White-Breasted Nuthatch (3) AOU 727

Fledged 1, 2 and 7 young, McHenry and Bureau Co.

House Wren (92) AOU 721

Clutch size varied from 4-7 average 5.8. Earliest nests were the week of May, latest in mid-August.

Carolina Wren (5) AOU 718

Four young, April 24; most nests in late May-June.

Catbirds (5) AOU 704

Broods of 3-4 young, McHenry, DuPage, Bureau, Christian Co.

Brown Thrasher (12) AOU 705

First nest, April 30; last nest June 17. Average brood - 3.

Mockingbird (4) AOU 703

First nest, April 27, St. Clair Co., 3-4 young per brood.

Robin (77) AOU 761

First nest, April 8, McHenry Co. Last nest, July 30, Bureau Co.; average clutch 3.

Bluebird (86) AOU 766

Nesting, April 30, Bureau Co., to July 11, Montgomery Co. Average clutch 4.

Wood Thrush (2) AOU 755

Broods of 4, Crawford & Cook Co.

Cedar Waxwing (1) AOU 619

Four young, Sept. 2, Bureau Co.

Starling (5) AOU 493

Average of 1-2, fledged, Effingham, McHenry, DuPage, Christian counties

Yellow-throated Vireo (1) AOU 628

One young, July 2, McHenry Co.

Red-eyed Vireo (2) AOU 624

Two nests, 1 with a young cowbird. McHenry Co.

American Redstart (1) AOU 687

One young, July 20, McHenry Co.

Ovenbird (2) AOU 674

Clutch size, 3, Cook and Winnebago Co.

Hooded Warbler (1) AOU 684

Nest being built June 18, Cook Co.

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Black-and-White Warbler (1) AOU 636

One egg, July 9, Winnebago Co.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (1) AOU 659

Three eggs, July 9, Winnebago Co.

Chesapeake Bay Warbler (1) AOU 645

Nest with 2 eggs, July 8, Winnebago Co.

Blackburnian Warbler (1) AOU 662

Nest being built July 8, Winnebago Co.

House Sparrow (71) AOU 688

Actively breeding April-July. Most observers destroyed the nests.

Cowbird (2) AOU 495

Two eggs in Song Sparrow nest, May 28, Bureau Co.

Two eggs in Indigo Bunting nest, July 15, one Cowbird fledged, McHenry Co.

Eastern Meadowlark (6) AOU 501

First nest, April 17, St. Clair Co. Last nest, July, Monroe Co.

Western Meadowlark (1) AOU 501

Two young, June 20, Winnebago Co.

LIST OF OBSERVERS

Hazel Abbott, Mrs. J. W. Anthony, Mrs. Virginia Baltinger, Mrs. Joe Lane, Karl E. Bartel, Elvera Brewbaker, Mrs. Robert Bruce, Robert Bullock, Florence Burstatte, Miss Elaine Burstatte, Mrs. John C. Cambier, Mrs. Dan T. Cannell, Mrs. E. W. Carlson, Anne Carroll, Mrs. Orville E. Cater, Leta Clark, Peter Dring, Mrs. Ottilla M. Dudley, Vinnie T. Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth Fiske, Mrs. John R. Fowler, Philip Frazier, Mary Friskie, Gordon Garretson, Rosa Gray, Robert W. Guth, Mrs. Martin Hardy, Ruth Herzer, Ruth Howard, Alfred C. Koelling, Truman Koerner, George Leckie, Ed L. Laechelt, Robert Lambert Family, Julia M. Landess, Grace Leman, Miss Floy Marie Linker, Paul H. Lobik, Mrs. Mildred Mabus, Milton K. Mahoney, Mrs. Philip Masalich, Thomas May, Mrs. Archibald May, Cheryl Nickels, John R. Paul, James E. Pearson, Vera Perry, Maurine L. Reed, Sister M. Rosemond, Jeff Sanders, Ira Sanders, Steven Sanderson, John Scherer, Violet Scherer, Vera Shaw, Mrs. Mabel Stoker, Mrs. John P. Stout, Mrs. Charles Strayer, Richard Thom, Don Varner, Ronald Westemeier, Miss Elsa Wolf.

Baltimore Oriole (4) AOU 507

Richland, Grundy, and Bureau Co.

Red-winged Blackbird (10) AOU 498

Average clutch 3-4 eggs.

Common Grackle (84) AOU 511

First nest, April 6, Woodford Co.,

Last nest, August 1, Bond Co.; average clutch of 4 eggs.

Cardinal (20) AOU 593

First eggs, April 19, Monroe Co.; late nesting August, Bureau Co.

Peak nesting May-June. Clutch size 2-3.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1) AOU 595

Three young, August 3, Bureau Co.

Dickcissel (1) AOU 604

Two eggs, July 5, Cook Co.

American Goldfinch (13) AOU 529

Clutch of 3-5; young in nest, September 6, Cook Co.; Peak nest July and August.

Le Conte's Sparrow (1) AOU 548

Three eggs, July 6, Lee Co.

Henslow's Sparrow (1) AOU 547

Four eggs, July 6, Lee Co.

Song Sparrow (10) AOU 581

Clutches of 3-4; earliest nest with eggs, May 27.

Some nesting through late July.

Chipping Sparrow (2) AOU 560

Four young, June 24, Madison Co.

Grasshopper Sparrow (1) AOU 546

Nest with 4 eggs, July 6, Lee Co.

European Tree Sparrow (1) AOU 688

One young, May 20, 2 young, August 4, Macoupin Co.



Report from the North Central Audubon Council

By **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

The spring conference of the NCAC was held in Carver Park at Excelsior, Minnesota, on April 12, with the theme of the meeting, "Environment Education." The park, which is in a bordering county, was purchased by the Hennepin County Park Reserve District. It encompasses 2,400 acres.

Funds for the Nature Center itself were raised by private donations. Goodrich Lowry, president of Metropolitan Nature Centers, explained that it is often easier to raise \$250,000 through a few dedicated individuals, than to obtain \$100,000 through mass appeals which result in \$5 and \$10 returns. Mr. Lowry explained that the key is to find an affluent individual committed to an idea who is willing to approach a dozen persons. If the sponsor has set a goal of a \$25,000 donation from each wealthy person on the list, he must not accept a lower figure—"though it may break your heart because the campaign will fail in its goal. The second step is to reach a lower plateau of donors, and finally to institute a mass campaign to make up the difference.

Sister Erna of Cassville, Wis., was present with her magnificent display of bird feathers. For several years, she has used this growing exhibit to educate children and adults. She also sells note paper, each containing a bird feather. Her displays always win high praise.

Dr. James Zimmerman of the University of Wisconsin serves as chairman of NCAC. The next conference of the Council will be held at Camp Duncan YMCA, Volo, Ill., on October 11 and 12, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Illinois Audubon Society. Our affiliates and chapters are invited to extend this notice in their local newsletters.

The Current Status of Certain Bird Species In Southern Illinois

by WILLIAM G. GEORGE

Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University

...ite a rich and teeming bird fauna and a splendid legacy in ornithology
...Robert Ridgway, the deep southern counties of Illinois are the present
...nts of very few serious birders. Why, I do not know. It is probably rele-
...nevertheless to recall the extinction of the Southern Illinois Bird
... . Once active in and around Jackson County, this group ceased its
...ities some years past. No organization has since existed south of Olney
...dvice and train young observers, pass on old lore and collect new in-
...ation. As a natural consequence, the southern counties today constitute
...of the least-reported localities in the middlewestern prairie region.
...Two lists exist for the area but neither is generally available: (1) "Check
...of Birds of Southern Illinois" by the Southern Illinois Bird Club, 1952;
...r Esther Bennett, and (2) "Check List of Birds of Southern Illinois,
... by the present author. Copies of the 1952 list have long been scarce,
...e copies of the 1968 list were distributed almost solely to members of
...Wilson Ornithological Society during the Society's Fifty-ninth Annual
...ing held May, 1968, in Carbondale.

Accordingly it seems worthwhile to include below not only observa-
...which I have not presented elsewhere, but certain information from
...1968 list.

Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*: Unrecorded, which is noteworthy
...ew of the breeding birds in Central Illinois and the far wandering of
...nts. Casual visitants may be expected and for several seasons we
...conducted a saw-whet search, employing a technique by which workers
...here have turned up specimens in surprising places: night-netting at
...dge of fields. Our negative findings should only encourage others to
...n the effort to widen the search throughout the area.

Brown Creeper, *Certhia familiaris*: May be a rare summer resident, not
...y a winter resident and migrant as currently listed. In August, 1968,
...vily molting young female was secured in hemlocks near Cobden,
... Co. The specimen evidently stemmed from local breeding birds, as
...ted by the date (early migrants appear in October) and condition of
...umage (birds typically complete the post-juvenal molt before migra-
...Woodlands near water perhaps comprise the breeding locality, for in
...nd 1898 Otto Widman found several nests in cypress swamps in south-
...n Missouri (fide Pickering, 1937).

Philadelphia Vireo, *Vireo philadelphicus*: Ridgway (1889:36) saw this
...s at Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., in spring; yet neither Bennett (1952)
...mith and Parmalee (1955) listed it for Southern Illinois; described by
...e (1968 a) as a rare or uncommon spring migrant on the basis of
...ay's observations and three records between 1961-1966. In 1968, six
...en mid-April birds were counted near Cobden, Union Co., where on
...ptember the first fall record was established. In Jackson Co., Paul
...saw one in October. Since Anderson and Bauer (1968) report both
...ber and early October occurrences in the St. Louis area, and Mengel
...384) says of autumn birds in Kentucky "seemingly somewhat more

numerous than in spring," it seems likely this *virco* will prove a regular if rather rare fall migrant in Southern Illinois.

Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*: Breeding records of rare summer resident center in a tree-shaded canebrake along Cave Cr. near Pomona, Union Co., where Brewer and Hardy first discovered evidence of nesting in 1951 and regularly found singing males from 1952-1957 excepting possibly 1953 (Brewer, 1958). A singing male was present on July 7, 1966, and young on August 8, but the following year in May, June, July no birds were found. Again in 1968, not a bird was detected. Red logging and other intrusions may be a factor in the species' apparent perhaps temporary abandonment of this locality.

Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata*: Characterized by Meritt (1966: 397) in Kentucky as "little known; apparently a very rare transient but perhaps overlooked to some extent." Smith and Parmalee (1955) regarded orange-crowns as "apparently rare" in Central and Southern Illinois. I have encountered birds in substantial numbers around Cobden, Union Co. every spring and fall, especially in spring with Tennessee Warblers (*Vermivora peregrina*); fall birds usually appear singly or in unmixed groups of two or three.

Black-poll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*: Fall status of this common spring migrant very doubtful. Bennett (1952) and Smith and Parmalee (1955) indicate it as common, with Davenport and Bauer (1968) believing it abundant in the St. Louis area. Mengel (1966: 415), on the other hand, declares this bird in Kentucky "very rare in fall," and adds, "The literature is misleading, with many references to the species in autumn and some authorities stating it to be common. This . . . must result from misidentification of very similar Bay-breasted Warbler." I am equally dubious, having not encountered a fall bird.

Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*: Hardy found paired birds but no young at Belle Smith Springs, Jackson Co., July 10, 1951 (Bennett, 1952). This remained the only evidence of breeding until 1966 when a presumed pair occurred beside a tributary of Drury Creek, near Cobden, Union Co., on May 20, June 1, and July 16. Additional evidence of nesting was not obtained, however, nor has the species since reappeared in summer at the latter locality. Proof of breeding in the area consequently is still lacking.

Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*: Appears to be gradually reclaiming its former status as a common summer resident. As reported by Graber and Graber (1963: 497) "In 1907-1909, the lark sparrow was found in all zones, but between 75 and 95 per cent of the state population was in the southern zone. By contrast, in 1957-1958, we recorded lark sparrows only in the central . . . and northern zone."

In 1956, Brewer (1958) observed a breeding pair southwest of Pickensville, Perry Co.; Herman Smith in 1967 found several breeding pairs in Jackson Co., six miles northwest of Murphysboro. At least seven singing males occurred in pastures north of Murphysboro during summer, 1966.

(In acknowledgement, let me thank Mr. Paul Gurn for his contribution of ten of the revised migration dates given above.)



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ADDITIONS TO THE AVIFAUNA, 1956-1968

When-supported specimens are indicated by an asterisk: cited papers provide details not in George (1968 a).

Egret, *Bubulcus*, ibis; Brant, *Branta bernicla*; *White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*; Goose, *Chen rossii* (Smart, 1959); Barrow's Goldeneye, *Bucephala islandica*; *Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*; *Common Scoter, *Oidemia nigra*; Purple Gallinule, *Porphyrola porphyrio* (Waldbauer and Hyes, 1964); Ruddy Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*; Long eared Owl, *Nyctaleus*; *Fish Crow; *Corvus ossifragus*; Evening Grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; *White-winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera* (George, 1968 b).

MIGRATION DATES

The following dates fall into two general categories: (1) those which are revisions of the 1952 Check List and appear in the 1968 Check List, and (2) those which are revisions of the 1968 Check List. The latter are indicated by the date in boldface. An asterisk after a name indicates the existence of a supporting specimen.

- SPRING: Chuck-will's Widow, (March 30). Whip-poor-will, (April 9). Cliff Swallow, (April 2). *Blue-winged Warbler, (April 30). *Tennessee Warbler, (April 21). Parula Warbler, (April 31). *Blackburnian Warbler, (April 30). *Yellow-throated Warbler, (April 2). *Chestnut-sided Warbler, (late April" on label). *Bay-breasted Warbler, (April 28). Palm Warbler, (April 16). Yellowthroat, (April 15)). American Redstart, (April 5).
- SPRING: Baird's Sandpiper, (May 24). Tennessee Warbler, (May 27). *Blackburnian Warbler, (May 22). *Chestnut-sided Warbler, (May 22). *Bay-breasted Warbler, (May 22). *Lincoln's Sparrow, (May 26). *Lincoln's Sparrow, (May 15).
- FALL: Red-breasted Nuthatch, (August 31). *Swainson's Thrush, (September 12). White-throated Sparrow, (October 12).

LATE FALL: Black-bellied Plover, (November 1). Baird's Sandpiper, (November 2). Black Cuckoo, (October 6). *Whip-poor-will, (October 6). Chimney Swift, (November 15). Throated Hummingbird, (October 8). Tree Swallow, (October 16). *Swainson's Thrush, (October 6). Philadelphia Vireo, (October 8). Black-and-white Warbler, (September 27). Tennessee Warbler, (October 19). Orange-crowned Warbler, (October 23). Nashville Warbler, (October 19). Kentucky Warbler, (October 6). Yellow-breasted Chat, (September 20). Wilson's Warbler, (September 20). Summer Tanager, (October 3). Rose-breasted Grosbeak, (October 9). Indigo Bunting, (October 7). Chipping Sparrow, (October 26).

TWO NEW NATIONAL PARKS URGED FOR MIDWEST

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE: Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D., Wis.) has introduced legislation into Congress urging establishment of a new lakeshore on Lake Superior. The bill has been heard before Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. Hearings on the bill were begun over three years ago. For various reasons, the National Park Service has been dragging its feet on the subject. In addition, the bill has met opposition from Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois. In 1968, the bill passed the Senate but was not approved by the House of Representatives.

The park would set aside over 91,000 acres of land, protect the shoreline from subdividers, and provide a refuge for wildlife. It is a haunt of moose, the hawk and the raccoon. The waters around the Apostle Islands once teemed with lake trout, but the old fishing boats now lie abandoned as the lake trout have declined in numbers. Senator Nelson has warned that further delay in establishment of the new lakeshore will only encourage developers to create still another blighted area, with their dreary and commonplace cabins and the public will be further denied access to the lake.

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES: For thousands of years the glaciers worked away at these Michigan dunes, turning and twisting the land to form the basic shape we find today. Ten years ago, conservationists began the effort to save this area near Little Traverse Lake and Platte Lake. Sen. Phil Hart (D., Mich.) has introduced legislation to establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes. It has not won much attention from those outside the state of Michigan because of the great press of other conservation problems. (Some in Illinois and Indiana were working overtime to save the remnant of Indiana Dunes from the steel mills of Gary.) Over 64 miles of natural shoreline, 61,000 acres would be set aside under Sen. Hart's bill. The North and South Manitou Islands lie offshore of the proposed park. Population is moving in and the area is being rent asunder by subdividers. Our nation has very little to preserve public access to lake and ocean shorelines. Sen. Hart's bill would help correct this gross neglect by a nation which should know better.

A BEQUEST in your will to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of its programs which you now support by your membership. Suggested bequest form:

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515 the sum of dollars (or otherwise describe the gift) to be used for the general purpose of said Society.

Some notes on the newly-preserved Berkeley Prairie

by Marion H. Cole photographs by William E. Sproat

October, 1968, after a dramatic fund-raising campaign, The Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy conveyed the deed to property known as Highland Park Estates to the Forest Preserve of Lake County, Ill. The most commonly used name of the 17-acre tract is Berkeley Prairie.

Plants found on the lower meadow and oak grove include species typical of flood-plain and oak opening prairie, as well as deciduous trees and shrubs native to the North Branch of the Chicago River.

Photographs of typical species were taken during the last fall and winter by William E. Sproat of Highland Park.

The gentle slope of the prairie—facing south and west—looks across



the Chicago River to what was a north-facing equivalent slope of heavy oak forest destroyed in 1956 when a subdivision replaced the woodland community.

About 280 acres of land north of Berkeley Prairie have been designated for additional Lake County forest preserve land. It has been sought for some 10 years, but has yet to be purchased. This additional tract is believed to be necessary to properly protect the plants and animals of the prairie section, and the Lake-Cook Chapter of IAS has worked toward its acquisition since 1966.

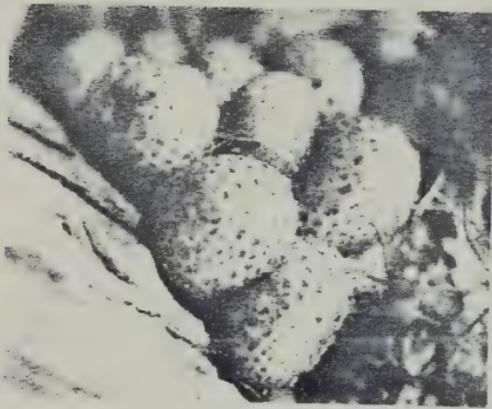
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Puff Balls



Aster novae-anglieac

Prairie plant species found at Berkeley include: Mountain mint, prairie dock, small sundrops, blue bluestem, bluejoint grass, Sullivant's milkweed, cream-pleated gentian, blue-bottle gentian, and New Jersey tea.

From the land-use history of the township—related by Eugene Zahn—the Berkeley Road Prairie was part of his family's original homestead section in 1837. Parts of this section were farmed or grazed before the 1920s, and Zahnle believes an artesian spring can be found in the preserve area. Gypsies also used to visit the prairie grove.

A current bird list for Berkeley would include: Great blue heron, Green Heron, wood duck, mallards, red-tailed hawk, woodcock, red-bellied woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, and downy woodpecker. In migratory seasons, many species of Fringillidae, Parulidae, and Icteridae species have been noted.

A preliminary checklist of mammals (begun in 1965), and a plant list of more than 100 species, is available.

—1224 Norman, Deerfield



Ceanothus americanus



Blue-bottle gentian

'POLLUTION IS WINNING
ITS WAR AGAINST SOCIETY'

Address to Stockholders at the Annual Meeting
of the Ecological Science Corporation, Miami,
June of 1968.

Harold P. Koenig, Chief Executive Officer

As it may seem, our country is confronted with the basic fact that pollution is winning its war against our society. We are being attacked by many sources of pollution—an unbelievable number of which either are unknown by our society, are not being treated or are being treated in a manner that accelerates other causes of pollution.

Ecology, in the next ten or twenty years, may well become the most popular of all sciences, a household word to those masses who today are ignorant of both the word and its meaning.

Your Corporation is now engaged in and seeks to expand its activities in the fields of treating and controlling: water pollution; air pollution; garbage, refuse and waste disposal; and on-site generation of needed ecological services.

For many years the recuperative powers nature provides us have been inadequate to treat the many contaminating effluents discharged to receiving bodies of water, air and land. Today nature cannot accommodate these contaminating effluents for several basic reasons:

- (1) The available supply of air, land and water has remained relatively constant, while our population has increased significantly.
- (2) Our population is becoming more concentrated in a relatively small amount of our total geography. Today 70% of our population resides on 10% of our land. By 1980 over 90% of our population will reside in vast megalopolitan societies that will become chronic disaster areas unless something is done about pollution.
- (3) The amount of waste generated per person is increasing daily. As our society becomes more affluent, it has more material goods to dispose of—both weight and volume. And these materials are more difficult to dispose of than previously. This pyramiding waste is increasing at a rate upwards of 20% a year on a volume basis.
- (4) Technology has advanced in nearly all operations that result in discharges to water, land and air. Unfortunately, this technology does not help nature maintain the type of ecological balance we all seek and must have to survive. Rather, current technology has in many instances aggravated pollution abatement activities.
- (5) As we find specific pollution tragedies upon us as a result of the above factors and others, we tend to panic into emergency solutions of such problems. Such solutions now tend to be on a crash basis—

and usually alter the then existing ecological balance—how bad it was—and actually makes the total system worse. This makes the next crash project immediately more necessary and ultimately more hazardous.

Before we examine a few of the shocking facts about pollution—that the public is not aware of—let us look at the magnitude of the problem in the United States. Our society is confronted with disposing the staggering amount of nearly half a billion tons of waste material annually—excluding soil erosion.

- At least 150 million tons of impurities will be discharged to atmosphere this year.
 - 60% of these impurities come from discharges of motor vehicles.
 - Power plants, electrical utilities and industrial thermal generating facilities account for the second leading source of contamination of our atmosphere, amounting to another 15%.
 - Miscellaneous industrial processes, space heating and refuse disposal account for the balance.
- The amount of wastes discharged to receiving bodies of water in our society is well in excess of 65 million tons per year.
 - Inadequately-treated sewage from municipalities represents about 10 million tons of waste products annually discharged to receiving bodies of water.
 - Effluents from industrial plants discharge more than 15 million tons of contaminants per year.
 - In addition, other effluents such as animal waste, agricultural run-off wastes from fertilizers and soil conditioners, waste materials deriving from pesticides, insecticides and other sources discharge in excess of 40 million tons per year.
- The total quantity of garbage, refuse, trash, and other solid waste generated in our country that must be disposed of it today is in excess of 270 million tons per year.
 - 180 million tons based on 5 pound per capita per day.
 - 90 million tons of solid refuse and trash from industrial and other sources.
- In addition, the quantity of waste material caused by soil erosion alone has been estimated at four billion tons per year—of which about three billion tons fill our rivers, lakes, streams and estuaries. Some of these deposits become obstructive and must be removed.

Now let us look at the multiple effects of air pollution.

- We all know air pollutants are deadly killers.
- The cost of property damage from air pollution is estimated at more than \$15 billion per year for the United States alone.
- Other intangible effects—a general feeling of ill-being, the presence of unpleasant or unusual odors, a loss of visibility due to smog, the impairment of other esthetic values from air pollution and others—have not been and cannot be fully evaluated.

Certain discharges from automobile vehicles are deadly air pollutants.

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re not being treated. Nitrous oxides are produced by combustion or ng. Usually the higher the temperature of combustion, the more s oxides are generated.

only a few studies have been made on how nitrous dioxide affects a, but it has been identified as the culprit in silo poisoning—where rs have died or have been permanently injured through breathing air os recently filled with fodder. 500 parts of nitrogen dioxide per one n parts of air in a silo causes almost immediate death. 300 to 500 parts rogen dioxide per one million parts of air may result in death within eeks. Exposure to less concentrated amounts of nitrogen dioxide may pneumonia and other illnesses. While the amounts of nitrogen dioxide o poisoning are far greater than those presently contained in the urban pheres, we don't know what repeated exposure to small amounts of en dioxide can mean to human health.

utomotive vehicles discharge 7 to 8 million tons of oxides of nitrogen lly in this country. The automobile industry resists regulatory re- nents for the reduction or elimination of nitrous oxides from auto- e exhaust.

itrogen dioxide itself is a poison. Further, it plays a key role in the ction of other irritating and poisonous materials through photosyn- with ultra-violet rays from the sun. The California State Department blic Health recently reported that if rats are exposed to nitrogen le in amounts as little as one part per million for times as short as ours, significant abnormal changes take place in the fatty tissues animals' lungs.

automobile industry has been successful in decreasing hydrocarbon garbage. However, the method they are using to reduce unburned carbon pollution has significantly increased the amount of nitrogen le pollution.

et the automobile industry refuses to control nitrogen dioxide spew- ut of automobile exhaust. In addition, the trend to higher compression es significantly increases the amount of nitrogen dioxide produced. ng scientists point out that by 1975 the emission of hydrocarbons by obiles will have been reduced to about half its present amount. But ions of oxides of nitrogen will simultaneously double over present ities—which completely neutralizes whatever success is achieved in olling hydrocarbons.

itrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight are responsible for kicking e whole complex series of reactions that eventually give way to smog. help create the group of specific pollutants known as peroxyacyl- es (PANs). These foul ingredients of smog have never before been n to man until we spawned them. They do not occur in nature. PANs und in the filthy, polluted aid in the Los Angeles basin and other large olitan areas. PANs are totally evil. They damage and kill plants egetables. They irritate, sting and burn the eyes. They obviously affect ealth of any living organism. Damage to plants by PANs has been ed in over half of our states.

While scientists all agree that nitrogen oxides play key roles in the on of smog, there is disagreement as to whether nitrogen oxides from obiles should be controlled. Some automotive scientists suggest that

if the amounts of nitrogen oxides in the air are reduced, the effect smog could become worse. They argue that since we do not know for certain what would happen if the amount of nitrogen oxides is reduced, the best thing is to do nothing until more evidence is available. This is the present official position of the automobile industry. Industry spokesmen are against doing anything now to reduce nitrogen oxides from automobile exhaust.

Let's look at another parameter of air pollution—thermal generating power plants dominated by the larger electric utilities. All of us have been impressed by the fact that the average cost of residential electricity decreased in the last ten years from 2.6c per KWH to 2.2c. Yet how many of us recognize the amount of pollutants released to atmosphere by electric generating plants has nearly doubled during these ten years—now to some 20 million tons per year. Why isn't the public informed? Don't electric generating plants have a responsibility to the communities they serve not to contaminate the atmosphere?

If atmospheric pollution is not drastically curtailed promptly, our cities and centers will be unliveable by 2000 A.D.

- Remember, the total quantity of air around the earth is limited, remaining the same—extending out only six or seven miles from its surface.
- The present quality of this air is poor in the major population centers of this country and the quality is decreasing daily. Increasing respiratory diseases have been attributed in various instances to the poor quality of air.
- By 2000 A.D., at present trends, 90% of our population will live in urbanized areas—areas where the quality of our air today is the poorest. The population in these urban areas will increase from some 160 million today to upwards to 270 million by the year 2000. The demand for oxygen from the atmosphere by this significantly increased number of human beings in a very confined, limited space cannot be met by the present quantity and present quality of air in these urban areas. With the quality of this limited supply of air decreasing daily, our urban population is headed for extinction.

Let us turn now to pollution of our receiving bodies of water. Why is one major source of water pollution now going largely untreated? Pollution caused by animal waste has received little attention. Why?

- Two billion tons of animal waste are produced in this country each year, but is scarcely being treated. One cow produces animal waste equal to the sewage of 16 persons.
- The confinement of livestock in small geographical areas is an increasing trend. Feed lots with upwards of 10,000 cattle and poultry with over 100,000 birds in one location are not uncommon, and remember, one feed lot of 10,000 cattle produces the amount of waste as a city of 160,000 people.
- Two of our states—Iowa and Nebraska—have over 3 million head of cattle. These cattle produce waste equivalent to that produced by 49 million people, or 11 times the human population of just these two states.
- Our human waste is being treated—however poorly—through various sanitary sewage facilities. But how about cattle waste? Why

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states fail to set up regulations governing disposal of animal waste? Agriculture has been asleep on the subject of pollution. Why isn't the general public informed about this major source of pollution?

We all know our lakes are becoming polluted. Why aren't we informed our edible fresh-water fish will become extinct by 1980 unless current policies are drastically and constructively changed affecting discharges to our 22 basic water basins in the United States?

- If pollution continues, where does our increasing population expect to obtain replacement for the several billion pounds of fresh-water fish currently providing basic food for many human beings in our country? Where will these people find a replacement source of low-cost nutrition?
- The current rate of repletion of oxygen in each of these basic receiving bodies of water is such that fish cannot survive by 1980. First the number of different species of fish decline, and then the population of individual species decline as streams become polluted. In addition to oxygen depletion, certain poisons from pesticides, silt that is carried into our receiving bodies of water, and other sources will accelerate the death of edible fish.
- In addition to the loss of basic source of nutrition for our population, severe financial losses occur to communities charged with cleaning up and hauling away dead fish. Such fish must be removed as they clog municipal water intake facilities and place a severe strain on water utility maintenance. Dead fish have decimated tourist activity in resort areas. In the summer of 1967 the loss to resort owners on Lake Michigan from fish dying and washing up on lake beaches, was estimated at more than \$50 million.
- Each of our Great Lakes is declining fast, with Lake Erie already in such a polluted condition that it cannot support animal life. If the present pollution in the south part of Lake Michigan—adjacent to the highly industrialized steel-producing areas of Northern Illinois and Indiana—should spread throughout the lake, it could take upwards of 100 years to restore the desired quality of water.

And lastly, let us look for a moment at our land which is becoming aminated by improper sanitary landfills. Improper selection of sites burying garbage and miscellaneous refuse results in pollution of not only our land, but also surface and ground water.

- Leachate, a liquid product of decomposition of refuse, drains into clean streams or to other bodies of water unless the character of the soil is such that it will absorb liquid wastes. Leachate is probably the most serious problem in sanitary landfills—in many respects it's five times as dangerous as sewage. When its iron content is high, leachate turns streams into an orange or red color. Look at Rapp Creek in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, which was severely affected for several miles as a result of improper selection of a site for burying garbage and refuse. Of course, among the dangers of leachate is that in warm weather it consumes most of the oxygen in the water, causing additional fish to die from lack of oxygen.

'THE SPARROW THAT LIVED FOR 19 YEARS'

(Chapter No. 2)

Being An Extraordinary Account of How One Digit Changed a Brown-headed Cowbird in Maryland in '63 Into a 19-year-old White-throated Sparrow.

"I am writing with reference to the article "The Sparrow That Lived 19 Years" which was published in the December 1968 issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN (pp. 28-30). In this article, Miss M. B. Huxford reported the recovery of a 19-year-old white-throated sparrow which was banded by Miss G. Stewart and recovered by Mrs. A. Labriola.

"After checking our files, I find that both the band number published in THE AUDUBON BULLETIN (21-85197) and the band number processed by the Banding Laboratory (42-185197) are in error. The bird found by Mrs. Labriola's son was actually wearing Band Number 62-185197. The unfortunate chain of events began when one of my clerical staff misinterpreted the first digit of the band number reported by Mrs. Labriola and entered the wrong band number into the work sheet which is fed to the computer. This simple misinterpretation of one digit changed a brown-headed cowbird banded in Denton, Maryland, in 1963 into a 19-year-old white-throated sparrow!

"Despite a rather elaborate system of human and machine checks and double checks designed to catch errors such as this, there is still a small percentage (slightly less than one per cent) of miscoded band numbers which get through. After Miss Stewart received our notification of the recovery of "her" band, she wrote to Mrs. Labriola to verify the information. Since Mrs. Labriola had not identified the bird found by her son, and since she had forwarded the band to the Bird Banding Laboratory, we simply accepted the information and verified that the banded bird had been found in her yard. At this point, Miss Huxford and Miss Stewart assumed the recovery was correct and sent the article to you for publication.

"This case points out very graphically why we request all banders to verify unusual recoveries with the Banding Laboratory prior to publication. Approximately one and a half million new eight- and nine-digit numbers are being placed on birds and about 100,000 of these are being recovered each year. To err is human, and there are a great many humans and a great many chances for errors to occur from the time a bird is banded until the final records are produced for the recovery. It is for this reason that we strongly stress:

"When in doubt,
Check it out!"

"I would appreciate it if IAS would publish a brief note of retraction of this record. A great many ornithologists are interested in the longevity of birds and this record may be cited in future literature."

—Earl B. Baysinger, Chief
Bird Banding Laboratory
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel, Maryland

E. Musselman Night' Highlighted by Dedication of New Sloan Bluebird Painting

T. E. Musselman of Quincy received an unusual artistic tribute during "T. E. Night" festivities in April in Quincy when Richard Sloan, Palatine, one of America's leading wildlife artists, personally dedicated to the famous Quincy naturalist a new painting of the eastern bluebird.

The eastern bluebird is the species whose plight Dr. Musselman first dramatized in 1927 when he started America's first "bluebird trail" in the vicinity of Melrose Chapel, Adams County, Ill. For almost 40 years he has maintained more than 1,000 bluebird nesting boxes himself. Perhaps more importantly, his project served as the inspiration for many others across the country, and he is often credited with saving the bluebird from extinction.

Sloan's new painting was inspired by Dr. Musselman's great contribution to this species.

The big event to honor one of America's best known naturalists was arranged by the City of Quincy and the Griggsville Wild Bird Society, a national conservation organization headquartered in nearby Griggsville. Featured speaker was William Rutherford, Illinois director of conservation, and another state conservation head, James Bailey of Missouri, was among the guests.

Another art feature of the evening was the first midwestern showing of Richard Sloan's "life history" series of paintings of the purple martin. This series of eight 30 x 40 paintings is, according to the Griggsville Wild Bird Society, the most extensive treatment ever given to a single species by a prominent American artist. This is another species with which Dr. Musselman has been closely associated nationally.

All features of "T. E. Night" were designed to focus attention on one of America's all-time great naturalists and educators, and stimulate public awareness of the importance of the conservation attitudes which Dr. Musselman has espoused for most of his 82 years.

Editor's Note: Dr. Musselman was a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society during the 1940s. He presently serves the Society as a member of its Board of Technical Consultants.)

SOCIETY RECEIVES BEQUEST FOR ENDOWMENT FUND

The Illinois Audubon Society has received a bequest from the estate of the late Stella Rowley who died August 26, 1968. The check from the Harris Trust and Savings, Chicago, totaled \$3,000. The bequest will go to the Audubon Endowment Fund. This fund has been used to help pay general expenses of operating the society.

The IAS Endowment Fund is quite modest compared to similar funds in several eastern Audubon societies which were founded at about the same time. One group is endowed with over \$137,000, another with \$350,000, and still another has an endowment of over \$3 million while it seeks another \$2 million for its fund.

If you would like to leave a bequest in your will to the Illinois Audubon Society, please drop us a note at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60615.



by ELTON FAWKS

DECEMBER, 1968

Canada Goose—Dec. 16, flock of some 50 flying south at Hutsonville (M. Reed). 73,000 at Horseshoe Lake Refuge, Dec. 21. 60,000 at Union County Refuge, Dec. 21. 60,000 at Crab Orchard Refuge, Dec. 21, 21,000 at Ballard County, Kentucky Refuge, Dec. 21. Total, 214,000.

This total is 20,000 above last year at the same time. Edwin R. Smith.
Black Duck—about 20 wintered at Illinois State Park (Edwin L. Coffin).
Oldsquaw—several seen Dec. 30 on boat trip one mile off shore, Lake Michigan (Charles Cooper).

White-winged Scoter—3 (same boat trip, Charles Cooper).

Red-shouldered Hawk—Dec. 15 at Union County Refuge (Smith).

Pigeon Hawk—5 at Union County Refuge Dec. 15.

Bonaparte's Gull—1 at Lake Michigan boat trip (Cooper).

Bohemian Waxwing—12 to 15 at Waukegan (Walton Grundy).

JANUARY, 1969

Golden Eagle—Jan. 25 at Union County Refuge (Robert Faber and party).

Turkey—1 male Jan. 21 at Union County, 8 females Jan. 25 (Robert Faber).

American Coot—1 wintered lame bird at Illinois Beach State Park (Edwin L. Coffin).

Common Snipe—1 at Chicago, Jan. 3 (Cooper).

Bohemian Waxwing—3 at Princeton Jan. 15 (Mrs. R. Skinner).

Snow Bunting—All January at Manteno (Karl Bartel). 50 at Mendota Jan. 15 (Jim Hampson & party).

FEBRUARY, 1969

Whistling Swan—1 at Morton Arboretum Feb. 9 (Coffin).

Barrow's Goldeneye—1 male at Lake Matton Feb. 22; seen through telescope for several minutes and compared with Common Goldeneye (Don Varner).

Red Crossbill—Feb. 22 at Lake Matton (Mrs. C. J. Bird).

COMMENTS: Many observers from all over the state reported Evergreen Grosbeaks, Common Redpolls and Lapland Longspurs. Bald Eagle also reported from several of their usual haunts (Fawks).

Barnacle Goose—Morton Arboretum, 1 on Feb. 9. Would like to hear more about this, which must have been seen by others. Is it kept at Morton Arboretum as an oddity? (Edwin L. Coffin).

SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AREA, 1968

This year (1968) was one of the best years for the Bobwhite Quail, with some hunters reporting at high as 7-8 coveys of quail a day. There

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to an increase of the Mourning Dove as well as an increase of 20,000 Canadian Geese in the Southern Illinois area over last year.

In the Northern Illinois counties I also observed more Pheasants this year than I have for the last three years. I also observed more American Goldeneyes on the Mississippi River this year than I ever have in the past. I also noted a decrease in the number of Mallard Ducks this year. I also did not observe any Woodcock this year as of yet, but I believe this is due to wild weather. This was also the first year that I have not observed at least one Bald Eagle on the Mississippi River. On the whole, 1969 was a very good year for game birds except for the Mallard.

—Edwin R. Smith

ONE DAY EAGLE COUNT, FEB. 15 or 16, 1969

Most of the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, as well as most of the Illinois River, were covered. The area from Lock and Dam 12 at Bellevue, Iowa, to Warsaw, Ill., was covered both by plane and car. A detailed, careful comparison was made.

Special thanks go to the following: Pete Petersen Jr. and Dr. DeDecker who made the flight, Dr. L. H. Princen who handled the Illinois River, and the St. Louis Audubon Society who again had a large turn-out. Also the Kentucky Ornithological Society members who experienced a severe ice and snowstorm on the count dates.

Location	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total	Golden Eagle
St. Louis 4 & 5	46	5	0	51	
St. Louis 7 & 8	4	0	0	4	
St. Louis 9	8	0	0	8	
Bellevue Area	52	7	0	59	
Total	110	12	0	122	
Anna Army Depot & Bellevue	23	7	0	30	
Bellevue, Iowa	1	0	0	1	
Mississippi River, Cordova	18	1	0	19	
Lock 14 & Port Byron	12	0	0	12	
Keokuk Island & Davenport	10	6	0	16	
Locks 15 & Lock 16	12	5	0	17	
Lock 17 to Keithsburg	66	5	0	71	
Warsaw to Lomas	32	11	0	43	
Warsaw City to Warsaw	33	17	0	50	
Total	207	52	0	259	
Mississippi & Keithsburg Refuge	12	1	0	13	1 adult
Keokuk Bay	21	25	0	46	
Lock 22 to Lock 25	79	81	0	160	
Lock 25 (not seen by above count)	10	21	0	31	
Chartress State Park	1	0	0	1	
Total	123	128	0	251	
Mississippi River Grand Total	440 (70%)	192 (30%)	0	632	
Illinois River	57 (45.6%)	68 (54.4%)	3	128	1 adult
Grand Total, Rivers	497 (65.65%)	260 (34.35%)	3	760	

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Union County Refuge	4	8	0	12	2
Crab Orchard Refuge	0	5	0	5	1
Refuges Total	4	13	0	17	
Kentucky	10	19	0	29	
Complete Totals	511	292 (36.4%)	3	806	
Complete Percentages		(63.6%)			

Comment: The increase in immatures could be good; however, caution must be used in comparison with other years. More severe weather at the Missouri River and elsewhere caused a shift in location of many eagles. More immatures are found away from the Mississippi River. A total of nearly 300 people took part in this count. My thanks go to all of the participants.

—Elton Fa...



Natural Land Institute Wins Illinois Audubon Award

George Fell, Director of the Natural Land Institute, was presented the annual Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award at the Field Museum of Natural History's Audubon Wildlife Film in March. The collection of nature volumes was presented to the Institute in honor of its outstanding contribution to conservation in the past ten years.

Among the major achievements of the Natural Land Institute since it was founded in Rockford in 1958, Betty Groth, IAS vice president, cited the following in presenting the award:

—It helped arrange establishment of Four Lakes Forest Preserve, Winnebago County, formerly a state fish hatchery—closed and about to be put up for sale.

—Provided printing, mailing and bookkeeping services for the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois for eight years.

—Provided secretarial and technical services to the Illinois Natural Area Preserve Commission since 1964.

—Published: booklet on "Preservation of Stream Valleys"; "Illinois Wildland Newsletter," four years; "Gifts of Land to Preserve Our Heritage"; "Flora of Henry County, Illinois"; "The Conservation District Act," and "A Proposal for State Nature Preserves."

—Assisted the Boone County Conservation District in establishing policies and program since 1965; made wildland inventory of county; prepared outdoor recreation plan, and negotiated for acquisition of land.

—Assisted Putnam County Conservation District with preparation of its outdoor recreation plan.

—Acquired a natural 25-acre tract in Sugar River Bottomland, Winnebago County.

—Initiated Castle Rock Area Preservation Project, acquiring five tracts totaling 218 acres, and assisted State Conservation Department in acquiring nine tracts totaling 526 acres.

—Acquired a natural 70-acre tract on Wildcat Ridge in Heron Pond Cache River area, Johnson County, in 1969.

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Giving expert service and technical talent for more than a decade to serve our natural heritage in Illinois, the Natural Land Institute has won quietly from a "small spring of water, to a stream of events, to a river of achievement." For this loyal dedication to a cause so important to the future of Illinois, the Natural Land Institute was awarded the honor of a book collection to further the cause of conservation education.

In behalf of the Institute, Mr. Fell will distribute the books, which bear engraved Audubon Bookplates, to schools or libraries or nature centers in Rock River Valley.

In accepting the award, Mr. Fell spoke of the Natural Land Institute's plans to continue its outstanding efforts in pioneering in conservation and serving more natural areas in Illinois.

These books constituted the award:

- The Golden Eagle — Robert Murphy
- How To Know The Birds — Roger Tory Peterson
- Waterfowl Tomorrow — U. S. Dept. of Interior
- The Quiet Crisis — Stewart L. Udall
- 1001 Answers To Questions About Trees — Rutherford Platt
- All The Birds Of The Bible — Alice Parmelee
- Life Histories of North American Jays, Crows & Titmice — Arthur Cleveland Bent
- Summer In The Sun — Robert & Leona Rienau
- The Story Of Imported Wildlife — George Laycock
- The Bird Watcher's Guide — Henry Hill Collins, Jr.
- Science And Survival — Barry Commoner
- Our Natural Resources — P. E. McNall

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

- Mr. Bertram R. Beers, Lake Forest
- Mr. Clyde Blackford, Olney
- Mr. Victor Chiappe, Highland Park
- Mr. Jack Christell, Forest Park
- Mr. John H. Coman, Western Springs
- Mr. Thomas Cosgrove, Jr., Glen Ellyn
- Ms. Augusta Dahlberg, Chicago
- Ms. Bernice Davidson, Highland Park
- Ms. Miss Alma L. Everard, Chicago
- Ms. George Galman, Chicago
- Ms. Georgie Hazel Geyer, Chicago
- Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. Greene, Chicago
- Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Johnson, Crystal Lake
- Ms. La Venia Jones, Marshall
- Ms. Betty Koeugh, Bloomington
- Ms. Bernadine E. Kontur, Chicago
- Ms. Walter Krawiec, Chicago
- Ms. W. L. Kretz, Sparta
- Ms. Spencer H. Libby, Chicago
- Mr. Frank J. Lodeski, Oak Park
- Ms. Max McConnell, Woodstock
- Ms. H. Metzger, Highland Park
- Mr. & Mrs. John O'Leary, Highland Park
- Ms. E. R. Perkins, Calumet City
- Ms. Stuart Potter, Edwardsville

- *R. C. Prendergast, Deerfield
- Robbie Reese, Geneva
- *Mr. & Mrs. Graydon Rudd, Joliet
- Martha Santoro, Collinsville
- *Robert Schanel, Wood Dale
- Everett Schmoker, Olney
- Rose S. Schwartz, Chicago
- Howard R. Shaw, Olney
- Mrs. Nicholas Shortino, Carpentersville
- Thomas P. Smith, Western Springs
- Mae R. Stedelin, Centralia
- Marie M. Stedelin, Centralia
- *Mr. & Mrs. Harold J. Stelzer, River Forest
- *Jerry Stevenson, Chicago
- Robert Bruce Thomas, Westmont
- Mrs. Harry D. Turner, Dundee
- Mrs. Charles R. Vaughn, Olney
- Mrs. Lucille M. Wedeen, Palatine
- Perry L. Weston, Granite City
- Mrs. Russell Wiles, Jr., Oregon
- **Lyle H. Wilson, Elburn
- Colette Wrona, Downers Grove
- Gus Zahareas, Chicago
- *Family Membership
- **Contributing Member
- ***Supporting Member

A Condensation of a Recent Annual Report Of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association

by TERRENCE M. INGERSOLL

Chairman, Hawk & Owl Protection Committee

The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association was formed in 1939 and covers a wide range of persons interested in this unique concentration of birds of prey in Pennsylvania during their migrations. (The Illinois Audubon Society has been a supporter of the association for a long time. Any person interested in the work of the association contact the secretary, Peter E. Schaub, 120 S. La Salle, Chicago).

The staff at Hawk Mountain consists of Alex Nagy, the curator; H. Wetzell, assistant curator; Dick Sharadin, assistant to the curator; and Barbara Lake, secretary, and Mrs. Alex Nagy, official hostess. Buildings consist of Schaumboch, the association office and sanctuary headquarters, the curator's residence and the common room which is being remodeled for use during inclement weather or small meetings.

The property itself consists of 2,050 acres including the purchase in 1965 of the River of Rocks and Shale Pit on a main road which has been developed into a camp ground. Under consideration is an agreement to purchase a further 100-acre tract which flows under the River of Rocks and a very high, very steep stream-cut bank covered with hemlocks and giant rhododendrons. It is a lovely area, almost typically Canadian.

One major problem the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary faced in recent years has been the spraying for gypsy moth in the Sanctuary by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. I would like to quote a few paragraphs from this report as written by the president. I believe these paragraphs point out the very problem conservationists have in determining spray effects and questioning the need for using poisonous sprays anywhere.

"In the Special Bulletin which you received in May, I stated, or at least gave the impression, that portions of the Sanctuary were sprayed three times. This apparently was in error, although it is difficult to be sure, because for days over a period of ten days, spraying helicopters were flying over our property. In any event, the State says that it sprayed only twice—once with Dylox and once with Sevin, both of which are so-called 'soft' pesticides and neither of which is supposed to be persistent beyond 24 hours at the most.

"So far as we were able to determine, the effects of the first spraying with Dylox were relatively negligible. There was some decrease in insect activity, but apparently no effect on the bird population or on the bees feeding on the apple blossoms. But the following spraying with Sevin was a totally different story. The pollinating bees dropped to the ground, dead almost immediately. Within one hour there was a frightening silence—no bird songs, and no buzz of insects. Alex points out that we really are not conscious of the constant background noise the insects make until there is none. This silence continued for three or four days and then a bee—doubtless from outside the sprayed area—appeared at the apple blossoms, and

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our resident birds began to come to the feeders as in mid-winter. Their natural insect food was gone. But our records of migrants were the lowest in history and our summer nesting birds were scarce indeed. Where there are normally indigo bunting every few hundred feet along the road, there were none all summer. With Alex and Fred, I walked in and out the mile-long trail to the Owl's Head in late July and we heard just four birds— a downy, a titmouse, a red-eyed vireo and a towhee. Whether the spraying killed the birds or only their food, we do not know. We picked up no dead birds. But the immediate effect was the same: There were almost no summer resident birds at the sprayed part of the Sanctuary this year. For the future, we will just have to wait. And—to go back—a week or ten days after the Sevin spraying, millipedes were just starting to die. Possibly Sevin is not as non-persistent as claimed ...”

(Comment by Ingram: There is a possibility that neither of these chemicals acting alone would have been lethal in amounts much, much smaller than a lethal dosage of either single chemical. This is one of the frightening facts that man is gradually discovering in his research with pesticides. Two or more chemicals have a lethal level much lower if they are mixed together than if they are given singly.)

“Did this spraying stop the gypsy moth invasion? No. The State reported more egg clusters than before.

“Was there tree defoliation in the sprayed areas? No. But in an area a few miles to the west where the moths were discovered after it was too late to spray, there was much defoliation in late June, but by mid-August these trees had almost completely refoliated. We do not know for sure whether defoliation and refoliation over a period of several years will result in substantial tree kill, but our best evidence is that, except for old or diseased trees, it will not.”

Two hearings on the subject of this spraying were held under the sponsorship of Senator D. Elmer Hawbaker. The following three themes were developed during the second of these hearings.

“First—we were disappointed that the Senators, in spite of their obvious interest and desire to come up with a solution to the problem, had difficulty in grasping the concept that the very fact that there are many unanswered question about the various pesticides is, in and of itself, what makes their use so dangerous. They seemed to take the position that a pesticide should be considered harmless until there could be definite, direct proof to the contrary.

“Time and time again we were asked for direct proof that DDT or Sevin or Dylox was harmful other than to insects. They seemed to regard the fact, for example, that the Bermuda Petrel reproduction rate was declining, that their eggs were infertile or their chicks died immediately upon hatching, and that the eggs and chicks contained high concentrations of DDT, as circumstantial rather than direct evidence. They were disappointed that we raised so many questions and had comparatively few answers, but we hope we finally succeeded in getting across to them that this is the heart of the problem.

“Second—Among all the biologists and ecologists there seemed to be agreement on the need for further and intensive study of the possibility of biological controls of harmful insects and the desir-

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

ability of an integrated approach to the problem—the use of biologic controls, and pesticides only where necessary.

“Third—The great majority, if not all, of those who gave statements representing our point of view recommended the establishment of an ecological review board, consisting of perhaps five highly trained individuals who have broad knowledge in the biological and ecological fields, whose duty it would be to advise the public and governmental officials on those activities of the governmental departments which affect the environments of the Commonwealth.”

As you can see Hawk Mountain has joined many other areas that have been sprayed by our state departments of agriculture with very questionable results. Spraying, however, does not prevent the area from being one of the main flyways for our birds of prey in the eastern United States. During good weather, observers have seen hundreds and even thousands of hawks and eagles migrating past Hawk Mountain. It is a sight that I wish everyone could see. If you did then you would fight for the stopping of spraying until we have proof the spray is harmless to our environment.

If you wish to visit Hawk Mountain, or ever happen to be driving through Pennsylvania, do stop in. If traveling by motor, take Interstate 80 from New York to Lenhartsville and Route 143 north. Coming from the south, take Route 61 north out of Reading to Route 895 north. At Dresselville follow Hawk Mountain Sanctuary signs. Greyhound buses run from Hamburg, the town nearest the Sanctuary.

THE WOOD THRUSH

Whose clear and bell-like voice
Makes fretting hearts rejoice?
Whose notes search out one's soul?
Who pipes that mellow roll
Announcing morning light?
Who sings just out of sight?

Whose notes are clearer still
Than finch or whip-poor-will?
Who makes the wood resound
With such unearthly sound?
Who ushers in the night?
Who sings just out of sight?

What modest being this,
That makes the heartbeat miss?
Who bids the fireflies come?
Who strikes the list'ner dumb?
Who sings just out of sight —
Who sings just out of sight?

—Harlow B. Mills

BOOK REVIEWS

AUDUBON ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN BIRDS. Edgar M. Reilly, Jr. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., NYC. 1968. 524 pages 35 photographs in color, 100 Drawings. \$25.00.

For the more than 8,100,000 bird watchers in this country, this volume comes as a most welcome addition to the increasing literature on bird study and conservation. Reilly has provided for the serious and casual student of bird life an exceptional compendium of facts not readily available elsewhere. More than 875 species of birds are included in the study, including those of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Canada.

Author Edgar Reilly is curator of zoology at the New York State Museum who has studied birds in the US as well as overseas. The general editing of the volume was done by the distinguished director of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University, Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

The text is arranged for easy reading and ready reference. The useful introductions to the families vary in size from the generous treatment accorded hawks to the short account of the Limpkin. Each species is then considered in more detail regarding appearance, voice, range and status, habitat, seasonal movements, biology, and suggested reading.

The handling of the illustrations could have been improved. For example, the description of the Cinnamon Teal is 12 pages away from the color plate, and the Brown Booby is 13 pages away from the illustration. The excellent color photographs of the Sharp-shinned Hawk and the Red-tailed Hawk are found with the text of the Grouse and Ptarmigan.

However, the color plates are not content with mere description and identification but provide further enlightenment through additional comment. Most of the photographs have been provided from the extensive library of the National Audubon Society.

The 100 black-and-white drawings by the young artist, Albert Earl Gilbert, in stark simplicity, add more detail and strength than many of the photographs. The drawings are spread lavishly throughout the book.

There is no uniform treatment of each species of birds, because information is lacking on many of them. This is especially true of the stragglers who are more likely to be found in Asia, Great Britain, and elsewhere. Maps of the range of species would have been useful.

What will surely make this volume a popular favorite in a home, community or university library is the ready access to basic facts about birds. Many books tell us of the appearance, voice and range of a bird. Many students wish to know more: about the habitat, the seasonal movement, and where one can obtain more information about a particular species—leading enormously to one's curiosity and its satisfaction. Another feature many will find of enormous value is the biology of the bird. In many books one is unable to locate the number of eggs laid, the incubation period, and age at first flight. This is not always known, but author Reilly has done the best job possible (we have used this feature most frequently in our first period of ownership).

The book is well-named for it contains, in addition to the color plates and handsome drawings, almost 400 black and white photographs of birds. It is an exciting and useful volume and should prove very popular.

—Raymond Mostek

Interior Issues New Conservation Yearbook, "It's Your World"

"It's Your World," the latest conservation yearbook of the Department of the Interior, underscores nation-wide advances made by individuals and groups in improving cities and suburbs during the past several years, warns that more intensive action by more citizens is necessary if widespread abuse of the environment is to be halted.

The new yearbook is filled with examples of how concerned citizens have succeeded in many conservation projects, often in cooperation with Interior agencies, and contains a "Community Conservation Checklist" showing how people can fight pollution and how they can assure more open space for recreation. Prefacing the checklist is the advice: "The recipe for a clean, appealing environment has one basic ingredient—action, which there is no substitute—conservation action at the grassroots level."

In the introduction, former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udell says: "The need for a new national attitude toward our environment has grown until today it is an absolute necessity for human survival. Technology has stretched and magnified our natural resource potential in many areas. It has also supplied a harassed people with an infinite number of painkillers and tranquilizers. But it cannot provide us with one square inch of additional planetary surface, nor do more than gloss over the mounting environmental insults to humanity."

The 96-page publication has many full-color photographs to emphasize the beauty of America, as well as the blight, but the theme generally is one of restrained optimism that the battle against blight and for a more pleasant surroundings is gaining ground, even though slowly.

"Let no citizen feel he is impotent to effect change in today's crowded world," the yearbook comments. "Everyone is concerned about his own back yard. If all the 'back yard conservationists' were to stretch their vision just a little beyond their own boundary fences, America would have a natural conservation task force standing literally 'at the root of the problem'—every environmental problem that besets us."

"It's Your World" is available for \$2.00 (plus 35c for postage & tax) from the IAS Bookshop, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.



SUMMER SCHOOL:

Southern Illinois University is offering a two-week course—titled "Conservation Education: Research and Field Studies"—for teachers and other youth leaders on the Carbondale campus from Aug. 10 to 22. Announced goal of the course is to assist in implementation of conservation education programs in schools, community, parks, and nature centers. Field trips and field projects at the nearby Conservation Education Center, Golden Pond, Ky., are on the program. Details on enrollment can be secured from Andrew H. Marecc, University Extension Services, S.I.U., Carbondale 62901.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

REMEMBER THIS WEEKEND / SEPT. 20-21

CAMPOUT TIME

at East Bay Camp on Lake Bloomington
North of Bloomington, Ill.

HOST CLUB: CARDINAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

“Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Re your page-one article, ‘Should the Woodsman Spare That Tree?’ (May 27):

Don’t these forestry types sometimes wonder how forests ever survived for tens of millions of years without their interference? If there were more virgin timber left in this country, forestry students could see for themselves how a forest cares for itself. For example, no human hand is necessary to remove dead trees: Hosts of minute creatures accomplish this ‘harvesting’ organically in a way that incidentally contributes to the soil. To say that a mature forest ruins the land is utter nonsense.

It is true that some species of animals and plants thrive in ecologically disturbed areas, such as cut-over or fire-scorched lands; such conditions are by no means scarce today. Other organisms are adapted to climax conditions: Some delicate herbs and orchids required the deeply shaded woods which have become so rare in the East. Ironically, the so-called trash trees (derided by a logging executive in your article) are not the product of a mature, climax forest, but are encouraged by cutting and fire.

The only excuse for cutting a forest is economic. Where lumbering doesn’t pay, or where there are overriding aesthetic considerations, the woods should be left unmanicured.”

Paul S. Boyer, Houston

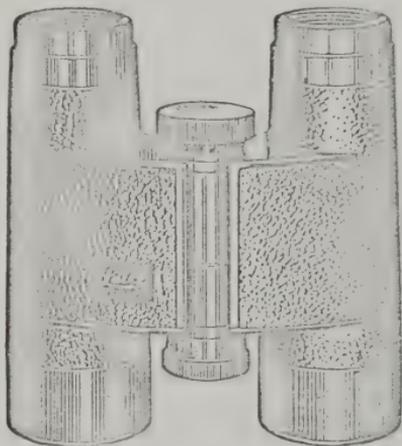
NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF IAS

Added this fall and spring to the list of Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society are Mrs. Vern Carlson, Hayward, Wis., a member since 1960 and a former director; James H. Douglas, Lake Forest, a new member; Helen Goebel, Freeport, a new member; Mrs. R. K. Hubbard, Urbana, a new member; Miriam H. Keare, Highland Park, a new member; Paul J. Patchen, Chicago, a member since 1956; Mrs. Robert A. Perkins, Barrington, a member since 1959; Allen N. Ransom, Winnetka, a new member; R. P. Rose, Glen Ellyn, a member since 1968; Ray Schulenberg, Lisle, a new member; Mrs. C. A. Sievert, Woodstock, a member since 1966; Kate Staley, Evanston, a member since 1966; John Stephens, Glen Ellyn, a new member; Edmund B. Thornton, Ottawa, a new member; Agnes Whitmarsh, Chicago, a member since 1957; Mrs. Arthur M. Wood, Lake Forest, a new member, and Mrs. J. Howard Wood, Lake Bluff, a new member.

Binoculars for Bird Watchers

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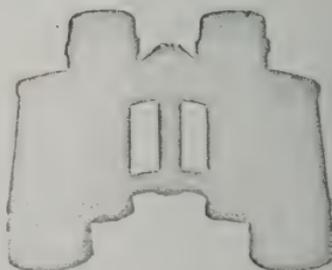
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HARRY R. SMITH

Harry R. Smith, a former president of IAS, died December 10, 1968, leaving his wife, Marie K. Smith of Santa Cruz, California, and their son, Donald, of Hawaii.

Mr. Smith, when a resident of Evanston, was elected to the board of directors of the IAS in 1942, became executive secretary and treasurer in 1949, and was elected president in 1951. Due to a confining injury to his back, Mr. Smith was forced to end his term as president in 1953, but he remained on the board until 1955. At that time, his continuing incapacity caused his retirement from his thirty years of service at the First National Bank of Chicago and, of course, his membership on our board, as he and Mrs. Smith moved to California.

Harry was a "birder" who deserved to be called an ornithologist. His contributions to the literature included a compilation of the arrival dates of warblers in the Chicago area and much effort on the "Distributional List of the Bird of Illinois" in addition to many contributions to our BULLETIN and other ornithological journals. His work in the IAS, the Evanston Bird Club, and the Chicago Ornithological Society inspired him to organize the Santa Cruz Bird Club, and this led to his election to the board of the Santa Cruz Museum. Continuing his bird-banding efforts after moving to California, he became president of the Western Bird Banding Association, while he continued to be active in the Sierra Club.

Farewell to a devoted ornithologist and conservationist.

—Paul Downing

A PUBLIC APOLOGY FROM THE BULLETIN EDITOR:

It's satisfying to get so much mail—much containing useful material for BULLETIN issues—from a good range of IAS members and supporters. With apologies, however, it's more frequently than not impossible to acknowledge and/or reply (despite good intentions). Accordingly, if you absolutely need an answer to some communication, or acknowledgement of arrival of a manuscript, enclose an addressed postcard . . . something like that.

More positively: In two years of my managing BULLETIN affairs, there's fortunately never been a serious shortage of solid and diverse editorial materials. We encourage members and friends to continue contributions—of all kinds—and to be assured that virtually all material appears in one edited form or another, and in one issue or another (there are only four a year).

The BULLETIN, of course, is "member-owned." Its ultimate usefulness and impact depend on (A) what the membership wants it to do, and (B) what the broad segment is willing to do to achieve it. The Editor merely follows and does the dirty work.

And, if anybody needs a renewed sense of purpose, remember the famous words of Dr. William Beecher on June 24, 1969: "Conservation is now too important to be left to the politicians."

—D. William Bennett

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the audubon bulletin



E.G.W.

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 151

September 1969



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

Waa-Kee-Sha Park, in Kane County, stands a bit of Eden. It is called Waa-Kee-Sha Park. Along with many other Audubon members, we visited this area on our field trip at our annual meeting. Because of the rain, most members limited their visitation to the shelter house, but when the "captains and the kings departed," a few of us took a soggy walk thru the woods. What we saw and heard delighted our eyes and ears. Bobolinks sung from a nearby farm.

What we saw could likely be seen in most any county forest preserve. What excited our eyes was the deliberate layout of the trails, the crude, simple, useful identification labels near the trees and plants, and the extensive use of wood, rather than metal, for a variety of purposes.

We received the impression that this park was cared for lovingly by a park superintendent who was eager to share his joy with others, and who realized that man must share the earth with nature rather than try to dominate it. In one place, we vividly recall, a hiker was required to walk around a fallen tree, learning the reason why as he did so. The folder one can pick up at the start of the trail tells it all very well:

"Waa-Kee-Sha Park is 21 acres in size and was once a part of an Indian reservation. . . . The park is rich in native plant and animal life. Since the park was opened in 1962, well over a hundred species of birds have been seen in the area. There are at least 35 different kinds of trees, and well over a hundred varieties of wildflowers. Field mice, racoons, deer, and foxes have been seen frequently. In order to preserve this rich heritage of native materials, the development plan for the park calls for the setting aside of at least two-thirds of the 21 acres as a permanent refuge for wildlife and native plants for the enjoyment of and edification of present and future generations. This area will be left in its natural state. Trees that fall will be left

to decay in order to provide the organic materials needed on the forest floor to insure a continuing growth of new plant life. Where clearing is necessary for trails, and picnic areas, the brush will be piled to provide cover for birds and animals."

The field guide also indicates that no attempt will be made to control the mosquito population along the trail. The officials point out that mosquitos provide food for many kinds of birds, amphibians, and many other insects. They suggest that walkers wear proper clothing. What a contrast to some park and city officials who wish to spray DDT anywhere and everywhere!

Among the trees found in the park are White Ash, Burr Oak, Hop Hornbeam, Walnut, Bitternut Hickory, Basswood, White Oak, Sugar Maple, Hawthorn, Red Ash, Blue Ash, Red Oak and Black Cherry.

When almost everyone else had left, and all around us was silence except for the call of the Bobolink,

one could not help but be grateful that here a bit of Eden was preserved—amazingly not too far from the maddening crowds.

Notes From the Nest: The Department of Interior has recommended the **Buffalo River** in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas as a new recreation area. More than 95,700 acres preserving 132 miles of river would be included in the proposal. The area contains over 1,500 species of plants and a 100-foot waterfall . . . **Gen. Charles Lindbergh** has become a passionate spokesman for outdoor conservation. He is active in the World Wildlife Fund. The famed aviator says "The real source of wisdom lies in the wildness that creates man and his awareness." The World Wildlife Fund seeks contributions to save wildlife all over the world, and a late project is the preservation of a flamingo sanctuary in Kenya . . . The famous **Wawona Tunnel Tree** of Yosemite



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Our cardinal is pictured in blazing red. The background colors are boldly green and blue. Around the circle, "Illinois Audubon Society" is printed in a solid black. These new decals are for sale now. They can be mounted quickly and easily on the inside of any kind of window. They're especially suitable for your car. Order several.

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National Park has fallen to old age. A Sequoia Gigantea, it was estimated to be 2,000 years old. Its 234-foot segment was found broken in three segments by snow crews on May 2. Horse-drawn stages used to go thru the tree, as far back as 1881 ... Conservationists in Los Angeles are fighting **Mayor Sam Yorty's plan** to destroy the famed Hazard Park area for a Veteran's Hospital; 18 acres of trees would be removed. **Congressman Henry Ruess** of Wisconsin has been requested to resolve this matter: one Federal bureau appears to dispose of funds to buy land for parks while another disposes of funds to build structures on already existing park land ... Conservation forces are increasing their efforts to establish the **Apostle Islands in Wisconsin** as a national lakeshore

park. The 22 islands off the coast of Bayfield are virtually uninhabited. Several are owned by the state of Wisconsin Conservation Dept. The area would be kept primarily in wilderness but would have shelters for hikers and campers, and dock facilities for boaters and fishermen ... The **North Central Audubon Council** will hold its semi-annual meeting at YMCA Camp Duncan at Volo, Ill., in Lake County on Oct. 11-12. Delegates from five states will attend. All Audubon members are invited ... Conservationists are writing to the Dept. of Interior in Washington, DC, urging that a national wildlife refuge be named after **Rachel Carson**, the author of "Silent Spring," who alerted the nation to the dangers of DDT.



preliminary program for the upcoming Oct. 3-4-5 meeting of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois has been prepared and issued by Dr. George Woodruff.

This annual "Forum of Outdoor Conservation Organizations and Agencies"—to be held at Allerton Park near Monmouth, Ill.—opens Friday, Oct. 3, at 8 p.m. with a panel discussion on "The Litter Problem." It will be led by Amos Whitcomb, state president of National Campers & Hikers.

Saturday morning's session (Oct. 4) will be led by Elton Fawks, representing the Isaac Walton League, and deals with "what to do" about our declining water tables, pollution, and pesticides. Also on Saturday morning, Lawrence Charlton of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs will speak on the subject of cooperation between governments and private conservation societies.

Scheduled for Saturday afternoon are a discussion of relations between farmers and conservation bodies, with Howard Mendenhall of the Soil Conservation Society of America in charge, and a round-table titled "Should the NRCI Become Politically Active," led by Vern Greening of the Sangamon Conservation Council. A short field trip and a director's meeting also are set late in the afternoon.

Saturday's banquet speaker will be Miss Mary Reshelter of Buckner in southern Illinois. Her topic, "The Beckoning Hills," covers views and insights into the lure of her home region. An early morning Sunday field trip with Lois Drury and Katie Hainrick will be followed by an NRCI business meeting and some special reports.

—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148

BIG WALNUT CREEK:

'A world unlike any other' in Indiana,
but the next 'project' for the Engineers.

by RAYMOND C. E. PAIGE

Thirty-five miles west of Indianapolis, the Big Walnut Creek crosses Highway 36. Here one can escape the heat of the Indiana summer by descending into deep gorges of glacial origin carved by glacial streams and post-glacial water erosion. One enters a world unlike any other in Indiana and important even on a national scale. The area north of Highway 36, particularly between Pine Bluff Covered Bridge and Rolling Stone Covered Bridge, is so unique that, in May of 1968, the U.S. Department of the Interior declared it eligible for recognition as a National Natural Landmark.

For over 12,000 years, clear, unpolluted waters have been carving a twisting valley, bubbling over glacial erratics, till, and residual gravels. The cool, moist micro-climate of the north-facing slopes of the valley has preserved much of the flora and invertebrate fauna of the post-glacial forests of 6,000 years ago which followed the retreating Wisconsin ice sheet northward. The isolated stands of eastern hemlock with their Canadian yew understory are far from their current ranges and harbor flora and fauna typical of areas much farther north.

The old-growth flood-plain forest is unique in that it is composed of beech, sugar maple and tulip poplar growing on alluvial soil—species which cannot tolerate water level fluctuations and prolonged inundation. These species have been eradicated from most flood plains in Indiana. The valley also contains trees of record proportions including Indiana's two largest sassafras trees, its largest hemlock, and perhaps the world's largest sugar maple.

The valley is a birder's paradise. In less than half a year on only a few acres, over 125 species were noted including 24 species of warblers (among them the cerulean and the worm eating), 7 species of hawks and three species of owls. In the upland beech forest is found an active great blue heron rookery which contains forty nests and has been in use for 55 years. Perhaps the most exciting moment for the birder is a flash of black and white glimpsed from the corner of his eye followed by the clear sighting of one of the resident pileated woodpeckers which nest in the area. This alone would justify saving the valley.

The Big Walnut is important as a refuge for rare wildlife and plants and consequently it is important as an area for study of, and research in, the natural sciences. The Corps of Engineers, however, has other plans for the fate of the Big Walnut to be that of all free flowing streams dammed by the Corps? It is up to YOU!

The Corps and pro-dam forces (public and private) have conspired to promote one of the most needlessly destructive and useless projects in the notorious history of the Corps. They have manipulated the news, created public documents, violated the Corps' own regulations as well as those of Indiana's Nature Preserves Act, failed to announce public hearings to conservationists and withheld information while "leaking" it to friendly forces. The Corps' tactics in attempting to justify the Big Walnut Reservoir give impetus to the movement to take the Corps out of the dam business.

The Corps' efforts to justify the project are based on the same old quartet of supposed benefits—dubious as they may be:

1. Water supply—Water is to be pumped thirty-five miles uphill to Indianapolis which does not need it; the Indianapolis Water Company is now constructing a new 21 billion gallon Mud Creek Reservoir and would expand its Geist Reservoir by twenty-eight billion gallons, thereby quadrupling current storage capacity—and it would all be done with private funds.

2. Low flow augmentation—Instead of taxing its own citizens to



BIG WALNUT—A product of some 12,000 years.

construct proper treatment facilities, Greencastle's sewage problems to be solved at the expense of all taxpayers.

3. Recreation—There are already eight reservoirs within fifty miles of Indianapolis.

4. Flood control—If in fact flood control is really necessary, the Reelsville proposal would control 307 square miles of the Big Walnut basin rather than only 197, and the Soil Conservation Service plan of several small impoundments in the headwaters would be far more economical.

Unless you join the fight, the Corps will spend \$25 million in Federal funds and \$15 million in state funds to devastate the upper Big Walnut Valley. There are no valid reasons for building the Big Walnut Reservoir but if a dam is built, "absolutely no water impoundment on either a permanent or temporary basis can be tolerated at a height greater than 750 feet at Highway 36."

You can save this National Landmark by writing to: Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, Governor Whitcomb, Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke, and Lt. General W. F. Cassidy, Chief of Engineers, Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C. Country-wide interest helped to save us we hope—Allerton Park. Now you can reciprocate and help Indiana conservationists preserve the Big Walnut. Many Indiana newspaper columnists and public officials oppose the senseless Big Walnut Reservoir project, but they need your help.

—391 Terra Cotta, Crystal Lake

Addendum on Big Walnut Valley:

The Big Walnut Valley, 35 miles west of Indianapolis in Putnam County, should be the next major goal of the Audubon organizations in the central midwest. This is a tough one. Your support is vitally needed.

I appeared before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees in Washington to insist that the proposed \$50,000 appropriation for "advanced engineering studies" be used only for the study of alternative dam sites that would not impound water in the beautiful Big Walnut Valley.

A new breakthrough has recently come from Congressman Joe Bradamus (Ind.) who has spoken forthrightly against this Corps of Engineers' project. Indications are that a downstream dam site at Reelsville would be more suitable to everyone concerned and would protect the Big Walnut. The National Audubon Society will be throwing everything it can into the fight to save the Big Walnut Valley.

Chapters: Letters to Senators Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh are not timely as well as letters of support and thanks to Congressman Joe Bradamus, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

—John L. Franson, Central Midwest Region
National Audubon Society
1020 E. 20th St.
Owensboro, Ky. 42301

LAST CALL FOR THE BIRDS OF PREY

by ROLAND CLEMENT

Condensed from the 'Blue Jay,' January 1969

by Terrence N. Ingram, Chairman

Hawk and Owl Protection Committee

More raptors fall before the gun today than was true fifty years ago, despite much-improved public opinion and better laws in most of the states. This is because the existence of more guns in the hands of much more mobile outdoor illiterates counter-balances the saving that better laws and improved public opinion have made possible.

In our prairie states Swainson's Hawks perching on telephone poles are often slaughtered by men who cruise the highways with automobiles and shotguns and rifles. Only recently I had a report of 200 Swainson's Hawks found dead at the foot of 200 telephone poles along a short stretch of Kansas highway.

Walter Spofford has shown that some 2,000 Golden Eagles have been shot annually in recent decades. Alexander Sprunt, IV showed that 77 percent of a good sample of Bald Eagles reported dead had been shot. Alden Miller reported that even the California Condor is being shot.

It has, unfortunately, long been obvious that an important cause of this continuing attrition the birds of prey have suffered is the failure of law enforcement, even in those states which have good laws. I will now suggest to you that state and federal wildlife officials have also been victimized by their own success. By devoting themselves almost exclusively to "game species," i.e., all species with a high reproductive potential, they have deluded themselves that all-important wildlife was being conserved by the current conservation program.

Indeed, all of us have labored under the myth of the predator as top dog in the ecosystem. Actually, as we see now, the end-of-the-food-chain organisms are the most vulnerable, not only to the gun but to pesticidal poisoning. What has been happening is that we have—through our continuing heedlessness—eliminated all the surplus individuals that were the population's margin of safety. In the old days, when one of a pair was shot, a new mate was quickly available. Not so today. We know that the waits by peregrines and ospreys for a new mate at a nesting site have been futile for several seasons. Under these conditions, when a bird is shot, a pair is put out of production.

It is no wonder that populations are declining so rapidly everywhere, and this is why I consider it realistic, rather than pessimistic, to issue a last call for the birds of prey. The first need is a good law in every state. It is better to wake up the states to their responsibilities in this area of conservation, rather than impose federal legislation, though this may be necessary also.

We need, next, a sincere involvement by the various state and federal agencies charged with natural resources conservation. The third vital element in a successful conservation program for the predatory birds is an informed and outspoken public. It is at the local level in every state in the nation that these abuses exist, and it is at the local level that they must be challenged and corrected.

'In Company of Eagles'

by ELIZABETH C. BOGAN

When days grow shorter and the hint of frost is ever in the air, a fading season always reminds us of the beauties which a changing time brings. And beauties there are—not only the hillsides and up and down the valleys, but in the sky above us—be they the unbelievable blue of autumn or white with the gray clouds of winter's coming.

Here in our beautiful Illinois River valley, the colorful little northland birds pass through on their mysterious flights and pause long enough to rest and glance at us, but the graceful and majestic predators come to stay—to be our winter guests.

We marvel at the beauty and the stamina of the hawk, but how fortunate we are in this fair valley to play host to that bird of birds—our great American Bald Eagle. With the advent of eagles each year, my mind goes back to an unforgettable experience of a few years ago:

It was on an afternoon before Christmas in the early sixties, a cold, bright day, with the temperature down where it should be on such a day at this time of the year. The earth was covered with a deep blanket of snow, so the setting was perfect for what turned out to be high adventure.

There were three of us, all members of the Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science and the Illinois Audubon Society. We were eager with anticipation, because we were on our way to a spot where we knew, if we were lucky, we could see *eagles*. An exciting word! A magic bird!

It did not take us too long to reach our destination. After parking the car in a safe place at the side of the road, we climbed a fence and traversed a long field, shielded on both sides by tree-covered slopes. Rounding a gentle curve in the uneven terrain, we entered a cup-like valley surrounded by wooded hills. We were completely out of sight of the highway, and seemingly in a spot so remote that we could have just stepped back into the past century.

Here we saw our first eagle. He was a royal immature on the point of a dead tree directly opposite us on the other side of the clearing. He stood straight with that certain dignity which only a wild creature possesses. He saw us . . . a little escapes the wondrous keen eyes of the eagle . . . but he lingered awhile before he spread his great wings in flight over the hill beyond our view.

For no apparent reason, we separated and were in the open area when our next eagle came in over the trees above us. He was an adult, gorgeous in his mature plumage. From the opposite direction in came a second adult, and following

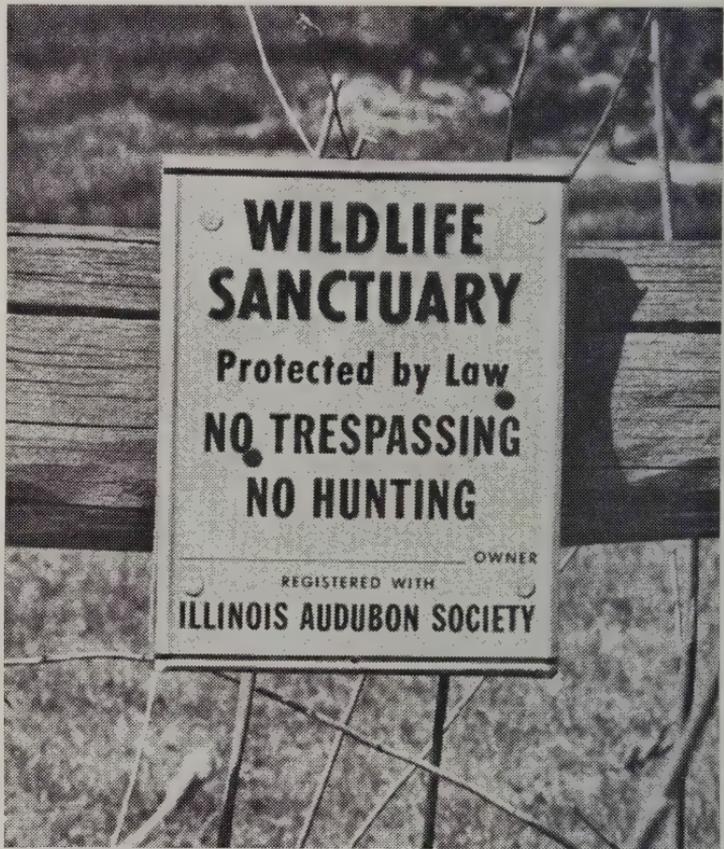
m a third. We stood spellbound, rooted to the spot. What followed left us breathless with awed-delight. Without showing fear, these three great birds performed an aerial ballet, the like of which we probably shall never see again. We were so entranced that we lost track of time. There was little need for binoculars, for we had seats in the logs.

They soared high above us, then glided in so low over our heads that their bright legs and powerful talons were quite visible. Then, banking to clear the trees at the west end of the valley, they would show us their white heads and tails, with that splendid expanse of wings. Spiraling to a new altitude, they would glide in again. This went on and on, until finally, one by one, they left us, going in the direction of the river where they would fish a little, because now it was late afternoon, the temperature had dropped, and they needed food for the energy to keep them warm through the long winter night.

With the reluctance one feels at the finale of any superb performance, we, too, turned to leave. Along with the joy and exhilaration of our experience, there was a sense of sadness, too. We realized that these magnificent birds are in great danger of becoming extinct. Future generations may not have the privilege of viewing them as we did, but may see them only through the glass of a museum showcase, as we now view our delicately-hued Passenger Pigeon and the Carolina Parakeet. When these extinct species were alive and beautifying the earth with their iridescent shades, the American Bald Eagle numbered approximately a million birds. Now his number is less than four thousand.

The early settlers were so impressed with the majesty of the Bald Eagle that on September 20, 1782, the new Congress made him our national symbol. With his beautiful outspread wings he is our national seal; and in dress parade, in bronze, he stands, wings extended, on the tip of the standard above the Stars and Stripes. This is the only time many persons view him, for he is disappearing from the national scene, and will, if drastic steps are not taken to save him. It is only a fortunate few who have seen him of recent years, soaring in his great flights. Through thoughtful effort and tireless diligence let us strive to keep him off the black list of those species which will never again gladden the world with their grace and beauty.

May this noble bird ever return to our Illinois valley—only to confirm our belief that there remains one bright spark in the souls of men; that in its preservation our progeny and their progeny may be able to look into the skies and view just a semblance of what used to be.



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

National Audubon's Annual Convention: A Convincing Program, A Flood of People

by WALLACE W. KIRKLAND, JR.

A mid-America flood of people—1,178—pre-registered and more appeared for the National Audubon Society's 64th Annual Convention in St. Louis in April. At this confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, the April flood waters crested at 28 feet, and from the top of the Gateway Arch, tree trunks could be seen floating by the spot where 166 years ago Lewis and Clark saw dead buffalo.

It was appropriate that at this meeting there was an overwhelmingly convincing flood of data incriminating DDT and hard pesticides by ecologists, chemists, and the man in the field—Sandy Sprunt. His 8th Bald Eagle Status Report definitely blamed it for the steep decline in nesting success of the coastal Atlantic and Great Lakes' birds.

"Downstream" was a beautiful and magnificent new film by Charles and Elizabeth Schwartz of Missouri rivers and the life cycle of the small mouth bass. "Forever Yours—The Current River," story of canoeing on this preserved fast water Ozark stream, was shown by Leonard Hall. "Everglades—River of Grass," by Hermes, was the banquet film.

To add to the water theme, Sunday's field trip to the Illinois Pere Marquette Park and beautiful Principia College was accompanied by rain falling on the greatest variety of foul-weather gear and migrating birds alike.

At the Federal level there was reassurance for the worried conservationist: At least, the "View from the Interior" by Under-Secretary of the Interior Russell Train who stated that crimes against the environment were greater than crimes against society and that Secretary Hickel had determined that there would be absolute liability for pollution accidents, seemed so. Train favors a Department of Natural Resources to avoid single-interest treatment of the environment. Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, chairman of the committee on interior and insular affairs, favored a bill stating "National Environmental Policy" that would coordinate other Federal departments. He denounced as myth the "superabundance of resources" and the "infallibility of science." At the state level, Carl R. Noren showed us the perfect example of a non-political, professional supervisor in his capacity as director of the Missouri Conservation Department.

Urban ecology was demonstrated to teachers in New York City, to students in Ann Arbor, and to us at the convention by Miss Lindly in a panel on education of the new potential voters, three fourths of whom will be urban.

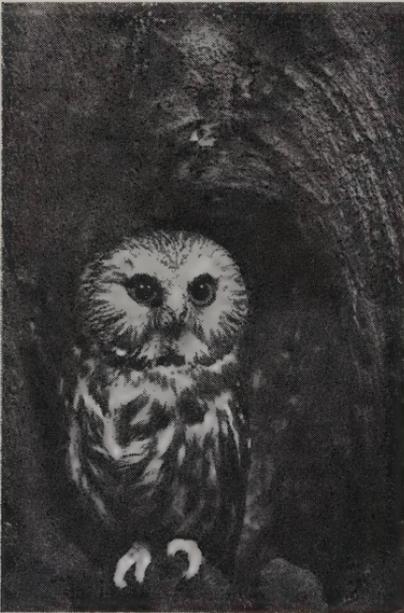
Science with a conscience was exemplified by Dr. Barry Commoner, director of Biological Sciences, Washington University, and author of "Science and Survival." He paralleled nature's chimney swift and science's jet plane, the hawk and the missile, the robins' songs and electronic notes, and he showed that science was rapidly destroying the biological capital of soil, water and air. "Technology is intrinsically wrong—we should not control, but live in nature. The high output of nitrates of successful sewage-treatment plants pollutes streams with algae as does the 'successful' use of

fertilizers on the soil. Successful combustion engines add nitrous oxide to the air and produce smog, and even insecticides are successful but destroy nature's delicate balance as predicted by Rachael Carson. New technological man has DDT in his fat, Strontium-90 in his bones, and lead in his blood. The scientist gets the facts; the conservationist makes us aware that we live in a balanced world with a thin skin of soil, water, and air; the public at large should make the ethical decisions."

Science in political action was exemplified by Dr. Charles F. Wurster, Jr., described as THE authoritative DDT chemist who is currently testifying for the Environmental Defense Fund in Wisconsin's fight. He defined the chlorinated hydrocarbons—"hard pesticides"—and described the four qualities that combine to make them hazardous: the broad biologic toxicity; activity; stability ($\frac{1}{2}$ life greater than 10 years); mobility in suspensions; low water solubility; the ubiquitous action of DDT concentration in fat and flowing up the food chains of even the ocean-feeding Bermuda Petrel. He said the physiology in raptors, especially, explained the concentration of DDT in the liver where sex steroids are destroyed resulting in decreased mobilization of calcium from the bones to the oviducts and resulting in thinning on egg shells and decreased nesting success. Some poisoned Brown Pelicans were described as laying omelettes—eggs without any shells! This contrasted with Red-tailed Hawks which prey on herbivore mice and have normal egg shell thickness. There was one provocative slide on reproduction.

In his first annual report, the new president of National Audubon, Elvis Stahr, formerly Under-Secretary of the Army and past president of Indiana University, recommended environmental action of birdwatchers to save the world from problems of population, pollution, petroleum, pesticides, plowing, profit, plunder, and passivity.

Next year—Seattle and the Pacific!



POSTCARDS FOR BIRD LOVERS

Here is an attractive gift for anyone who loves birds. Full-color postcards like this one are available from the IAS Bookstore. Card shown here is half actual size. For more information or to place an order write to: Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515. The price? You can get 25 mixed cards of most of the bird species seen around Illinois for only \$1.00. Order today.

Some Reflections on the Society's Annual Meeting

by PRESTON S. DAVIES and MARY KIRKLAND

The 72nd Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society was held May 16, 17, and 18 in the Holiday Inn, North Aurora—hosted by the Fox Valley Club, one of our outstanding chapters.

On Friday evening, the meeting opened with a provocative discussion on "Falconry." This was followed by a film and talk presented by Ducks Unlimited. E. J. (Buss) Ruffing spoke about the aims and goals of his organization and later that evening, he showed a movie titled "Wood Duck's World," a beautiful film presentation of a magnificent bird.

Early Saturday morning, some of the IAS chapter presidents met for breakfast and a lively give-and-take discussion about chapter problems and an interchange of suggestions of how the chapters might improve and how the IAS could help.

The official annual meeting took place Saturday morning, with reports from the vice-presidents. The annual meeting was followed by a panel discussion led by Charles Lappen. During the discussion between the panel members and the audience, there was an exchange of ideas, suggestions, and hints about field trips, the newsletter, programs, club projects, and membership.

President Raymond Mostek gave a report on the progress of the society during the last 12 months. He pointed out that he has attended numerous meetings and conferences in behalf of the society and has spoken on the radio and before several groups.

CONSERVATION: He noted that the IAS has been one of the leaders in the state to preserve the famed Allerton Park area and the effort has drawn nation-wide attention. IAS has also urged the establishment of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan and a Big Thicket National Park in Texas.

EDUCATION: We have printed over 20,000 educational cards and leaflets on many topics. These have been distributed to clubs, schools and individuals. The IAS Newsletter has been revised and redesigned to improve its appearance and readability. He pointed out that the Audubon BULLETIN is now twice the size as it was a decade ago.

FINANCE: A new fund-raising brochure has been mailed to all members. However, response has been poor. For example, Ducks Unlimited members donate an average of \$36 each to their cause, while we have, as individuals, contributed so far less than 52 cents. A new service brochure, containing all items we have for sale has now been compiled and will be mailed again in the fall.

EXTENSION: A new chapter has been formed near Rochelle by local members, and a new affiliate in the Starved Rock area has also been organized. We hope to form new groups in the western part of the state later this year. President Mostek again called for more volunteers to aid the Audubon movement, pointing out that the cause we serve is our very environment.

On Saturday afternoon Vinton Bacon presented a talk and slide presentation on water pollution and some of the achievements and aims of

the Metropolitan Sanitary District. This was followed by a delightful talk and slide presentation by Jerry Hennen about the wildlife of the Fox River Valley. Then Mr. Marion T. Hall of the Morton Arboretum discussed "Ecology and Man." He was followed by Edward Brigham, Field Representative of the National Audubon Society, who talked about "Audubon Sanctuaries and Camps."

The annual banquet Saturday night, with beautiful decorations, and place cards, was arranged by Fox River Valley Audubon Chapter. Guest of honor were State Conservation Director William Rutherford and State Senator Farwell.

The main program, following the introduction of our guests, was a brilliant slide presentation of the Galapagos Islands created and narrated by Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd McCarthy. The audience was enchanted by this close-up viewing of the birds and the wildlife of those very strange islands.

Sunday morning birding, early and late, was concluded with outdoor buffet luncheon, and a compilation of birds sighted, at Waukeesha Park in Oswego. Reports came from the Morton Arboretum, Sheridan Ugland Farm and Johnson's Mound. A list of 112 birds were sighted, even though the birders endured overcast and rainy weather.

CARL KRAMER

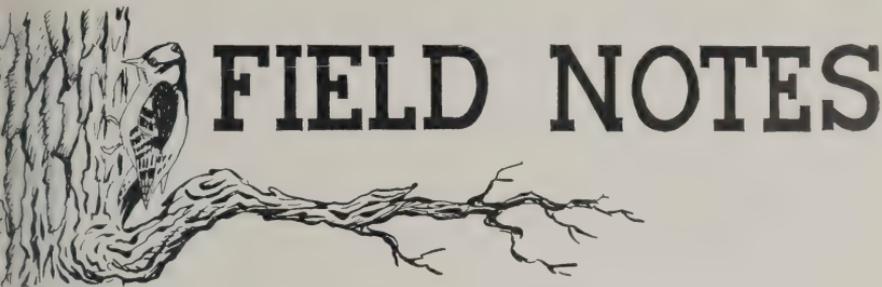
We regret to announce the death on April 14 of Carl Kramer, of Princeton, a member of Illinois Audubon Society and charter member of the Bureau Volland Audubon Club. During the club's 17 years of existence, Mr. Kramer had served continuously as an officer, the past ten years as treasurer. He was also compiler for the Christmas Bird Count.

He will be greatly missed in this community. He loved his home, his church, and was much interested in our Illinois heritage. He had been for many years the treasurer of the local Community Concert Series. He was a veteran of World War I. He is survived by Mrs. Kramer, the former Margaret Helen Paden.
—Mrs. Alfred Dyke, Princeton, Ill.

IAS FILM SCHEDULE FOR 1969-1970

The Illinois Audubon Society-sponsored Wildlife Films will be shown at the Field Museum of Natural History (Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive), Chicago, on Sunday afternoons at 2:30 p.m. The schedule for the coming season is as follows:

- Oct. 26, 1969 "Our Unique Water Wilderness," by William A. Anderson
- Dec. 7, 1969 "Death Valley—Land of Contrast," by Kent Durden
- Jan. 25, 1970 "Mule Deer Country," by Buzz Moss
- March 7, 1970 "The Water's Edge," by Wally A. Rentsch
- April 26, 1970 "Village Beneath the Sea," by Harry Pederson



FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

MARCH 1969

- Whistling Swan**—6 at Spring Valley, March 23 (Mrs. Alfred Dyke & others).
Blue Jay—Waukegan, 10 on March 29 and one April 6 (Edwin L. Coffin).
Golden Eagle—Long John Slough, Chicago, March 21 (Karl Bartel).
Grey Jay—Long John Slough, March 21 (Bartel).
Prairie Chicken—2 at Willow Slough Game Refuge, Cook County, March 30 (Charles Clark).
Eastern Shrike—1 at Willow Slough, March 30 (Clark).
Common Redpoll—20 at Waukegan, March 19 (Coffin; also several other reports).

APRIL 1969

- Horned Grebe**—1 at Illinois Beach State Park, April 27 (Coffin).
Blue Jay (species?), Glencoe, since January. (Robert Russell).
Blue Jay—Waukegan, last seen April 22 (Coffin).
Golden Eagle—Jasper-Pulaski Refuge, Ind., April 6 (Russell).
Blue Jay—Rock Island, April 6 (Mrs. Warren Wicstrom and others).
Ring-billed Gull—Wilmette, April 23 (Russell). Also an immature at Evanston, no date.
Screech Owl—(location?), April 9 (Russell).
Blue Jay—Eggers Woods, Cook County, April 19 (Clark).
Blue Jay—Jackson Park, Chicago, April 26 (Clark).
Blue Jay—Little Red School House Forest Preserve, Cook County, April 24, early date (Peter Dring).
Blue Jay—Lincoln Park, Chicago, late date of April 26 (Clark).
Blue Jay—at feeder, Racine, Wis., for several weeks. (Russell).
Blue Jay—Northwestern University landfill, April 26 (Clark).
Blue Jay—1 at Chicago, April 26, and 1 at Northwestern, April 27 (Clark).

MAY 1969

- Common Loon**—Douglas County, May 14 (Robert E. Greenberg).
Blue Jay—Lake Calumet, May 10 (Clark).
Common Merganser—Lake Calumet, very late on May 4 (Clark).
Blue Jay—Skokie Lagoon, late date of May 11 (Chicago Ornithological Society field trip).
Blue Jay—Glenview, May 4 (Mrs. Harry Spitzer).

- Black-headed Grosbeak**—Rockford, perhaps Illinois' first record; pl
furnished (William M. Sheppherd).
Blue Grosbeak—Trelease Woods, Urbana, May 7 (Robert J. Clemans).
White-eyed Vireo—Skokie Lagoon, May 3 (Clark).
Parula Warbler—Decatur, May 2 (Charles F. Wright).
Lawrence's Warbler—Chicago, May 8. Perhaps Chicago's first reco
(Clark).
Hooded Warbler—Sterling, May 4 (Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Dr. Grea
Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagan).

Comment: Since I appealed in the BULLETIN for records of Red-shoulder
Hawks, only three have been reported. This species seems to be an
dangered specie. (Fawks).

RECENT BIRD SIGHTINGS BY MEMBERS OF CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

- Saw-whet Owls**—2 in Eggers Woods, March 1 (Ethel Pearson).
Glaucous Gull—Jackson Park, March 1 (Pearson).
Black-headed Grosbeak—Young male coming into spring plumage, seen
feeder regularly since late November near Crown Point, Ind. (Coop
Clark and Lehmann).
Iceland Gull—At city dump, 103rd & Doty in Chicago, March 8 (Cha
Clark).
Herring Gull—thousands at Lake Calumet (but not a single Ring-bill
March 8 (Clark).
Horned Lark—Immature but fully grown, March 8 (Clark).
Carolina Wren—2 at Channahan-Morris, March 8 (Clark).
White-winged Scoter—16 in Gilson Park, Wilmette, March 2 (L. Coop
Bohemian Waxwing—Morris, Ill., March 2 (Mrs. Tom Otis).
Bald Eagle—Kankakee, Feb. 23 (Bob Russell).
Northern Shrike—Elk Grove, March 8 (Russell).
Sandhill Crane—Approximately a thousand in Jasper-Pulaski Game Ref
on March 8 (Russell).
Northern Shrike—Maple Lake, March 8 (K. Bartel).
Red-necked Grebe—Willow Slough, March 8 (Russell).

A PEREGRINE FALCON & A GOLDEN PLOVER

"We witnessed a sight we shall never forget: South of Rock Falls is a po
and on Saturday afternoon, May 3, it was full of Golden Plovers—ab
75 of them. Suddenly a Peregrine Falcon made a dive and caught a fu
plumaged Golden Plover. It sat a minute, then flew away, and then star
upward—soaring higher and higher with the plover in his claws. We w
to another pond and there sat a Peregrine Falcon eating a Golden Plov
It was 10 miles distance between ponds and we had left the first Falc
soaring behind us. We felt it to be another Peregrine Falcon. Both po
had better than 200 plovers around for two weeks."

—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Sh

WINTER SEASON

December 1, 1968-March 31, 1969

AREA: Calhoun Unit of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, except where other area is specifically mentioned:

Whistling Swan—Adult present December thru March 2. Immature seen on Dec. 21 only. These spent most of the time off the refuge on State of Illinois game management areas. The adult was easy to find, and a steady stream of birders came from the St. Louis area to put this bird on their year's list.

White-fronted Goose—14 present on the refuge Mar. 29.

Red-snow Geese—Present in normal numbers during early part of the period. Less than 1% immatures in this flock. These normally winter here but this year left during January, perhaps due to harassment from the unusually large concentration of eagles.

Ducks—All duck numbers seem low with the only exception of Bufflehead which is never extremely common here.

Golden Eagle—1 immature on refuge Jan. 7 and 8. Also seen several days later by a group from St. Louis.

Red Eagle—Peak of 198 (78 adults, 124 immatures) on census day Dec. 21. Total numbers remaining 100 or more thru Jan. One of these eagles was an abnormally-plumaged bird, extremely white from above when seen in flight, and showing a brown breast band quite similar to that of a Swainson's hawk.

Hermit Thrush—Seen near the refuge Dec. 21 and Jan. 19.

Scar Waxwing—Absent in this area and in Pere Marquette Park. This is unusual.

White-throated Warbler—Near the refuge Dec. 21 and Jan. 2. Group of at least 9 on Mar. 2.

Red-winged Blackbird—Not on the refuge but present in Elsay, Ill., all of February and March and in Grafton late March and early April.

—Sally Vasse, Brussels, Ill. 62013

Sighting reports and other material for the FIELD NOTES

Section should be sent directly to the Field Notes editor, Elton Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill. 61244.

ALBINO ROBIN:

Bob Edwards, doctoral degree student in zoology at Southern Illinois University, currently is studying an unusual albino robin. Edwards found the white-feathered bird in a nest in De Soto. The albino was the biggest and strongest fledgling in a family of four. The other three birds were normal in color. Edwards, who holds a master's degree in ornithology, said he does not know exactly how often a pure white robin occurs in nature, but it is "pretty rare." Albino birds and animals generally do not reproduce themselves in nature, he said, because they are "selected against" by others of their kind. However, with artificial help by man, albinos can breed, he said. One example is the white squirrels of Olney.

THE LABORATORY OF ORNITHOLOGY AT CORNELL

World Center for Study of Birds

A Description Prepared by Gertrude Thelin

The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology is a world center for the study and cultural appreciation of birds. As a separate department of Cornell University, it enjoys a setting by itself in Sapsucker Woods in the heart of the scenic Finger Lakes region of New York State.

Ornithology at Cornell owes its origin to the late Professor Arthur H. Allen who pioneered in course work and developed a broad program of research on living birds. For a period of almost fifty years Dr. Allen introduced some ten thousand students to the study of birds. At the same time uncounted thousands of people throughout the country became increasingly aware of the cultural value of bird life through his writings, public lectures, and superior photography.

Closely associated with the development of ornithology at Cornell has been Professor Peter Paul Kellogg, a former student and colleague of Dr. Allen's for forty years, and whose particular genius in the field of acoustics and electronics, and with the initial stimulation and help from the late Professor Albert R. Brand, resulted in equipment and methods to record the sounds of birds in their natural environment. Thus emerged the unique "Library of Natural Sounds," containing over 24,000 recordings of bird vocalizations representing 2,500 species, viz. the now famous Cornell University Bird Records.

Lyman K. Stuart, a beginner in photography under the guidance of Dr. Allen and Dr. Kellogg, wishing to show his appreciation in some tangible way, was responsible for the purchase of Sapsucker Woods for a sanctuary. Shortly thereafter, with funds from the Arcadia Foundation, a headquarters building was constructed at the edge of a pond in the northern part of the sanctuary. Dedicated on May 18, 1957, and called the Lyman K. Stuart Observatory, it is the focal point of the Laboratory's activities. Besides its offices, it has photographic rooms, a sound laboratory, and a modest reference library. On its west side an observatory, with huge picture windows, overlooks a ten-acre pond that is attractive to a variety of waterfowl. Immediately in front of the windows are feeding stations in operation year round. By means of a stereophonic public address system, the songs of the birds are "piped" directly into the observatory from microphones under the eaves. On its southeast side the Stuart Observatory leads to the Frederick F. Brewster wing, which houses the Louis Agassiz Fossil Room. Named in honor of the late bird artist, the room exhibits many of his nest paintings and serves as an auditorium.

The Laboratory carries on a program of scientific, educational, and cultural activities. Broadly stated, the scientific objectives cover the accumulation and dissemination of new knowledge on all aspects of bird life throughout the world over. For many years it has centered its research on avian behavior and communication. Recently it broadened its research to include the acquisition, through the North American Nest-Record Card Program and cooperation of many hundreds of observers in the United States and Canada, of statistical data on the nesting of all North American species to determine population trends, rates of survival, and other phenomena of ecology and distribution with emphasis on the controlling factors of the physical and biotic environment; and through field and laboratory obser-

on and experiments, any new information on life histories of bird species. Besides welcoming university classes, classes from local schools, scouts and various adult groups who benefit from observations made in the sanctuary and the observatory, and holding seminars on Monday evenings during the academic year, an important part of the Laboratory's educational work is the production of motion-picture films and phonograph records (with matching color slides) for the use in schools and adult organizations and supplying museums and other educational institutions with tape recordings of natural sounds.

The Laboratory contributes to the cultural advancement of the general public by a concerted effort to stimulate an appreciation of birds. Over a local radio station it broadcasts a weekly program, "Know Your Birds," for the purpose of arousing and maintaining an interest in birds. The program has been going on for over thirty years. Staff members give lectures, illustrated by motion pictures and sound, to thousands of people in all parts of the United States and Canada and publish numerous articles in well-known magazines having a wide circulation.

The Laboratory has two regular publications: "The Living Bird," an annual journal, contains articles of special significance to both ornithologists and bird watchers; the "Newsletter to Members," appearing quarterly, reports on Laboratory activities, reviews books of current interest, and publishes short articles. Besides producing numerous phonograph records and record albums, the Laboratory publishes occasional booklets and sponsors books and other publications by its staff and associates.

Some of the objectives which the Laboratory hopes to achieve in the near future are the accumulation of endowments and funds to meet normal expenses, ensure a permanent staff, bring distinguished speakers for the Monday evening seminars, establish fellowships to enable trained ornithologists to engage in research under the auspices of the Laboratory, to expand the North American Nest-Record Card Program, to offer a home-study course that will provide an introduction to ornithology for persons residing anywhere in the world, to furnish a library room in which books, journals and reprints most needed in research and reference are available, with a card file of the principal works on species, ornithological subjects, and geographical areas, to expand the art exhibits, to continue the series "Special Publications," production of sound records and albums, and to develop a library of still photographs that will be useful in research, teaching and lecturing.

Although the University makes a modest contribution toward the operation of the Laboratory, it is largely a self-supporting department. Most of the operating funds are derived from gifts by alumni and friends, from grants from governmental and commercial agencies, and from royalties on phonograph records and profits on the sale of slides and books.

Two types of memberships are offered: Supporting Membership—open to all persons who wish to assist financially in the research, educational and cultural programs of the Laboratory—with dues of \$10 a year, and receiving "The Living Bird" and the newsletter; Annual Patronships—open to all persons who wish to contribute more substantially toward the research, educational and cultural programs of the Laboratory—with dues of a minimum of \$100 a year (Annual Patronship may be shared by husband and wife) receiving "The Living Bird" and the Newsletter and one copy of such other publications as books, booklets, postcards, phonograph records, and record albums produced by the Laboratory during the calendar year.

1969 PRAIRIE CHICKEN REPORT

'A Population Increase: Our Most Promising Reward

by JOSEPH W. GALBREATH

Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois

An increase of population at the Bogota Refuge has to be the most promising reward for ten years of effort to save the prairie chicken from extinction in southeast Illinois. Ron Westemeier has reported a 38 per cent increase in 1969 over the previous year—with 51 cocks observed on the “booming grounds” this spring, and with more than 100 prairie chickens counted in one flock in the region last winter.

Currently, the Prairie Chicken Foundation has 297 acres of good nesting and broad rearing cover, and the Nature Conservancy maintains some 400 additional acres. Accordingly, the PCFI is well on the way toward its goal of 20 160-acre sanctuaries in a 4-square-mile area at Bogota.

In 1968 more than 100 people used the blinds at Bogota to observe the colorful prairie chicken courtship antics, and in '69 the visitor count was 223 who used the blinds and numerous others who watched from the roadside. On the Sunday morning of April 13, 4 hens and 24 cocks were observed on the McGraw Sanctuary.

The May issue of the Audubon national magazine carried an extensive prairie chicken story, researched and written by John Madson who spent more than a year assembling records and interviewing people concerned with preservation and management. He covered all efforts in Wisconsin and Michigan, as well as in Illinois, to save the prairie chicken from extinction. The report offers a full view of the trials and tribulations—and persistence—of dedicated conservationists attempting to save one species.

Other notes from the 1969 report:

1. For economy reasons, the Foundation's mailing list will be cut to those who have been in contact within the last three years.
2. Nearly 600 responses were received as the result of a January Save the-Prairie-Chicken appeal in “Telebriefs,” an Illinois Bell Telephone publication.
3. A sterling silver prairie chicken tie-tack (a Sid Bell original) can be ordered from the PCFI for \$5.00 (address below).
4. A traveling prairie chicken exhibit—stored at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield—is available for use at conservation gatherings. (It must be picked up and returned by the sponsoring organization.)
5. The fall meeting of the board of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 18, at the Illinois State Museum. The spring board meeting and banquet will be held at Newton, Ill., while booming ground trips in 1970 are set for April 3 and 4.

—14 Bonanza Dr., Centralia 628

Random Notes
From The Editor

Both TIME and LIFE magazines—in their issues of the week of August 1—simultaneously declared the world and U.S. environment in true crisis. Both major, mass-circulated publications implied that they will now, officially, begin to show what has been happening, and to help search for the answers ... continuously, regularly.

TIME introduced a new section: Environment. The publisher said that TIME will attempt to clarify and explore man's long-ignored physical dependence on the biosphere, and to examine "to what extent fears are justified, what business and government should do, and what role individuals can play."

"Concern is perhaps strongest in the U.S.," TIME said, "where America the Beautiful can all too often be described as America the Polluted, and anxiety about the quality of life has become a rising political issue. Yet the worries extend around the globe where ever-growing industrialization has created a crisis of excessive waste that is poisoning—not always slowly—plants, wildlife, and indeed man himself."

The LIFE editorial noted, in part, that vanishing wilderness (for example) "is only one aspect of the deteriorating quality of American life today ... There are many others: pollution, endangered wildlife, smog, urban sprawl, and that new catch-all term, 'uglification'

(and) in later issues we will show this deterioration and recommend ways to prevent it ...

"We believe that the threats are serious, that potential losses are critical and that the need for action is urgent."

⌂ ⌂

Quote from HEW Secretary Robert Finch: "We must work together to convert all the independent components of the health professions into one well-articulated, well understood system for the delivery of health care to every American."

Paraphrase: We must work to convert all the independent organizations of concern for conservation into one well-articulated, well-financed system for the delivery of a quality environment to all living things.

⌂ ⌂

In the FIELD NOTES department of this issue there's a report of a sighting of prairie chickens in an area far removed from their usual, restricted downstate habitat. Was this true, we asked Elton Fawks, who replied quickly: "Dr. Hurst Shoemaker raised some young chickens, having used jungle fowl to hatch the eggs. We thought they'd all disappeared. I think Westcott was in on this."

⌂ ⌂

There's a new British conservation publication (a quarterly) in circulation now, which, although the subscription rate is high, should draw a sampling of Illinois subscribers.

Title is BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION. It's best described as "devoted to the scientific protection of plant and animal wildlife

and all nature throughout the world, and to the conservation or rational use of the biotic and allied resources of the land, fresh waters, sea and air for the lasting cultural and economic benefit of mankind."

Annual subscriptions are \$14.40 for four issues, plus \$1.20 per issue postage, from Elsevier Publishing, Ltd., Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, England.

☺ ☺

From John L. Franson, central midwest representative of the National Audubon Society (based in Kentucky): "One of our major functions as Audubon organizations is not only local conservation problems, but the fact that we can cooperate on other issues much as we did on the Red River Gorge. It is evident that many cooperated because we are able to chalk up another midwest victory—the Allerton Park-Oakley Dam controversy... Next, Big Walnut Valley!"

☺ ☺

From an August fund-raising letter from the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference: "Until the public interest in the preservation

of natural beauty has been firmly established in the courts, every scenic area in North America is potentially 'real estate' for industrial exploitation and despoliation (and) that is why—for better or worse—the outcome of the Stone King Mountain case affects us all."

☺ ☺

A book titled "In Defense of Nature" was just published by Atlantic-Little-Brown at \$4.95. It was written, said Author John Hay, partly because "I felt that the chipmunks and I had our backs to the wall ..."

☺ ☺

A letter to the BULLETIN from D. K. Wilcox, a businessman from Decatur, says: "On the open weekend of the duck season last fall, we downed what we figured was a teal, but when we retrieved it, we realized it wasn't anything we'd ever seen before. Luckily, a local man does some taxidermy work, and he mounted the duck for me. But it wasn't until I took the specimen to a biologist at Knox College that it was identified as a Bahama duck."

—D.W.

NEXT EAGLE WEEKEND IS SET

The Tri-City Bird Club will hold its annual Bald Eagle Weekend on July 17-18, 1970—again at Butterworth Center in Moline, Ill. Headquarters will be the LeClaire Hotel, and the field trip on Sunday will leave the hotel at 8:30 a.m.

—Elton Fawcett

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Third class mail—like copies of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN—aren't forwardable anymore. Therefore, if you're changing your address, it's important you advise the IAS office (1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.) at least four weeks before you plan to move. Otherwise, you'll simply lose the issue—and mistakenly blame the management—and cost your Society 10c for each copy returned as undeliverable.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT: Readings in the History of Conservation. Edited by Roderick Nash. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass., 1968. \$2.95. 236 pages. Paperback.

Concern for the land and wildlife did not start with this century: In 1626 the Plymouth Colony passed ordinances regulating the cutting of timber on public lands. George Catlin proposed a national park in 1832, but it took another four decades before his dream was to become Yellowstone National Park. "The American Environment" is a collection of essays and readings written by some of the most famous names in the history of outdoor conservation—Thoreau, Pinchot, Teddy Roosevelt, John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson, and Stewart Udall. Thirty-two writers are represented. It is good to look back: it gives us inspiration for the future.

—Raymond Mostek

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LICENSED BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

Price \$1.50 from Sup't of Documents, Government Printing Office,
Washington 20402. Cat. No. FP 1.2:R 24/1969.

The Federal Power Commission has just issued—for the first time—a complete, 76-page summary of the 515 reservoir-lakes and the more than 6,200 recreational facilities maintained for use of the American public at hydroelectric power projects licensed by the FPC. This new guide contains some photographs of activities at licensed projects, together with 24 sectional maps in color which show highway routes to 5,200 public access areas.

The matching map-keyed pages list recreational facilities available at each project. These include swimming and boating, canoe portage trails, cold and warm-water fishing, nature trails, visitor centers, lodgings, playgrounds, hiking and riding trails, camping, etc. Additionally, a directory of project-owners is included for the purpose of allowing direct personal contact for answers to special questions.

NATURAL AREAS IN INDIANA AND THEIR PRESERVATION, by Alton Lindsey, Damian Schmelz, and Stanley Nichols. Published by Indiana Natural Areas Survey, Purdue University, 1969. Hardbound, 594 pages.

This exhaustive study, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, describes 162 natural areas in the state of Indiana, and is an invaluable reference work for anyone planning a trip to our neighboring state. The geologic features of each area are well-described; dominant plant and animal species are listed, as well as any rarities for which a certain place may be famous.

The first section of the volume contains much useful information on the various geologic and floristic features of the eight, main divisions of the

state. Another section presents a plea for preservation and a frank discussion of the numerous threats which may destroy many of the areas described. Chief among these threats are the Corps of Engineers' plan which would flood the Big Walnut Valley, and the Cross-Wabash Waterway proposal of the Illinois-based Wabash Valley Association, whose grandiose schemes constitute a "serious threat to a number of the areas recommended (for preservation) in this book."

It should be most gratifying to all IAS members that the authors have dedicated their work to our own "George and Barbara Fell—who pioneered nationally in the organized preservation of small natural areas." Perhaps the Fells can now inspire someone to finance a much-needed survey of natural areas in Illinois before the dammers and developers make further inroads on the few unspoiled areas that remain.

It is most unfortunate that this excellent volume was never offered to the public for sale, and is now "essentially out print." The authors suggest that the companion book, "Natural Features of Indiana" is still available for \$4 from the Indiana Academy of Science, State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

—Judith J.

WILDLIFE IN DANGER. Fisher, Simon and Vincent. Viking Press. 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Illustrated. 368 pages. 1969. \$12.

It is most regrettable that a book like this should have to be written. For all his technological advances, his amazing scientific knowledge, man remains an environmental fool. He has not learned to live with himself, his neighbor, nor his earth. It is understandable that unchecked human fertility will crowd out other forms of life on this planet and reduce the world's animal population. What is most distressing, and a serious indictment of his morality, is that man, through this careless process, will eliminate entire species.

The study of declining wildlife leads one to a greater contempt for the corporate violence to our land; to view with abhorrence the military industrial complex which saps our national budget for conservation purposes, and to view with sadness, the silent crowd, which sees, but seldom speaks, and forthrightly acts even less.

In this volume are culled from the files of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources basic facts on 120 birds of the world which face extinction and 88 mammals which are seriously threatened. The treatment of most species is limited to about one page, though some, like the famous Ivory-Billed Woodpecker, are given more extensive treatment. That article points out that each pair of Ivorybills needs at least 2,000 acres of mature forests, with some old trees. However, this has become increasingly difficult to provide. Efforts are now being made to save the Big Thicket area in Texas as a national park. It is the last known refuge of the Ivorybill.

Though the plight of some mammals and birds is precarious, for some at least, the situation is not hopeless. The book indicates many areas where conservation practices, fostered by the World Wildlife Fund, have enabled species to survive—notably in the national game preserves of Africa. The islands of the world provide the greatest problems. There, hunting and habitat destruction together with human population growth, make the wildlife situation most precarious. The tiny, overpopulated island of Puer

o contains at least a dozen species which may not survive the century. Hawaii, New Zealand and other islands also contain their share of endangered species.

Joseph Wood Krutch has provided a preface to the volume and the introduction written by James Fisher is vivid enough to encourage the man to stir himself to greater activity.

It is a book which deserves to have great impact. The I.U.C.N. was formed only in 1934. It is dedicated to perpetuate wild nature and natural resources all over the world. It is primarily concerned with man's urbanization of the earth, and his exploitation of the natural resources of the planet. Through special arrangements with the publisher, the I.U.C.N., receives \$5.00 for every book sold. Thus any reader who buys a copy for himself, or for a library or school, helps to support the work of the society which has its main office in Switzerland.

—Raymond Mostek

A SPECIAL BOOK REVIEW

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to a conservation-minded gentleman named Robert Cromie, book editor of the Chicago Tribune, for his permission (and the Tribune's) to reprint a book review which appeared earlier this year in the newspaper. As a precise result of this review, Mr. Cromie told us, an unidentified Chicago lawyer has reported that a client of his was leaving money to the Audubon Society and to the Fund for Animals.

by ROBERT CROMIE

My favorite description of a modern-day tiger hunt can be found in a most engaging book, "A World Full of Animals," by John Hunt (McKay, 1955). Hunt, who makes no bones about his distaste for those who are depleting the world's supply of many animal species, tells how safaris are run in India (tiger, gorged with food and puzzled by noise, is driven into a pre-fire range of daring hunter) and adds:

"It is easy to see that tiger-hunting today has all the spine-tingling, nerve-wrenching drama of hunting white mice with a flame-thrower."

Sportsmen, as you may guess, probably won't care much for this particular Hunt, but the general reader, especially if he happens to like animals, will find the author's knowledge and empathy irresistible. This is how Hunt begins the chapter on bears, "The Fat Man in a Fur Coat":

"Of the million or so species of animals in the world, perhaps the bear is the best reason to know, and from way back, that people are no damned good."

And his observations on snakes and "The Creeping Things," opens with a provocative sentence:

"The Los Angeles Zoo got its first cobra from a Skid Row bar . . ."

Hunt, quite properly, is scornful of what is called hunting-for-sport. He writes:

"Recently, a Californian scored the North American hunting grand slam in 99 days by traveling 17,000 miles and spending \$4,000. This 'slam' consisted of killing a specimen of each of the bighorn, Dall and Stone

sheep. All he got out of it was four mounted heads to put in a den relatively few people will ever see. For the same money, he could have donated a vehicle and a motor launch, to ensure proper protection of the rapidly vanishing Indian rhino in a new sanctuary in Nepal."

The author, while delving into conservation, recommends four organizations as most worthy of financial support: the Sierra club, National Audubon society, and "two smaller organizations which are gaining rapidly in stature and influence ... the Defenders of Wildlife, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. ... (and) ... the Fund for Animals, 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 ..."

There is much more to this fine book than a plea for stronger conservation. It contains amusing anecdotes from the long-ago and the present; fascinating stories of animal lore; little-known facts on animal habits and out of zoos; and exotic scraps of information like that concerning baboons which were trained in ancient Egypt "to handle such chores as weeding gardens, harvesting fruit, carrying water, and waiting on tables."

But Hunt's concern for the safety of the world's vanishing species is what gives the book its singular impact, and he states his case with admirable clarity:

"Any day now," the final chapter begins, 'some trigger-happy hunter in Maryland is going to take a shot at a grayish squirrel with a striped tail. If he hits it, it could well mean that 'Sciurus niger cinereus' (the peninsula fox squirrel), found principally in a single county of Maryland, has reached the end of the line. So few exist now that any one seen very possibly could be the last one. If that day comes, and if the species becomes extinct, few people will care enough to take the trouble to notice. One more dead squirrel means nothing to most people, even if it happens to be the last of its species ..."

As ominous as a rifle shot ...

THE HORNED LARK

Such indecision fills his little brain!
He can't decide to which sphere he belongs.
Does he for earth spin out his bright refrain
Or to the sky owe his delightful songs?

Unconscious egoist, he stands apart;
Head high to show his puckish little horns.
His face black-bridled, and his beak a dart,
He scorns the earth and, too, the sky he scorns.

So much that's human can be seen in him,
Mouse-fearful now, and then so human-proud;
We're cousins to this rustic seraphim
For, like the lark, we are half clod, half cloud.

—Harlow B. Mi
1113 Cottage
Racine, Wis.

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Notable & Quotable

**Professor Richard A. Falk,
Millbank Professor of Inter-
national Law at Princeton
University, in an interview in
the New York Times:**

There are four interconnected threads to the planet—wars of mass destruction, over-population, pollution, and the depletion of resources.

They have a cumulative effect. A problem in one area renders it more difficult to solve the problems in any other area. All these problems are caused by the discretion vested in national government, and in some instances in individual choice. The basis of all four problems is the inadequacy of the sovereign states to manage the affairs of mankind in the 20th century.

John Maynard Keynes long ago spoke of the paradox of aggregation—that the definition of rational self-interest is different for the individual than for the community. If one's car is polluting the atmosphere, the addition to the general pollution is so infinitesimal that there is no rational incentive to forbear from driving, or to spend money on antipollution filters.

This same logic applies to corporate behavior in the pursuit of profits and to nations seeking wealth, power and prestige.

Appeals to conscience have very little prospect of success. The only hopeful prospect is some kind of central framework of control to fine community interests and impose them on a global basis. This kind of solution is essentially political and moral rather than technical.

(The next step) is to make people angry at what is happening to their environment, and the prospect for themselves and their children as a consequence of allowing so much public policy to be determined by the selfish interests of individuals, corporations, nations, and even regions of the world.

I think the kind of communal reaction that occurred in San Barbara recently, as a consequence of the oil slick, is the sort of thing that is going to happen more frequently and more dramatically in the years ahead. When it is understood that these occurrences are not isolated disorders but threats in the pattern of disaster, then a more coherent response will be expected to emerge.

The essence of the problem is to find a new formula for relating man to his environment.

DUOCHROME

Autumn shore's delight:

Willetts, flushed, show patterned wings,
flashing black and white.

—Joe Dvorak

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- ARRINGTON WOMEN'S CLUB
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- BUREAU VALLEY AUDUBON CLUB (Bureau Co.)
- CARDINAL AUDUBON CLUB (Bloomington)
- CAHON COUNTY AUDUBON CLUB
- CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
- CRYSTAL LAKE GARDEN CLUB
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For further information, contact the IAS REGIONAL OFFICE
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60607 where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

the audubon bulletin

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 152

December 1969



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

There are vivid signs all around us that the 1970s will be the decade when we finally come to grips with our environmental problems. A distinguished Chicago congressman, Sidney Yates, who serves on the House Appropriations Committee, and who has long fought the good fight for conservation, delivered a short address on the House floor on Sept. 23, 1969, dealing with the creation of a Council on Environmental Quality. His comments deserve to be called to a wider audience, and thus we submit his words in place of ours:

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Mr. Chairman, I strongly support H.R. 12549, to establish a Presidential Council on Environmental Quality. It will be a most useful step in focusing the people's attention on the urgent need to stem the rapidly deteriorating physical birthright of this generation of Americans and generations to come. The fact that our environment is really an interacting ecological system of dependent parts must be acknowledged and our efforts to restore it must be immediate and thorough. We can and must restore the integrity of our natural environment. I would therefore hope that the Council on Environmental Quality, when created, will act as an

ardent advocate of the need to protect our besieged natural resources, and not merely as a study group.

The establishment of a Council by the President will give Mr. Nixon the opportunity to seize the initiative in restoring the quality of our environment.

He must not fail this important responsibility, so that there will be a commitment to the establishment of a livable, decent environment by other political leaders, by scientists, and private citizens. The progress of technology must take into consideration the needs of the community.

The Ninth Congressional District

of Illinois, which I represent, is in many respects a cross-section of urban America. It stretches along Lake Michigan from the Chicago river to the northern city limits containing a rich mixture of ethnic and cultural communities, teeming with life and a desire to make things better. There are industries, factories, universities, elegant stores on Michigan Avenue and small shopping areas. All in all, the Ninth Congressional District is one of America's unique places.

But my constituents, as the price they pay for living in a thriving industrial center like Chicago, are forced to breathe air that is little less than poisonous. In the United States only New York's air, if one can so designate its envelope of pollution, is diriter. There are Federal, State and local air pollution statutes, but so far, in spite of these, the situation is only beginning to be checked. Unclean air takes its toll in respiratory diseases, in cleaning and laundry bills, in building exteriors which are covered with layer upon layer of industrial grime and soot.

Invasion of our part of the lake from the north and the south has been threatening for some time. This summer that part of the Lake Michigan shoreline which forms the eastern limit of the ninth district was suitable for swimming. But to the north and to the south along that same shoreline a dip in the lake involved the risk of bacterial infection. Unless some action is taken soon to reverse the spread of pollution in the southern end of Lake Michigan, my constituents will be subjected to that risk which is a shocking and unacceptable development. The invading contamination

must be hurled back no matter what the cost for the lake is a national as well as our local treasure. Industrial polluters must be held to responsibilities for a prompt cleanup.

But air and water pollution are only two environmental problems with which urban Americans are faced. It is up to us to make our cities cleaner, quieter, less crowded and more human. We have some basic rethinking to do if we are even going to have a chance at making it all work.

For instance, we are going to have to learn how to recycle industrial waste products instead of pouring them into the air or into our water supplies where they act as pollutants. To cite a simple example, we vent into the atmosphere each year approximately 16 million tons of sulfur worth half a billion dollars. During that same year we extract 16 millions tons of sulfur from the earth to support our modern civilization. The reason behind that paradox is that it is less expensive to mine new sulfur than it is to recover the old sulfur from industrial wastes. But so far how nobody mentions that pollution costs this Nation more than \$20 billion annually in strictly economic terms. Its human costs are incalculable.

We have to recognize the usefulness of passing new air pollution legislation on the one hand and building new highways into the cities on the other. What is accomplished if a new air pollution law cuts down the hydrocarbon content of automobile exhaust by 10 percent while new highways concentrate 10 percent more vehicles in the cities?

In the past we have always

ned that our water resources could be used to absorb industrial wastes, and in many instances the fault has been to make them useless for any other function. The situation reached the point now in the lack of water quality that we must demand that nondegradation standards be adopted nationwide. A nondegradation standard means quite simply that any further degrading of the present state of water quality anywhere in the country is against the law.

Mr. Bertram C. Raynes, vice president of the Rand Development Corp., says of industrial polluters:

The only sensible policy now is to force them to take care of their wastes properly. Simply to require that the water they dump be pure, regardless of its condition when they receive it. That the gases they dump be free of pollution. That their land doesn't in turn despoil other property or remain ugly, regardless of how poor the area might have been when they undertook their operations. Instead of comforting the public with statements to the effect that 'there is no evidence that these pollutants have unfavorable effects upon humans,' let's see some evidence that they are definitely harmful."

When Congressmen brought up the inadequacy of technology to combat pollution in some cases, and asked Mr. Raynes whether he thought the laws should be passed anyway, he answered simply:

Necessity has always been the mother of technology."

But no matter how much we do to make our cities more livable, they remain cities. Hopefully, they will be a little cleaner and a little better—but they will still be

crowded centers of activity. Cities will still have more culture than rural areas—more diversity, more dissension—more people, and more pressure.

Thus, in addition to improving the quality of urban life we must provide an alternative to it for those times when a man's spirit demands respite from the rigors and frustrations of city living. More areas will have to be set aside within and near urban areas where a man can take his family for an afternoon or a weekend or a camping trip during the summer. As our population grows, more recreation areas and parks will be required so that every American child will have the opportunity to see a duck take flight from a pond and learn the difference between an oak and a maple.

And, finally, we have to develop a new respect for our wilderness areas. As Americans, we should remember that our Nation was conceived in the wilderness and was shaped in character by the interaction of civilization and the natural frontier. Thus far in our history we have too often looked on the wilderness areas of our country—the vast stands of primeval woodlands, the powerful rivers and clear streams, the mountains and the valleys—as places where nature can be converted into profits. We have been trading away chunks of our natural heritage for short-term economic advantage.

We have forgotten that wilderness is to be valued for its own sake, as a place where man can learn about his world and his place in it. Many of our remaining wilderness areas are unique ecological systems whose balance of interaction between various animal and plant species and

the physical environment can never be restored once it is impaired by a new road, a new airport, a mine, or a logging operation. There are many wilderness areas in the United States—the Everglades, the Great Swamp in New Jersey, the Cascades, the Indiana Dunes, to mention just a few. We must protect them all.

We must reject the conventional wisdom that there is something inevitable about the whittling away of nature's wonders. Instead, as

David Brower has urged:

"We shall seek a renewed stirring of love for the earth; we shall urge that what man is capable of doing to the earth is not always what he ought to do; and we shall plead that all Americans, here, now, determine that a wide spacious, untrammelled freedom shall remain in the management of the American earth as living testimony that this generation, of its own, had love for the next."

—Sidney Ya



'Environmental Improvement' Task Force Created by Government of Illinois

Lieutenant Governor Paul Simon, stressing that "destruction of our environment is one of the most massive and dangerous problems now confronting society," announced the formation of an Advisory Task Force on Environmental Improvement "in an attempt to reverse this frightening trend."

Simon appointed Dr. Bertram Carnow as chairman of the ten member task force. Carnow is associate professor of preventive medicine and community health at the University of Illinois College of Medicine and a nationally recognized authority on the medical aspects of some of our environmental problems.

"One of the more urgent problems facing our cities and states, indeed the nation as a whole," Simon said, "is the destruction of our environment.

"Unfortunately, the approach to this problem to date has been halfhearted and fragmented.

"I am hopeful that this task force can provide leadership in the effort to improve the quality of our environment."

The Lieutenant Governor said this is the first of several task forces he will create during the next several months to deal with "special problem areas."

Raymond Mostek, president of the Illinois Audubon Society, was appointed to the new Task Force by Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, when he announced the formation of the group on October 9, 1969 at a press conference held in Chicago.

Simon said the task force will have these functions:

- (1) To let the public know the scope of this problem.
- (2) To explore the need for, and to encourage the training of, more technical personnel in the field of environmental improvement.
- (3) To make recommendations to the Illinois General Assembly for further reduction of air and water pollution, to preserve natural resources, and to provide much more adequate recreational facilities.
- (4) To make recommendations to state and local government agencies, and other interested organizations, regarding technical programs that might be implemented without legislative action in the environmental field, and,
- (5) To serve as a watchdog.

"This task force, and all those in the future, will not be politically oriented. Both Republicans and Democrats will serve on this and future task forces. It will work with any state, federal or local government agency, and any other responsible group to achieve positive results. It is

gratifying that persons of the stature and competence of this committee are willing to donate their time and talent to improving the quality of life. It is my hope that they will be able to provide solid solutions, both immediate and long-range. My staff will work closely with the task force.

In addition to Dr. Carnow, members of the Advisory Task Force on Environmental Improvement are: Dr. John R. Sheaffer, Chicago; George Arnold, Edwardsville; Robert L. Herbst, Mt. Prospect; Henry Bieniecki, Granite City; Robert F. Toalson, Oak Park; Mrs. Elizabeth Keenan, Carbondale; William J. Bauer, LaGrange; Dr. Fred Long, Peoria; Raymond Mostek, Lombard.

Conservation Bill of Rights

Proposing an article for the Constitution of the State of Illinois relating to the conservation of the natural resources and natural beauty of Illinois:

A R T I C L E

Section 1. The right of the people to clean air, pure water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment shall not be abridged.

Section 2. The General Assembly shall, within three years after the enactment of this article, and within every subsequent term of ten years or lesser term as the General Assembly may determine, and in such manner as they shall by law direct, cause to be made an inventory of the natural, scenic, esthetic, and historic resources of the State of Illinois with their state of preservation, and to provide for their protection as a matter of state and national purpose.

Section 3. No State or Federal agency, body, or authority shall be authorized to exercise the power of condemnation, nor undertake any public work, issue any permit, license, or concession, make any rule, or other official act which adversely affects the people's heritage of natural resources and natural beauty, on the lands or waters now or hereafter placed in public ownership without first giving reasonable notice to the public and holding a public hearing thereon.

Section 4. This article shall take effect on the first day of the first month following its ratification.

The above proposed article for the new Illinois constitution has been sent to all candidates for delegates to the Illinois Constitutional convention to be held in Springfield, Illinois in the next few months. Conservation forces will be watching the delegates closely to learn of the new draft of the state code and its implications for conservation and the future of Illinois.

THE 1969 FALL CAMPOUT

by PAUL H. LOBIK

More than 145 members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society gathered at the East Bay Camp Conference Center on Lake Bloomington, Ill. for the fall meeting on Sept. 20 and 21. The weather was delightfully warm, in spite of a Sunday morning fog that concealed landmarks and birds alike. Our hosts were the Cardinal Audubon Club of Bloomington, led by the dynamic **Mrs. LaRue Fairchild**, president. Campout Chairman for the IAS was **Mrs. Alice Webster** of Minonk, who worked long and arduously for months to arrange the thousands of details that must always be completed to assure that everything goes smoothly. She was ably assisted by her energetic husband, Robert. From the first arrivals on Friday night until the last departures on Sunday afternoon, the Websters were involved in everything—including straightening out registrations, waiting on tables, and directing traffic!

The setting was ideal, in a neatly appointed camp nestled in oak-hickory woods at the edge of a sparkling lake, in summerlike weather. The meeting opened with a Director's luncheon and an all-afternoon meeting presided by 19 board members. Under the guidance of **President Raymond Westek**, a wide range of topics was covered. Administrative and conservation problems were presented and discussed. **Darlene Fiske** reviewed her increasingly successful program of establishing new IAS chapters. The Cardinal Audubon Club was commended for its outstanding record of banding hawks and owls in its area—carrying out the theme of our fall meeting, "Hawk and Owl Protection."

In the meantime, the other members of the Society enjoyed bird walks at Redigers Woods, Dawson Lake, and around Lake Bloomington, under the leadership of **Drs. I. Birkenholz** and **Edward Mockford**. At 6:30 p.m., 151 guests sat down at the evening banquet. The Cardinal Audubon Club members were applauded for preparing the unique "owly" table decorations and for posting brilliantly visible cardinal signs along the highways to guide newcomers to the campout.

After the banquet everyone adjourned to the conference hall, where **Franklin McVey**, former IAS director, presented a combination slide talk and color movie on our 49th state, Alaska. **Stanley Lantz**, Director of the Klamath Foundation and agricultural editor of "The Daily Pantagraph," showed slides of the areas that have been acquired and are being proposed in addition to parks and conservation areas in McLean County.

Following the showing of IAS member slides, a large group followed **Peter Dring** and **Karl Bartel** on a "Hoot Owl Hike" through the woods bordering the camp. Later, some 80 persons joined Darlene Fiske around a roaring campfire for a singalong and popcorn fest.

On Sunday three different caravans drove off through the fog to Ink's Grove, Dawson's Lake, and other areas for more birdwatching. At Ink's Grove everyone gathered at Three Bears Picnic Grove (joining the 20-odd camping families) to enjoy a hot lunch and listen to **Bob Webster** add up a total of 90 species of birds seen during the week-end. As a climax **Tom Unterroth**, who set up a "What Is It?" display of plants, seeds, nests and skulls, awarded a prize to Peter Dring for identifying the greatest number of objects.

The Websters, Mrs. Fairchild, and the Cardinal Audubon Club deserve hearty thanks for making such a wonderful week-end possible. Well done!

—22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn

A CHUKAR ON THE PORCH
IS WORTH TWO ON THE ROOF

by ALICE M. CLA

The coldest days of winter were brightened for us this year a most unusual way. On our return from a Christmas-sea vacation in Arizona, we were surprised to find we had gained a nightly guest. Male or female, we didn't know, nor did we care. You see, it isn't everyone who could boast that a *chukar partridge* roosts every night just outside his window!

A small stand with a surface about 15" X 15" had been left on the porch when frost had necessitated bringing in plants for the winter. It was on this small table that the chukar chose to roost where he was sheltered from the winds and could absorb some warmth from the house.

At first, we were afraid to approach the window for fear of startling him, but day by day, we crept a little closer until only the window pane separated us. From close range, we could admire his light olive-brown back, his creamy underparts, and the chestnut bars on his shoulders. A black band starting above his beak crossed his red eyes and extended in a curve meeting below his lightcolored throat. His reddish legs were hidden as he fluffed out his feathers and settled down for the night . . . looking quite dumpy, indeed. Even the sudden snapping on of the dining room light during the night did not seem to disturb him, a fact for which we were grateful.

It was fun to watch him from our breakfast table. As the sun came up, he would awaken, preen himself, hop to the railing, bask for a minute in the sunshine, and then fly down to the ground below where he gracefully strutted off.

As dusk approached, our little friend signaled his return by pecking on our windowpane. This never ceased to puzzle us as he appeared to be swallowing the imaginary food he stretched his neck to reach. He rarely sampled the sunflower or other seed we placed on the table for him. Our farmer brother explained that he preferred to scavenge for the grain which he took to the ground when feed was ground for the stock. Our farmer dog who has been trained to leave poultry alone could come quite close before the chukar decided to move, and even then he wouldn't take wing but would just keep a few steps ahead of the curious dog.

We never did actually settle on a name for our chukar as weren't sure of its sex; there's no difference in the coloring of the male and female of this species. We were familiar with a book entitled "Robert, the Quail" so we tried out various names using the same pattern but substituting the word "partridge." Nothing sounded just right. When his continued pecking became somewhat annoying at times, one of us suggested the appropriateness of "Sir Pector."

Our chukar became our favorite conversation piece as well as a dear friend. However, he proved fickle! There came a night when he didn't come to roost (and embarrassing it was, too, for a friend had purposely brought her camera to take a flash picture, and we had assured her that he was a faithful rooster and would be on hand). We were worried for fear he might have come to an untimely end; but, instead, two other European partridges had come to join him. No doubt, he felt the table too small for three!

We soon found out that the three were spending their nights on the roof of our house where adjoining wings form a sheltered nook. Each evening at twilight, we heard soft thuds on the roof and then the "patter of little feet." A stranger in the house might think we had ghosts in the attic!

One morning, as we left, a solitary chukar was perched on the trunk of our fallen tree, chukking away quite loudly. We thought he was happily greeting the new day, but as our car approached the highway, we could see the fluff of feathers which had been one of his companions. The song which we had mistaken for a paean of joy was no doubt a mournful dirge. Our hearts were saddened as we drove on. We hoped it wasn't our special little friend. We didn't have the heart to stop and see. How could we have told? Ours had a curved beak quite different from the other two.

We miss our little chukar outside our window. To paraphrase an old proverb, we can't help feeling that a chukar on the porch is preferable to two on the roof. (P.S. I should explain these non-native chukars are refugees from a local hunting club—but that shouldn't make them less wild.)

—8815 Route 120, Woodstock

IS LUSK CREEK LOST?

by WILLIAM C. ASHBY

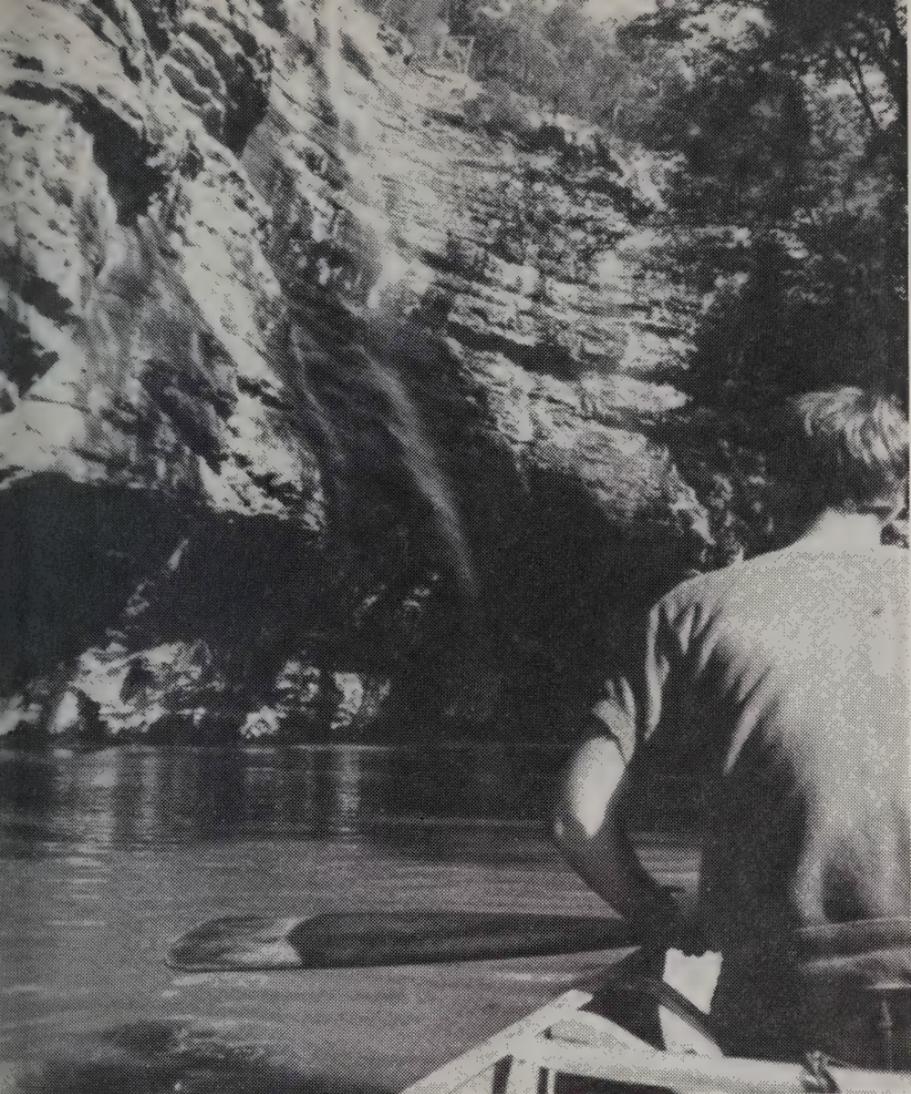
I first visited Lusk Creek during the fall of 1966. Bill Hopkins, my guide, was doing a taxonomic survey of the flowering plants of that area. His enthusiasm over the distinctive plant life and the exceptional natural features and beauties of Lusk Creek proved to be fully justified. Of the many areas in Illinois I had visited, this seemed the finest for richness and diversity. The creek was a living stream, framed magnificently in its geologic and botanic setting, and virtually undisturbed by the hand of man in most of its area.

On this trip I learned that man's unintentional preservation of Lusk Creek was not long to continue. Some years earlier a dam had been proposed for the lower reaches of the creek. The resulting lake was expected to be accessible and available for private development. Senator M. Dirksen introduced a bill in 1957 to support this project, and a conservancy district was formed. Subsequent studies revealed that the site originally proposed was geologically unsound because of unreliable limestone formations.

The interest originally generated in this project led to the moving of the proposed dam-site upstream. The proposal now current is for a 100-foot dam in a sandstone area whose waters would be 50-feet deep in the scenic gorge area and 20-feet deep in Martha's Woods, a primeval forest stand of exceptional botanical richness. These woods are one of the very few stands of virgin forest remaining in the state of Illinois. The lake around the 2,430-acre lake would be federally owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Various private developments originally planned appear not to be possible. Local opinion in Pope County became divided over the desirability of such a lake.

Core drillings to test the geologic soundness of the proposed lake were authorized and carried out, and a preliminary geologic map of the valley was prepared. Questions still remain as to the stability of slopes and the fragility of the entire drainage basin once the prevailing steep slopes, characteristically undercut by wave action. Extensive accelerated erosion to fill the lake and disrupt the plant and animal life would result from re-establishment of the angle of repose by undercut slopes. My first employment was on erosion-control studies with the Forest Service in the Los Angeles River basin, where accelerated erosion from excessively steepened slopes continues to be a major problem in land management.

The first steps in opposition to the lake were taken by interested persons acting as individuals—letters to legislators and government officials. The results were not encouraging: "God's in His Heaven—All's right with the world," including flooding Lusk Creek. Bill Hopkins furnished leadership to local landowners who would lose their livelihood in a county already one-third federally owned and desperately short of operating revenues. A petition circulated to nearly 800 residents and property owners secured over 700 signatures in a few weeks out of about 2,000 potential signers.



springtime waterfall on a wall of Lusk Creek Canyon . . . where views markedly contrasting vegetation types can be seen . . . xeric woodland with prickly-pear cactus above the canyon wall, and the mesic forest next to the stream below.

The administration at Southern Illinois University was alerted to the scientific, cultural, and educational significance of Lusk Creek. Funding was provided to make possible a crash program of investigations to clarify its importance to the role of the University in southern Illinois on a time schedule which would not interfere with Forest Service plans. Seven faculty members in the botany, business, geology, and zoology departments, and over 25 students have participated to date in studies at Lusk Creek, including graduate theses and published articles. Faculty and students from school in several states have utilized the facilities of this replaceable outdoor laboratory. The University purchased 170 acres with house and other buildings to facilitate these studies. The findings to date have greatly strengthened the realization of the scientific worth of this natural ecosystem.

Concurrently with the organization of the research activities, much time and effort was spent by interested persons from throughout southern Illinois in associating with or setting up a formal conservation organization to publicize and promote opposition to the lake. The Illinois Audubon Society, the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Illinois Chapter of the Wildlife Society, the Pope-Hardin Farm Bureau, the Illinois State Academy of Science, and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission have all actively opposed the lake and each provided a vehicle for interested persons to be effective.

The present Republican and past Democratic administration of the Illinois Department of Conservation have not supported the Forest Service plans for a lake in the upper Lusk Creek drainage. Shortly before an untimely death in 1969, Senator Dirksen wrote in a letter, "The plans for Lusk Creek have been found impractical from an engineering and conservation standpoint." I am not aware of similar statements by Senator Percy or Congressman Gray. The Forest Service has not announced any change in plans. The threat of the lake remains.

A tragic fact which must be recognized is that the loss of Lusk Creek is taking place today in the absence of the lake. Visitor usage has increased greatly, in large part resulting from the publicity generated in an effort to gain public support in a constructive program for the area. Not only visitors have been concerned to preserve the area as they found it. Jeeps have been driven through, and trees that could not be overridden were cut with chain saws. Motorcycle gangs have also made trails which become erosion gullies, as do heavily-traveled, untended footpaths. Each year more areas become barren as trampling continues. Impromptu camps and picnic spots dot the area—with hatchet marks on trees and rubbish strewn over the ground. Our rate of picking up rubbish lags behind its production. These things are true both on the federal land and the two main private holdings. Some local resentment against visitors has been expressed. A creative plan is greatly needed to prevent further rapid deterioration of the area.

The Forest Service development and management proposal for Lusk Creek states, "Zoning of uses is a must for the Lusk Creek complex." Proposed zoning includes "an 800-acre scenic area for the Indian Kitchen area of upper Lusk Creek for the purpose of protecting the outstanding features which exist there." Further, "a 3,200-acre 'roughing area' will be established around and to the northeast of the Scenic Area, and it will provide additional wilderness—type study and recreation. Access will be limited. These are sound ideas which can be utilized now in further planning. Needed private lands can be included under easements which will help maintain the tax base in the county.

A key question remains unanswered. Should the heritage of future generations, the farming and forestry economy of the valley, and the present recreational uses by hikers, fishermen, hunters, whitewater canoeists, campers and many other visitors to the Lusk Creek area be paramount over water-based recreation income which local promoters have been expected to expect? These expectations appear to be unfounded. In many states and counties whose economies are based on lake recreation have the lowest per capita income. Federal lakes in southern Illinois have not produced significant economic benefits to the local economy. Plans for other lakes in Pope County are being developed. A proposal for a wood products plant that would employ an initial labor force of 130 persons and utilize local

per resources has been submitted for \$900,000 federal funding, compared with an early estimate of \$6.5 million for the lake.

Further information is needed realistically to evaluate costs, benefits, and priorities of land use and management. Two graduate students in business at the University are currently working on research projects to evaluate the long-run economic and social alternatives in land management of Lusk Creek. These studies will complement those in the scientific areas.

Our urgent present need is to achieve a consensus and agreement on plans for Lusk Creek which will make possible its enjoyment, appreciation, and study without its accompanying tragic destruction. This is the task which we should now address ourselves.

—907 Briarwood Dr., Carbondale



POSTCARDS FOR BIRD LOVERS

Here is an attractive gift for anyone who loves birds. Full-color postcards like this one are available from the IAS Bookstore. Card shown here is half actual size. For more information or to place an order write to: Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515. The price? You can get 25 mixed cards of most of the bird species seen around Illinois for only \$1.00. Order today.

CITIZENS CRUSADE FOR CLEAN WATER FAILS

The House of Representatives failed to vote the full one billion dollars for clean water under the Water Quality Act of 1966 in a vote on October 8. Funds were authorized but never approved. A national Citizens Crusade for Clean Water, composed of 35 organizations across the nation, sought to persuade Congress to approve the full amount. The Nixon administration was opposed and endorsed a budget item of only \$214 million. Applications from cities and municipalities for grants for water pollution plants total over \$2.5 billion. The vote lost 215 to 187.

Among Illinois congressmen who voted YES were (Democrats) Annunzio, Gray, Kluczynski, Mikva, Murphy, Price, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Ripley, Yates, and (Republicans) Derwinski McClory, and Railsback.

Those who voted NO—all Republicans—were Anderson, Arends, Collier, Reid, Erlenborn, Findley, Michel, and Springer.

Congressman McClory warned that "water pollution is the number one issue of the day." His words went unheeded.

**Need New Birds to Watch?
Join My Search for
Kirtland's Villainous (?) Warbler**

by EDWIN L. COFFIN

Sooner or later a new bird-watcher needs new birds to watch. He is not yet content to watch old ones, so he must either change his location drastically (West Coast?—Texas?—Florida?) or think of a habitat closer at hand where the chances are good for a "locally common" species.

How about St. Louis for a European tree sparrow? No, the search must be sneaked into the family vacation trip—gently enough to avoid protests from the non-birders—and the family wants a week of camping in Upper Michigan! Can this be to include a quick try for Kirtland's warblers in north central Lower Michigan? Possibly, but what good is a day or two unless I know which jack-pines are being favored by the warblers this year? As Pettingill suggests in "A Guide To Bird Finding," one should check with the Michigan Department of Conservation at Lansing.

Too late! It is now late June; the loud, constant song is indispensable as a lead, and singing lasts from mid-May only until the first week of July. ("Very few indeed have seen a Kirtland's warbler after the season of song is over."—Griscom's "Warblers of America.") No time for further planning!

Hence a sudden departure, today, June 27th, trying to convince the startled family that now is time for vacation and that logically travels from North Illinois to Northern Michigan first heading south to Chicago. Tentative destination: Grayling, Michigan, west center in the Kirtland's warbler range described in Peterson's bird guide, and key location for Kirtland's warblers in Pettingill's "Guide To Bird Finding." Moreover the camp-ground directory shows a naturally equipped state park near by with the appropriate name of Hartwick Pines. Presumably the naturalist could advise just where to look.

Tent set up at Hartwick Pines. Okay so far! Now to find the park naturalist! The park office this morning he may not be on duty until Saturday, but check the nature center and the picnic concession. Meanwhile, here's a leaflet describing the controlled growing of jack-pines at the Michigan Conservation Department's Kirtland's Warbler Management Areas.

At the picnic concession a park ranger, on learning why we were there, a naturalist, proceeds to open his ears: "Kirtland's warblers? Well, I hope you take them all home with you. Whole flocks of them race the tree growers for the tree

Kalkaska, then eat the year's growth of buds while the growers try to pull a plastic bag over the top of each tree."

Dumfounded, I ask, "Why, then, does the government attempt to increase their numbers as an endangered species?"

"Just an example of what the conservationists can accomplish at the expense of the tree grower!"

"What does this Kirtland's warbler look like anyway?" I ask innocently.

"Oh, about the size of a robin— it's a pretty bird."

I retreat—with confused visions of giant warblers and plasticated jack-pines.

Friday evening, excursions around the Hartwick Pines area produce no further information and no naturalist. However, a Saturday morning visit to Grayling's City Hall nets a detailed map of Crawford County pinpointing a Kirtland's warbler area (unfortunately in a "restricted" artillery range zone) and advice on obtaining a permit to visit one of the State's Kirtland's Warbler Management Areas.

Since a trip to one of the Management Areas appears unavoidable, I prolong the desertion of my family, drive 30 miles east to Mio, pick up the permit and a reprint of "The Bird Worth a Forest Fire"—Audubon, November-December, 1964, at the Department of Conservation office, and proceed immediately to the Mack Lake Management Area, nine miles southeast of Mio. This promising advance grinds to a screeching halt as an hour's exploration of likely-looking jack-pine thickets turns up nothing but redwings and

a mourning dove. Returning to pacify my stranded campers, I find that the artillery range, 10 miles east of Hartwick Pines, is apparently not in use, hence open to visitors, but I hear no birdsong while passing through the edge of it.

Later Saturday, the park naturalist visits each campsite to extend an invitation to the evening nature program. I pose my question. "Too late in the season!" he says. "you'll never find them now." Kirtland's warblers have been quite active, he reports, in the general area of the artillery range, but the Crawford County map is misleading in showing only one small location. Probably some Kirtland's warblers were seen there when the map was first sketched, but by now the habitat may no longer be suitable.

So much for that! Enough time having been squandered on this wild goose chase (dare I say "wild warbler chase"?), we must depart for the Upper Peninsula Sunday morning.

Sunday morning I awake earlier than the others to the usual recital by crows, blue jays, and chipping sparrows, and decide to steal away for one last brief look. For want of a more promising destination, I head back to the small circle allotted to Kirtland's warblers by the Crawford County drafting department. At the northwestern boundary (intersection of Grayling-Jones Lake Road and Stephan Bridge Road), I risk a primitive truck trail heading southeast toward the center of the circle.

As if by special arrangement with Crawford County, no sooner have I crossed the circled bound-

ary than several penetrating low-pitched bird songs strike my ear. The loudest can be represented "wup che che che wi wi," which is close enough to Peterson's "tup tup tup che che che wi wi" to be fair Kirtland's warbler evidence. Abandoning the car dead center in the narrow truck trail, I plunge through the brush in the direction of the song, and after a few fleeting glimpses get a fair view of the singer when he alights on a bare branch. He is grey above and yellow below and has the prescribed black mask and black side streaks. I look for the tail way, but he seems to be using it only to force out the notes of his song.

As I try to get into position to check for black back stripes, he takes off. A continued struggle through the thin but troublesome undergrowth, with interference from some breed of welt-raising mosquito, produces no second good sighting. However several birds are audible all the while, each with his own interpretation of the "tup che che wi wi" melody.

Indirect confirmation of the sighting comes in the form of an encounter at this spot with Bill Dyer, nature photographer, and Lawrence Walkinshaw, authority on sandhill cranes. They apparently have been studying the warblers for several days, working from a forest service camp-ground at Kyle Lake, about a mile away.

Bill has been waiting patiently for clear weather in hopes of taking a color photo of a male Kirtland's against a blue sky background, to replace Les Line's excellent but lost photo (Audubon November-December, 1964).

This, then, is a taste of success. Now back to the vacation schedule.

But how about the unanswered accusation? What trees have been damaged and by whom? In the first place, obsessed as I was with jack-pines, it didn't occur to me that Kalkaska is in orchard country and that the trees in question may be fruit trees. And the culprit? This remained a complete mystery until a month later, when I chanced to read in Louise Kiriline Lawrence's "The Love and The Wild" that "the evening grosbeak's partiality for the tender new buds of trees has been held against it"—(and has been "exposed to the attention of certain forestry officials." The size of a robin? Close enough. A prettier bird? Undoubtedly! (I remember I HAD seen a pair of evening grosbeaks at Hartwick Pines this Saturday.) But in due fairness to the evening grosbeaks, Lawrence believes that the resulting damage is greatly overrated, mainly because tree buds are such a small part of this uncommon grosbeak diet.

—1506 Muirfield Avenue
Waukegan



Stewart L. Udall, secretary of the interior under Presidents Johnson and Kennedy was named visiting professor in environmental humanism at the Yale school of forestry. Udall is chairman of the board of the Overview Group, an international consulting firm working to create a better environment for mankind.



Statewide Observations By Wildlife Specialists Note Major Increase In Waterfowl Population

by JAMES LOCKHART

one of the grandest spectacles of the year got underway in October when millions of waterfowl migrated from their nesting grounds in Canada and the Dakotas to the wintering grounds in southern Illinois, Arkansas and other states down the Mississippi flyway.

Frank Bellrose, Havana, a wildlife specialist for the Illinois Natural History Survey, saw three times as many ducks in the Illinois River valley on his Oct. 21 census flight as he did on the same day last year. He observed close to 60,000 ducks on the Illinois river from Hennepin to Peoria and about 120,000 below Peoria. In 1968 Bellrose saw about 59,000 ducks on the same stretch of the river.

Bellrose observed about 14,000 mallards on the Rice pond, near Chillihothe. On Goose pond, just to the south, he counted 12,000 mallards and 400 blue and snow geese. Other areas with large concentrations of waterfowl on the upper Illinois river were upper Peoria lake where 4,000 mallards were resting; Weiss lake, north of Sparland, with 2,900 mallards; and Siebold, near Henry, where more than 5,000 ducks and 250 blue and snow geese were observed. On Lake Senachwine, north of Henry, were 4,000 snow and blue geese, 1,500 Canada geese and 3,500 mallards.

Below Peoria, Bellrose saw 7,300 mallards and 500 blue and snow geese on Spring lake, near Banner. There were 1,100 mallards and 600 geese on Rice lake, a state hunting area south of Banner. On Big and Goose lakes, east of Rice lake, were 3,800 mallards, 150 pintails, 300 teal and 75 Canada geese.

On Clear lake, farther downstream, were 3,600 mallards and a thousand blue and snow geese. Bellrose counted 6,800 mallards, 250 pintails, 600 teal, 2,800 scaup, 175 Canadas and 200 blue and snow geese on the Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge, north of Havana.

More than 12,000 mallards were on Ingram lake, south of Havana. Another large concentration of mallards, about 16,000 of them, plus about

9,000 pintails, 1,200 scaup, and 500 Canada geese were seen on Crane lake above Browning. Smaller flocks of mallards and geese were resting on the bottomland lakes or feeding in flooded crop fields near Browning and south of Beardstown. Coots, several flocks numbering into the thousands were observed in many lakes along the Illinois river from Hennepin south.

There were more than six times as many ducks in the Mississippi River valley from Rock Island downstream to Alton as there were last year, according to Bellrose. This year he saw some 506,000 ducks; last year the migrants numbered about 80,000.

Bellrose counted 6,000 lesser scaup and 2,600 canvasbacks between Keokuk, Iowa, and Nauvoo. Above Nauvoo were 125,000 scaup, 47,000 canvasbacks and 1,900 ringneck ducks. He saw close to 5,000 coots in that portion of the river. Between Dallas City and Burlington, Iowa, were 12,000 mallards and 3,000 scaup. About 16,000 mallards and 15,000 blue and snow geese were seen between Burlington and Oquawka. Approximately 9,000 mallards were on the Keithsburg National Wildlife Refuge and 6,000 on the Louisa Refuge in Iowa.

About 30,000 mallards, 40,000 pintails and 15,000 widgeons were observed between Meyer and Keokuk. Other large concentrations of ducks were censused from the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers near Grafton to Lock and Dam 22. Thousands of widgeon were feeding in flooded fields in St. Charles County, Mo., across the Mississippi river from Calhoun County, Illinois.

Tom Evans, supervisor of the game division for the Illinois Department of Conservation, said there were two reasons for the big increase in duck numbers over last year.

"The duck hatch last spring on the prairies of Canada was the best in the last few years," Evans said. "For instance, mallard production was up about 20 per cent.

"A more important factor is all that shallow water in those low lying corn and bean fields," Evans continued. "This makes ideal feeding conditions for ducks like mallards, pintails, widgeons and gadwalls. As long as the fields hold water we will have the ducks. When the fields dry out the ducks will leave because there is little natural feed in the river valley this year. Picked corn fields will supply food for mallards until they are plowed.

"The fact that we have all that water and all those ducks illustrates an important point," Evans said. "The Mississippi flyway is the key one in the United States. More ducks migrate down that flyway than down any other. Many of the ducks that migrate through the Illinois and Mississippi River valleys do not stop for any length of time because most of the shallow lakes that provided resting areas and food in the past have been drained. The five to seven inches of rain that fell during the second week of October caused the smaller streams draining into the big valleys to flood to the bottom, creating conditions that are similar to what the ducks had long ago.



THANKS TO ALL WHO CARED

Mrs. Alpha Peterson, office secretary for the Society, is now recovering from major surgery and wishes to express her thanks for the many cards and phone calls received. She is now at home resting and hopes to return to the office soon.



FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

APRIL & MAY

Two-sided Towhee (spotted race)—April 20 at Illinois Beach State Park; well documented. (William M. Shepherd)
Mississippi Kite—May 24, St. Louis area. (Richard Anderson & the Stricklings)
Down Creeper (apparently nesting)—May 20 at Kankakee Fish & Game Preserve. (Charles Clark)
Ring-billed Goshawk—as late as May 2 at Olney. First seen December 9. (Robert K. Bullard)

JUNE

Sharp-shinned Hawk with 13 ducklings—June 17, Boone Creek in downtown McHenry. (Robert Bird)
Sharp-shinned Hawk and Plover—2 pairs (apparently nesting)—Custer Park. (Lewis B. Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—June 15 at Wonder Lake. (Bird)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—late date of June 28, near Castle Rock. (Shepherd)

JULY

Sharp-shinned Hawk—pair July 20 at Plainfield. (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—Canvasback hybrid, July 5 (Charles Clark)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—July 12. Lake Calumet. (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—July 27 at Lake Calumet. (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—July 16, nesting? at Huntley. (Bille Hicks)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—albino, late July. (Hicks)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—July 7 at Indiana Dunes State Park. (Clark)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—July 27. (Clark) (An escapee? - Editor)

AUGUST

Great Blue Heron—42 on Aug. 16 at McGinnis Slough; 60 at Waukegan on Aug. 17. (Cooper)
Great Blue Heron—numerous this summer; peak of 31 at McGinnis on Aug. 16. (Cooper)
Great Blue Heron—seen Aug. 9 at Powderhorn Lake (apparently nesting). (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—Aug. 24 at Waukegan. (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—albino, Aug. 30 at Lake Calumet. (Clark)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—Aug. 9, Chicago; Aug. 25, Lake Calumet. (Cooper)
Sharp-shinned Hawk—Aug. 25, Lake Calumet. (Cooper)

- Knot**—One, Lake Calumet, Aug. 25. (Cooper). Also seven seen by Chicago Ornithological Society trip to Waukegan.
Baird's Sandpiper—Two, Aug. 24 at Waukegan. (Cooper)
Dunlin—Two Aug. 24 at Waukegan. (Cooper)
Western Sandpiper—Aug. 24, Waukegan. (Cooper)
Wilson's Phalarope—Six at McGinnis Slough, Aug. 16; also July (Cooper)

- Caspian Tern**—33 at rest, Lake Calumet, Aug. 25. (Cooper)
Purple Martin—8 to 10 thousand at Rock Island, Aug. 10, 17 and 24; Sept. 1. (Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink and Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickst

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The record of a **Black-headed Grosbeak**, as reported in the September 1969 issue, gives the year as 1969. The bird was found in 1965; the record was sent to me to check my files for any other records, and it was intended for publication later.

Also, the two **Prairie Chickens** reported were found in Indiana and Illinois as printed. Willow Slough Game Refuge in Newton County, Indiana, held the last known breeding colony of Prairie Chickens in Indiana.

—Elton F.

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"There has been a lot of recent shorebird activity on the beach mudflats where the effluent from the Waukegan water treatment plant and the North Shore Sanitary District enters Lake Michigan. (This is at the second tributary north of Waukegan's North Beach.)

Black-Bellied Plover: 1 on 9-1; 1 on 9-3.

Semipalmated Plover: 2 on 8-26; 10 on 8-27; 6 on 8-28; 3 on 8-30; 8-31; 5 on 9-1; 7 on 9-3.

Killdeer: 1 on 8-26; 1 on 8-27; 1 on 8-28; 1 on 9-1.

Solitary Sandpiper: 1 on 9-1.

Spotted Sandpiper: 1 on 8-30.

Lesser Yellowlegs: 4 on 8-26; 4 on 8-27; 4 on 8-28; 5 on 8-30; 3 on 3 on 9-1; 3 on 9-3.

Short-billed Dowitcher: 1 on 8-27; 1 on 9-3.

Ruddy Turnstone: 1 on 8-24; 4 on 8-27; 2 on 8-28; 2 on 8-30; 1 on 2 on 9-1; 3 on 9-3.

Pectoral Sandpiper: 1 on 9-3.

Knot: 2 on 8-30; 2 on 8-31; 1 on 9-1.

Dunlin: 1 on 8-26; 1 on 8-30; 1 on 8-31; 1 on 9-1.

Sanderling: 12 on 8-24; 5 on 8-26; 8 on 8-27; 13 on 8-28; 9 on 8-30; 8-31; 16 on 9-1; 27 on 9-3.

Least Sandpiper: 1 on 8-27; 6 on 8-28; 3 on 8-30; 5 on 8-31; 3 on 9 on 9-3.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: 6 on 8-26; 5 on 8-27; 2 on 8-28; 13 on 8-30 on 8-31; 30 on 9-1; 12 on 9-3.

Parrot: Don't ask me what this is doing here! Sitting on the Sanitary District property fence, nibbling at a bit of weed held in his claw. A bird of odd-green color glimpsed on 9-1 was recorded as "parrot?" for want of a better explanation of the color. However a leisurely examination of the fence-sitter on 9-3 proved him to be indeed a parrot: about robin-size, green cap and back, long green tail, green wings with blue tips, throat and breast."

—Edwin L. Cooper
Waukegan

ught the Illinois Audubon Society might be interested in a great ornithological discovery in the southern Illinois."

The **brown creeper** apparently appears regularly at Horseshoe Lake, Olive Branch, Illinois. Single creepers were seen there on Aug. 31, 1967, and July 3, 1968. This summer four creepers were found on August 9 and several photographs were obtained. The enclosed photograph of one of these will substantiate the record.



"The habitat at Horseshoe Lake is characterized by a sizeable stand of cypress along the banks of the large slough or lake. This year's creepers were seen together, moving quickly from tree to tree along the lake bank in cypress and weeping willows. Their behavior struck me as reminiscent of a winter band. Carolina wrens, gnatcatchers, nuthatches, and other small birds were also moving in the vicinity, but the creepers were traveling faster and did not seem to be associating closely with the other species. No evidence of nesting has yet been found, though of course more study would be required to resolve that question. Since I am in the area only for brief periods between sessions of the University of Missouri, where I am a graduate student in history, I am unable to give the matter the necessary attention.

"Many years ago Wideman found the brown creeper breeding in cypress at Horseshoe Lake in southeast Missouri, so the possibility should not be excluded. At this rate, your Society seems the proper agency to preserve the record."

—James Haw
306 E. Market
Charleston, Mo.

Editor's Note: See December 1966 issue, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, for record of nesting Brown Creepers by Richard Greer.)



On April 26, a **Ruff** was found at a pond near Rock Falls by Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, later seen by Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw and Dr. Edward Hayes, a member of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Society. Dr. Hayes has seen **Ruffs** in the east and the Shaws saw a female at Rock Falls, Texas. This Ruff was a beautiful male. This bird was not there on May 27th. However, 200-plus **Golden Plovers** and 7 **Wilson's Phalaropes** (5 females and one male) were found.

A **Willet** was found April 30, and a **White-eyed Vireo** at Sinnissippi Lake by the Hagans & Shaws. The Hagans found a **Townsend's Solitaire** on May 6, and a **Worm-eating Warbler** on May 2. A male **Black-throated Green Warbler** was seen May 2. A **Pine Warbler** also found April 27 by the Shaws.

—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw



THIRD ANNUAL HERON SURVEY: On July 20, 1969, Dr. John McMillan, his son Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Potter, and Lucas Wrischink censused a

Heronry located near U.S. Highway 50 and State 111. The nests seem to be established mostly in dead or dying elm trees. We were informed that the birds arrive about the first of April. The heronry is about 4 1500 feet in size. The trees are mostly osage orange, cottonwood, elm and willow.

We found approximately 75 adults and 120 immatures, **Common Egrets**, 30 mature and 40 immatures, **Little Blue Herons**, and 25 mature and 40 immatures **Black-crowned Night Herons**. We found 6 dead egrets and 4 night herons dead. There were about 200 nests.

—Members of the Southwest Chapter
Lucas Wrischnik, Secretary

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD HOGER HONORED

This summer two members of The Illinois Audubon Society received the unusual distinction of a letter of commendation from the President of the United States.

For many years the Hoger family has maintained Willowbrook Wildlife Haven, a zoo and nursing home for native Illinois birds and mammals on Park Boulevard in Glen Ellyn, one mile south of Roosevelt Road. The Haven is now part of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District. The Hogers began their mission of rescuing wild animals and nursing them back to health a dozen years ago at the Calumet Cinder Flats south of Chicago, where they undertook to save the lives of hundreds of poisoned shorebirds. Richard Hoger served in 1961-1962 as a Director of the I. A. S., and the couple has received an I. A. S. Conservation Award.

The story of their wildlife rescue work was published in a national magazine this summer, and as a result President Nixon sent the letter reproduced on the opposite page.

TROUBLE IN MINNESOTA

Lake Superior, largest of the Great Lakes, is "beginning wrinkles of pollution," says A. F. Bartsch, director of the Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory. The pollution of the lake is largely the result of the activities of the Iron Range Mining Company of Silver Bay, Minnesota, which each day discharges about 60,000 tons of taconite tailings into the lake.

At a recent convention on water pollution, the Minnesota Conservation Department and the state's Pollution Control Agency turned out to be main apologists for the mining company. However, it is hoped that the Army Corps of Engineers will not renew the company's permit to discharge into the lake.

Another gloomy note—exploration for minerals began this summer in large sections of the Boundary Waters Canoe area, a million-acre federal Wilderness preserve. Under the Wilderness Act, all mining in the area will be banned after 1983; however the Government did not buy mineral rights to the area; so mining could legally be carried out. To prevent mining, Congress would have to pass a special appropriation to buy up the mineral rights.



Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hoyer
Willowbrook Wildlife Haven
2 South 101 Park Boulevard
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
The Western White House
San Clemente

August 14, 1969

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hoyer:

I enjoyed reading a story of your family's devotion to animals in a recent edition of Grit and was pleased to learn of your humanitarian work at Willowbrook Wildlife Haven.

You must feel great personal satisfaction in knowing that what began as a small "hospital" for injured, homeless animals, has grown into a haven for close to 2,500 injured animals each year.

Your own three youngsters are fortunate to share your experiences in this preserve, for your sense of responsibility and openhearted care to animals requiring attention has given them valuable lessons they will take with them through life. Surely, all who know or read of your work will gain inspiration from the warmth of your devotion to these animals unable to care for themselves.

With my congratulations and very best wishes,
Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hoyer
Willowbrook Wildlife Haven
2 South 101 Park Boulevard
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

THE CORPS OUT-ENGINEERED

by Bruce Hannon & Julie Cannon

In the past two years the Midwest District of the Army Corps of Engineers shipped out a general and two colonels to points in Okinawa, Korea, and Vietnam. The top civilian was "promoted" to another area. Why? Many think the answer lies with a small band of midwestern conservationists who hounded the Corps through its complex technopolitical maze and achieved an alternative to the midwestern district's favorite project, the revised Oakley Dam.

This confrontation was in the making years ago when settlers in Central Illinois first began plowing the nation's richest soil. In pre-pioneer days wide belts of trees flourished along Illinois rivers. As the years passed, the grain fields were pushed to the very edge of the river banks—except in a 1500-acre area along the Sangamon River. Here the primeval forest endured and a long forgotten ecology continued undisturbed.

The area is intact today through the farsightedness of a nineteenth century Horatio Algiers and his philanthropist son. The father, Samuel Allerton, built a fortune in the livestock market, and as his fortune grew he invested in land. By 1900 he owned 40,000 acres, including the 19,000 acres of land

in Piatt County, Illinois, that willed to his son, Robert.

Robert Allerton, in addition to administering the family properties, developed a deep interest in the fine arts. It was Robert who took the 1500 acres of black-soil woodlands in the Sangamon Valley and fashioned one of the most beautiful estates in the Midwest. In the words of a University of Illinois publication: "Through the ministry of architecture, sculpture, and landscape design he illustrated how art and nature may be blended for the delight and edification of man."

In developing the estate, Robert built a 20-room Georgian mansion, created a series of informal and formal gardens, and sowed the property with both original and copies of some of the world's finest sculpture. In all his plans he considered the native Illinois landscape. His gardens, though some are based on foreign inspiration, feature native floral materials. Most of the 1500 acres, including the bottom lands that fringe the rambling Sangamon River, is covered by a forest that has been evolving undisturbed for 200 years.

In 1946 Robert Allerton donated the 1500-acre tract, including the mansion, to the University of Illinois to be used "as an educational and research center, as a field and wildlife and plantlife rese-

an example of landscape architecture, and as a public park." Working with the park Allerton gave nearly 4000 acres of his farmland to provide a permanent income to the park for the park.

Corps Finds a Damsite

As with a number of America's natural resources, this gift to the generations to come may not survive the present generation. The Army Corps of Engineers has provided an Oakley Dam and Reservoir project that would flood more than 1000 acres of Allerton Park. In 1961 the Corps suggested a 49-foot-high dam 12 miles downstream from Allerton Park on the Sangamon River. Its main reservoir ("conservation" pool) would be 621 feet above sea level and during flood periods would reach 645 feet above sea level. The conservation pool would not inundate Allerton, but the flood pool periodically would cover about 700 acres of the park. The purposes of this dam were to provide water supply for the nearby city of Decatur, flood control, and recreation. In 1962 Congress authorized the project.

During 1965 and 1966 the Corps instituted several changes. The dam was hiked to 60 feet—keep in mind that here on the Illinois prairie every foot added to the height of the dam means another mile of inundated land behind the dam. The conservation pool level was increased to 636 feet and the flood pool level to 654 feet.

The Corps sought to raise the dam to cover several mistakes made in the 1961 project proposal; the inundation was greater than what they had figured and the maximum

flood on record was not the one whose statistics they had used initially. By adding a fourth purpose, low flow augmentation (sewage dilution) for Decatur, these mistakes were covered up and the volume of water was increased enough to take care of the errors as well as the low flow.

The increased volume of water would also take care of Allerton Park. Instead of a dam that would trespass on Allerton during flood conditions, the revised project provided a dam that would permanently inundate over 40 per cent of the park.

In addition to the dam and reservoir the Corps planned 100 miles of downstream channelization on the Sangamon River. The \$18 million channel improvement would require that 2800 acres be cleared for flood releases from the Oakley project. Thus, a 100 foot wide spoil bank would dominate the cleared area for the entire 100 miles.

Then, in March of 1969 the Corps reported, that to meet Illinois' new water quality standards the project had to be enlarged again. The conservation pool was set at an elevation of 641 feet, 20 feet higher than what was authorized by Congress, and the flood pool at 656 feet, 11 feet higher than originally planned. Allerton Park would be gradually split in two as the waters of the Sangamon spilled over the lowlands. Finally when the reservoir filled, flooding 650 acres of the park, only the higher fragments of the park on either side of the former river would be above water.

Conservationists Mobilize

In 1967, when the public learned that the revised Oakley project

would require bulldozing about 650 acres of Allerton for the conservation pool and the periodic flooding of another 300 acres, the Committee on Allerton Park was formed. A technically diverse group of conservationists—economists, lawyers, engineers, biologists—botanists, zoologists, and artists—they decided to try a new approach in dealing with the Corps. Instead of harping at the Corps for its well known insensitivity to ecological and aesthetic values, the Committee on Allerton met the Corps head-on at a professional level. They out-thought and out-engineered the Corps, proving that an alternate, cheaper, and more aesthetic means existed to solve the same problems that the revised Oakley dam was proposed to solve.

The Committee on Allerton Park criticized the Corps on the following grounds:

(1) The Corps was incredibly narrow in its exploration of alternatives. The Committee presented a petition with 20,000 signatures (followed by one bearing 80,000) to Illinois Senators Dirksen and Percy and 22nd District Congressman Springer in December of 1967. The Illinois legislators responded by asking the Corps to restudy the project. In March 1969 the Corps released 12 alternatives to Oakley, including proposals for an alternate water supply and advanced waste treatment for Decatur.

While the Corps was doing its restudy, the Committee continued its investigations. The Committee found that the law states that storage and water releases are not to serve as a substitute for advance treatment or other means of con-

trolling wastes at their sources. The Corps had designated over a billion gallons (69 per cent of initial lake volume) in the Oakley reservoir for low-flow augmentation. In fact, prior to its restoration, the Corps had not considered much cheaper advanced sewage treatment plant as an alternative to dilution storage at Oakley.

Another alternative the Corps neglected until it made its restoration was using the underground Tallapoosa Aquifer as an alternate water supply for Decatur. In 1954 Decatur installed two wells in this underground river. The wells have a capacity of five million gallons a day, one-fourth of the city's total current need, but they have never been used. This underground water is free of nitrate pollution, an increasingly dangerous pollutant common to surface water supplies.

The conservationists also found the Corps' plan for downstream channelization illogical. The Corps had calculated the costs of channelizing the 100 mile section of river at \$18 million. The Committee for Allerton found that the entire 67,000 acres of bottom land along the same river section—much of which never floods—could be purchased at about the same cost.

(2) The Corps overstated project benefits and frequently understated project costs. The Committee on Allerton set its economists, engineers, and lawyers to work on each of the benefits claimed by the Corps for the Oakley project. The Committee's engineers reported that the Corps' claim of flood damage on the lower Sangamon River was exaggerated by about 5 to 1, that crop losses occur about one year in 20, and that much of the flood

land is now in the federal acres program. Flood damages on the Illinois River, relievable by project at Oakley, were found to be exaggerated by about 2 to 1.

Recreation accounted for more than 30 per cent of the supposed benefits, so the Committee on Allerton pulled together statistics on recreation in the vicinity of the project. Within 65 miles of the proposed reservoir there is a population of 1,051,343. In the same area there are 26,838 surface acres of public lakes and only 3,505 acres of public woodlands. Allerton Park, the only large tract, represents one-third of this woodland acreage. However, the Corps of Engineers ignored the aesthetic and scientific values that would be lost, using instead the standard commercial value of bottom lands.

Almost half of the recreation benefit was to come from swimming in the reservoir. Lake Decatur also a Sangamon River reservoir, was intended for swimming. However, Lake Decatur has been closed for several years because of silt and algae-ridden and polluted water. Oakley, with its low-flow augmentation feature, would be particularly unattractive to swimmers because during the summer months the average drawdown would leave an extensive foul-odored mudflat throughout the Allerton Park bottomlands.

The Committee on Allerton discovered that the Corps' revised and expanded reservoir project would provide no additional water for Decatur. The original 621-foot conservation pool included 11,000 acre-feet of water for Decatur and the 636-foot conservation pool al-

located Decatur the same number of acre-feet.

The Committee on Allerton also found that the Corps had overstated the benefits from low-flow augmentation. When the Corps decided to include dilution augmentation as a purpose in the multipurpose reservoir, they found it difficult to determine a benefit figure. Thus, they turned to the least-cost alternative concept. They calculated the cost of a single-purpose dam to hold the necessary dilution water and then claimed the cost of this fictitious dam as the benefit for dilution.

Thus the Corps calculated a \$24 million low-flow benefit figure—the cost of a single-purpose dam, and they determined that the cost of dilution as a part of a multipurpose dam is about \$10 million. In this way the Corps claimed a benefit-cost ratio for dilution storage of 2.4 to 1. The Allerton Committee engineers calculated the cost of advanced sewage treatment, which would negate the sewage dilution feature of the dam, at about \$5 million. The Committee claims that sewage dilution is the real least cost alternative, and that the actual benefit-cost ratio is about .5 to 1. However, the Corps does not customarily accept non-dam alternatives, because dam building is their business.

(3) The dam is not economically justified at more realistic interest rates. Congress recently set a new interest rate for computing costs on federally funded projects. Projects authorized before January 1, 1969, use the old 3 1/4 rate; those authorized after that date use the new 4 5/8 per cent interest rate, which is being raised. Despite the

intensive 1969 project revisions, the Corps claims that the old 1962 authorization is still in effect. In this way the Corps is able to use the outdated rate, and they figure the revised project has a benefit-cost ratio of 1.3, or an average benefit of \$13 for each \$10 of estimated costs. However, if the new rate is used, the project has a benefit-cost ratio of about 1.1. And if the actual rate on government borrowing, which approaches 5 3/4 per cent, is used, the project goes in the red.

(4) The Corps outstripped its initial authorization. The Corps moved ahead—without additional authorization or public hearings—on the revised Oakley project. (These revisions required the purchase of 24,000 acres of land instead of the original 6,200 acres and an expenditure of \$75 million instead of the original \$29 million.) The Committee on Allerton repeatedly sought hearings on the revised project. But the Corps did not regard these changes as major, explaining that, “such advanced engineering and design almost always involves some refinements of the project.”

The Committee on Allerton threatened the Corps with legal action if it would not make public the Army's regulations on public hearings. The Committee's lawyer contended these regulations are information in the public domain. After a year of requests on hearings, the regulations on how to apply for a hearing were finally released. A local governing body had to make the official request (one county and one city council then made such a request), and

within three months hearings held on 14 technical alternatives to the original project.

The Corps Retreats

For two years the Committee on Allerton has continued to challenge the Corps' data. The Committee's engineers, lawyers, and ecologists have scored against their Corps counterparts repeatedly. The Corps replaced three of its top people in an effort to meet this unusual challenge. But after two years of being severely drubbed on all counts, the Corps turned the problem over to the State of Illinois. The state waterways engineer proposed a Waterway Alternative that was agreed to in May 1966. The City of Decatur, the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, and the State of Illinois.

Key conservation victories in the Waterways Alternative are:

(1) Allerton Park is protected from permanent flooding by a return to the originally proposed 10-foot conservation pool and by development of a major storage capability on a nearby tributary to the Sangamon. During periodic flood, the discharge rate from the reservoir is to be adjusted to maintain, as nearly as possible, the natural seasonal flooding conditions in the park.

(2) Decatur is denied the use of the Sangamon River for sedimentation, which means the Corps must turn to advanced sediment treatment.

(3) A 22,500-acre recreational greenbelt is to be developed along the lower Sangamon River instead of the much more expensive and severely destructive proposed channel improvement.

Waterways Alternative re-
 sents a defeat for the Corps, a
 at on technical grounds. To in-
 its gains the Committee on
 ton Park is urging that ap-
 riations for Oakley in the na-
 s 1970 budget be made with
 stipulation that capital expen-
 es be frozen until the Corps
 onstrates the feasibility of and
 pts the Waterways Alternat-
 The Committee considers the
 a compromise and they have
 "If any larger or more de-
 ctive project is proposed, we
 be required to increase the
 dy nation-wide opposition to

the total project." A general and
 two colonels now in Asia know
 they can do it.

**Mr. Hannon, instructor in en-
 gineering at the University of
 Illinois, is a director of the
 Committee on Allerton Park and
 a former officer in the Army
 Corps of Engineers. Mrs. Can-
 non is news editor of the "Sier-
 ra Club Bulletin." The article
 originally appeared in the Au-
 gust 1969 issue of that publica-
 tion, and is reprinted with the
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SOCIETY TO OBSERVE 75th ANNIVERSARY IN 1972

Illinois Audubon Society will observe its Diamond Anniversary in 1972 with a gala banquet and reception. It will be held in the Greater Chicago region where more than 60% of members reside. It is expected prominent national, state and local conservation leaders will be invited to attend.

The Society was formed in Oak Park in 1897. We hope to present a plaque to the church where the first meeting was held. Members of the Society who wish to participate in the planning and programing of this exciting event are urged to request a place on the 15-person committee charge. Your volunteer help is requested and needed. President Raymond Stek is serving as acting chairman of the Diamond Anniversary Gala Banquet Committee. Drop a note to the IAS office at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515 or telephone Mayfair 7-8659.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE POPULATION BOMB. By Paul Ehrlich. 220 pages, Ballantine

Books about population problems usually are written by experts whose language cannot be understood, by the layman, or by reporters whose efforts to "tell it like it is" suffer from a lack of knowledge.

Paul Ehrlich's *THE POPULATION BOMB* suffers none of these liabilities. As director of graduate study for the department of biological sciences at Stanford University, Dr. Ehrlich has written several books and over a hundred technical papers. He represents that new breed of scientist whose technical competence has been overlaid with human compassion. His is not the dispirited and pedantic pulp belched forth with such monotonous regularity by the scholarly establishment. Ehrlich is a hard-nosed scientist, but he recognizes, as many scientists apparently do not, that facts do not speak for themselves; they must be interpreted. Rather than copping out, as many scientists do by pleading their neutrality, Ehrlich displays the sort of common courage which may well be our only salvation.

The facile optimist who relies on science to save us will find little comfort in this book. For the author builds a compelling case against such a verdict. Few institutions or interest groups escape his righteous indignation. He indicts the "health syndicate" in American biology for its preoccupation with death control and its neglect of birth control. Its indiscriminate uses of pesticides are blamed for the "great Mississippi fish kill" and for destroying the natural balance of living things. Our oceans and lakes are turned into open sewers by irresponsible industries and inadequate regulations.

It is appalling to learn that, "in 1956 the city of Omaha, Nebraska dumped 300,000 pounds of untreated pauch manure (undigested stomach contents) into the Missouri River." Ehrlich also accuses the Food and Drug Administration of yielding to industrial pressure to raise the DDT tolerance level for milk fed to babies. The author shatters the illusion that great areas of tropical forests can be transformed into productive agricultural land. And he challenges the assumption that desalting ocean water can significantly increase water available for farming and industrial use. The wishful thinking that excess population could be transported to other planets by spaceships is also shown to be impossible. The staggering engineering and financial problems involved in such a project are only the most obvious limitations. The author calculates that a mere 50 years would be required to populate Venus, Mercury, Mars, the moon and moons of Jupiter and Saturn to the present density of Earth.

Doubling time of the world's population has declined from over 100 years to only 37 years as a result of what Ehrlich calls "instant death control," exported to underdeveloped countries by developed (Western) ones. Birth control efforts on the other hand have been severely limited by religious and political timidity. The rhythm method sanctioned by the Catholic Church is labeled, "Vatican roulette," and the ignorance and shortsightedness which shrouds political actions in this field are sharply criticized.

The author's summation of all evidence bearing on the population problem is stated in the prologue: "The battle to feed all of humanity

In the 1970s the world will undergo famines. Hundreds of millions of people are going to starve to death in spite of any crash program worked upon now."

By birth control, however, Ehrlich does not refer to "family planning or other failures." He argues that the voluntary nature of such programs makes them inadequate as instruments of national population control. As part of family planning programs in India in 1951, "the Indian population growth rate was around 1.3% per year, and the population was about 300 million. After 16 years of effort at family planning, the growth rate was pushing 3% per year and the population was well over 500 million. Ehrlich believes that the key to the whole problem is held by the United States. Unless we begin to conserve rather than to exploit our environment; unless we control our own population growth through taxation, education and legislation; unless, in short, we become responsible world citizens, we will ruin our world to ruin.

The next nine years will tell the story, because the underdeveloped nations are rapidly running out of food. America, therefore, must quickly initiate the following actions and policies: (1) define a goal of a stable optimum population; (2) add \$600 to taxable income for each of the first three children, add \$1,200 for each one above two; (3) give responsibility to couples for each five years of childlessness; (4) create a Department of Population and Environment with ample funds and powers; (5) improve sex education, and (6) adopt realistic international policies. On this last point, the author draws a chilling parallel from military medicine. In time of war, the wounded are divided into three groups: (1) those who will die regardless of treatment; (2) those who will survive regardless of treatment, and (3) those who can be saved only by prompt attention. In medical aid is limited, only the third group is treated. The time is at hand when a similar policy for classifying population problems and solutions will be necessary. As inhuman as such a notion seems, it is justifiable unless we rapidly set our house in order.

—Prof. Ed Chasteen, Liberty, Mo.

Editor's Note: The paperback edition of *THE POPULATION BOMB* is available for \$1.25 postpaid from The Audubon Bookstore, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

NEEKA THE KESTREL. Written and illustrated by David Rook. Walker and Company, New York. Printed in Great Britain by Unwin Brothers of Woking. 65 pages. \$4.50.

They have all admired "hawks making lazy circles in the sky." David Rook dreamed to fly a hawk for his private delight. He sought and found in England a kestrel (which is unknown in the U.S. but closely related to our American sparrow hawk), and he returned with the bird to England. The story, though brief, is charmingly told. I gathered that instead of practicing falconry, Mr. Rook found a delightful pet in Neeka. There is of course the inevitable accident—it seems one just became caught on a nail but, fortunately Neeka, although permanently crippled in one foot, survived the ordeal.

The charcoal drawings are numerous and exquisitely executed; there we see a beloved pet and not a fierce falcon. A reader might consider the idea of a hawk around the house attractive, but common sense must prevail, and the author gives us fair warning of all the care and responsibility involved.

—Josephine Moser

THE WOLFLING—A DOCUMENTARY NOVEL OF THE 1870s.

By Sterling North. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1969. \$5.95. 223 p.

By the author of the best-selling memoir of his boyhood, "Rascal," we have the story of a boy and his wolf, set in the American Midwest a hundred years ago. It was a time when the clear streams were alive with fish; large groups of wild geese, ducks, and passenger pigeons filled the woods with the sounds of their wings. A few timber wolves still prowled the woods. Robbie Trent, who loved the wilderness, had the courage to go into a wolf den and take for himself a wolf whelp that he raised.

Those were the days when the McGuffey Readers were considered second only to the Bible, when kerosene lamps were beginning to replace bayberry candles, and when quilting bees, house-raisings, and cornings proved the basis for a community spirit that is largely forgotten today.

The deep woods, lying beyond the rail fence of his family's farm, always beckoned to Robbie Trent. But he, like other boys of his day, spent his full time and labor to his father until he was 21 years of age. It was his great resourcefulness on the part of a young man to "buy his time."

Within the story, Sterling North introduces as Robbie's friend the figure of Thure Kumlien (1819-1888), who lived in a log cabin in the woods across the fence and shared his rich knowledge of nature with the boy. This great Swedish-American naturalist knew every bird, beast, flower, and insect. He comes authentically alive in this sensitive and nostalgic novel.

—Ann Harnsbee

ROAD TO RUIN. By A. Q. Mowbray.

J. B. Lippincott Co., 1969. 240 pages. \$5.95.

The economic standing of the United States is premier in the world, and one reason for the prosperity is the auto industry and its allies. The automobile has become one of the most integral parts of our society. However, it is also becoming one of our most serious banes. It is now of such importance that the needs of people are commonly pushed to the side to make way for more autos.

Mowbray has presented a commentary on cars—and their need for roads—that fits into every question on our social ills. Leading the list is air pollution. The automobile has been known for many years to be the leading contributor of urban pollution. However, nothing is ever done about it. Second to pollution is the tremendous spread of the highway system. There is presently, not including planned roads, a mile of highway for every acre in the United States. Land is being covered by the "sprawl of asphalt" at a prodigious rate. Land being covered is not simply farmland—but the homes of families, parks, nature preserves, and national parks. The highway planners at times seem simply to draw lines on a map. People are rarely considered. The simplistic answer to urban renewal is too often a superhighway through the ghetto, or, to paraphrase from Mowbray, white suburbanites through black bedrooms.

One answer to the sprawling highways is mass transit. However, this is brought into the conversation in high circles, the highway lobby have a way of slowing any progress. Today, the United States is far behind Europe and Japan in this field.

We, the owners and users of cars, are directly contributing to

struction of wilderness and landscape. The federal tax we pay on automobiles and gasoline goes directly into the Highway Trust Fund. Money from this fund can only be used on highways. The problem comes when every year billions of dollars are generated solely for highways and nothing else.

Today, many commentaries and analyses are being made about the state of America. Theories place the blame on many things. Mowbray looks directly at the auto and highways. These autos and highways touch every citizen and the touch is becoming heavier and heavier.

—John J. Duerr

MAN AND THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR. By Ian McMillan.
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1968. 191 pages. \$5.95.

This book should jolt the complacency of conservationists who think that when a bird sanctuary or wildlife refuge is once established, from that time on everything is going to be just dandy.

Ian McMillan details serious shortcomings in the management of California's Sespe and Sisquoc sanctuaries set apart in the Los Pedros National Forest for protection of the endangered condor. A condor warden appointed by the State Fish and Game Commission not only had no ornithological education but, says the author, was so lacking in knowledge that he once led a group of visitors he was guiding that an adult turkey vulture was mistaken for an immature condor.

The Forest Service in one instance bulldozed chapparral inside one of the refuges to make a road perilously close to condor nesting areas.

A serious and much-publicized situation was precipitated in the 1950s when the state supervising agency issued a permit to a city zoo to trap a pair of condors. Fortunately conservationists influenced the California legislature to cancel the permit before even one of the rare birds could be ensnared.

The author is not an ornithologist; instead he is a concerned citizen who owns a ranch near the condor range, but observations through many years have made him probably the best informed non-scientist in the territory, history, habits and outlook of our condor population.

The condors, he declares, "are in all ways demonstrating almost miraculous capacity for survival." He details odds against them so great that one wonders how any of them can still be alive: ruthless slaughter in prehistoric times for food and in later times for target-practice; depredations of egg collectors in the early years of this century when one condor egg actually sold for \$300; encroachments on their range by farming, road building, projected dams (not yet built), "recreation areas," real estate subdivisions and other man-engineered developments, and inept management of their larger refuges. That they have succeeded so well for so long is due largely to the resourcefulness and tenacity of the birds themselves.

The sanctuary supervision has not been all bad, McMillan admits, adding: "Despite the discrepancies in its management, the Sespe Sanctuary (the largest) has not been ineffective. From my observations I would say that at the time of our survey (1963-64) every living condor owed its survival in one way or another to the workings of this remarkable conservation project. The problem of saving the condor is now mainly giving it the protection it was supposed to be receiving."

Despite the fact that a 1967 census disclosed only 46 condors, compared with estimates of 60 in the 1940s, McMillan is guardedly optimistic. Among the plus factors he lists (1) the Forest Service "which has changed its plans for developing peripheral parts of the area and was showing a more favorable attitude toward wilderness and the condor" and (2) the establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness Area which will nullify several encroaching factors in the surrounding environment, "a tremendous achievement both for conservationists and for the condors."

The author mentions but does not endorse the propagation of condors in captivity, as the Sports Fisheries and Wildlife Department is doing with whooping cranes at Patuxent, Maryland; this he likens to raising chickens in a coop.

—R. M. Barr

THE WAR LORD. By Virginia C. Holmgren.

Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, 1969. \$3.50. 128 pages.

The Ring-necked pheasant is today considered more native than the wild turkey, and it is difficult to realize that he is an import from Asia. For two species of pheasant are recognized in Asia Minor and Asia. It has so lightly adapted itself to the New World and is a familiar figure on many a roadside. Introduced to the U.S.A. by the handful, they now number the millions with huge flocks of several hundred to one or two thousand known to exist.

Virginia Holmgren's book is a "novelette" about the pheasant, with the "War Lord" serving as the hero of the story. Owen Denny, who served as U.S. Consul in Shanghai, China, had attempted to stock pheasants in native Oregon on a previous try. It is the second attempt, in 1882, that is romanticized in the tale. The "War Lord's" escape from the clutches of the sharp-shinned hawk and the menace of the hunter, provide the most exciting parts of the book.

—Raymond Mos

THE FLORA OF NEW ENGLAND. By Frank Conkling Seymour.

Chas. E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt., 1969. 596 pages. \$12.50

This is a flora in the classic style, written by a professional botanist to serve the serious student. Essentially it is a key for identifying any vascular plant found growing without cultivation in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, or Vermont. Limitation of geographic coverage is the chief advantage which this book has over Ferns' eighth edition of "Gray's Manual of Botany" and over the Gleason-Cronquist "Manual of Vascular Plants." The student using these standard works for keying in the field is confronted by bewildering numbers of species that must be sorted through, because of the large geographical areas treated. With growing awareness of the living environment on the part of a larger public, there is a great need for more floras and check lists which are limited to specific states or other small regions.

Seymour's book does a commendably proficient job for its part of the country, the first such treatment New England has received. Of the states, only Maine has a recent state flora. The author is obviously fam

h the plant materials, and seems to have a modern and realistic grasp taxonomic concepts and nomenclature. Mr. Seymour, who was born in Massachusetts in 1895, is associate curator of the Pringle Herbarium of University of Vermont. The wording of the keys is unusually clear, h a minimum of jargon, and although I have had no occasion to test keys in the field, I feel confident that they are workable.

Like most floras, this book is not meant to be a complete regional stitute for the larger manuals (such as Gray's) since it does not include rcriptions of the plants beyond the information given in the keys. Thus user, after having keyed out a plant with Seymour's "Flora," may l have doubts about the identity of the plant until he reads a fuller rcription in one of the standard manuals.

Though printed on good paper and handsomely bound, the book has ain weaknesses in makeup. Many potential users may be turned away the monotonous typography—that of the typewriter keyboard, without fface, italics, or variations in size. One especially wishes that some mat had been adopted—perhaps spacing or indentation—that would e given definition to the text for the several species within a genus. The illustrations, which are black and white photographs of well chosen gnostic portions of difficult plants, are often badly reproduced. A greater ppointment, however, is the absence of distribution maps, which are n a desirable feature for a modern flora or check list. Seymour gives ead verbal distribution data by state, county, and town, legitimately ed on herbarium specimens. While text citation of specimens is standard eature in monographs, an author writing for the field botanist cannot ly assume that his reader has the time and patience to translate a dry, e list of place names into a meaningful visual image of the range he plant in question.

Aside from these faults in visual presentation, and some irregulari- in spelling, punctuation, etc., Seymour's **FLORA OF NEW ENGLAND** thoroughly scholarly and very usable work, giving timely coverage n area that is a significant unit geographically as well as historically. ould certainly not be without this book if ever privileged to botanize he New England states.

—Ray Schulenberg
Morton Arboretum
Lisle, Illinois

SOCIETY RECEIVES \$500 FOR ENDOWMENT FUND

Illinois Audubon Society has received a bequest from the estate of late Myrtle Patzig who died April 14, 1968. The check from the Con- tinal Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago was \$500. bequest will go to the Audubon Endowment Fund. This fund has been d to help pay general expenses of operating the Society.

The IAS Endowment Fund is quite modest compared to similar funds everal eastern Audubon Societies which were founded at about the e time. One group is endowed with over \$137,000, another with 0,000, and still another has an endowment of over \$3 million while it s another \$2 million for its fund. If you would like to leave a bequest our will to the Illinois Audubon Society, please drop a note to 1017 ington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.



Chicago Nature Photography Exhibition—1970

Calling All Nature Photographers! We invite you to participate in the 25th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. You can compete with 3,000 other photographers from all over the world for eleven silver medals, four score honorable mention ribbons and the privilege of having your accepted slides and/or prints displayed at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

The exhibition is sponsored again this year by the Nature Camera Club of Chicago and the Field Museum. Deadline for entries **January 12, 1970**. Fees are \$1.00 plus return postage for four slides and/or \$1.00 plus return postage for four prints. The accepted prints will be exhibited in the Museum from January 31 through February 22, 1970. Slides will be projected at the James Simpson Theater at the Museum on the first and second Sundays of February. For entry blanks, write to **Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137**.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to have that existing laws are observed -- since mere enactment of laws does not have guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 606 where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly -- in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. A special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

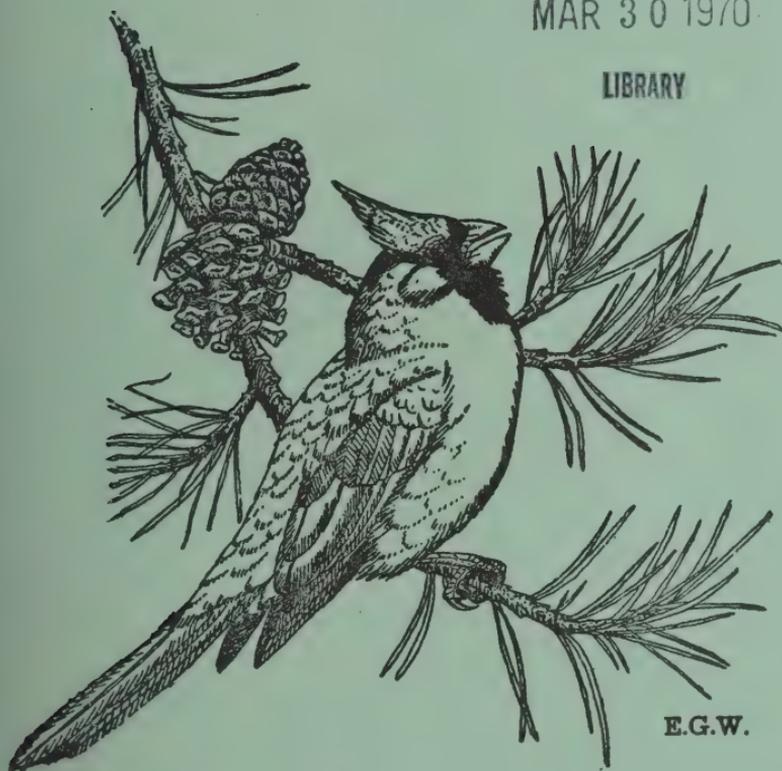
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 153

March 1970



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by RAYMOND MOSTEK

The Urban Crisis and the Environmental Decade: America's sudden interest in its pollution problems is a wonder to behold as we enter this "Environmental Decade." These problems will not fade away, nor will they be easily solved. It is doubtful that the interest of the voter and citizen will fade away, because air pollution and water pollution are too pervasive, and the decline in their quality is too terrifying. It is hardly likely that the American public could have handled the issue any way other than it is being handled now: We have a great faith in the mere expenditure of huge funds, and a misguided faith in technology and science to be able to solve all our problems and to do it quickly. Because we exploited a virgin land so easily, we also feel apparently that we can readily right our wrongs.

Having made a mess of our urban areas, some planners and politicians are suggesting that brand new model cities should be built in some un-kissed rural areas of the several states. At present over 80 percent of our population lives in urban areas; by 1980, more than 90 percent probably will do so. And the most rapid growth takes place in the suburbs. By 1990, the suburbs of Chicago will have twice the population of the great city itself. We can expect a minimum growth of 100,000,000 more persons in the nation in the next thirty years.

If this is true, we will need to build at least 30 new cities to accommodate the new crop of citizens—or one "new Chicago" annually. It is not likely that the new Model Cities will be built, and even if they were, we would still face the gigantic problems of our old urban areas. Given the dimensions of the present problems, how do we solve them? It is now recognized that we will probably have to spend upwards of \$200 billion to clean up pollution in this nation, a sum to be expended by local, state, federal, industrial and private expenditures.

The National Planning Association recognized in 1959 that we would have to spend about \$100 billion in slum clearance, about \$75 billion for safer highways and to alleviate traffic congestion, and about \$30 billion for improving educational facilities and for more libraries. Many of our county board of supervisors have not set up a county planning board, and as a result, our new suburbs are afflicted with the same mess in zoning, transportation and commercial and industrial problems as our large cities.

A citizenry — really concerned about its environment — would insure that nature centers are near to every school. Ideally, every school child should have the opportunity to learn about his environment in the field. However, with so many school bond issues being voted down at the polls, he is lucky to have a classroom seat. Parks owned by local and state governments, actually account for less than 5 percent of the total amount of recreational land in the U.S.

Chicago has not set aside a large parcel of land for park and recreation purposes in a generation; yet, the Edgewater Golf Club may fall to a developer of luxury apartments unless the issue is resolved. Chicago, despite City Hall protestations, has not kept up with the need to provide adequate park space for its citizens.

Millions of Americans will continue to live in cities developed without plans and foresight and settled over a hundred years ago, whether new model cities are built or not. If we are to solve the problems of traffic congestion, crime, pollution and housing, we will have

to re-order our budget priorities on a public scale, and to assume greater citizen responsibility through the cooperation of the body politic, civic groups, and business and industry. It is a matter of human survival.



Notes From the Nest: The Illinois Audubon Society is seeking to legislate if any roadside zoos in the state harbor endangered species of animals and wildbirds, and if the cages in which these species are kept are in humane condition and are large enough and clean enough. Any member knowing of the existence or the condition of such roadside zoos, should contact the IAS at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515 . . . The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs has purchased several volumes of "People and Their Environment" for donation to school libraries . . . Several versions of a "Conservation Bill of Rights" have been mailed to Illinois Constitutional Convention delegates. Several groups are also urging establishment in the constitution of a section on a Bi-partisan Conservation

on Commission modeled after the successful one in Missouri.

The eight Illinois congressmen who dined with President Nixon on the grounds for water pollution control have been severely criticized by many conservation and civic clubs. Nixon has been taken to task by the Terra Club and the Izaak Walton League for his failure to support badly-needed funds to establish new national parks. Budget Director Robert Mayo wrote to House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall and told him "there would be no new funds for national parks for the next four years."

Purple Martins will nest as late as June, according to author J. L. Gade. Martins usually return each year to the same house they used the year before, so new martin houses will be the last to be occupied ... The Environmental Defense Fund, known for its legal fight against the use of DDT, has filed a suit in Florida against the Cross-Florida Canal. Among other things, this canal will destroy the famed Oklawaha River. Our old friend, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, bungling its way through that \$100 million project. These boogles are often aided and supported by local Chambers of Commerce and conservative congressmen who are aghast at federal money

being used for national parks or wildlife protection.

The Illinois Audubon Society, under leadership of Dr. Paul Moorhead, is making a study of the bounty system in Illinois counties. It is hoped that with the cooperation of other conservation clubs, and county officials, that most bounties can be eliminated ... The Appalachian Trail was first begun in 1922 and completed in 1937. A 35-member advisory council aids in the protection of the trail. A new triangular device is planned as the standard marker for the trail, a 2,000 mile-footpath... An international Klondike Park is being planned by Canada and the U.S.A. Portions of Alaska, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory would be involved in this plan. From 1897 to 1905, thousands of miners from many nations made their way across the mountain trails north of Skagway to the Yukon territory. The Chilkoot Trail crosses rugged coastal mountains. Travelers may now make the trip by means of the fascinating White Horse and Yukon railroad ... The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois will hold its annual dinner and booming ground trip at Olney, on the weekend of April 11-12.

—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148



LATITUDINAL

Tree forms dim—dusk falls;
stub lengthwise on Summer branch?
listen—brown bird calls!

—Joe Dvorak



THOUGHTS ON SPRING

by *TERRENCE INGRAHAM*

Spring—that wondrous season of the year—is filled with new sights, sounds, and smells. It holds the miracle of new life, new hope for the future, new genetic ventures on our evolutionary road of continuous life. Because of the stimulation to the senses, it makes every other season appear drab. The stirring in the air of birds, of insects, and plant smells are so intense that it draws you forth into nature to wonder and enjoy.

Spring: what does it really mean to you? Does it mean spring housecleaning, raking the yard, digging the garden? Could it mean the gentle tug on the hand as the shift in the breeze raises the kite ever higher? Or does it mean the firmness of that soft tree root against the shoulder blades while your toes get refreshed waiting for that big trout to steal your worm again this year. To some people all spring means work, rain and mud. These people have never learned to enjoy life the way our Good Lord planned it.

To me spring is more wondrous than any other season. It is a good new beginning, a new birth, a fresh start. The dirt and past have been washed away with the April showers—leaving the clean grass, fresh flowers, and a new world to smell, sense, and enjoy.

I believe most people can remember some time in their youth when they climbed a grassy knoll to lay and watch the fluffy cotton dance across the stage of their private, open cathedral. Have you tried it lately? Many times we are so engrossed with our physical world we neglect to pause a few moments and refresh our mental world.

While working on the farm the other evening, I paused for a moment to face the slowly fading sun. The stillness of the evening was descending as if carried by a huge soft cloud drifting gently to earth. I paused to remind myself that I had missed many things that day. In just a moment or two I tried to fill my mind and spirit with what was left so I could say that this day was not completely wasted.

High above the Shagbark Hickory a pair of Red-tails circled, demonstrating to everyone the miracle of spring, the hope that this year they could once again raise two youngsters. Sitting on a clump of sod a Horned Lark poured forth his heart, proclaiming to the whole world his feeling for his mate waiting nearby. On a nearby fence post stood a meadow lark facing south and singing as if telling his mate, "My nights are lonely and you should hurry." On top of the great cottonwood sat one of our first robins calling to everything, "Wake up, spring is here!" In nearby trees, a group of Mockers, redwings, Juncos and sparrows were adding their notes to his melodic song. Each had a note of weariness in his voice as though this story had been told all day but none had been listening.

I felt I had experienced everything the moment could offer, when suddenly I heard another call as it floated softly out of the evening sky. The call itself was faint, but chills still crept up from the base of my spine.

*scanned the sky to try to see,
Where the source of that new call could be.
As I strained my eyes, I could hardly see
The bare outline of that airborne V.
In a moment or two they were overhead,
Each trying to say they were ready for bed.
As their flight and call on my brain was recorded,
I considered my pause had well been rewarded.
My only thought as I slide down the tree
Was why couldn't you have been there with me.
When your troubles are great
And your life in a hole,
Take a pause in nature,
That refreshes your soul.*

**BALD EAGLES,
ELTON FAWKS,
AND ALL MEMBERS—
TAKE NOTE:**

From the Peoria Journal Star, Dec. 20, 1969:

"In the Company of Eagles," the American bald eagle in Illinois, is the subject of a brief article recently published in The Audubon Bulletin by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bogan, an assistant in the cataloging department of the Cullom-Davis Library at Bradley University.

She describes several eagles seen in the Illinois River Valley when she accompanied two other members of the Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science and the Illinois Audubon Society.

In the article, Mrs. Bogan indicates the danger of extinction which the American bald eagle faces. Numbering nearly one million at about the same time the Passenger Pigeon became extinct, the Bald Eagle now numbers less than 4,000.

To the editor of the BULLETIN:

"As a result of the article, "In Company of Eagles," which you published in the September issue of the Bulletin the much maligned predators have had some favorable publicity, including the Journal Star story.

"My superior, Robert M. Lightfoot, Jr., director of the Cullom-Davis Library, evidently liked the article, and the ensuing publicity was a result of his showing it to the University publicity department.

"I had a brief appearance on one of the local television stations, and I was guest on WMBD's "Topic," a popular afternoon radio program. It was a two-hour, two-part program, with telephone queries. This was a splendid opportunity not only to stress the plight of our birds of prey, but to give information concerning their importance and the part they play in the ecological chain. It was a fine time, too, to give information concerning federal and state protection.

"Of course, our own Audubon Section, as well as the State Society, benefited from the publicity."
—Elizabeth C. Bogan

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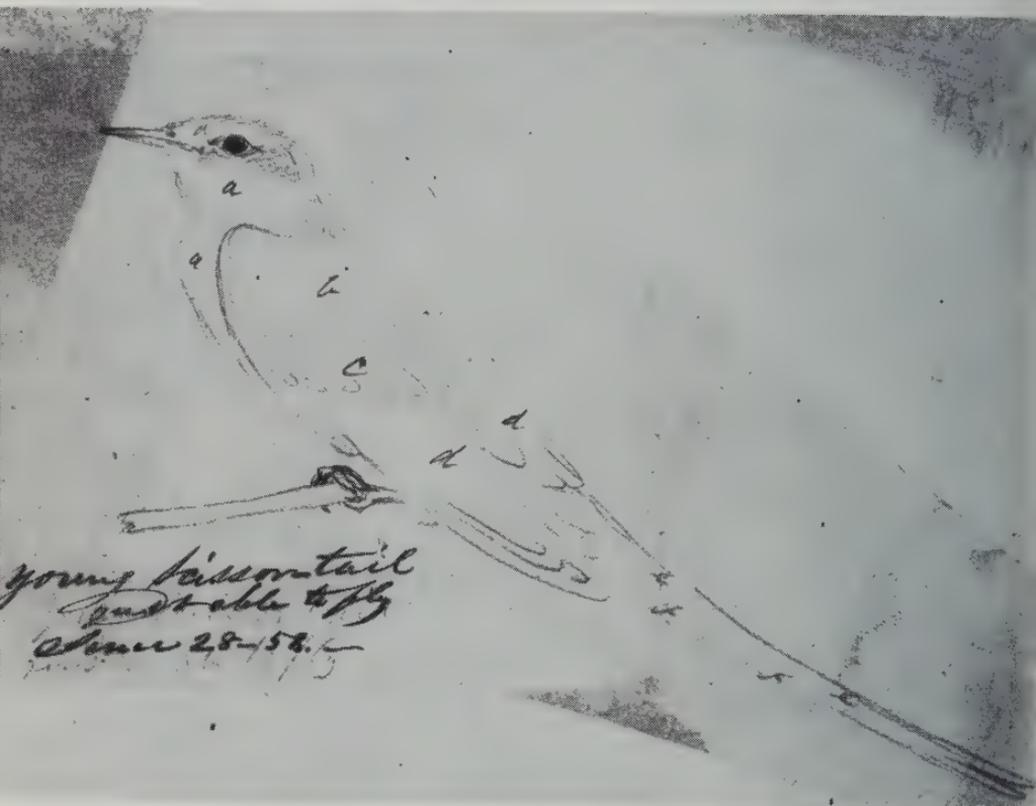
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About A Robert Ridgway Sketch
Of A Scissor-tailed Flycatcher,
Dated 1858.



by WILLIAM G. GEORGE
Department of Zoology
Southern Illinois University

In reviewing the northeastward range expansion of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*), Graber and Graber (1965) pointed to possibility of the species becoming a nester in Illinois as in Kansas (Lon 1934) and Missouri (Graber, 1962). But to date all scissor-tail records from Illinois, as well as from elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, refer to migrants (Graber and Graber 1965; ADU Check list, 1957)...unless the accompanying sketch by the famous ornithologist, Robert Ridgway, evidence of a historical exception.

A weak and absurd argument can be made that it is just that: Ridgway was an adroit bird artist even as a child (Harris, 1928). Born July 2, 185

Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., he spent his entire boyhood in the region of the Wabash Valley and Ohio River Valley, never once travelling west of the Mississippi River before 1867 (Harris, 1928). Thus the sketch, being dated 1858 and labeled as a young specimen "just able to fly," must signify a field encounter east of the Mississippi between Ridgway, Audubon, and an offspring of recent-nesting birds.

One difficulty with this line of thought is that the bird in the Ridgway sketch is surely not a young one "just able to fly." Its wing and tail feathers are much too long, as shown by comparing them to those of the young bird illustrated by Richard P. Grossenheider. The latter work portrays precisely a fledgling scissor-tail just out of the nest and capable of flight.



Fledgling Scissor-tailed Flycatcher ♂
 on Chinaberry Tree
 Painted from life 8/3/42
 Fort Sam Houston, Texas

R. P. Grossenheider

Probably the Ridgway sketch is misdated. Two inscriptions appear on it in Ridgway's handwriting. The earliest is in pencil, like the sketch itself, but the one in ink alone is dated (not I think in Ridgway's hand). If any reference to 1858 once existed below the pencilled inscription must have been removed when the sketch was trimmed and pasted in its present mounting.

More information about this sketch would perhaps be worth having yet, as a possible breeding record of the scissor-tail east of the Mississippi River, it should be rejected, not only for the reasons already indicated but because: (1) Ridgway as a boy of eight could not correctly name most of the common birds around Mt. Carmel (fide Ridgway in Harris, 1928); he sketched the scissor-tail in 1858, he must have identified the species and added the original inscription years later; my impression is the sketch and original inscription are of the same vintage.

(2) Ridgway did not list the scissor-tail in his "Ornithology of Illinois" (1889), and (3) such a record is grossly improbable.

Even within the established range of the scissor-tail (see Bendire, 1895; Bent, 1942), nesting birds may have been uncommon north of Mexico at the time of Ridgway's boyhood. One indication of the likelihood of this is that the earliest-dated juvenal scissor-tail in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History (John Bull, personal communication), the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences (James Bond, personal communication) and the U. S. National Museum (Paul Slud, personal communication) refers to June 30, 1883 (USNM No. 99599). Ridgway, incidentally, appears to have had to rely on a single specimen for his description of the juvenal plumage of *Muscivora forficata* in "Birds of North and Middle America" (1907).

In acknowledgement, let me express my thanks to the persons and institutions noted above, especially to Richard Grossenheider for allowing the publication of his painting, and to Paul Slud, who unearthed the Ridgway sketch in the archives of the Smithsonian and called it to my attention. Instructive comments and comiseration were furnished by Eugene Eisenmann, Kenneth C. Parkes and Alan R. Phillips.

'BIRD WATCHES BIRD'

(Written as a salute to Mrs. C. J. Bird)

Bird watchers are many—
 But who ever heard
 Of a bird-watching person
 Who's also a Bird?
 Someone dedicated
 To gentle bluebirds
 Whose song is diminishing,
 Less and less heard.
 To check on their welfare
 And be their ally,
 Hoping one more rare species
 Will not fade and die.

—Dan Hoover, Hillsboro

IAS Opposes Lake Airport, Lists Array of Objections

Chicago about to make the greatest engineering blunder of the century? This rhetorical question is asked by Raymond Mostek, president of the Illinois Audubon Society, referring to the fantastic Jules Verne proposal of an airport in Lake Michigan.

The Illinois Audubon Society, with a score of scientific, conservation and civic organizations, led by the Open Lands Project, opposes the airport in the lake for these among other reasons:

1. A land site surrounded by a growing population on all sides is certainly preferable to a site surrounded by water that can be reached from only one direction.
2. Operations at a water-based airport would suffer from safety hazards due to weather conditions and to conflict with operations of other area airports. The professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization at a recent meeting resolved to oppose construction of the lake airport because of "severe air space conflicts with present operations at O'Hare International Airport."
3. Noise hazards, particularly to residents of Chicago's densely populated South Side, would be extraordinarily severe.
4. Air pollution from the visible contaminant of jet aircraft (carbon smoke) would be unsightly, if not actually a health hazard.
5. Runoff water would necessarily flow or be pumped back into the lake and could hardly have failed to mix with pollutants such as kerosene and oil that spills at all airports. And what satisfactory arrangements, if any, for handling airport sewage have been provided?
6. Scientists agree that pollution, actual and potential, of the South end of the lake is the worst of any section of any of the Great Lakes, since it is a veritable cul de sac without free out-flowing drainage. The airport which would be four miles in diameter, with its miles-long access causeway, would act like a draw-string narrowing the channels for winds and currents, compounding this pollution.
7. The chief sea-lanes used by cargo ships serving the South Shore of the lake would be partially blocked, requiring circuitous routes at greater expense and with possibly less safety.
8. Great inconvenience would result and safety would be jeopardized for skippers of pleasure craft sailing from South to North Shores and vice versa.
9. The cost of such an airport in the lake would be far more (some engineering experts say twice as much), and the time needed for construction much greater, than one of similar size at a safe distance south of O'Hare and about the same distance from the loop.

The IAS president charges that against this array of objections to the airport-in-the-lake proposal, really only one reason has been put out in its support—that it would bring some economic advantages to Chicago's downtown hotels, stores and other commercial firms. This, he protests, is a dubious argument because it would increase in-and-out-of-city traffic which already outstrips suitable access routes and threatens eventually to strangle the Central City.

State's 'Concerned Citizens' Present Anti-Pollution Petitions To The Attorney General

An unusual demonstration of the public demand for strong pollution enforcement was made at mid-November in the offices of Attorney General William J. Scott, Supreme Court Building, Springfield.

At that time, Mr. Ed Ponder, Chairman of the Concerned Citizens for Clean Air and Clean Water organization, presented the Attorney General petitions signed by thousands of Illinoisans, calling for maximum enforcement of state pollution laws.

Signatures were gathered throughout the state by many organizations, including the Illinois Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Illinois Bell, United Auto



Workers, Izaak Walton League, Moose Lodges, Jaycees, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Illinois Audubon Society, Ham Radio Operators, Lion's Clubs, Illinois Council of Churches, Cook County Clean Streams Committee, Knights of Columbus, State Street Business and Professional Women's Club, Illinois Tuberculosis Association, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Association, The Garden Clubs of Illinois and others.

Assembled delegates (photo) included Harry Bierma, IAS representative. Former Illinois Conservation Director William Rutherford also attended.

Bill Schaub, press aide to Mr. Scott, staged the event in Springfield.

Anti-Inflationary Summer Vacation Idea: Volunteer for the 1970 Breeding Bird Survey.

by **MARYANN GOSSMANN**
resident, Fox Valley Chapter, IAS

As my life list grew to the stage where adding a new species meant an expensive vacation trip, I began to feel a need to justify my frequent birding jaunts. The exercise and relaxation, etc., really amounted to selfish pleasure trip. The idea of putting this enjoyable hobby to some scientific use therefore was appealing.

When an article in the AUDUBON BULLETIN mentioned the need for volunteer observers to take part in the United States Department of the Interior's Breeding Bird Survey, here seemed the perfect answer last year to my dilemma.

A letter of inquiry was promptly answered with a copy of previous survey results and a list of routes available in my general area. As some observers managed to run as many as seven routes, and I rarely look before leaping, I immediately wrote to request two routes. (The routes are selected at random and rarely seem to start near the observer's home.) My first route started about 25 miles from home—The second was more than 50 miles away. The requirement that each route be started exactly one half hour before dawn really got me up and moving earlier than usual.

All species seen or heard during three-minute period, at each of stops, is recorded. (My bad habit

of birding by sight rather than by sound was severely jolted and I was forced to finally learn the various sparrow songs.) A three minute timer "borrowed" from the x-ray darkroom proved invaluable. Although an assistant is a great help in keeping track of the time and handling the paper work, only species seen or heard by the observer himself can be counted.

Although both my routes covered mainly farmland they did vary somewhat in habitat. The "Newark" route had more variety while the "Essex" route was almost entirely through row crops. The Newark route yield 44 species and more than 1,000 individuals while the other route revealed only 22 species and about 850 individual birds.

When my routes have been compared to others throughout the country and Canada I will receive a copy of the survey summary. This survey system was developed after some 15 years of planning. Field tests were held in 1965 in Delaware and Maryland with expansion to the eastern states and eastern Canada in 1966, to the Great Plains in 1967, and in 1968 to include all of the United States and Canada. Information gathered by these yearly surveys gives an index of the abundance of breeding birds and serves as a basis for studies of population changes caused by factors like changing land use, urbanization, widespread pesticide use, etc. Although the early hour and exact

record keeping might discourage some from taking part in the survey, it is a fascinating experience.

Observers needed for 1970: In Illinois observers are needed to take part in the 1970 Breeding Bird Survey, to be conducted in June by the United States Department of the Interior through the Division of Wildlife Research, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland 20810.

Random routes are selected. Each route covers a distance of 25 miles with the observer making stops at one-half mile intervals. At each stop the number of birds seen and heard in a three minute period are recorded. Data is recorded as to weather conditions, date and time

so that comparisons can be easily made between routes. Each route is started one-half hour before sunrise with a time limit of four to five hours for completion. (Taking part in the survey also is an excellent opportunity to brush up on bird songs and add to scientific knowledge of local bird life.)

Observers are needed in Cook, Lake, Ogle and Winnebago Counties in northern Illinois and in the central counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Henderson, Knob, LaSalle, Livingston, Mason, Peoria and Warren. If you are interested in taking part, contact Willet T. Velzen, director of non-game bird studies, at the Laurel, Maryland address.

The BULLETIN Invites You To—And Reminds You Of:

73rd ANNUAL MEETING of the Illinois Audubon Society / May 1-3
Student Center, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

Here are some of the highlights:

- Scheduled field trips to Cahokia Mounds State Park, Pere Marquette State Park, Principia College Wilderness Trail, and the campus of SIU.
- A "national report" by John Franson, central/midwest representative of the National Audubon Society.
- A luncheon address by Ill. Lieutenant Governor Paul Simon.
- A major speech, "Your Ecological Equity," by Dr. David Gates, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.
- Presentations of the Strong Book Award and the Alfred Lewy Award.
- Special sections on song & tree sparrows, Illinois legislative affairs, state park problems, the prairie chicken, and the environmental coalition.
- And, an IAS Art Exhibit—a unique collection of nature paintings, sculpture, and crafts.

Seventy Species—Including Rare Gull— Noted in Cornell Laboratory Census

Lesser Black-backed Gull, rare in North America, was one of a record number of birds sighted in the Ithaca area during the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology's annual bird count.

The count, results of which were reported at mid-January, included birds from 90 species, the highest number in the 25-year history of the undertaking in the Cayuga Lake Basin. Last year, 72 species were reported.

James Tate Jr., assistant director of the laboratory, said the Lesser Black-backed Gull is a European species so rare in this continent that it is not illustrated in field guides of North American birds. The bird, sighted at Stewart Park, has been wintering there alone for the past seven years, Tate said. The Gull is about the size of a large Crow and feeds by scavenging the lake shore. No one knows why it has selected the south shore of Cayuga Lake for its winter habitat.

The bird count was made in two segments, one including the lake basin and the other including an area with a 15-mile diameter centered on Turkey Hill. The laboratory's count was taken between 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. on January 1 to coincide with a national count sponsored by the National Audubon Society. The national results are published by the society in the Audubon Field Notes.

Blue Jays are unusually populous for this time of year, with 375 reported in the Ithaca area. There also was a good count of Cooper's Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks and Sparrow Hawks. This is encouraging, Tate said, because these species are endangered by environmental pollution and are becoming uncommon.

Some species were conspicuous by their absence in the Ithaca area. These included the Short-eared Owl, the Snowy Owl and the Rough-legged Hawk. The reason for their absence, Tate said, could be that the deep snow cover here has sent them to other areas where the snow is not so deep. The three species feed principally on rodents which they must see to catch.

In the Ithaca area count, embracing the 15-mile diameter centered at Turkey Hill, 67 species and 8,436 individual birds were counted. This compares with 62 species and 8,027 individual birds counted in the same area last year.



IAS Census Results Set for June Issue

Among Illinois Audubon Society members and friends, there was, as well, the ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CENSUS of bird life in the state. Usually this detailed compilation and accompanying "station data" appear in the March issue of this publication. This year, however, because of the time required for editing and production, these 1969 results will be featured in the next issue—June.



FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

SEPTEMBER, 1969

- Black-crowned Night Heron**—Young; still on nest. East St. Louis, Sept. R. Anderson.
- Hawks, migrating**—About 70, some Red-tailed; about 95% Broad-wing. Sept. 17 at River Forest. Marge Shawvan.
- Swainson's Hawk**—12 at St. Louis; largest number recorded in area Sept. 13. Nancy & Jerry Strickling.
- Osprey**—3 at Little Red School House Preserve, late Sept. and early Oct. Peter Dring.
- Peregrine Falcon**—2 at Evanston Sept. 27. Grace Smith & Evanston Bird Club.
- King Rail**—at Illinois Beach State Park, Sept. 7. C.O.S. field trip, Sept. 13. L. Cooper.
- Golden Plover**—18 at Lake Calumet, Cooper. On Sept. 13, Sept. 27, Smith.
- Whimbrel**—Montrose Beach, Sept. 22. Fred Brecklin.
- Knot**—7 on Lake Michigan, Sept. 7. C.O.S. group.
- Northern Phalarope**—at Lake Calumet, first since 1963. Found Sept. 13. Cooper.
- Laughing Gull**—at Illinois Beach, Sept. 13. Cooper.
- Caspian Tern**—several on Lake Michigan Sept. 17. C.O.S. group.
- Short-eared Owl**—Illinois Beach, Sept. 13. Cooper.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird**—Tri-City area; 14 on Sept. 1 and 20 Sept. Jacob Frink.
- Rufous Hummingbird**—Sept. 1 to Oct. 29 at Charleston, Mo., near Cairo, Ill. First reported by Jim Haw, who was told that it had been around for about two weeks. Seen by many people and good color photos obtained.
- Water Pipit**—Evanston, Sept. 27. Smith.
- Pine Warbler**—Illinois Beach, Sept. 7. C.O.S. group.
- Lark Bunting**—Evanston, Sept. 27. Evanston Bird Club.
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow**—at Waukegan, Sept. 21 (Cooper) and on same day at Northwestern land fill (Grace Smith).

OCTOBER, 1969

- Common Loon**—Oct. 13, Lock 13. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw.
- Green Heron**—Illinois Beach, Oct. 2. Edwin L. Coffin.
- Whistling Swan**—pair at Tampier Slough Forest Preserve. Peter Dring.

- Hawks**—Migration (2,000) in four flocks, Red-tails and Broad-wings. Little Red School House. Dring.
- Golden Eagle**—Jasper-Pulaski, Oct. 24. Ted Nork.
- Solitary Sandpiper**—Waukegan, Oct. 1. Coffin.
- Least Sandpiper**—Waukegan, Oct. 15. Coffin.
- Dunlin**—75 at Spring Lake, Oct. 29. Shaws.
- Silt Sandpiper**—Glencoe, Oct. 5. C.O.S. group. Cooper reports them from July 12 to Oct. 5.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper**—Waukegan, Oct. 25. Coffin.
- Hudsonian Godwit**—Thompson, Oct. 13 & 19. Ann & Max Hagon and Shaws.
- American Avocet**—McGinnis Slough, Oct. 11. G. Smith.
- Bonaparte's Gull**—12 at Lock 13 on Oct. 29.
- Caspian Tern**—Moline, 4 on Oct. 9. Elton Fawks.
- Yellow-breasted Sapsucker**—Waukegan parks, Oct. 27 & 29. Coffin.
- House Wren**—Waukegan, Oct. 25. Coffin.
- Long-billed Marsh Wren**—Waukegan, from Oct. 2 until Nov. 1. Coffin.
- Nashville Warbler**—2 at Waukegan, Oct. 15. Coffin.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler**—five males and 1 female close together at Skokie Lagoon, Oct. 5. Cooper.
- Prairie Warbler**—Chicago, Oct. 6. Frank McVey.

NOVEMBER 1969

- Common Loon**—2 at Lock 13, Nov. 5. Shaws.
- Red-necked Grebe**—Baker's Lake, Nov. 27. Bob Russell.
- Horned Grebe**—6 at Lock 13, Nov. 5. Shaws.
- Western Grebe**—Swan Lake, Nov. 7-10. Seen by many St. Louis birders, first found by Sally Vasse.
- Pied-billed Grebe**—Illinois Beach, Nov. 22-29. Coffin.
- Black-crowned Night Heron**—Illinois Beach, Nov. 22. Clark.
- Whistling Swan**—13 at Spring Lake, 4 immatures and 9 adults. Hagand & Shaws. Chicago area, Nov. 1, Serridge. Nov. 8. Cooper. Nov. 9, C.O.S. group.
- Harlequin Duck**—Northwestern land fill, Nov. 22. Clark.
- White-winged Scoter**—5 at Lock 13. Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom. Also found in Nov. and Dec. at Lock 14.
- Bald Eagle**—Immature, Elk Grove Forest Preserve, Nov. 29. Clarence Palmquist.
- Sandhill Crane**—Still in good numbers at Jasper-Pulaski. Carl Regehr.
- Black-bellied Plover**—Waukegan, 9, on Nov. 6. Coffin.
- Woodcock**—Park Ridge, Nov. 19. Mrs. E. Soderquist and Mr. & Mrs. Thos. D. Elliott.
- Dunlin**—75 at Spring Lake, Nov. 5. Shaws. Waukegan up to 35, Nov. 1-29. Several found dead. Coffin.
- Iceland Gull**—1 at Sinnissippi Park, Sterling. Carefully noted by the Shaws and Dr. Edward Greaves, a birder from Delaware. He is familiar with the Iceland. Seen Nov. 30. Also found the next day. Watched for 15 minutes sitting on the ice preening. It was with 100 Ring-billed Gulls.
- Gulls, Ringed Bills and Herrings**—700 flying down Mississippi River near East Moline, Nov. 22. The next day the Wickstroms found 1,000 flying down stream at Lock 13 with about 9,000 on the river.
- Laughing Gull**—Lincoln Park. Nov. 1. P. Serridge.
- Bonaparte's Gull**—70 at Whiting, Ind., Nov. 29. Cooper.
- Little Gull**—adult Northwestern Landfill. Nov. 22. Cooper.

- Saw-whet Owl**—Morton Arboretum, Nov. 9. Nork.
Blue Jay—200 near Lock 16, Nov. 2. Wickstroms.
Wood Thrush—Lowell Park, Sterling, Nov. 15. Shaws and Dr. Greaves.
Bohemian Waxwing—Morton Arboretum, Nov. 9. Nork. Waukegan, Nov. 22. Cooper.
Cedar Waxwing—500 at Lock 16. Nov. 2. Wickstroms.
Shrike—Chicago, Nov. 10, Karl Bartel. Nov. 22 at Waukegan, Cooper.
Carolina Wren—Palos Park, Nov. 29. Alfred Reuss.
Mockingbird—Miller, Ind., Nov. 1, Cooper. 1 or 2 around Tri-City area most winters, Fawks.
Evening Grosbeak—large flock, Palos Heights, Nov. 14. Mrs. Paul G. Vetter. Many additional reports from all over the state.
Pine Grosbeak—Nov. 22 at Sterling; had been there a week. Shaws. One at Morton Arboretum, Nov. 9. Janet LaSalle.
Yellow-throat—Waukegan, Nov. 9, Coffin; Wilmette and Illinois Beach Nov. 22, Clark.
Snow Bunting—Nine at Lock 13, Nov. 5, Shaws. Scattered flocks found Nov. 10, Lake Michigan, Phil Steffan. Fifty at Dalton, Nov. 28, Bill Schmidtke.

DECEMBER 1969

- Red-necked Grebe**—Northwestern land fill, Dec. 6. Cooper.
Pied-billed Grebe—Illinois Beach, Dec. 2-21. Coffin.
Whistling Swan—2 at Tampier Forest Preserve, Dec. 8. Dring.
The following excellent list of ducks reported by Coffin from the Illinois Beach State Park and the Waukegan area:
Blue Goose—1 all Dec.
Black Duck—from 10 to 39 all of Dec.
Pintail—1 and a pair, Dec. 6-30.
American Widgeon—1 to 3 all of Dec.
Shoveler—2 females, Dec. 10.
Wood Duck—1 male and 2 females all month.
Ring-necked Duck—1 female Dec. 6, 7, 10 & 13.
Canvasback—30 males & 8 females, Dec. 27; 34 males & 37 females Dec. 28.
Scaup—3 males & 1 female Dec. 26; next day 14 males and 2 females on the 28th, total of 54.
Bufflehead—1 female, Dec. 17-30, at Ill. Beach; 5 males & 5 females on the 27th and 3 each Dec. 28 at Waukegan.
Ruddy Duck—1 male & 1 female Dec. 28.
Goshawk—Morton Arboretum, Dec. 4. Dring.
Peregrine Falcon—Chicago Loop, Dec. 4. Rodney Ruth.
American Coot—1, 2 & 3 all month. Illinois Beach. Coffin.
Black-bellied Plover—1 Dec. 4, 6, 8 & 11. Coffin.
Dunlin—Waukegan. Dec. 15. Coffin.
Short-billed Dowitcher—Waukegan. Dec. 6. Coffin.
Snowy Owl—Weston. Dec. 10. Dring.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Morton Arboretum, Dec. 6. Cooper.
Varied Thrush—Dixon, Dec. 28. Greaves & Shaws. (The Shaws also found one in Jan. 1967.)
Pine Grosbeak—female at Sinnissippi Park. Shaws.
Oregon Junco—Morton Arboretum, Dec. 6, Cooper. Next day seen by Alfre Dupree.

Illinois seems to have a major invasion of **Red Crossbills** and **White-winged**. Most observers reported them, far too many to give proper credit. The **Red Crossbills** are the most numerous. Locally (Tri-Cities) flocks of 30 to 100 seen. Up to 20 **White-wings** in some reports. **Pine Siskins** and **Redpolls** seem to be all over the state as well as scattered **Evening Grosbeaks**. **Snow Buntings**, too, are in quite a few reports.

BLACKBIRD ROOST

Each morning and evening we can see streams of blackbirds going to or from a roost at I-70 & 55 and State route 111, near Fairmont City, Ill. They come into the roost at about 3:45 to 4:30 p.m. At 4:30 there are clouds of blackbirds coming in, and most of the trees are covered with them. We estimate over 250,000, about 100,000 Starlings, 100,000 Grackles and 50,000 Red Wings.

—Lucas Wrischnik, Southwest Chapter

THE BROWN CREEPER IN ILLINOIS

The two notes on Brown Creepers seen during the summer months—as reported in the December 1969 issue of the AUDUBON BULLETIN—were of special interest to me, since we have found the bird apparently nesting in Allerton Park during two different years recently. Although I have not made a complete search of the literature, definite summer records for the species in Illinois appear to be as follows:

- 1907 — On cypress and tupelo trees near Olive Branch in Horseshoe Lake area; one bird on August 11 (Ferry 1907).
- 1963 — In floodplain forest of Allerton Park, near Monticello: one bird seen on June 3, 12, 15, 19, July 14, 26; two birds seen on June 27 but no nest found (Case, 1964).
- 1966 — On levee along Mississippi River in Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge near Keithsburg: one bird seen on June 14; a few days later a nest, both adults, and young seen leaving nest (Greer, 1966).
- 1967 — (a) In floodplain forest of Allerton Park, near Monticello: one bird on June 28, July 26; two birds on same tree July 1; singing also recorded on June 12, July 7, 12, 14, 26; no nest or young found (Hudson, 1968).
(b) Horseshoe Lake area; one bird seen on August 31 (Haw, 1969).
- 1968 — (a) Horseshoe Lake area: one bird seen on July 3 (Haw, 1969).
(b) Cobden, Union County: "a heavily molting young female was secured" (George 1969).
- 1969 — (a) Horseshoe Fish and Game Preserve: "apparently nesting" (Clark 1969).

It appears that during the last seven years, either birdwatchers have been more active during the summer months or there has actually been a marked tendency for the species to remain in some numbers to nest rather than proceeding as is their usual custom to the coniferous forests of Canada. Hopefully, observers will be alerted to follow what develops during the next few years.

I am indebted to Dr. Richard R. Graber for help in compiling these records.

—S. Charles Kendeigh, Professor of Zoology
University of Illinois

SECRETARY OF ILLINOIS



DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE

Proclamation

Conservationists and others interested in preserving the native life of Illinois have long been concerned with the state's fast disappearing prairie chickens.

The chickens, (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*), once so abundant in "The Prairie State," are on the verge of extinction because Illinois' virgin prairie is almost gone.

The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, dedicated to preserving the

in their natural habitat.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the Capital, in the City of Springfield,
this THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, in the
Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and SEVENTY, and of the State of
Illinois the one hundred and FIFTY-SECOND.



BY THE GOVERNOR:

Robert B. Dwyer

SECRETARY OF STATE

Robert B. Dwyer
GOVERNOR



P.C.F.I. ORGANIZES HONORARY ADVISORY BOARD

To stimulate interest in, and to promote the activities of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, a new P.C.F.I. Honorary Advisory Board has been established. It lists some illustrious names in the fields of conservation, politics, and business.

Those on the new board include William Rutherford, director, Illinois Department of Conservation; Dr. Preston Bradley, president emeritus of the Izaak Walton League of America; Dr. Ralph Yeatter, a former state member of the Illinois Natural History Survey; A. G. Staley, Jr., a Decatur businessman; Dr. George Woodruff, former chairman of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois; State Senator Harris Fawell; Dr. Russell Mixter of Wheaton College; Canon Don Shaw of the Congress on Population and Environment; Congressman Abner Mikva of Chicago; State Representative Robert Mann; Tom McNally, outdoor writer for Chicago Tribune; Peter Edge, Chicago businessman and president of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and G. Mitchell Flieg, Brookfield Zoo, Brookfield, Ill. The board was organized in 1969.

The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, a tax-exempt group, was organized in 1958 under the sponsorship of the Illinois Audubon Society, The Izaak Walton League of Illinois, the Illinois Federation of Sportsman Clubs, and the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. It now owns almost 300 acres of sanctuary land for the prairie grouse in south central Illinois. The new Honorary Advisory Board was organized under the direction of Raymond Mostek, president of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Prairie Chicken Foundation To Honor Eight

Honor award certificates will be presented to eight individuals and organizations for their dedicated service to preservation of the native prairie chicken in ceremonies April 10 at the annual dinner meeting of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois. The event will be held in Newton, Ill., and award recipients will be:

Dr. Ralph Yeatter, Natural History Survey, Urbana;
 Mrs. Adolph Cabor, Rock Island;
 The Gaylord Donnelley Foundation of Chicago;
 Lorenze Ayres, St. Louis, Mo.;
 Jamerson McCormick, Sulphur Springs, Mo.;
 The Cincinnati Bird Club of Ohio;
 The Max McGraw Foundation of Dundee, Ill., and,
 The Illinois & National divisions of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Their honor certificates will be imprinted over an illustration of a large prairie chicken, painted by Charles W. Schwartz.



Prairie Chicken

—E. W. Steffen

**RESERVATIONS BEING TAKEN FOR
PRAIRIE CHICKEN BOOMING GROUND**

Two dates have been reserved for interested parties to observe the prairie chicken "spectacular" in the blinds at Bogata during the Spring of 1970.

April 10-11—Annual dinner and board meeting of Prairie Chicken Foundation in Newton; price of meal \$2.50; awards will be given out to outstanding supporters of our objectives; a short program. (Visitors are encouraged to attend.) Blinds will be reserved Saturday from 4 to 7 a.m.

April 30-May 1—Reserved mainly for Illinois Audubon Members who will be attending S.I.U. Edwardsville Audubon meeting May 1-2-3. However the first 20 persons to register will be given assignments to blinds on Friday morning.

Participants may inspect the Sanctuaries the next morning. (Blinds can be very cold in April, so dress warmly.)

Overnight reservations can be made at Riverside Motel, Newton.

—J. W. Galbreath

WHAT IS A CONSERVATIONIST?

What is a conservationist? A little old lady in tennis shoes? I think not. A butterfly catcher? Winston Churchill, one of the great statesmen of our time, paid an entomologist each year to release and flood his garden with butterflies. Webster's dictionary says, "a conservationist is one who advocates conservation of the natural resources of his (or her) country."

A conservationist is one who feels a stab of a knife wound when a beautiful stand of woods is bulldozed down to make room for a real estate development or a new highway, or a shopping center; who feels a certain agony to see a lovely, wooded hillside enclosing a living stream, covered with the refuse of civilization; who feels a nausea and revulsion watching the raw-sewage pollution or oil wastes from a factory pouring unchecked into a fresh water lake or stream; who feels a great sadness to see a field where wildflowers grew and horned larks nested, covered with cement for another cut-rate chain store; who bleeds a little when wetlands are drained and rubbish-filled for land development; who dies a little every time another species of bird or animal becomes extinct.

A conservationist is one who is willing and happy to give his time, energy, money, go anywhere at any time for love of and to help save the ecology of his country. A conservationist does not ask himself, "How much can I make out of that?" He knows that if we protect our heritage from waste and pollution there will be enough for all—and for future generations.

—Alice Palmer

R. M. Barron To Retire As Press Secretary

For several years now, the Illinois Audubon Society has been seen in print in more newspapers in the state than it has in the whole previous history of the organization. The name has gone out over the radio in scores of communities, hundreds of times. This has been due primarily to the efforts of Volunteer Press Secretary R. M. Barron, a retired journalist.

He not only wrote and composed the releases, he folded and stuffed them into envelopes, addressed them to 200 newspapers across the state and kept an up-to-date file of daily and weekly newspapers. Having now reached the age of 75, Mr. Barron indicated he would like to "retire" and has offered his resignation as of May 1.

President Raymond Mostek, upon learning of Mr. Barron's intention said that "Mr. Barron's performance has been noble, remarkable and outstanding. His cooperation and his willingness to help stand as a priceless example for every member of this society. We shall miss his assistance most profoundly."

Mrs. Michelle Klaus of Carbondale will continue to work as an "Assistant Volunteer Press Secretary." Anyone who likes to write, and can turn out a half-dozen press release notices a year, should contact the Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. No help is needed.

CAN THIS HAVE BEEN A TRULY WILD BAHAMA DUCK?



Our Story Begins Last Summer With Arrival of a Letter:

"Mr. Graber of the Illinois Natural History Survey suggested my writing the AUDUBON BULLETIN about my downing of a Bahama Duck during the duck season here in 1968.

"On the opening weekend we shot this single bird, believing it was a teal. When we retrieved it, we realized it was unlike any duck

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Our Next Step Would Be A Cross-Check With A Qualified Expert:

"That the bird in the picture is a Bahama Duck (*Anas bahamensis*),

we'd ever seen before.

"Luckily, I ran across a local man that does some taxidermy work, and I had him mount the duck, as you see in the photograph. Then I took the specimen to a biologist at Knox College, and he identified it as a Bahama Duck.

"Our hunting site is the Vermont Gun Club, located on Stuart Lake and the Illinois River, north of Browning, Ill."

—D. K. Wilcox
P.O. Box 928
Decatur, Ill.

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I have little doubt, although any doubt would concern the origin of this individual—and therefore validity of a record.

"If this was a truly wild bird,

and arrived at Stuart Lake under its own power, it would be, I think, the first record for Illinois, the second for the midwest (one at Lake Winneconne, Wis.), and only the fifth or sixth for the U.S.

"With all the live bird collections in this country—both public and private—the possibility's good it was an escapee. (I believe I detect some abnormal fraying of the tail

feathers, which might indicate captivity.)

"It seems to me imperative that a professional ornithologist study the skin of this specimen before it's recorded in any way..."

—Charles A. Westcott
Senior Naturalist
Crabtree Nature Center
Barrington, Ill.

Anybody Like to Take It From Here?

SOME DAY THERE WILL BE AN I.A.S.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN ILLINOIS

One of the goals of IAS is to provide a Wildlife Sanctuary in Illinois. To finance such a project, the Sanctuary Fund has been created.

There are many ways in which our members can support this fund. A direct contribution can be made in money or securities. Or, you can provide for a bequest in your will. Or, you can provide actual land itself.

Perhaps you may want to memorialize such a sanctuary in the name of someone in your family.

The Sanctuary Fund, with all that it implies, gives IAS the means to perpetuate those things we hold dear in the great world of the outdoors.

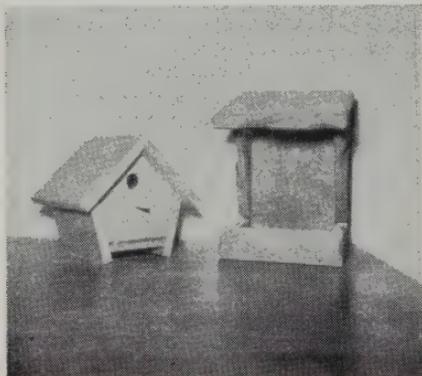
—Charles Lappen

A WREN HOUSE, AND A ROBIN SHELTER

Most of us will put up a wren house (left), but too often we take beloved Mr. Robin for granted. So, put up a shelter for him (right).

Attach the shelter—open on three sides—in the crotch of a tree or on the side of the house or garage. A unused bird feeder with glass removed is ideal.

Make a wet spot for Friend Robin to find mud for the nest and to attract his worms, and plant a shrub which yields juicy berries for him. He'll bring summer-long cheer. —Walter Vo



BOOK REVIEWS

AMERICA THE RAPED. By Gene Marine. 312 pages.

Simon & Schuster, New York. 1969. \$5.95

This is a particularly difficult book to review since almost every page contains a statement one longs to quote.

It is brilliantly written. It is a hard-hitting work that hits in every direction. It pulls no punches. It names names, apparently indifferent to the peril of libel suits.

One distinguished reviewer objected to the title the author (a senior editor of the magazine "Ramparts") has selected, thinking it will "repel, rather than attract, the kind of readers its contents invites." I do not agree. Today when the lessons of ecology are preached from every platform, stressed in every magazine and newspaper and flashed from every flicker-screen, any person too naive to not understand the placard "America the Raped" is probably incapable of ever becoming a valuable citizen.

Marine's potshots are aimed at almost everything. He even takes apart the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society for concentrating on remote areas for the enjoyment of those whose detractors call "back-packing snobs," when they should be preserving entire ecosystems. The author demands that the force of devastating technology which has hogged the stage unhindered for the last hundred years be brought into chains and tamed to accommodate itself to man and his human needs.

Not surprisingly the prime villain of his piece is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but Marine claims that many projects of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture are more devastating. Note their recent binge of "stream-straightening" which might better be called river-ruining, estuary-eradication, marshlands-massacring and America-the-Beautiful-busting.

Among other shins kicked by the author are those of holier-than-thou industries across the country, charging that except for one city in the United States—one guess what that one is—the automobile is not the worst pollutant of the air. In his words: "Industry, including mining and manufacturing, is almost completely without an ecological philosophy or concern."

In turn, Western grazing industries are attacked in a quotation from Michael Frome who cites "government hunters" of the Division of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife who killed 200,000 bobcats, coyotes, cougars, wolves, pocket gophers and prairie dogs for the presumed benefit of a minuscule segment of the population engaged in raising flocks of sheep and herds of cattle practically without any payment on land that the government — that is, all of us—owns.

National Parks come in for vitriolic criticism because of its "road building mania" as in recent proposals in the Great Smokies and in Sequoia (access road to Disney's Mineral King monstrosity).

Referring again to industry, former Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is quoted, "The growth of human masses (and) the concentration of industry in metropolitan areas are national idiocy."

"Engineering mentality" is characterized as the lowest symbol on technology's totem pole. "Progress" is an overworked word, and may be

a magic-word-luxury we shall have to forego. Then the author gives us this impelling injunction, "We not only SHOULD stop; we MUST stop!"

—R. M. Barro

BIRDS OF SOUTH VIETNAM. By Philip Wildash. Charles E. Tuttle and Co., Rutland, Vermont. 1968. \$7.50. 234 pages Color Plates.

The British have had a long and honorable interest in ornithology. It comes as no real surprise that this book should be written by a member of the British Foreign Office who has been stationed in Saigon for two years. Philip Wildash is a member of several ornithological groups, including one in Vietnam. Considering the recent turbulent history of the country, it does come as a surprise that it should be written at all.

While not a field guide, it can prove useful to any visitor considering travel to the Far East. Many of the birds described in the book are also found in Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. As can be readily deduced, there are very few books on ornithology in the Far East. The classic reference by Delacour and Jabouille, "The Birds of French Indo-China," was last published in 1931. Reference is made by Wildash to the habits, distribution and identification of each species. Opposite each color plate is the common and scientific name of each bird, with a further reference to a "list number" wherein the reader may find the previous description of the bird. It is a useful device, but the color plates are really not adequate.

It is unfortunate that since Vietnam has been under virtual siege for two generations, with intense damage caused by military operations, that no comment was made anywhere in the book on the grave ecological damage done to this tiny country. Perhaps that task must await another time and another writer.

—Raymond Moste

DECOYS AND DECOY CARVERS OF ILLINOIS, by Parmalee and Loomis. Northern Illinois University Press. DeKalb, Ill. 1969. 506 pages. Illustrated.

What a fascinating choice of subject matter for a book. In these days of gloom and despair about pollution, population and the Pentagon, Paul Parmalee and Forrest Loomis have chosen to take us back to another era as they examine the art of decoy carving and the masters and artists who contributed their skills to this folk art.

The book is limited to Illinois carvers and their works. This limitation has nevertheless produced a weighty volume: Curiosity led us to this scale—it weighed a fraction less than four pounds! The art of carving and painting realistic and accurate hunting decoys lasted a period of 70 years from about 1870 to 1940. The works of the individual artists were uneven. Where some did an excellent job of carving, the painting was unsatisfactory. In some cases, the indicated species is hardly recognizable. Whereas, some artists contributed hugely to decoy production, others were satisfied with a limited number.

The authors present an astonishing picture of the abundance of wild life in Illinois before the turn of the century. They point out: "Probably more devastation was suffered by Illinois wildlife in the late 1880s and

early 1900s than was incurred during the entire period since the state's establishment and development. The extensive marshes teeming with fowl and small game were drained; the grand network of rivers, with their backwaters and flood plains abundant with wildlife, were dredged, leveed and damned. The prairie sod was turned under by the steel plow, and the hardwood forests were eliminated or confined to a fraction of their original size."

One Fred Kimble of Chillicothe is recorded as having taken 40 geese in one day; 1,920 ducks in a hunting trip which lasted 19 days; 122 wood ducks before nine in the morning, and 115 blue-winged teal in a few hours. One can be grateful that the guns were not as effective as they are today, and that the human population was not any greater. It is a wonder that with such a heavy toll, more species did not face extinction.

The authors make some useful comments on the value of duck clubs, a few of which own two to three thousand acres of private hunting land. There are almost one thousand duck clubs in the state, all performing a useful function in maintaining marsh and wetlands. Illinois in the 1800s must have been a paradise for waterfowl. It was a land rich in marshes, rivers, sloughs and ponds. According to waterfowl expert Frank Bellrose, almost 14 percent of the state was drained by 1944. Now the Illinois River itself is polluted almost beyond redemption and another resource has been lost.

Space is given over to decoy construction, factory decoys, and how decoy-carving fared in three regions in the state. Brief biographies of three and four paragraphs are devoted to the most prominent of the decoy carvers. The authors are lavish in their use of illustrations, many of them full-page, with a bonus of several advertisements from early magazines and catalogs. We trust no library in Illinois will fail to obtain a copy for its bookshelves.

—Raymond Mostek

HOMES FOR BIRDS, Conservation Bulletin 14. Revised 1969.

Dep't. of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Supt. of Documents. 20 cents. This useful booklet of 18 pages has been revised for people who love songbirds and wish to attract them. The booklet describes materials to use for building bird houses, gives dimensions and elevations, together with many illustrations. One page is devoted to 26 species of birds, and a table describing dimensions of nesting boxes, with floor cavity, diameter of entrance and height above ground.

THE LAST LANDSCAPE. By William H. Whyte.

Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1968. \$6.95. 376 pages.

Destined to be a classic in its field, Whyte's book is already widely quoted by planners and conservationists for its sound approach to open space planning. With almost 80 percent of our population now living in urban areas, Whyte presents ideas and suggestions worth looking at by conservationists, who, up to now, have done little or nothing about local zoning problems. Scenic roads, easements, green belts, and play spaces are part of his subject matter. For those interested in our metropolitan areas, and now they might look with greater citizen interest, Whyte's volume is stimulating.

**THE PRAIRIE WORLD, by Costello.
Thomas Crowell Co., 1969**

As the early homesteaders coaxed their covered wagons, families, and livestock across and through the sea of rolling grass, they left little written record of their impressions of the pioneer prairie. The hardships, privations, adventure, escaping Indian attacks, finding a suitable new home no doubt were more urgent, even had they been literary-minded.

The prairie presented special problems of building materials and fuel to warm sod-houses and cook their food. Many were not equipped to withstand the severe hardships of droughts, lack of water, shelter in severe hardships of windstorm, and blinding dust of the prairie trails.

In "Prairie World" the author has made an attempt to picture the basic inter-relationships that existed in the main prairie grasslands of the United States.

Native grasslands may be divided into tall prairie grasses with representative big and little blue stem, switch grass and Indian grass...high, dry prairie, and low, wet prairie...and short grass prairie with grain and buffalo grass as types. Typical prairie flora include iron wood, sunflower compass plant, rattle snake master, blazing star, false indigo, asters, daisy phlox, gentians, mallow, fleabane. In low wet prairie we find sedges and cord grasses.

Typical fauna includes the buffalo, coyote, antelope, meadow lark, dickcissel, prairie chicken, prairie dog, upland plover, mourning dove, meadow mouse, white footed mouse, rattle snake, blue racer. In the low prairie lakes originally were countless migrating waterfowl: ducks, geese, curlews, herons, and sand hill cranes.

Life on the prairie demonstrates a dynamic living complex pattern of diversity. Intricate food-chains formed interlocking links in the web of life. Energy from the sun transferred to green plants in the process of photosynthesis made food available to insects, rodents, predators, coyote, buffalo, and men in the prairie world.

The original prairie covered one third of mid-America, ranging from Illinois on the east to high, dry short-grass prairie of Colorado and from Minnesota on the north to the coastal plains of Texas, each with the representative forms of plants and animal life. Much of the eastern prairie was patchy, bordered by wooded streams and interspersed with "oak grove islands."

Early explorers and settlers left scant records of their impression of the vast expanse of rolling blue stem, more often described as "rippling in the winds like billows on the sea, a sea of grass" of undulating light and color. The poetry of grass in motion.

In 1849, four thousand assorted wagons and 50,000 animals bound for California rumbled and meandered the perilous buffalo trails across the prairie.

The prairie was probably formed before the Ice Age of the Cenozoic Era, 60 million years ago. This was the age of mammals when countless horses and camels grazed and roamed and in turn provided food for saber-toothed tiger and prairie wolves.

Here evolved countless bison, where giant bulls fought over the harem and prairie cocks gathered on their ancestral booming ground displaying their colorful mating ritual, heralding the coming of spring. The Prairie Indians following the bison in their nomadic existence did not

alter the appearance of the grasslands, except in burning the dry grass to green it up, to coax in the migrating herds of bison. Their very existence revolved around the bison which provided their food, clothing, shelter, and primitive tools.

White man invaded the grasslands of the west in hordes after the Homestead Laws of 1862. Many made temporary settlement on lands too dry to farm and were instrumental in causing the "oakies" and dust storms of the 1930s. Settlement of the grasslands involved the pioneering trek across the over-expanding prairie, where land and sky met only on the distant horizon, a dream which lay forever in the distant future but never was realized.

Over-grazing and the "sod busting" steel plow destroyed the short grass prairie of the west and later brought on the "oakies" and blinding dust storms.

Costello lists states and areas in which remnant native prairies can still be found. It is hoped that Illinois will yet preserve areas of native tall prairie in Goose Lake, in Southeast Illinois, and strips along railroad rights of way. Several states have established prairie parks with native flora and fauna.

—J. W. Galbreath

READING THE WOODS: Seeing More In Nature's Familiar Faces.

By Vinson Brown. Stackpole Books. 1969. 160 pages. \$5.95

This book is written for the casual observer who enjoys the sight of woods, and would like to learn the language of the woods in order to really understand the tales they tell. The many black and white photographs, the excellent pen line illustrations in the margins, the chapter organization with its headings and subheadings, and the index all help the reader find the desired information rapidly. The entire North American continent is covered in the book.

The author explains the signs that tell us the effect of climate, weather, soil, fire, animal and man on the forest and woods. He also strives to develop in the reader the same sense of appreciation, adventure, wonder and reverence for the life in the forest that he has. His descriptions and explanations are simple, picturesque and imaginative, while avoiding all scientific and technical terminology. Certainly, anyone who will use this volume before, during or after a walk in the woods will be richly rewarded by the feeling of sharing in something wonderful—a communion with nature.

Vinson Brown encourages the reader to learn about the entire plant community, to learn the work of water upon the land and the forest. In a section on the redwoods, he explains the value of fog: Where the canyons of the California coast allow this fog to creep inland, the great trees flourish, but wherever walls of rocks stop this progress of the dampness of the sea, the redwood trees stop growing as if cut off by a giant hand. So, the very presence of these trees tells us of frequent and thick fogs without ever having to see those fogs, and so also do other plants associated with the redwoods...so "the redwoods speak of quiet peace and hissing fog."

In a chapter entitled "Understanding the Leaf-Dropping Forests," he has an illuminating section on "the rich oaks and their poor relatives,"

suggesting that it is more valuable and more interesting to watch the poorer species of oaks such as black, scarlet and blackjack because they help stabilize the soil, help fight erosion, and contribute to the enrichment of the soil. "Study the roots and see how they must scabble and grab in the very thin soil cover to take hold in a way that the richer, more climate type oaks would never deign to do."

Among his other credits, Vinsen Brown is a biologist, ichthyologist and herpetologist. He has traveled widely in the Western hemisphere studying animal and plant life.

—Mrs. I. L. Moste

A FASCINATING BOAT CRUISE OF THE CHICAGO INLAND WATERWAYS SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1970

This is a rare opportunity to view the ecology and geography of this area so important to the economic development of Greater Chicago. Not only will you travel on waterways unique because of their reverse flow, but you will see shipping both international and barge, bridges of great variety, steel mills, oil refineries, heavy industry, forested areas and the Chicago skyline. You will cruise on Lake Michigan, through Calumet Harbor, and on the Calumet River, the Calumet-Sag Channel, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and the Chicago River. Competent narrators will comment on the highlights and their historical background as we proceed. Pollution problems and the role played by the Metropolitan Sanitary District will be discussed as will be the future possibilities for water oriented recreation.

EMBARK: 8:45 a.m. from the Wendella dock at the Michigan Avenue Bridge at Wacker Drive.

COST: \$7.50 per person / Use the Reservation Coupon. (Box Lunch Served Enroute)

R E S E R V A T I O N

**TO: Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Ave.
Downers Grove, 60515**

Please send tickets at Name
\$7.50 each; enclosed is my ADDRESS
check for \$.....

(Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society.)

"What Pollution Is." A Letter in the Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 10—Pollution is a state of mind! Pollution is the no-return bottles scattered on our beaches, the tons of litter along our sidewalks and highways, and the abandoned automobiles decaying on our streets. Pollution is the ingrained philosophy—nurtured by American industry and encouraged by inane television commercials—to consume ever-increasing amounts of goods and then discard, anywhere, the end product of built-in obsolescence.

Pollution is strip mining; exploitation of our forests; the repeated attempts to open Minnesota's boundary waters canoe area to multiple usage." Pollution is the ear-splitting shriek of the subway as it roars underground on a hot summer day. Pollution is the army corps of engineers blasting, filling, destroying the Everglades in the name of flood control.

Pollution is the frenzied attempts to dam Grand and Hells canyons—

fortunately deferred for the time being by vociferous conservationists. Pollution is DDT, traceable even now to organisms in the Antarctic. Pollution is increasing respiratory cripples, hastened to an early death by foul air.

But even more, pollution is a way of life, an accepted result of the "pioneer spirit" which has encouraged the "development and utilization"—at whatever costs—of our natural resources. For years conservationists, led by the Sierra club, the Audubon society, and the Wilderness society, have been fighting a losing struggle to preserve what we have left. However, until the situation has at last reached catastrophic proportions, their warnings have fallen on deaf ears. Now, it seems, everyone wants to get into the act and cure the problems at this very instant.

But laws are made by government, and government is all of us. Until our basic philosophy is completely changed by a reeducation of our moral values, there can be no enforcement of legislation. The time to begin was yesterday. It's later than we think!

—Burton Russman, M.D.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Added this winter to the list of Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society are **Joseph Jello**, Dolton, a member since 1968; **Mrs. A. Valene Barron**, Chicago, a member since 1962; **Mrs. Richard Bentley**, Lake Forest, a member since 1964; **Mrs. John Borland**, Lake Forest, a member since 1965; **Mrs. Alfred Cowles**, Lake Forest, a new member; **Dr. Richard R. Graber**, Urbana, a member since 1958; **Mrs. Janet P. Hooker**, Wilmette, a member since 1964; **Milton Ohnke**, Brookfield, a new member; **Arne Lill**, Mascoutah, a member since 1967; **Anthony Mallin**, Chicago, a member since 1969; **Dr. Lloyd McCarthy**, Barrington, a member since 1966; **Martin Penner**, Chicago, a member since 1967; **Mrs. S. G. Rautbord**, Glencoe, a new member; **Marjorie Reich**, Chicago, a member since 1964; **William L. Rutherford**, Peoria Heights, a new member; **Dr. H. Keith Sadler**, Highland Park, a member since 1955; **Grace F. Smith**, Chicago, a member since 1956 and **Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart**, Lake Forest, a new member.

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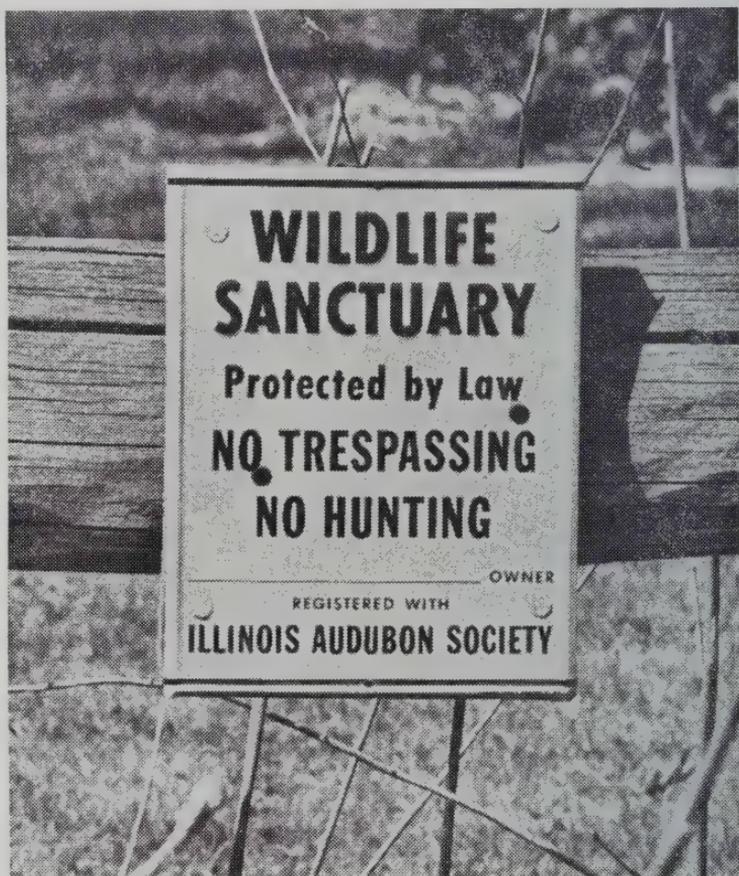


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The new IAS decal
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Our cardinal is pictured in blazing red. The background colors are boldly green and blue. Around the circle, "Illinois Audubon Society" is printed in a solid black. These new decals are for sale now. They can be mounted quickly and easily on the inside of any kind of window. They're especially suitable for your car. Order several.

By Mail From:
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 1017 Burlington Ave.
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Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

WHAT CAN ONE MAN DO?

Take a Look at the Goose Lake Prairie.

by ED MULLADY

We often ask, "What can I do?" When a conservation project needs going. Alone, it is not always possible to obtain what you set out to do, but by letting your views be known to various organizations, it is sometimes possible to "achieve the impossible."

Floyd Zebell, of Joliet, Ill., an outstanding conservationist from Will County and president of the Will County Sportsman's Club, has been officially commended by Lavern Sorenson, president of the Wesley-Wilmington Sportsman's Club, for his outstanding work in helping preserve the area's natural resources.

Mr. Sorenson stated, "Floyd Zebell came to Will County from Pontiac in 1951 as a Conservation Officer. He joined the Wesley Wilmington Club at that time, serving the club well in every office and the county organization as an officer for 2 years—presently being President.

"While a State Conservation Officer, Floyd came to know the Goose Lake Area. Recognizing its true conservation value, he fell in love with the area.

"He talked about it many times, at various club meetings, to Frank Helrose, waterfowl biologist, the Illinois Natural History Survey and to many members of the Dept. of Conservation.

"Floyd made certain the state was well aware of the existence of the Goose Lake area. He first visualized

a State Park area bounded on the east by the Will-Grundy County line, on the south by the Lorenzo Road, on the north by the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers and on the west by the present west boundary road. State officials always said no money was available for its purchase, but as long as it remained in the hands of the then few land owners and the main portion of the prairie remained untouched with only limited hunting allowed, it was serving its conservation purpose for the State.

"Meanwhile, he waited until the time and circumstances changed, as he knew they would. While waiting, he became involved and was one of the leading persons in the struggle to save the Des Plaines Wildlife area. This required passage of special federal legislation. As a result, the State acquired 2,200 acres for only \$307,000. His role in this classic struggle is well documented. The legislation was researched by the Inter-University Case Program and the Brookings Institute. A booklet, Circular No. 71, entitled 'Illinois Goes to Congress For Army Land,' published by the University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama, is available for 50 cents a copy.

"He also is to be complimented for his insight. He recognized in 1966 the time had come to renew his efforts of his earlier dream. The States' financial posture had improved, especially with the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Industrial encroachment in the

area had begun also. He realized his original estimate of the size of the area would have to be compromised to about 2,500 acres of the remaining prairie.

"In pursuing his activities around the State, he became acquainted with many people in conservation groups, which included most of those associated with the Open Lands Project. He knew this group had achieved success with Beall Woods on the Wabash River in southeastern Illinois. He concluded this group was the best in the State to conduct a successful campaign for the Goose Lake Area.

"Accordingly, arrangements were made with the Open Lands Project and in the late fall of 1966 a field trip to the area was conducted. Due to inclement weather, it was limited to a walk along the E.J.&E. right-of-way. The following spring on a more extensive field trip exploring the prairie, the group assembled,

ate their lunches, and were discussing what should be done to preserve the prairie. Floyd suggested since the State of Illinois did not have Prairie State Park, the Goose Lake Area should become one.

"The Open Lands Project carried the ball from there. Most of the newspapers and conservation organizations in the state eventually supported the Goose Lake Prairie State Park proposal. Floyd worked quietly behind the scenes in gaining support of this project.

"Floyd Zebell is an outstanding conservationist who has made a major contribution to conservation in the public interest in Will County and the State itself."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Floyd Zebell and Will County Sportsman's Club were recently presented the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award by IAS for their efforts in behalf of the Des Plaines Wildlife Refuge.)

SPECIAL GOOSE LAKE PRAIRIE REPORT

The people of Illinois now own Goose Lake Prairie, and plans are under way to make it known to scientists and conservationists throughout the world as a living example of the vast American prairielands discovered by explorers in the New World. Purchase of 1,721 acres of the prairie in Grundy County, encompassing the major part of its wild terrain, was completed at a total cost of \$2,401,190, according to William L. Rutherford, Illinois state director of conservation. More than \$650,000 of this sum was given by private individuals and organizations in response to a three-month fund appeal by the Open Lands Project.

Jeffrey R. Short, Jr., president of the Project, and a leader in the five-year battle to preserve Goose Lake Prairie, said that "Private gifts, which save the prairie, from more than 1,800 private individuals and organizations throughout Illinois indicate a respect for natural values among a wide cross section of our citizens. It offers a hope that we can reverse the steady loss of other areas of great natural beauty and scientific interest."

Rutherford said that the federal government already has recognized Goose Lake Prairie as a conservation area of national importance and expected to reimburse the state for much of the present and future government funds allocated for land purchases there. Acquisition of remaining wild areas of the prairie now is being negotiated, and adjacent land al

s sought for construction of various recreation, education and service facilities. Limited public access to the Prairie is expected next spring.

Imaginative plans for development of the new Goose Lake Prairie State Park are being prepared by the state conservation department under the direction of H. Dean Campbell, director of education. The natural ecology of the wild prairie itself will be protected and enhanced by permitting the natural prairie cover to return on grazed areas and stocking of many prairie animals and birds, including a herd of bison.

However, a number of special features of general educational interest and public enjoyment are being considered in areas adjacent to the prairie. These include an environmental education center and replicas of a Mississippian Indian Village, a typical prairie homestead and the historic "Jugtown" settlement and railroad depot. Camping areas are being considered.

Within the prairie itself, the only major physical improvements planned are a network of nature trails and boardwalks across marshy areas leading to major points of interest and beauty. A spokesman for the conservation department has said that the new prairie park will be designed for both public and scientific use. Additional funds for development now are being sought by the department.

"The North American Prairie is a distinctive natural environment which has never existed in any other place in the world and Goose Lake Prairie, to our knowledge will be its finest remaining example," according to Dr. William J. Beecher, a world-famous ornithologist who participated in the discovery of the prairie tract four years ago.

Dr. Beecher, director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a Project board member, has been a leading scientific authority advocating preservation of the prairie, and now is engaged in taking a census of all plants and animals which live there.

"We already know of more than 260 different species of native plants and flowers, some 50 native birds and many different types of prairie animals and reptiles," he said. "This is a treasure house which will grow far richer when we have had several years to restore the natural cover of the prairie."

He said that the current census would provide the basis for designing natural areas in the prairie state park, including its trails and boardwalks over marshy areas, by locating the natural habitats of its most interesting inhabitants.

Concerning the state acquisition, Dr. Beecher commented, "We are extremely pleased, of course, that the state has taken action to pass on this part of its natural heritage to future citizens, but it is still frightening to me how nearly we missed saving the prairie. We are now making final disposal of all the land in our nation and in much of the entire world, and man who has taken command of every other living thing on earth has a terrible responsibility to save the most beautiful and the most necessary parts of his natural environment."

EVOLUTION

Reptile-like he sails—
plummeting down from Fall sky,
Pelican prevails.

—Joe Dvorak

I.A.S. PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

Raymond Mostek, of Lombard, first elected in 1962, has announced that he will not seek re-election to the presidency of the Illinois Audubon Society upon completion of his current term this spring.

"The goals and objectives which I had for this society have now been largely achieved," he said in his announcement at the Board of Directors meeting in February.

In addition to being president of the Illinois Audubon Society, Mr. Mostek is chairman of the by-laws study commission of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois; a member of the public relations committee of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois; chairman of the parks and pollution study commission of the IVI; director of the North Central Audubon Council, and general chairman of the widely acclaimed NCAC conference at Volo, Ill.; member of the Environmental Task Force appointed by Lt.-Gov. Paul Simon, and member of the board of directors of the Congress on Population and Environment. He is a regular correspondent and columnist for Outdoor Illinois Magazine.

A new president will be elected by the IAS Board of Directors at the annual meeting May 1-3 in Edwardsville. Mostek has served on the board since 1951, except for a brief span when he was in Europe and Africa.

A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL . . .

to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

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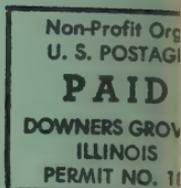
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- ARRINGTON WOMEN'S CLUB
- ALL VALLEY GARDEN CLUB (Woodstock)
- BUREAU VALLEY AUDUBON CLUB (Bureau Co.)
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- CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 6060 where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 154

June 1970



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

For eight years now, we have contributed to this quarterly journal. We have commented on the environment, on conservation issues and problems, and we have rendered some judgment on our progress or lack of it as a society and as a civilization. For eight years we have sought to give this society a vigorous, bold and dynamic leadership, while responding to the almost 75 years of our heritage.

At our annual meeting in Edwardsville, I not only stepped down from the post I have held since 1962, but I stepped down from the board of directors, where I have held a seat since 1951.

As we move into a new decade, and new IAS leadership, it is well to look back and see where we have been. When I first joined the society in 1948, we had a total membership of but 225. It had been over 1000 in the early 1920s but depressions, wars and further urbanization of the land changed the situation. When I assumed the presidency, our membership had grown to 545, and now as I leave, it is at the 2,000 mark. We trust that the next president can double that figure. I have always been convinced

that our Audubon "market" is a great one; if only we try harder to bring our story to the people, we can easily increase our membership rolls, especially now that there is greater concern over the environment.

The early 1950s saw the re-birth of the Audubon movement in the state. In 1951, Leroy Tunstall organized the DuPage Audubon Society, and in 1952 Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur organized a new Audubon club in her home town. I was asked in 1953, by the late chairman of the Chicago Conservation Council, Dr. R. M. Strong, if I would organize a state coalition of conservation clubs. This we did in 1954, and the Natural Resources Council of Illinois was born. It exists to this day, and

is credited with breaking down the hostility between hunting clubs and Audubon clubs; now there is far more cooperation on the conservation scene in Illinois than before the creation of the NRCI. (In the forthcoming meeting at the Holiday Inn at Joliet on Oct. 17, 18, 1970, the NRCI bylaws will be modified, thus creating a new-type "coordinating council of conservation clubs." This will serve to make the conservation movement far more effective in this state than it has ever been before. Everyone is invited to attend this conference.)

The creation of the NRCI led to the quick passage of the amended game code, giving protection to all hawks and owls in Illinois (we were pioneers in this special protection in Illinois). No opposition from hunting clubs blocked this attitude, and we had their cooperation, instead of hostility. A year later, Elton Fawks, Joe Galbreath, Dr. Harlow Mills and I were able to lay the founding of another coalition, this time for the protection of the prairie grouse. The Illinois Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and the Izaak Walton League formed the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois. My interest in the preservation of the prairie grouse lay in the several articles I had seen in the Audubon BULLETIN. Despite the articles, not a single ornithologist or scientist or bird-watcher had moved to save this declining species. With our experience in the NRCI, we were able to create this new group in 1959. Now the PCFI owns 295 acres of land, and its existence stimulated the Nature Conservancy to establish its own Prairie Grouse

Committee which has raised funds for the purchase of additional lands.

The year 1954 was a memorable year for conservation. This was the year that Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, under President Dwight Eisenhower, tried to pass through the Dinosaur Dam in Colorado. It aroused the nationwide opposition of conservationists. His administration became so intolerable that McKay was forced to retire and run for the Senate seat from Oregon where he lost to a conservation-minded candidate.

Since that time, we have fought many conservation battles, far too many to list here, but we have been delighted to see the passage of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, a park for which our esteemed former president, Dr. R. M. Streight, battled for a half-century. We witnessed the establishment of Capitol Cod, Point Reyes, Fire Island, Padre Island, and North Cascades National Parks.

Conservation has not been the only concern. Over the years, we have seen the establishment of the Audubon Newsletter, and the expansion of the Audubon BULLETIN. The Newsletter started in 1954 with Mrs. M. G. Ericson as editor. It has grown in style and content, until it now ranks among the best Audubon Newsletters in the nation. When I first became acquainted with the Audubon BULLETIN, it was a mere 16 pages with an almost Victorian style. It evolved under Editors Paul Lobik and Bill Bennett to an expanded quarterly of articles on ornithology, conservation news, and environmental issues, plus an expanded book review section.

In the past, it was well known that "conservationists talked only to each other." We were determined to break this pattern, and we extended our educational program through the establishment of "hand-drawn literature." Now over a half-dozen topics appear on postcards, which are free and can be distributed by our chapters and affiliates to churches, schools, libraries, and other institutions. We have printed thousands of these, and they range from the IAS symbol, the "Bob White Quail," to the famed "Audubon Philosophy." We have also printed thousands of other pieces on topics ranging from the problems of pesticides to the preservation of the Florida Everglades. Mrs. Jens has been active with her distribution of the IAS-CBS film "Silent Spring."

Our finances have not been neglected. Our annual dues for active members were a mere \$2 in 1951, and wholly inadequate even in those days. Now it is \$5 per year but our expenses per member run \$6.36, which makes it extremely important that more members raise their membership status. The present life membership dues of a mere \$100 will be raised to \$200 on January 1, 1971. We have now established a Sanctuary Fund, to raise money for the eventual purchase of land, hopefully in western Illinois. A second membership appeal will go out this September, to encourage our members to help balance our expenses. "It is impossible to help save the environment for a dollar a year."

Administrative-wise, we have made several drastic changes. Our board of directors has been increased from 20 members to 30

members, and each board member is expected to serve on one or more committees, under a divisional vice president. Directors have been provided with a board manual so that each one is expected to assume some responsibility for the operation of the organization.

We have been fortunate in having the volunteer services of R. M. Barron as press secretary for several years. This genial gentleman, with his regular news items to radio, TV and press, has helped change the image of the Illinois Audubon Society, and to make it known throughout the state. We have been issue-conscious and education-conscious. Now, no knowledgeable person ever looks upon the Illinois Audubon Society as "a mere group of bird-watchers." Even our new letterhead proclaims the fact that we were "established in 1897, and are organized for the protection of wild birds and the preservation of the natural environment."

Our office in Downers Grove, operated by Mrs. Alpha Peterson, has been open only since 1968, but is the focal point of our operations. More volunteers could help make it even more effective. It has already doubled in size, and redecorated. From this office, we send out a dozen mailings a year, distribute free literature, and sell books and leaflets and supplies. Here our executive committee meets to make vital decisions. My own den at home contains two desks and two typewriters to handle the communications and massive work needed to run this organization.

Now my task of almost twenty years is finished. I have accomplished almost all of what I had set

out to do. Along the way, I have been assisted by scores of dedicated persons. Working together, we have helped to bring some sanity to the environmental scene. It has not been enough: Pollution, Pesticides, and the Pentagon have seen to that.

Now we face the Environmental Decade when this generation will decide if there will be life on Earth after the year 2000. I can think of no better words to conclude than to quote that great conservation Congressman, John Saylor of Pennsylvania, who said:

"You must express your concern for the environment at every opportunity. I know what I am asking is for you to become involved in one more task, one more drain on your time, perhaps one more night a week, to convince fellow citizens that the total environment is the real concern. Such groups . . . are fighting time, lack of funds, official

lethargy, and rapacious profit-seekers day in and day out . . . It is people like you who have the experience and talent to provide the leadership that is needed in the coming years.

"If you are inclined to think that these things that I suggest are too demanding, you might remember what Maurice Chevalier said when someone asked him how it felt to be 75 years old. He replied, 'When I contemplate the alternative, it feels wonderful.' When being asked when to become concerned about improving the environment, just contemplate the alternative."

We are facing ecological disaster. We heard the message on Earth Day, April 22, 1970. If you did not hear the message, I suggest you read those two paragraphs over again. I bid you farewell.

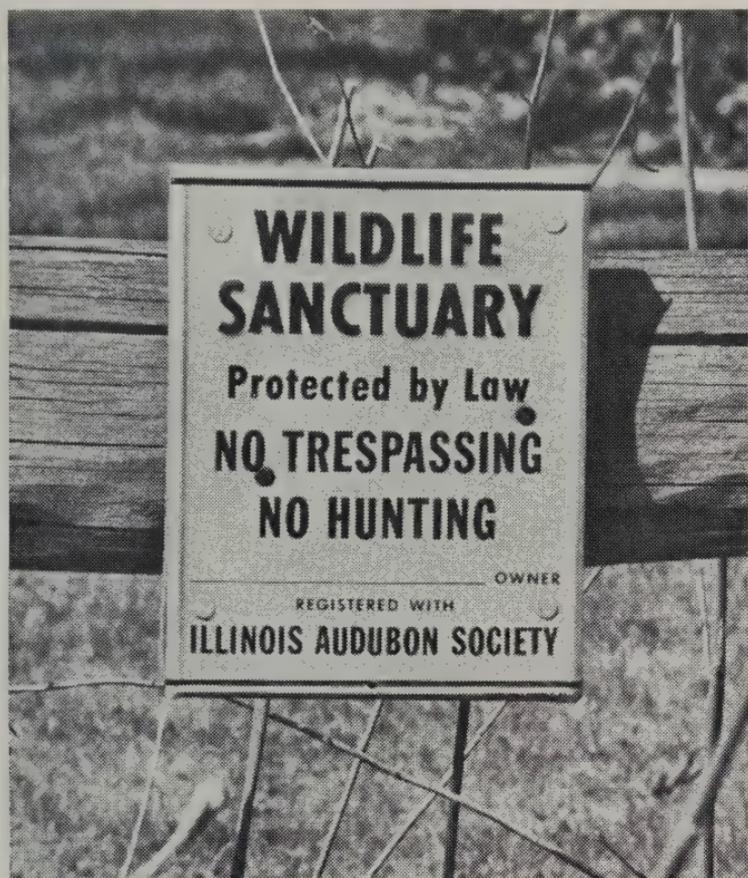
—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148

**A STATEMENT BY THE SOCIETY'S NEW PRESIDENT:
CHARLES LAPPEN of HIGHLAND PARK**

"On behalf of all of us who are newly-elected officers and directors, and of those who are currently on the Board, we want to acknowledge the inspired and dedicated efforts of all who in so many ways have enabled our Society to grow in numbers and effectiveness. Special recognition, too, must be given to those members who have responded whatever the call.

"The Board, at its first meeting, made some decisions including: a determination to extend our vital chapter program; to increase the personal contact of Board members by meeting in various points in the state; to aim for the earliest employment of an executive secretary, and of course, to continue with all of our ability to meet the assaults on our environment.

"Our Society has traveled a long road since its founding in 1897. It has helped to preserve the beautiful naturalness of our world along the way. To continue to do so is our resolve."



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

A Date to Remember:

The Hummingbird With a Broken Jaw

by MRS. CHARLES LEHMAN

It was on June 2, 1963, that we experienced one of the most memorable events in our many years of bird-watching. We were preparing to go to the city, some 65 miles from our house in the country, and we planned to stay overnight. Feeding stations had been filled with seed and suet, and my husband had turned the hose on and was filling the bird baths so our friends would not lack for food and drink in our absence.

As frequently happens, a hummingbird flew through the spray, but this one landed at my husband's feet, and remained there quietly and with no noticeable movement. Thinking it was perhaps stunned or injured, my husband gently picked it up and brought it in the house. Upon examination we found it had a broken lower mandible, and its tiny hair-thin tongue hung limply like a piece of wet thread. While we discussed what we could possibly do to help this tiny friend, it lay quietly in my husband's grasp, but we were both fearful lest he might hold it too tightly or injure it somehow just by keeping it immobile.

Finally we decided to release it outside while we endeavored to contact other birding friends to obtain the name of a wild bird hospital or sanctuary in a nearby town. A neighbor and bird-watcher of long standing was able to supply the phone number of the hospital and we called immediately. Their remedy was simple, and to us quite surprising. We wondered how we could ever carry it out, but we knew we had to try, even if we missed our train to the city!

This time I went out and turned on the hose, aiming it at a birdbath, and back came our hummer through the spray. However he landed on a brick wall and I was reluctant to pick him off the hard surface for fear of crushing him. In my excitement I said, "You'll just have to land somewhere soft because I'm certainly not going to try to pick you off those bricks!" And with that he flew to the compost heap and I had no trouble at all gingerly plucking him off the soft loam.

In the house once again my husband was ready with the remedy the hospital had specified—*Elmer's Glue!* Gently we brought the two mandibles together and managed to apply the glue to the lower one, just where it joined the head, and held it in place for what seemed an eternity, but probably two or three minutes. Since our time was growing short, we took the bird outdoors, placing him, along with a bottle cap filled with orange honey, on a high windowsill. Off we went to our date in the city.

Returning the next evening, we inspected the window areas—but of course no bird. Several times that summer however, while I was working in the garden, a hummingbird approached. When I raised my head it seemed to dance in an arc not more than 8 or 10 inches from my face. We shall never know, of course, whether this was indeed our special friend whom we had tried to help, but we like to think this little love dance was his way of saying "Thank you!"

—9720 *Hidden Lane, Woodstock*

CHIMNEY SWIFT

Chimney Swift sails through the air
 Catching insects everywhere.
 Where does it sleep?
 Where raise its young?
 Do answer that, my little one.
 Chimney Swift in coat of gray,
 Gather small twigs on your way;
 Choose a chimney straight and tall,
 And build a nest that will not fall.

—*Esther Ann Craigmile*
 1874-1969

The Statement by Elmer Hart on the Occasion of Appearing Before Governor Ogilvie About the Future of the Lewis & Clark Memorial Park

"I recognize and respect the fact that you as Governor of this great state Illinois are being called upon from many avenues of endeavor, especially during these times of unrest all over the world.

With this thought in mind, I will try to be as brief as possible. I come before you in behalf of the future fate of the little 3-acre Lewis & Clark Memorial Park located at the confluence of the two world-known rivers, the great Mississippi and the turbulent Missouri.

I need not go too far into the details of the history behind this little park, for I am sure you are well aware of its significance to Illinois history.

Over a quarter of a century ago Irving Dilliard of Collinsville, who was the editor of a large St. Louis newspaper, pioneered by sounding out the need for a bit of public space on the great Mississippi River in Illinois at the confluence of these rivers. Mr. Dilliard at the same time was carrying the torch to light the way for recognition of Lewis & Clark and the Illinois campsite of 1803-04. The late Dr. Howard Trovillion of Alton lighted his torch from that of Dilliard's, and after an extensive and exhaustive search that cost a large sum of money out of his own pocket, discovered the proper location for a Lewis & Clark memorial marker which is opposite the confluence on Illinois soil.

Some 14 years ago, two other men lighted their torches from that of Dr. Trovillion. These men were State Senator Crisenbery of Murphysboro and the then State Representative Ralph Smith of Alton. These men spearheaded the necessary legislation in the Illinois senate and house, securing the passage of a bill signed by Gov. William Stratton and establishing the necessary legal right to erect an historical marker. Congressman Melvin Priddy had a great part in this because it also involved the federal government since the land was federally-owned and in the hands of the Army Corps of Engineers.

So in 1956 the Illinois State Historical Society erected a large stone marker marked with a bronze plate describing in brief this great expedition. The cost of the plaque was \$250 and that of the stone marker \$150. This included transportation from the Quarry at Athens, Ill. It was erected in September of 1956.

I am reminded of a man who lived some 3,000 years ago who cried out before the people of a great nation stating that he was no prophet, neither a prophet's son, but a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore fruit. I do not stand before you as an historian, neither an historian's son, but as a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore fruit. However, I do believe as the shepherd 3,000 years ago also believed. I carry a message today significant with the proper respect for Illinois history.

Another messenger some 2,000 years ago depicted himself as a voice crying out in the wilderness. We are also here to cry out along with others not as the great man of old from the wilderness, but rather, we are here to cry out for the preservation of a little remaining wilderness which is so

the last flood plain timber in the American bottoms between Alton and Chester, consisting of about 150 acres adjacent to the Lewis & Clark Memorial Park opposite the confluence.

May I say further that nearly every newspaper and magazine throughout America has written about this little historic landmark at Wood River. I recall an editorial in the Chicago American under date of Aug. 1, 1966, headed in large type, "Saving a Piece of History." The Chicago Daily News editorial on Oct. 4, 1966, headed in large bold type, "Lewis & Clark Slept Here." Yes, they not only slept here across from the confluence; they and their party prepared and planned their expedition here from November 1803 until May 14, 1804. It was at 4:00 p.m. May 14, 1804, that the Lewis & Clark party set forth to cross the Mississippi and up the Missouri and on and on. They faced 2,000 miles of hardships and danger. They lived off the land before them and conquered the northwest to the Pacific, the last leg of the world's greatest expedition ever to be conducted by man. Their finding has resulted in great wealth and beauty for America.

Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas, in a front page article April 20, 1965, described it as "America's First Glory Trail" with a picture of the marker at Wood River. The New York Times on Feb. 26, 1967, Sunday edition, carried a full page showing in deep black print the starting point of this expedition at Wood River. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Aug. 2, 1964, ran a picture of the Riverside Memorial along with an article headed, "Simple Marker Near Hartford Recalls Lewis & Clark Trek." Practically all local area newspapers have given excellent support for the further development of this great historic confluence park.

As you know, a controversy over the amount of land that should be used for industrial and park expansion was resolved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned some three years ago. The land expansion as agreed upon consists of about 300 acres owned by the United States Government and under control of the Army Corps of Engineers, and only about 50 acres of privately-owned land which joins the Great River Road, Route 3, extending to take in a part of the old stage coach road known as the Old Oldenburg Road. This land is all protected by a levee.

May I add these closing remarks. When Mr. Rutherford and members of his board visited the park on Oct. 14 of this year, the area around the marker was flooded. This happened only one other time during October in 69 years of history according to the Engineers. It has flooded at the park on other occasions because the marker stands on land at 410 feet above mean sea level. In the woods nearby, the land rests at 418 feet and did not flood this year or last. The river bank, 200 yards below the park, is 420 feet and seldom floods. We all know that the picnic area at Marquette State Park floods, only to leave the land more fertile as the water recedes.

May I refer again to Oct. 14, the day Mr. Rutherford visited the park which was flooded. Just 8 days later, on Oct. 22, 90 people camped at the park on the same ground that was flooded on the 14th. They stayed 3 days. I visited the campers during their stay.

Governor Ogilvie, you have in your files a list that contains the names of many supporting organizations to the confluence park enlargement plan along with an appraisal of this site by a very competent authority.

As I finalize these remarks, Madison County is nearing its 160th birthday. It has 26 miles of riverfront on the Mississippi River. After all these years, not one single inch of this 26 miles has been set aside for public use and en-

joyment. The compromise plan calls for 2,400 feet of riverfront for the park on the Mississippi. Here at this point we find the least polluted air of nearly any area between Alton and Granite City because of its present distance from the sources that cause pollution in the air.

There have been many torch bearers to the development of this park at the confluence over the years. I will name a few of them as follows: Charles Gabbert of East Alton; Loyal Farmer, Wood River; Mrs. Etta Ash, Alton; Everett Sparks, Edwardsville; Mrs. Bernice Klunick of Wood River, and many others.

As we are assembled here today, the torch for the expansion of the Lewis & Clark Memorial Park at the confluence is being carried without wavering by Chairman Clarence Decker of East Alton. He also carries with him the great history-making results of his untiring efforts over the years. His good news, cheers all our hearts deeply as it provides a stepping stone for more acres to come, because it represents about 170 acres placed at his disposal by the Army Corps of Engineers for acceptance on your part, Governor of this state for the Lewis & Clark Memorial Park development purposes."

—Elmer Hart, Hartford, I.

CHICAGO'S PARKS NEED HELP

Recently the City Council of Chicago approved to build the first school in a city park, and plans are now in progress to build more schools in city parks.

We agree that Chicago needs more schools, but NOT at the expense of our city parks. Chicago is now 32nd among the 34 large cities in per capita recreation space. Chicago has only two acres per 1,000 persons. The National Recreation Association recommends 10 acres per 1,000 persons.

If you agree that Chicago needs her city parks, please join us in our struggle to protect them. Write your local Alderman, or Richard Daley, our Mayor, and urge them to protect all our city parks.

—Sally Greco

Conservation Department Hopes to Open New Kendall County Farm in Summer

The Silver Spring Farm recently purchased by the Illinois Department of Conservation may be available for public use this summer, Acting Director Dan Malkovich has announced. The 120-acre farm is located near Plainfield in Kendall County.

Malkovich said the farm is bordered by the Fox River and that bank fishing will be permitted.

"Seven ponds stocked with fish also are on the property, and our fishing technicians will manage these ponds. One is cool and deep and may provide suitable water for trout.

"A park ranger will be assigned to the area. We hope to have picnic tables, charcoal grills and parking facilities by summer. In fall, if conditions permit, the area may be opened for public hunting."

The supervisors of the parks and memorials, planning, and game and fish divisions and the department's farm manager will visit the area to determine the best way to develop it for recreation, Malkovich added.

Kaskaskia Chapter of IAS Now's A Fact; Becomes Ninth in the State

There was a felt need for a central conservation voice in the Southern Illinois area of Centralia—Mt. Vernon—Salem—Carlyle—Nashville—an area of approximately 50,000 people. Centralia is strategically located in the center of five counties: Marion, Jefferson, Clinton, Washington, and Fayette including the major cities of Mt. Vernon, Salem, Carlyle, and Nashville. The stage was set; motivation and perseverance were the two needed ingredients to get the job done.

A list of Illinois Audubon members in the area was secured from Treasurer Paul Schulze and Darlene Fiske, vice president for extension. These key people were invited to meet for an initial planning session. On April 17, 1969, an interested persons met in the sponsor's home to discuss procedures. Much enthusiasm was demonstrated for a chapter. Plans in organizing a chapter, provided by Darlene Fiske, were gone over. Temporary officers were elected. Basic guide lines were formulated. Official appointed were:

- President—Winifred Jones of Salem.
- Vice President, Educational Services—Judith Joy, Centralia.
- Vice President, Membership—Mae Stedelin, Centralia.
- Vice President, Conservation—Percy Mercer, Centralia.
- Vice President, Finance and Treasury—Gail Shook, Centralia.
- Secretary—Helen Shook, Centralia.
- Program Committee Chairman—Margaret Horsman, Salem.
- Activities Committee Chairman—Hank Hartshorn of Kaskaskia College.
- Legislative Committee Chairman—Jackie Raver, Salem.
- Advisor—J. W. Galbreath, Centralia.

Several executive board sessions and monthly meetings were held during the remainder of 1969. By-laws, fundamentally following the IAS, were written, refined, and adopted. Monthly programs were held the second Monday of each month. Bird walks and field trips were carried out. The first annual Christmas census was participated in by ten members on Dec. 27 with 40 species being observed. During the heavy snow and extreme cold, over a ton of bird seed was secured and distributed by members under the direction of the Conservation Vice-President. In 1970 officers were re-elected for the current year. We now have some 33 members, great enthusiasm and promise of a good Chapter in this area. We contribute our success to a good monthly program arranged by enthusiastic officers and committees.

—J. W. Galbreath

NEW BEQUEST RECEIVED

The Illinois Audubon Society has received a \$500 bequest from the estate of the late Lillian Hamill who died May 12, 1968. The bequest will be added to the Audubon Endowment Fund. This fund has been used to help pay general expenses of operating the Society.

If you would like to leave a bequest in your will to the Illinois Audubon Society, please drop IAS a note at 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, 60515.

Is a flicker fascinated
in some way
by a sparrow hawk?

An odd interplay between these species noted on a clear August morning on the north-west edge of Waukegan, produced a vague recollection of something recently read—part of a discussion of a sparrow hawk's food preference for insects over birds. As near as I could remember, an example had been given of a flicker sitting unconcernedly beside a sparrow hawk, in spite of the definite possibility of the former becoming food for the latter if mealtime was overdue.

On the morning in question, I observed a yellow-shafted flicker making determined efforts to perch close to a sparrow hawk as the hawk made repeated forays away from an apparently favorite power-line tower. The flicker would follow the hawk in a leisurely and non-harrassing manner, and then would sit a few feet away on the tower. The attraction evidently was not mutual, for the hawk finally made an irritated motion toward the flicker and the flicker flew away.

What had I read and where? For peace of mind, I had to return to the public library and thumb through all bird books I could remember having looked at recently. Eventually I found it in the Eastern Sparrow Hawk description in Forbush's "Natural History of the Birds of Eastern and Central North America." As an illustration of the little falcon's playfulness, an incident was presented of one seen amusing itself at the expense of two flickers. Calling loudly, it would hover over them for a few seconds, then dart down, passing them closely, then rise and hover again.

Whenever they took flight, it would follow, making graceful curves and circles above and around them. It seemed obvious that this was done without malice, and the flickers seemed to take it in that spirit, showing no fear. In fact, more than once they flew into a tree where the sparrow hawk had just settled, alighting only a few feet away. However, Forbush goes on to say that if pressed by hunger, a sparrow hawk will not hesitate to attack a bird fully as large as itself, and then a flicker of a blue jay may be the first victim.

The question still arises: why does the flicker take the risk of joining in the game?

—Edwin L. Coffin



FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

JANUARY 1970

- Blue Goose**—One, all of January, Illinois Beach State Park. **Edwin L. Coffin.**
Black Duck—From 4 to 44 at Illinois Beach State Park., all of Jan. **Coffin.**
Chintheil—All of January, one and two, Illinois Beach State Park. **Coffin.**
American Widgeon—Pair on Jan. 1 and 4. Illinois Beach State Park. **Coffin.**
Wood Duck—One & two, all of Jan. Illinois Beach State Park. **Coffin.**
Canvasback—Waukegan, 4 to 12, all of Jan. **Coffin.**
Jaup—Waukegan, 80 on Jan. 1 and several until Jan. 24. **Coffin.**
Rufflehead—Waukegan, 1 to 11 until Jan. 25. **Coffin.**
Muddy Duck—Waukegan, 1 male & 3 female, Jan. 1; also Jan. 25. **Coffin.**
Wooded Merganser—Waukegan, a female, Jan. 25. **Coffin.**
American Coot—1 all month at Ill. Beach. **Coffin.**
Red-shouldered Hawk—1 at Lock 13, Fulton, Jan. 9, **Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.**
 1 at Lock 16, Muscatine, Iowa, **Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.**
Varied Thrush—All January and until at least March 18 at Dixon. **Shaws.**
Chemiah Waxwing—Moline. **Mrs. Frank Margus.**
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Sterling, all winter at feeder until March 2. **Shaw.**
Field Sparrow—Dixon, Jan. 5 and 6, at feeder. **Maurice Reed.**
Charris Sparrow—Sterling, Jan. 31. **Shaws.**

FEBRUARY 1970

- Whistling Swan**—Waukegan, 2 on Feb. 22. **Coffin.**
Black Duck—Illinois Beach State Park; from 2 to 19 until the 21st; 45 at
 Morton Arboretum, Feb. 28. **Coffin.**
Chintheil—a few at Illinois Beach all month. **Coffin.**
Wood Duck—1 and 2 most of the month. Illinois Beach. **Coffin.**
Canvasback—Waukegan, 1 male Feb. 1. **Coffin.**
Rufflehead—Waukegan, 1 to 7 all month. **Coffin.**
Oldsquaw—Waukegan; from 2 to 14 all month. **Coffin.**
White-winged Scoter—Waukegan; one pair first seen by **Walton Grundy.**
Muddy Duck—Waukegan; 4 on Feb. 1 and 21. **Coffin.**
Field Sparrow—at feeder, Waukegan, all month. **Coffin.**

MARCH 1970

- Horned Grebe**—Two in winter plumage on Lake Mattoon by **Champaign County Audubon Society** field trip, led by Thelma Bird. Found March 14.
- Mute Swan**—Mississippi River, by Moline, all of March. Seen by many birders.
- Whistling Swan**—Near Erie; nine seen March 22 and before. Reported **John Warren**; seen by many. Six at Lock 16, Muscatine, Iowa, on Illinois side earlier. Also March 22 at Waukegan where 15 were found by **Coffin**.
- Cinnamon Teal**—One at Horseshoe Lake. **Haldon Bahler**.
- Pintail**—Making nest near Pleasant Valley, Iowa (Mississippi River), March 19. Has nested past three years. Reported by **Wickstrom**.
- White-winged Scoter**—Pair at Waukegan, March 1, **Coffin**; Lake Michigan, March 15, **L. Balch**; March 21 & 28 at Sterling, **Shaws**.
- Red-breasted Merganser**—Illinois Beach State Park, 4 males & 2 females March 31, **Coffin**. One earlier at Lock 13 on week of March 5th, **Shaws**.
- Turkey Vulture**—6 soaring over Allerton Park, March 14. **Robert Greenberg**.
- Red-shouldered Hawk**—Near Chicago March 22. **Balch**.
- Ferruginous Hawk**—March 28 near Decatur. **Bahler** (who is familiar with this western bird).
- American Woodcock**—One, Busey Woods, Urbana; mating display reported along Sangamon River bottoms March 29 by **Champaign County Audubon Society**.
- Sage Thrasher**—December 26 to March 8 at feeder, Chicago. Second state record, seen by many, photo taken. Reported by **Charles Clark**.

Comments: Many have sent in records of **Crossbills** (mostly **Redbilled**), **Siskins**, **Redpolls**, and **Lapland Longspurs**.

CHUKAR AT HIGHLAND PARK

On March 7, Arnold Bock, in response to a phone call, found a **Chukar** feeding on the ground under a bird feeder. Was able to walk within five feet of it; then it slowly walked to about 10 feet away. Bird seemed very tame and had no bands on its legs. When finally flushed, it flew to the roof and remained in plain sight on a ledge for some time. Bird appeared well; flew easily. This Chukar was found about a mile from the business district. About 6 acres of a wooded city park was near.

In the winter of 1964-65 the editor (E.F.), in a response to a phone call, found a Chukar on the back steps of a house very close to a major road. Bird appeared very tame and was captured each night and bedded down in the enclosed porch and released each day. After several days the bird was released in the country.

Chukars are raised and released by the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation lands near Elgin and some might come into northern Illinois from Wisconsin releases.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE RECORDS

The April 1970 Audubon Newsletter contains an account of the sighting of **Kittiwake** on a Christmas Count from Springfield. The bird was seen at close range by several birders.

During January 1968, an immature was seen by many from the park levee along the Mississippi River in Davenport, Iowa. This bird ranged to

ween there and Lock 14 at Hampton, Ill. First found by the Jacob Frinks. Another (or same) immature was found February 8 at Alton.

Perhaps this bird should be searched for among gulls. The adults would be very hard to spot—the immatures quite easily. Study all field marks and good luck. (E.F.)

REDPOLL SEEKS SHELTER IN SNOW

At 4 p.m. January 14 we witnessed another interesting incident. A male Redpoll came to our arbor. A pile of snow crowned the arbor-vitae. This little Redpoll burrowed into that snow and spent the night. There was a raw wind from the east, and he burrowed into the snow in such a way that he was protected from it. But his back and tail were plainly visible. If it had snowed as it had been forecast, he would have been vulnerable to it. But no snow came. This bird was protecting itself from the wind only, and probably felt no snow would fall. All that night when we woke up we looked to see if he was still there in his snow nest. At the first sight of dawn he took off.

—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Sterling

THE THIRD HANDED FISH

Mr. Common Merganser went plop under the water, then came up with a fish. Mr. Ring-billed Gull, looking on, scrambled with Mr. Merganser and won out. Now that wasn't all: someone else was watching everything—none other than Jim Crow—so there was a double scramble, and Jim Crow won out and devoured the fish.

—Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink, East Moline

SPECIAL FIELD NOTE

By error the following excellent record was omitted from the October 1969 notes:

American Avocet—Two sighted at Nauvoo on October 26, 1969. By Edwin C. Frans and confirmed by members of the Macomb Bird Club.

NEW WINTER RECORD FOR HUDSONIAN GODWIT?

What must have been a Hudsonian Godwit at Lock and Dam 16, Muscatine, Iowa, on the Illinois side was first found and carefully noted by Don McCormick, Illinois conservation officer. Later was found by several members of the Tri-City Bird Club. Several people had fair views of the bird. All agreed that the bill was slightly upturned, bird was much larger than any other shorebirds normally found, bird about the size of a teal. People who tried to net or make photo were unable to locate this bird. Bird did not appear hurt. What was this bird doing here when it should have been wintering in South America? The bird was first found January 15th and spotted several times for the next three weeks.

NEW COMMENTS ON THE BAHAMA DUCK

The mounted specimen of the so-identified Bahama Duck ("Can This Have Been A Truly Wild Bahama Duck?" AUDUBON BULLETIN, No. 153, March 1970) has been donated by D. K. Wilcox, Decatur, to the Illinois State Museum.

Reporting on this rare find in Illinois, the Museum's March publication said that at times Bahama Ducks are found in Florida, and that only three such birds have been previously recorded in northern states (Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin). A Museum spokesman added that this bird may

have been a late summer straggler or a victim of Hurricane Camille which could have blown it literally northward into the Illinois River Valley.

Another comment:

"It would be most unusual if the specimen of Bahama pintail described would prove to be a feral bird. The Lesser Bahama Pintail (*Anas b. bahamensis*) is the subspecies which has occurred as a feral bird in Southern United States. This subspecies is rare both in the wild and captivity. It is presently very rare in the Northern section of its range, the Bahamas and West Indies.

"The Greater Bahama Pintail (*Anas b. rubrirostris*) on the other hand is common in waterfowl collections, but its feral range is below the equator in South America. It is imperative, therefore, that the specimen be examined by a museum waterfowl taxonomist to determine the subspecies it represents. If it proves to be the lesser subspecies the record could be a hypothetical record. If it is a greater, I'm sure it is an escapee."

—G. Michael Flieg
Curator of Birds
Brookfield Zoo
Director, International
Wild Waterfowl Association

COMMENTS BY FIELD NOTES EDITOR

Lack of space restricts records to those that are unusual as to species, date found, locations or general interest. Most duck and geese records are not used, since the Fish & Wildlife Service conducts weekly count, and records are available from them. I have been publishing winter records submitted by Edwin Coffin to document the ducks wintering in the Chicago area.

Could use more Lake Michigan records in the future. If I omit a record from some of you that you think should be included, please advise.

Also still need Red-shouldered Hawk records. This hawk was common a few years ago but is not now and might be in danger.

I still live in the same house, but my address has just been changed to 510 Island Ave., East Moline, Ill. 61244.

—Elton Fawcett



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One-Day Eagle Count February 21 or 22, 1970

Most of the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis as well as most of the Illinois River was covered, Kentucky was covered by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. The St. Louis Audubon Society area was covered by 125 people in several parties. The area from Lock & Dam 12 at Bellevue, Iowa, to Keokuk was covered by car and plane. A detailed comparison was made. Dr. DeDecker was the pilot with Peter Petersen Jr. the hunter. The Illinois River data was handled by Dr. L. H. Princen. Many areas were covered by sizable groups of people. Fish and Wildlife Service people, game management people, lock masters, and bird watchers all took part.

Location	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Lock & Dam 3 to Quincy	333	53	5	391
St. Louis, Mo. side	126	62	13	201
St. Louis, Ill. side	9	13	0	22
St. Louis, Ill.				
River from Grafton to Hardin	34	42	13	89
Below St. Louis	3	5	0	8
Illinois River	16	30		46
Overall totals	521	205	31	757
Percentage	(71.76)	(28.24)		
Lab Orchard Refuge	0	2		2
Kentucky	22	47	1	70
Totals	543	254	32	829
Percentage	(68.13)	(31.87)		
Report received from Nebraska	15	9	1	25

Adult Golden Eagles were found at Keithsburg, Chandlerville on the Illinois River, and one in Kentucky.

Three year comparison (Kentucky omitted):

1968	Totals	444	177	50	671
	Percentage	(71.5)	(28.5)		
1969	Totals	497	260	3	760
	Percentage	(65.65)	(34.35)		
1970	Totals	521	205	32	757
	Percentage	(71.76)	(28.24)		

The high percentage in 1969 is thought to be because of the complete freezing of the Missouri River which has always had more immatures than the Mississippi. The undersigned would like to do a more complete survey of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers as well as other areas if funds could become available.

—Elton Fawks

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS - 1969

By Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

Here is the Christmas Count for 1969. For a change, we will make no comments whatever on species or numbers of birds, since the table really covers the whole picture quite adequately.

Some compilers will find that our "Total for Species" differs from the total submitted. A few of these changes resulted from mistakes in addition by the compilers. Other changes were made because it is physically impossible to stretch the pages to include all the unidentified ("sp.") species which were included in some totals.

There is one change—an "X" in the chart for birds seen during the count period, but not on count day. This inclusion added a few lines, but does cover some birds which have been buried in the "STATION DATA" for several years. How do you like this change? Several areas report hybrid mallard—black duck—and/or—pintail combinations. These are listed as "Mallard Hybrids."

On a lighter note, you may enjoy the following excerpts from the Cook—DuPage—Kane report: "Adjustment of habitat percentages ... reflects loss of agricultural lands to housing developments ... increased urbanization of ... small towns and villages ... This list from the residential area town area has not been included in the main count: Golden Eagle (Standard Station weathervane), 1; Flamingo (plastic), 3; Rooster (black wrought iron), 1; Red Owl (super market), 1; Chicken (Unlimited), 1; Blue Goose (fruit market), 1; Crane (Plumbing Company), 1; White Owl (cigarette stub), 1; 'Tern' (Style Shopping Center), 1."

It is hard to believe that this is the seventh Christmas Census I have compiled for you, the last three unassisted. I started with a co-compiler and five children who could be pressed into service as proof readers, occasional typists, and adding machine operators. My friend moved to Arizona and the only son at home is too busy with studies and work to be bothered with birds. And last week the adding machine broke! I tell you this by way of apology for any mistakes you may find.

1776 Rogers Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 600



Census Editor's Note—Once again, we wish to thank all participants in our 1969 Christmas Census for a job well done. We believe that this is the 30th year without interruption for a number of the areas on our chart—surely something of a record. If the totals this year seem tremendously high, remember that we included over 250,000 blackbirds that roost every winter near Caseyville—a total we have omitted in other years. Our counts of waterfowl, birds of prey and passerines have not increased markedly over the years, except for the House Sparrows, Starlings, and Common Grackles.

As always we are limited to about 28 reporting stations by the width of our table, and we cannot include additional areas unless if a previous one

ils to report. This year, two areas were not heard from—Cook County, Chicago Lakefront, and Will County, Sauk Trail. New areas in the table are LaSalle, Starved Rock State Park, and Kane County, Fox Valley.

Another two reports had to be omitted from the table, but are included at the end of the "Station Data" as ADDITIONAL REPORTS. The LaSalle, Starved Rock area was surveyed by two different teams on different days. We included the report of the local bird club in the table, and placed the duplicate report (from Chicago area birders) at the end. A report on Rockland-Whiteside Counties was also omitted from the table, but for a different reason: It covered more of Iowa than of Illinois.

This year we did not give the compilers a clear deadline, but we want to emphasize it now: If census reports are not received by Mrs. Spitzer on or before **January 15, 1971**, they will be omitted from the table. The compilation of the Christmas Census Report is a tremendous job, and it is unfair to burden her—or the editors—with late records. —Paul H. Lobik

STATION DATA

Bureau County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; town 20%, fields 10%, woods 25%, roadways 10%, river 20%). **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; partly cloudy; temp. 20° to 27°; wind NE-NW, 5-15 m.p.h.—23 observers: Watson Bartlett, Steve Bowne, Vera Cater, Walter Drennan, Al Dyke, Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, Jim Sampson (compiler), Gynetha Hawks, Daisy Henky, Allan Horn, Art Kann, Virgil Kasbeer, Nelle Kelly, Peggy Kramer, Ellen Lawton, Fern Nelson, Richard Nye, Louise Saunders, Ruth Skinner, Ellen Thomas, Harry Thomas, Georgia Winship.



Marshall & Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at Elk River Junction, Iowa, same as in previous years). **Dec. 27:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; temp. 10° to 30°; wind SE, 5-15 m.p.h.; overcast all day; fog in river valley limiting visibility to one-half mile in morning; river 90% ice-covered, 6 inches of old snow. 12 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (6 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 267 (1 on foot, 260 by car).—Elton Fawks, Eleanor King, Frederick Leshner, Jonathan Leshner, Maurice Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen (compiler), Clarence Sherman, Paul Van Nieuwenhuysse, Norman Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.



Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Staley on Route 10, including Sangaman River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Hart Forest, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods, university pine plantations, and intervening farmlands; woods 33%, forest-edge 33%, open fields 33%, water 1%). **Dec. 20:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; partly cloudy; temp. 17° to 27°; wind SW, mild; ground bare. 25 observers in 5 parties in morning; 3 parties in afternoon. Total party-hours, 29 (21 on foot, 170 by car); total party-miles, 194 (24 on foot, 170 by car). James Bates, Ed & Terry Burlingame, Robert J. & Alexa W. Clemans, Wade T. Collier,

Dr. Richard L. & Mrs. Cooper, Mike Foster, Drs. Richard & Jean Grabe, Robert Greenberg, Cindy Halton, Katie Hamrick, Davis Hurt, Helen Kaufman, Dr. S. C. Kendeigh (compiler), Anne Krenzien, Dr. Wilbur L. Luc Marie & Amy Monkman, Roland Roth, John Taylor, Dr. Howard E. Weaver and Bart Witter.



•**Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Lincoln Trail State Park; Big Creek, Mill Creek, bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston and Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottom 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%). **Dec. 30;** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 29° to 34°; wind calm; overcast to noon, brief sunlight, snow in afternoon ground frozen, 6-8" snow cover. 13 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 28½ (11 on foot, 17½ by car, with 6 observers at feeders); total party-miles 199 (21 on foot, 178 by car).—Cecile Buckner, Jim Buckner, Parilee Carroll, Cleta Cole, Theresa Connerton, Michael Frazier, Mildred Frazier, Grove Hartman, Jean Hartman (compiler), Mary Macey, Alfred Seidel, Carol Shirely, Dorothy Shirely.



•**Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at 154th Street and Burnham Avenue, Calumet City, including Lake Michigan at Buffington Harbor and Calumet Park; Calumet, Wolf and Waukegan Lakes; Eggers, Glenwood, Whistler and Kickapoo Forest Preserves, Sand Ridge Nature Center; towns of Harvey, South Holland, Homewood, Dolton; the Big and Little Calumet Rivers. Woods and marshes 3%, fields 23%, towns 50%, lakes and rivers 18%, steel and oil industry 6%). **Dec. 27;** 4-8 inches snow cover; cloudy to clearing; temp. 25° to 34°. 22 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 31 (16 by car, 15 on foot); total party-miles, 189 (180 by car, 19 on foot).—Sand Ridge Audubon Society—Eugene Bende, Charles Celander, Hugh Celander, Marian Celander, Ray Carlson, Roger Cotton, Mildred Gilmore, Ed Hall (compiler), Florence Hall, Roy Johnson, Bob Lucas, Charles Lyon, Helen Meier, Tom Mitchell, Mike Neofer, Al Reus, Bill Schmidtke, Mrs. William Schmidtke, Beth Schuett, David Shepard, Ruth Washburn and Carroll Young.



Cook County, URBAN CHICAGO. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered near intersection of North Avenue and Pulaski Road, including all inland and urban areas; harbors, breakwaters and lakefront not censused; urban 73%, woodlands 17%, cemeteries and parks 5%, fields 3%, feeders 2%). **Dec. 30;** 5 a.m. to 7 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 29° to 36°; wind NNW 8-18 m.p.h.; 4-inch snow cover, streams partly frozen. 10 observers in 6-parties. Total party-hours, 64 (12 on foot, 44 by car, 8 by bicycle); total party-miles, 304 (21 on foot, 275 by car, 8 by bicycle).—Scott Alberts, Bedford P. Brown, Jr. (compiler), Steve Dorfman, Robert Russell, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders (co-compiler), Phillip Steffen, Les Straus, Fred Yablon, Mrs. I. Yablon.



Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at Routes 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders 10%, lakefront 20%, open fields 20%, coniferous plantings 10%, river bottom forest 15%, suburban woodlots 10%, creeks and lagoons 15%). **Dec. 27;** 3 a.m. to 5 p.m.

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Wya	Champaign	Clark	Cook-Calumet	Cook-City	Cook-Chicago	Cook-North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage	Jersey & Cannon	Kane	Kane-Fox Valley	Lake	LaSalle	McHenry	McLean	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria-Chillico	Richard	Rock Island	Rock Island & Merc	Sangamon	St Clair	Will-John	Will & Grand	Wisconsin-Lake	TOTALS
Golden-crowned Kinglet	17	2	17	10	31	112	64	192	94	22	10	22	10	9	16	85	7	20	20	3	X	1	1	10	8	3	730			
Ruby-crowned Kinglet																														
Bonham Waxwing																														
Cedar Waxwing																														
Northern Shrike																														
Loggerhead Shrike	3860	958	1650+	868	2884	48,320	6129	844	1592	12,400	382	606	704	633	604	927	404	4714	2003	2963	1516	1342	491	101550	94	1715	380	20,1752		
Orange-crowned Warbler																														
Myrtle Warbler																														
House Sparrow	1885	2530	1200+	2213	371	238,612	6000	989	707	2111	1345	515	317	1642	1902	733	1348	929	2380	3887	2770	2220	2036	503	762	58	819	232	28,116	
European Tree Sparrow																														
Bobolink																														
Eastern Meadowlark	42	20	2	63			2	16	7	106	5	7	23	2	7	30	1	19	13	226	6	10	16	23	4	14	660			
Western Meadowlark																														
Yellow-headed Blackbird	11																													
Red-winged Blackbird	361			16	7	7	73	47	4564	13		2	2200	2	1	2	2	42	42	42	6	614	2	50445	15	642	3	59,108		
Rusty Blackbird	4																													
Brewer's Blackbird																														
Common Grackle	1	5	3	4	50	2	12	15	20	255	2	1	13	22	212	26	586	17	X	114	2	104295	85	29	1	105,773				
Brown-headed Cowbird	2	36	1	12	12	5	30	26	1	4																				
Cardinal	184	196	79	356	55	70	188	137	186	774	63	19	19	59	50	77	157	61	460	482	715	311	199	159	232	4	43	17	5372	
Dickcissel	1																													
Evening Grosbeak	2	3	1	20	2	X	49	88	65	13	15	4	1	4	42		8	X	2											
Purple Finch																														
Pine Grosbeak																														
Common Redpoll	22	20	34		78	25	36	109	145	98	24	102	4	81			200	109	20	27	6	46	30	24	75	204	12	1507		
Pine Siskin	17	1	2	36	7	23	163	167	505	10	8						5	10	27		18	102	12	12	48	1	185	1275		
American Goldfinch	28	505	4	19	91	23	303	91	142	240	73	38	94	7	35	2	273	73	310	262	204	135	138	24	48	2	3164			
Red Crossbill	104																													
White-winged Crossbill	4																													
Rufous-sided Towhee																														
Swainson Sparrow	1																													
Crashopper Sparrow																														
Vesper Sparrow	1159	963	300+	831	271	218	584	788	607	1510	534	145	153	675	670	181	838	397	1,076	2896	1035	933	916	523	453	136	728	64	19584	
Slate-colored Junco	1																													
Oregon Junco	250	1356	320+	14	67	79	253	622	784	658	612	83	643	137	310	505	308	542	925	1007	253	561	978	33	50	60	1858	64	13322	
Tree Sparrow																														
Chipping Sparrow	1																													
Field Sparrow	2																													
White-crowned Sparrow	2																													
White-throated Sparrow	1	2	13	X	5	8	4	12	41	2	2	1	3	X	2	8	3	1	4											
Fox Sparrow	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	36	2	9	1	4	4											
Swamp Sparrow	1	8	6		1	3	21	14	26	2	2	24																		
Song Sparrow	16	55	36	72	21	37	64	74	55	191	40	29	16	42	16	73	46	339	157	117	189	73	37	36	51	2	41	5	1930	
Lutescent Longspur	43	1			5	10	1	345	9	10	1	1	62	51	5	12	17	17	17	12	3	18	3	18	65	52	3	523		
Snow Bunting	14				1	10	1	81	2	2	81	1	62	51	1	12	17	17	17	12	3	18	3	18	65	52	3	523		
TOTAL FOR SPECIES	56	71	52	47	49	70	83	65	71	92	85	37	63	45	53	39	51	45	65	68	47	82	65	57	42	36	77	65	140	
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	9220	8477	4500	5830	6819	288,820	17,275	7928	7713	42,266	18,353	1787	5120	8195	5646	3397	5820	4098	19752	15690	10872	9272	6721	4160	258713	851	14075	2089	793460	

X--Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day.



Curly Top

By Helen C. Parker, Yonkers, N.Y.

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ear in a.m., high clouds in p.m.; temp. 18° to 25°; wind E-SE, 4-9 m.p.h.; 10 inch snow cover, Lake Michigan open, with moderate waves; inland waters 90% frozen. 26 observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours, 107 (67 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 536 (62 on foot, 474 by car).—L. C. Binford, Eugene Byrd, Reba Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Lewis Cooper, Kim Eckert, Joel Greenberg, Richard Horwitz, Bertha Huxford, Walter Krawiec, John Larson, Lois Milburn, William Miller, Louise North, Irving L. Rosen, Robert P. Russell (compiler), Philip N. Steffen, Mary Thompson, Fran Thoreson, Tom Thoreson, James R. Ware, Pat W. Ware, Ed Westbrook, Ruth Westbrook and Pam Westbrook. **NOTE:** The rarities, such as the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Glaucous Gull, Kittiwake, and others, were well documented. The **Sage Thrasher** has been seen by more than a dozen experienced birders in this area from November through January, 1970. The previous sight records for the Chicago region was made in 1941.



Book, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Trout Park, Ballard Lake, west of Busse Forest; plowland 40%, grassland 20%, oak-corky forest 5%, marsh 4%, water 1%, planting and thickets 5%, urban 10%, suburban residential 15%). **Dec. 31:** 4:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; light snow in a.m., clearing in p.m.; temp. 25° to 30°; wind NW, 5-10 m.p.h.; 5-9 inches snow cover; streams partly frozen, other waters 95% frozen. 36 observers, in 12 parties, 1 watching feeders. Total party-hours, 106½ (54½ on foot, 52 by car, 1 on snowshoes); total party-miles, 526 (57½ on foot, 467 by car, 1 on snowshoes).—Karl Bartel, George Burger, Reba Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Ted Dillon, Wesley Dillon, Betty Dralle, Peter Dring, Robert Huegler, William Giese, Joel Greenberg, Richard Hoger, Mrs. Emil Hubka, Charles Jarvis, Mary Glenn Kirkland, Wallace Kirkland, Bernie Kuehn, Janet LaSalle, Rose Annette Mason, Margery Mills, Donna Mohan, Paul Mohan, Paul Mooring, Robert Montgomery, Betty Muirhead, Robert Muirhead, Mary Parkinson, Carol Redeker, Emily Roberts, Rod Ruth, Muriel Smith, Virginia Taylor, Robert Thoke, David Tomchek, Charles Westcott

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"Never Cry Wolf"	(Farley Mowat)	- True adventure with a wolf family	.5
"Extinct And Vanishing Birds Of The World"	(Greenway)		3.5
"Those Of The Forest"	(Wallace Byron Grange)		7.9
"Fruit Key And Twig Key To The Trees And Shrubs"	(Harlow)		1.3
"The American Environment"	(Edited by Roderich Nash)		2.9
"Last Of The Curlews"	(Fred Bodsworth)	(soft)	1.7
"1001 Answers To Questions About Trees"			1.9
"Exploring Our National Parks And Monuments"	(Butcher)		4.9
"Essays On Nature"	(Virginia Eiffert)		3.5
"The Illinois Prairie Path"	(Guide by Helen Turner)		1.0
"The Purple Martin"	(Wade)		4.9
"Hand Taming Wild Birds At The Feeder"	(Martin)		2.5

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(compiler), and Lorraine Westcott. (Kane County Chapter of IAS, Natural History Society of Barrington, and guests.) **NOTE:** Here, again, such rarities as the Goshawk, Brown Thrasher, Loggerhead Shrike, and others were well documented. Charles Westcott even submitted pictures of the **Orange-crowned Warbler**.



DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 21:** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast; 4 inches of snow on ground; temp. 10° to 19°; wind W, 10 m.p.h.; ponds and streams frozen.—Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, Harry Bierma, Laurence C. Binford, Catharine Blair, Alice Christopher, John Christopher, Kay Christopher, Charles T. Clark, Lewis B. Cooper, Gerald Dobbs, Mary Dobbs, Peter Dring, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Richard A. Hoger, Richard B. Hoger, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Pat Linhart, Paul Lobik, Jennie Miner, Paul Mooring, Helen Otis, Thomas Otis, Clarence O. Palmquist, Ethel Pearson, John J. Puljung, Alfred H. Reuss, Rod Ruth, Bill Schmidtke, Paul Schulze, Marian R. Scott, Marguerite Shawvan, Grace F. Smith, Muriel Smith, Pauline Smith, Philip N. Steffen, Richard Treadway, Isabel B. Wasson, Sandy Weiss and Helen A. Wilson.—**NOTE:** One of the Red-tailed Hawks was thought to be a Krider's Red-tail, but was not listed as such in the table.



Jersey & Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 30%, bottomlands 70%. **Dec. 20:** 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast; temp. 23° to 30°; wind SE, 5-10 m.p.h.; no snow cover; lakes mostly frozen, rivers open. 76 observers in 10-14 parties. Total party-hours, 89½ (56 on foot, 31 by car, 2½ by air); total party-miles, 578 (40½ on foot, 287½ by car, 250 by air).—Dick Anderson, Mitzie Anderson, Kathryn Arhos, George Barker, Terry Barker, Tim Barksdale, Frances Bauer, Paul Bauer, David Beach, George Billy III, George Billy IV, Roseann Bodman, Rod Bogie, Alberta Bolinger, Andy Bromet, Bill Brush, Viola Buchholtz, Jack Buese, Bill Connett, Betty Croxford, Kenneth Croxford, Edgar Denison, Mary M. Doak, Veda Douglas, Victor Douglas, Robert Egan, Rick Eichwald, Steve Farrel, Steve Gast, Marie Greider, Jack Groppe, Bess Harris, Charles B. Harris, Earl Hath, Gerald Hook, Gilbert Ives, Charles Jackson, Glenn Jackson, Jim Jackson, Keith Jackson, Joe Kissane, Steve Kissane, Mark Kraus, Walter Kraus, Vivian Liddell, Bertha Massie, Joel Massie, Bob Meyer, Francis Miller, Grace Miller, Lorie Nelson, Kevin Renick, Claire Ann Reynolds, Gene Sands, Arthur Schaefer, Lynn Schaefer, Mildred Schaefer, Allen Schroeder, Marge Self, Jim Skurdall, Claudia Spener, Fred Springer, Kay Stewart, Jerry Strickling, Nancy Strickland, John Surgeon, Robert Thomas, Dick Vasse, Sally Vasse (compiler), Dorothea Vogel, Pete Weber, Irene Weber, Larry Weber, Mary Wiese, Lamound Wilson and Helen Wuestenfeld. **NOTE:** The **Pine Grosbeaks** were seen clearly by three experienced birders.



Kane County, MAPLE PARK-MOOSEHEART. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at halfway between LaFox and Elburn, including Kane County forest preserves, most towns and the Fox River; river bottoms and woods 38%, fields and pastures 35%, towns and roads 10%, farmyards 10%, thickets and feeders 6%, water and marshes 5%). **Dec. 21:** 3 a.m. to

6 p.m.; snow flurries in a.m.; cloudy in p.m.; temp. 20° to 31°; wind W, 5-11 m.p.h.; half inch of snow cover, waters partly open. 11 observers in 54 parties. Total party-hours, 72 (31 on foot, 41 by car); total party-miles, 54 (34 on foot, 509 by car).—Scott Alberts, David Evans, Joel Greenberg, Richard Horwitz, Ken Kish, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders (compiler), Cat Schaffer, Curt Stalheim, Les Strauss and Richard Taylor. **NOTE:** The **Pigeon Hawk** was seen perching 40 yards away for over 10 minutes; all field marks were checked. The **Virginia Rail** was studied at 20 to 30 feet and was seen again on December 26.



- **Kane County, FOX VALLEY.** (Southern Kane County, 15-mile diameter circle centered on new campus of Waubensee Community College). **Dec. 21.** temp. hovering around 28°; overcast, occasional snow flurries; mostly open farm land with scattered small oak groves, approximately one mile along Fox River). 13 observers—Charles & Dorothy Brownold, Jon & Joy Duerksen, Paul Gossmann, Maryann Gossmann (compiler), Florence Kent, Maria Richards, Kay Siewert, Jane Steele, Dale & Frances Vawter and Esthe Wallingford. (Fox Valley Chapter, IAS.)



Lake County, WAUKEGAN. Jan. 1; Participants—Karl E. Bartel, Harry Bierma, Ed Coffin, Lewis B. Cooper, Joel Greenberg, Dorothy L. Higgins botham, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Ethel Pearson, Bob Russell, Ira Sanders, Jeffrey Sanders, Paul Schulze, Grace F. Smith and Helen A. Wilson.—Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests.

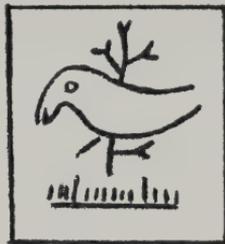


LaSalle County, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park including Utica, LaSalle, Lowell, parts of Ottawa and Peru, Illinois River, Starved Rock State Park, Matthiessen State Park; towns 5%, rivers and streams 10%, deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%). **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 11° to 25°; wind W, 0-10 m.p.h.; cloudy, 6-in. snow cover, river open, ponds and streams frozen. 10 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 43 (36 by car, 7 on foot); total party-miles, 333 (324 by car, 9 on foot).—Starved Rock Audubon Society—Frank Anderson, Watson Bartlett, Bill Engberg, Jim Hampson (compiler), Daisy Henry, Gerald Jaegle, Fern Nelson, E. D. Stuart, Don Thompson and Gerald Williams.



- **McHenry County, WOODSTOCK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered one-quarter mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water area 5%). **Dec. 27;** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; 1 inch of snow; water 90% frozen; temp. 25° to 30°; wind NE, 5-8 m.p.h. ceiling overcast, 5000 feet. 28 observers in 6 parties, and 5 observers at feeders. Total party-hours, 33½ (3½ on foot, 30 by car); total party-miles, 256 (12 on foot, 244 by car).—McHenry Chapter of IAS—Robert Bird (compiler), Tony Bird, Ann Carroll, Vera Churchill, Alice & Leta Clark, Barbara Gay, Lloyd & Mary Johnson, Doug & Diena Kiefer, Cynthia Livermore, Helen Mann, Earl & Marion Matthisen, Alex McConnell, Ralph & Myrtle Olesen, Grace Peacock, James Pearson, Stan & Vera Perry, Leona Skinkler, Roma Switzer, Virginia Taylor, Thomas Thurow and Maurice & Louis

The Bulletin Reminds You Of The
 15th ANNUAL FALL CAMPOUT
 Illinois Beach State Park
 on Lake Michigan at Zion, Illinois



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, and SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

Field Trips through Illinois Dunesland and Lake Michigan Shore
 Banquet and Program on Lake Michigan on Saturday Night
 Your Host: McHenry County Chapter

Watson. At feeders—Helen Anderson, Dorothy Birren, Darlene Fiske, Grace Lehman, and Cheryl Nickles. The **Chukar Partridges** have escaped from a nearby game farm and have become established in the Woodstock area. Possibly the **Goshawk** seen here is the same one that was seen in the northern Cook County area.



McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Mr. & Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence—Lake Bloomington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded, 30% cultivated land, 20% pasture, 10% shoreline). **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 26° to 29°; wind E, 10 m.p.h.; 6 inches of snow. 13 observers in 8 parties. Total party-miles, 92 (23 on foot, 69 by car).—Mrs. Jessie F. Beeson, Dale Birkenholz, Mr. & Mrs. Arch Boge, Richard F. Bosworth (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Gary Eertmoed, Mr. & Mrs. LaRue Fairchild, Thomas Glendenning, Miss Marjorie Staubus, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Webster—Cardinal Audubon Club.



Polk County, OREGON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south of White Pines State Park, including the park, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Stronghold, Camp Ross, and the Rock River valley between Oregon and Dixon; 60% woods and wetlands, 30% fields and roadsides, 10% farm yards and residential areas). **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 30° to 35°; skies overcast; wind calm; 2 to 14 inches of snow on the ground, with some drifting; ponds and sloughs frozen; most streams and parts of the Rock River still open. Total party-hours, 49 (22 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 241 (19 on foot, 232 by car). 32 observers in 8 parties; 4 observers at feeders.—Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Bennett, Thelma Carpenter (compiler), Ira Davis, J. Q. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Davis, Stan Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Dr. Edward Greaves, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Gronberg, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Mark Jordan, Vivian Maxson, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Paul, Anna Priemer, Rev. Maurice Reed, Mr. & Mrs. John Roe, Paul and John Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Frances

Smith, Ellen Stenmark, Dr. Malcolm Swan, Mark Swan, Mr. & Mrs. F. Taylor, Rev. Wayne Waccholz, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Wade.—White Pines Bird Club.

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•**Ogle & Lee Counties, ROCHELLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered 2½ miles west of Flagg Center, at the juncture of Flagg, Pine Rock, and Lafayette Townships; 30% roadsides, 35% farm fields, 15% woodlands, 20% stream banks). **Dec. 28:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 20°-26°; cloudy, with intermittent snow showers in a.m., no snow in p.m.; wind SE, 10-20 m.p.h., in a.m.; becoming almost calm in p.m. Average snow depth of one foot, with some drifts. Small streams open and running, but ponds and most of larger streams covered by ice. 19 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 33½ (11½ by car, 17½ on foot, 4½ at feeders); Total party-miles, 161 (139 by car, 22 on foot).—Kyte Creek Chapter of IAS—Susan Barnes, John Bivins, Joan Cawley, Bob Cooley, Everett Cooley, Gail Cooley, Brad Dickson, Norris Groves (compiler), Steve Groves, Jack Keegan, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Laubach, Dr. & Mrs. George Laubach, Jim Laubach, Skip Laubach, Sue Laubach, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Taylor.

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Peoria County, PEORIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Bradley Park on Main Street, including the Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiler Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grand View, Fondulac Area, Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10% (town 30%). **Dec. 21:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, with snow in a.m.; temp. 23° to 30°; wind N, 0-12 m.p.h.; ½ inch of snow added in a.m. to ½ inch on ground; ponds frozen, river half-frozen, small streams open. 42 observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 91 (47 on foot, 44 by car); total party-miles, 473 (54 on foot, 419 by car).—Mrs. J. Anderson, T. Beeson, E. Billings, I. Bjorklund, Mrs. E. Bogan, Mrs. B. Brophy, B. Canterbury, J. A. Canterbury, J. R. Canterbury, R. Canterbury, Mrs. J. Ciegler, Dr. & Mrs. J. Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crawford, R. Easton, J. Findlay, D. Felker, Mr. & Mrs. M. Foster, D. Hamann, Mrs. V. Humphreys, Miss G. Kinhofer, C. McCumber, P. Mumford, L. Osterman, Mr. & Mrs. J. Parr, L. Princen (compiler), Miss M. Reh, C. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. R. Runde, Mr. & Mrs. R. Scott, Miss M. Staubus, W. Stroupe, Miss E. Tjaden, Mrs. E. Voeste, J. Voeste, Mrs. M. Welty and Mrs. F. Wunsche. **NOTE:** Careful documentation was provided for the **Pied-billed Grebe, Pigeon Hawk, Woodcock, Hermit Thrush, Bobolink,** and other rarities reported for both this and the Peoria-Chillicothe area.

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Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at southern city limit on Route 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, Santa Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and backwater 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%. **Dec. 28;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, occasional snow or freezing rain; temp. 25° to 28°; wind S, 5-15 m.p.h.; 6-inch snow cover; rapid streams open, also river north of Peoria Lake. 35 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 83 (40 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles, 377 (52 on foot, 325 by car).—G. Adams, Mrs. M. Baumgartner

roy Beeson, Mrs. E. Bogan, Dr. & Mrs. A. Ciegler, Mr. & Mrs. R. Collins, Dr. & Mrs. J. Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Crawford, J. Findlay III, D. Felker, M. Foster, Mrs. R. Getz, Mr. & Mrs. R. Grob, D. Hamann, Mr. & Mrs. M. Hite, Mrs. V. Humphreys, Miss E. Kaspar, L. Lowry, Dr. A. J. Novotny, Mrs. M. Parr, G. Pharo, Dr. & Mrs. L. H. Princen (compilers), C. Rist, Dr. & Mrs. J. Runde, W. Stroud, Miss E. Tjaden and Mrs. M. Welty.

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Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bird Haven, 2 miles northwest of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, open farmland 90%). **Dec. 27:** 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; overcast all day; temp. 10° to 27°; wind NW, 5 m.p.h.; 5-inch snow cover; waters mostly frozen. 26 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 8¼ (12½ on foot, 35¾ by car); total party-miles, 399 (10 on foot, 389 by car).—Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Otto Bass, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Blackburn, W. R. Bridges, Anna H. Bullard, Hermina Fehrenbacher, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Forsythe, Richard Hamilton, Ruth Blackford, Scott Scherer, Violet Scherer, Everett, Janet and John Schmoker, Suzanne Shaw, Vera Sherer Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. Collins Stoll, Wayne Taylor, Dick Thom, Dick Thom (compiler) and John Wilkins.

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Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at toll house of Memorial Bridge, same as in previous years.) **Dec. 21:** 6 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Overcast; light snow in early a.m.; temp. 24° to 30°; wind W, 6-12 m.p.h.; ground covered with 1-3 inches of snow; river 80% ice-covered. 29 observers in 14 parties. Total party-hours, 93 (22 on foot, 45 by car, 26 misc.): total party-miles, 558 (23 on foot, 535 by car).—Mrs. Fred Adams, Mr. & Mrs. William Atwood, Lewis Blevins, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Dau, John Engstrom, Elton Fawks, Rev. Phillip Frazier, Mr. & Mrs. Jake Frink, Don Haugen, Erwin Jorgensen, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Lonnecker, V. McDonald, Don McIver, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter G. Petersen (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Ron Price, Ernie and April Saddler, Al Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Swanson, Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom. **NOTE:** As always, careful documentation was provided by Mr. Petersen for the **Scoters, Goshawks, Cormorants**, and other rarities reported from the areas around Rock Island.

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Rock Island & Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY & MUSCATINE, IOWA. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Lock and Dam 3, same as in previous years. **Dec. 20:** 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.; mostly clear; temp. 10° to 25°; wind S, 3-5 m.p.m.; ground covered by 1-3 inches of snow; river 80% ice-covered. 12 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (8 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 298 (10 on foot, 288 by car).—Mrs. William Atwood, Elton Fawks, Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink, Phillip Frazier, Mark Henderson, John Lonnecker, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen (compiler), Ernie Saddler, Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.

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Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (All points within a 7½-mile radius entering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon

River; river 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%.) **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 26° to 32°; wind ESE to SE, 5-17 m.p.h.; 3-inch snow cover; water partly open. 16 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 29 (18 on foot, 11 by car); total party-miles, 133 (14 on foot; 119 by car).—Springfield Audubon Society—Dr. Mrs. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Thomas Crabtree, Vernon Greenir, Florence Heckman, Al. S. Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, Robert C. Mulve, William V. O'Brien, Edith Sausaman, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), W. Sausaman, Marie E. Spaulding, Mr. & Mrs. Tom Taylor. **European Tree Sparrows** have been nesting near Jacksonville for over 10 years and are now being seen near Lake Springfield. The **Kittiwake** sighting was supported by a sketch drawn by the observers in the field.

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- **St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE.** (No description of area given). **Dec. 28:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 18° to 27°. Ten observers. Total party-miles, 127 (12 on foot, 115 by car). Southwest Chapter IAS—Alfred Auwarter, Miss Jean Auwarter, David Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. John McCall, LaRue Meni, William Palechek, Gordon Ruser, Cindy Spencer, Lucas Wrischnig (compiler). **NOTE:** Each evening and morning we see streams of blackbirds going to and leaving their roosting area, which is located at highways I-70 and Route 111. We estimate about 250,000 birds (100,000 grackles, 100,000 starlings, 50,000 redwings).

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Will County, TROY-JOLIET-CHANNAHON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Brandon Road Locks; woods 50%, open fields 30%, rivers and ponds 20%). **Dec. 28:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 22° to 26°; wind SE, 12-22 m.p.h.; snow cover 5 to 6 inches; some open water. 16 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 16 (4 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 123 (3 on foot, 120 by car).—William Hughes, Paul Leifhe, Helen Otis (compiler), Tom Otis, John Redd and Dr. George Woodruff.

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Will & Grundy Counties, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering back roads west of the Illinois River and back roads south to Gardner. Farm woodlots 15%, river and creek edge 60%, plowed fields 20%, cattail marsh 5%). **D**

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Early Birds

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3; 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 27° to 31°; wind SW, 8 m.p.h.; four inches of snow on the ground; large rivers open; small creeks and ditches partly open. 11 observers in 4 parties most of the time. Total party-hours, 33 (15 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 237 $\frac{3}{4}$ (16 $\frac{3}{4}$ on foot, 21 by car).—Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Laurence C. Binford, Charles T. Clark, Lewis B. Cooper, Peter B. Dring, Margaret C. Lehmann, Theodore York, Alfred H. Reuss, Paul Schulze, Grace F. Smith, Helen A. Wilson.



Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. (Same area as in previous years.) **Dec. 29:** 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.; overcast all day; temp. 26° to 29°. 10 observers—Karl Bartel, Gaylord Culp, Margaret Lehmann, Jane Morgan, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Bruno Schiffler, Grace F. Smith, Joanne Vanasek and Helen A. Wilson.



ADDITIONAL REPORTS

LaSalle County, OWL CANYON-OTTAWA-PECUMSAUGUN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at west end of Mayo Island, including Starved Rock State Park, Matthiessen State Park, Buffalo Rock State Park, Pecumsaugun Creek and the Illinois, Vermillion and Fox Rivers. Woodlands, creeks and river bottoms 40%, fields and pastures 33%, water, marshes and gravel pits 20%, towns and roads 7%). **Dec. 20:** 4 a.m. to 4 p.m.; partly sunny, waters mostly open; temp. 8° to 29°; wind NW 0-7 m.p.h.; scattered snow cover. 5 observers in 3-4 parties. Total party-hours, 36 (19 on foot, 16 by car, 1 by boat); total party-miles, 337 (16 on foot, 320 by car, 1 by boat).—Larry Durr, Ira A. Sanders, Jeffrey R. Sanders (compiler), Robert Dobby and Les Strauss. The **Palm Warbler** was studied at 20 feet for 15

minutes; the **Broad-winged Hawk** for 10 minutes at varying distances, from 20 to 200 feet. **Species**—Canada Goose, 45; Mallard, 394; Black Duck, 1; Gadwall, 9; American Widgeon, 2; Pintail, 4; Green-winged Teal, 3; Shoveler, 8; Wood Duck, 1; Lesser Scaup, 82; Common Goldeneye, 109; Buff-breast, 11; Ruddy Duck, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; **Broad-winged Hawk**, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 6; Bald Eagle, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 19; Bobwhite, 18; Ring-necked Pheasant, 65; Killdeer, 1; Herring Gull, 138; Ring-billed Gull, 62; Bonaparte's Gull, 9; Mourning Dove, 22; Screech Owl, 4; Great Horned Owl, 6; Barred Owl, 10; Short-eared Owl, 3; Belted Kingfisher, 5; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 12; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 19; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 53; Horned Lark, 332; Blue Jay, 27; Common Crow, 238; Black-capped Chickadee, 126; Tufted Titmouse, 59; White-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 54; Carolina Wren, 16; Robin, 8; Hermit Thrush, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Starling, 3,411; Myrtle Warbler, 6; **Palm Warbler**, 1; House Sparrow, 1,790; Eastern Meadowlark, 9; Red-winged Blackbird, 16; Common Grackle, 5; Cardinal, 71; Purple Finch, 2; Common Redpoll, 14; Goldfinch, 21; Rufous-sided Towhee, 4; Vesper Sparrow, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 264; Oregon Junco, 5; Tree Sparrow, 20; Field Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 33. **TOTALS:** 56 species, about 7,953 individuals. Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Blue Goose, Cowbird, Fox Sparrow.



• **Rock Island & Whiteside Counties, CORDOVA, ALBANY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Folletts, Iowa, including Comancher Princeton, Low Moor, and McCausland, Iowa, Cordova and Albany, Illinois; farmland 50%, bottomland forest 15%, grassland 10%, river—Mississippi and Wapsipinicon—10%, upland forest 5%, coniferous borders and groves 5%, urban area 5%. An atomic power plant is under construction near the count center and will be completed in 1971.) **Dec. 26:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. overcast with snow flurries, clearing in p.m.; 11° to 20°; wind SW. 4–10 m.p.h.; ground covered by 6–8 inches of old, drifted snow; rivers 98% ice covered. 8 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 22 (4 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 286 (8 on foot, 278 by car).—Allan Carlson, Mark Henderson, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen (compiler), Ethel Volk, Norman Ward, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Warren Wickstrom. **Species:** Mallard, 158; Black Duck, 2; American Widgeon, 1; Lesser Scaup, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 4; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bobwhite, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 7; Killdeer, 2; Common Snipe, 4; Herring Gull, 1; Mourning Dove, 82; Screech Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 21; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 15; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 10; Red-headed Woodpecker, 17; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 36; Horned Lark, 132; Blue Jay, 45; Common Crow, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 34; Tufted Titmouse, 23; White-breasted Nuthatch, 21; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 5; Winter Wren, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 2; Starling, 1,114; House Sparrow, 2,055; Eastern Meadowlark, 9; Western Meadowlark, 271; Meadowlark Sp., 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 36; Rusty Blackbird, 3; Brown-headed Cowbird, 2; Cardinal, 95; Purple Finch, 6; Common Redpoll, 20; Pine Siskin, 2; American Goldfinch, 128; Red Crossbill, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 565; Tree Sparrow, 65; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 47; Snow Bunting, 32. **TOTALS:** 56 species, about 5,504 individuals.

Nature Conservancy's Purpose in Illinois Is, Too, Wild Lands for People

by DR. MARGERY CARLSON

Did you read the article about The Nature Conservancy on the front page of the March 11 issue of the Wall Street Journal? It told about the purpose and accomplishments of this organization, which has preserved over 150,000 acres of natural land since 1960—40,000 of this amount in 1969. It has just one objective—the saving of land for posterity.

The Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy is doing its part. It has saved over 2,000 acres in 20 years throughout the state. These are wild areas where birds, other animals and plants can live in peace, and where everyone may go for enjoyment and education. We hope to have a brochure describing these areas and telling how to reach them.

One current project is the preservation of 550 acres of high forested bluffs and level plain along about three miles of the Vermilion River between the small towns of Lowell and Oglesby in LaSalle County. This river has been declared one of the six most scenic rivers by the state.

The Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy is cooperating with the LaSalle County Conservation District in purchase of this land.

The chapter, under leadership of the Big Bend Project Committee, with Mrs. Edward Carus of Peru, Ill., as chairman, will raise the purchase price of 160 acres of this forest. The Chapter already owns 100 acres, and 23 more will be donated.

The forest has miraculously escaped destruction by grazing, lumbering, fire and man. It has oaks, hickories, walnuts, and such unusual trees as pawpaw and Kentucky coffee trees. The ground cover has many kinds of wild flowers, including two species of orchids. A path along the bluff leads to The Point from which there is a splendid view of the whole valley.

The Conservation District will buy the remainder of the land, including a caretaker's house at the entrance, and the level plain, part of which is already developed with artificial ponds, lawns, planting of ornamental trees, a picnic shelter with large fireplace, and trails.

School children will be brought here, and Scouts and other groups will have outings in this remarkable area under the supervision of Robert Joslin, the Conservation District's outdoor director. Grown-ups will be guided by appointment with members of the project committee. The general public cannot be admitted until the purchase price is raised.

We must have \$40,000 for the land and \$5,000 for expenses of survey, lawyers, etc. You are urged when you contribute to consider how much land your contribution will buy at \$250 an acre. This price is a real bargain.

Make your checks payable to the Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, Big Bend Project, and mail to the treasurer, Mr. Charles Haffner III, 2223 Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60616. Deductible? Yes.

—2308 Hartzell, Evanston

WILL YOU LOAN, to IAS, some of your best 35 mm color slides of birds, flowers, and mushrooms? Society headquarters wants to make duplicates in order to improve its photo files for educational purposes. Mail to the IAS office in Downers Grove. Thanks!

Biologist Receives Petroleum Institution Grant To Continue Efforts To Save Oil-Soaked Birds

A biologist at Framingham (Mass.) State College—Philip B. Stanton has received a grant from the American Petroleum Institute to continue research into methods of saving the lives of birds affected by oil spills.

An expert in wildlife management and conservation, Stanton will establish a model bird-treatment center in Upton, Mass. Working on his farm he has had considerable success in removing petroleum from waterfowl and in restoring the birds to good health.

Commenting on the grant, API President Frank N. Ikard said, "Birds have been the principal victims of major oil spill incidents. The API, oil companies and several agencies of the federal government are now involved in a number of projects aimed at preventing and controlling such mishaps. However, should a major spill occur in the future, we hope that Mr. Stanton's research efforts will make it possible to save the lives of birds that may be affected."

The method employed by Stanton in cleaning oil-soaked birds and restoring them to health has two phases. First, the petroleum is completely removed from the birds with a detergent chemical that accomplishes this task in less than three minutes. This rapid removal minimizes the stress upon the birds and sharply reduces the possibility that the delicate creature may suffer shock that could cause loss of appetite and death.

Because the cleaning agent also removes a bird's natural feather oils, oils that enable a waterfowl to float and which insulate it from the cold, the birds cannot be returned to their native environment immediately.

Stanton says that a waterfowl's natural oils are usually not replenished until the bird grows feathers after its next molting period—an event that may not occur for up to a full year in some species.

The second phase of the program—the phase on which much research remains to be done—entails the confinement and care of wild waterfowl under rigidly controlled conditions until their oils have been replenished and they are once again capable of surviving in their native surroundings.

Keeping wildfowl alive in captivity for extended periods is a highly complex undertaking. Different species must be treated differently. It is Stanton's goal to find the proper methods for treating the various species effectively, efficiently and economically. To find out how best to treat each species, Stanton has been conducting his research on individual specimens.

Some of his findings have been most interesting. For example, loons cannot even walk on land because their legs are situated too far back. To keep a loon alive at his facility, Stanton has had to carry it back and forth from its pen to a shallow pool. Some species have proven to be too weak to survive even this delicate treatment, while other birds, after months in a shelter, have had to be reintroduced to life on the water on a gradual basis, a few minutes every day. Another problem that Stanton has had to solve, is developing diets that will appeal to the various types of fowl.

The methods of treatment is not only complex, but also expensive. "I wouldn't even want to think about the cost per bird," says Stanton, who has been paying for the project entirely out of his own pocket until he receives the API grant.

The new funds, Stanton believes, will enable him to continue his research. "I'm trying to provide some answers," he says, "so that if any accident occurs, we will know what to do."



RX: TENDER CARE—Philip B. Stanton extends helping hand to convalescent waterfowl at his farm in Upton, Mass. The biologist has had considerable success in cleaning up oil-soaked birds and restoring them to health. Recent grant by the American Petroleum Institute will help Stanton continue his work.

Nest-Record Program Gets New Support

Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology has received a \$55,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to be used over a three-year period for the laboratory's North American Nest-Record Card Program.

David B. Peakall, a senior research associate in ecology and systematics who is program director, said the project, started in 1965, is designed to collect large amounts of data on the breeding biology of birds from all parts of the continent. The data sent in from bird enthusiasts are stored on IBM cards and contain such information as variations in breeding habits, the number of eggs laid and nesting success.

Peakall said it is hoped the laboratory will become an important part of man's study of the modification of his environment through swamp drainage, urbanization and the use of pesticides. Since birds are closely adjusted to their environment, he said, they are very sensitive to any changes in the status quo. Slight changes in the birds' normal living habits can be studied to determine if the conditions that caused the changes will affect man.

An addition to the laboratory was completed recently to house the nest-record card program. The addition was financed through private funds.

The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology Nest-Record Program, with whom the Illinois Audubon Society cooperates, has modified its Nest Record card for 1970. All persons wanting a supply of the new cards should contact Dr. John R. Paul, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

*denotes Family member; **Contributing member and ***Supporting member

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New Life Members

Added this spring to the list of Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society are Esther Gien Elgin, a member since 1966; Beatrice Hamilton, Chicago, a member since 1958; Terrence Ingr Apple River, a member since 1962; Ellamae C. Krotz, Sparta, a member since 1969; J. P. Man Wenona, a new member; Mrs. Thos. A. Nelson, Oak Park, a new member and Mrs. Char Clifford Van Dyke, Galesburg, a new member.

SOME DAY THERE WILL BE AN I.A.S.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN ILLINOIS

One of the goals of IAS is to provide a Wildlife Sanctuary in Illinois. To finance such a project, the Sanctuary Fund has been created.

There are many ways in which our members can support this fund. A direct contribution can be made in money or securities. Or, you can provide for a bequest in your will. Or, you can provide actual land itself.

Perhaps you may want to memorialize such a sanctuary in the name of someone in your family.

The Sanctuary Fund, with all that it implies, gives IAS the means to perpetuate those things we hold dear in the great world of the outdoors.

—Charles Lappen

WILDLIFE PORTRAIT SERIES NO. 1

Printed in beautiful natural color, this set of 10 wildlife pictures, reproduced from original color transparencies, will appeal not only to conservationists, teachers, and nature lovers but to home decorators and gift buyers. The first prints to be issued by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife depict such birds as the avocet with upturned bill; white ibis of the southern lowlands; trumpeter swan, largest of all waterfowl; the interesting secretive chachalaca; sandhill cranes, desert bighorn, pintail drake, plus such interesting creatures as the black-footed ferret, rarest mammal in North America; the pronghorn antelope, speedster of the purple sage and a massive bison.

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BOOK REVIEWS

OPEN HORIZONS. By Sigurd F. Olson. 231 pp.
Alfred A. Kopf, New York, 1969, \$5.95

There were a title, "Dean of Conservation Writers," Sigurd Olson would be a top candidate for the honor. As anyone who has read one of his earlier books would be assured, he writes "Open Horizons" in facile prose-poetry that sometimes attains a rhythm akin to singing verse.

The jacket calls this work "An Autobiography in Nature." Do not all writers do at least one book that is frankly or transparently autobiographical? Olson tells how, as a young man with a growing feeling for the land, he searched for some profession that would satisfy his inner yearnings to live close to nature. Undergraduate studies were in geology, agriculture and biology. As a professor in Ely Junior College in northern Minnesota he became head of the Department of Zoology.

In this North Country that he loved he spent every possible moment outdoors—week-ends, holidays—and soon during summers became a professional guide, first in the Quetico-Superior area and later as far north in Canada as Hudson's Bay. Admittedly, his earliest nature interests did not go beyond fishing and hunting, but later refined into observation and admiration. He did, however, always retain an avid love of fishing and became an enthusiastic Izaak Walton League promoter.

Still his urge for a more significant career than wilderness guide needed him to undertake graduate work. To one who has always thought of Sigurd Olson as a prophet of the North Woods, it was an interesting revelation that he came to the University of Illinois to study ecology under a great pioneer in this field, Dr. Victor E. Shelford.

His heart, however, remained in the Northern latitudes, for his master's thesis at the U. of I. was on the life history and predatory relationships of the timber wolf. He wrote, "I was intrigued with the wolf as a symbol of wilderness. I admired it for its beauty and strength and what it meant in the North, the impact of its bloodlines when crossed with native dogs . . ."

Later, "No longer could I look at the wolf for its beauty and general interest, for now I saw how involved it was with other creatures."

"Open Horizons" is Olson's fifth book, his writings spread over 14 years. In them all, according to his friends, Mrs. Margaret Murie, widow of the famous Olaus Murie, "he weaves a quiet spell about his reader." To do such a thing, full of imagery, nature's beauty, aesthetic ideals and philosophy, one tends to think of him as a "born writer." Not so. Olson details his difficulties when learning to write, through early stages punctuated by frequent rejection slips—even as you and I.

His philosophy shows through in such passages as "No two voyageurs enter their doors in the same way or have identical adventures, but all have in common the final impact which is in the evolution of vision and perspective, and when there are no mirages ahead, a man dies. With an open horizon constantly before him, life can be an eternal challenge.

"I believe one of the basic tenets for anyone concerned with the preservation of the environment is to have a love for the land, which comes through a long intimacy with natural beauty and living things, an association that breeds genuine affection and has an inherent understanding for its finite and varied ecology."

All his life, the mystery and magic of the natural world, particularly the wilderness, have been his there. Sigurd Olson has not been just a writer of prose-poems and a singer of songs in tribute to nature; he has also been a doer. His service has included positions as a consultant to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Director of the National Park Service. Former President of the National Parks Association he is now President of the Wilderness Society.

Olson's optimism is refreshing. One wishes for the confidence he feels in this statement, "I think I understand what wilderness can mean to the young man of today."

—Ray M. Barro

BIRDS OF HAWAII by George C. Munro

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt., 1969. \$5.00. 189 pages.

Islands hold a special place in the hearts and minds of many travelers. Hawaii can hold a lofty place for its major contribution to the tourism industry: No hideous billboards defile the landscape. No visual pollution discourages the visitor to this enchanted land. About 25 percent of the land is held in forest reserves, while almost half of the rest is used for cattle and sheep grazing.

Explorers and immigrant have a way of destroying an island. They bring their horses, cattle, and rodents, pigs and dogs, and often upset the balance of nature. Hawaii was no exception. Where the native Hawaiians merely plucked the bright-colored feathers of the birds he caught, the early settlers destroyed the bird itself to help feed the feather and bone industry. Some birds fell victim to a shortage of food supply, and others lost their habitat when the settlers plowed the land. Munro points out that President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the Hawaiian chain of islands (except Midway Island) as a "Bird Reservation" in 1909. Two years earlier, the Hawaiian legislature passed legislation to preserve native perching birds. The laws were not a complete success for a variety of reasons.

Apparently not many books have been written on bird life for the Hawaiian group. Munro's work first appeared in 1944, and the present edition has been designed to fulfill the needs of the excursionist now reaching the islands in expanded numbers. There are indications that no complete work has been issued on the bird life of Hawaii since Dr. R. C. Perkins issued his monumental study in 1903.

"Birds of Hawaii" is by no means a field guide, as we have come to know the term. The treatment of the species is uneven. Not every notation carries such related information as, for example, the length of the bird, its color markings, the number of eggs laid, etc. Perhaps this is a redeeming feature. The descriptions sparkle with observations and information often gathered a long time ago. The comment on the Oahu Thrush is illustrative.

"This species was endemic to Oahu and inhabited the forests, but has long been extinct... There is no known specimen existing in the world at this time." Munro goes on to quote from a naturalist named Bloxar who entered the following in his diary in 1825: "We soon began to ascend the pass, the sun rising at the time amid the chirping of small birds and the melodious notes of a brown thrush, the only songster on the islands." Munro observes that the Oahu Thrush was a common bird which evidently inhabited the outer fringes of the forest. One bird survey of Oahu, taken

1936-37, indicated that only 25 species of birds had a fair chance of survival, and 30 species were either extinct or likely to become so.

The volume is divided into a section of Native Hawaiian Birds, Stray Residents, and Imported Birds. For the technical student, one page has been devoted to some changes in the Scientific names of birds. While this is an excellent book to take along while riding the waves on the airline to Hawaii, one does wish the publisher had discarded the old color plates and substituted something more adequate.

—Raymond Mostek

THE COTURNIX QUAIL—ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.

By Theodore C. Fitzgerald.

Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames, Ia., 1969. 306 pages. \$7.95.

To assure the acceptance of a new laboratory animal it must be completely documented and understood both anatomically and histologically. Variables between individuals and sexes must be fully described, for even the slightest variation from the normal may indicate a possible breakthrough to the researcher. These items have been fully covered by the author—and the "Coturnix Quail" (*Coturnix coturnix*), as a result of this comprehensive treatise, may well become a laboratory animal as familiar as the mouse, rat, or guinea pig.

The late Theodore Fitzgerald spent a great deal of his life gathering the material for this monumental text. Although at this time only perhaps a few hundred laboratories throughout the country use this species with any regularity, the number should increase tremendously with the advent of this publication. This tiny (7 inch) game bird, like the chicken, is long lived and fully as productive as any other laboratory bird, and the progeny mature quickly.

Although the Coturnix was a failure as an introduced game bird because of its migratory instincts, the inherent body mechanisms involved in migration can be finally studied in a lab animal. The Coturnix unlike other lab animals is economical in space, care, and food consumption and is therefore ideal for large population studies involving such fields as genetics and embryology. This book will be an invaluable tool for veterinarians, poultry scientists, ornithologists and laboratory scientists. It is very well organized and presented and generously illustrated with excellent line drawings by Auburn University art students.

—G. Michael Fleig

THE OXFORD BOOK OF FOOD PLANTS

By S. G. Harrison, G. B. Masfield, and Michael Wallis.

Illustration by B. E. Nicholson.

Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, 1969. \$11.00

There is a magnificence to this book which will make it a joy forever! It is a work of art and book publishing at its best. In these colorful pages, one can learn in details about 420 varieties of plants grown throughout the world and which are consumed by man. He can find a reference to several articles especially useful after a shopping trip or after a fine meal.

Opposite descriptions of the plants are found colorful illustrations of them, with many pods, flowers, and seeds in detail. The authors begin with

descriptions of cereal crops, move on to oil crops, nuts, legumes, salad plants and root crops. Both cultivated and wild plants are described.

The authors in their texts, have tried to provide us with the origins of the plants, where they may be found, and with some botanical information. An example of the treatment of one group may be indicated with "Spices and Flavourings." Four plants are described and shown: vanilla, nutmeg and mace, cinnamon, and cardamoms.

Nothing useful to the reader seems to be overlooked: The volume contains a glossary, an index, and three minor articles on the Domestication of Food Plants, the Spread of Food Crops Around the World, and the Uses and Nutritional Value of Food Plants. Though the book is printed in Great Britain, and has British spelling and terminology, this does not detract from its value for the user in the U.S.

It will prove useful for the home gardener, for the homemaker who is a creative chef, for parents who wish to inform their youngsters, for the gourmet whose pleasure in eating plant foods increases as his knowledge increases. It will be a delight to the artist and the amateur historian, and to the nature lover. An all around fine book.

—Mrs. I. L. Most

OWL. By William Service. 93 pages, 3 drawings.
Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1969. \$4.00

This book is the story of a screech owl that fell out of its nest and was raised as a pet by the author's family. It explains how they cared for the owl, how they adapted to having the owl flying throughout their house and how the owl adapted itself to their environment. It goes into great detail attempting to explain the "why?" behind the owl's movements.

This book is unique in that the author takes the same liberty with the English language as our modern poets and painters use in their compositions. One great advantage the author has in using this method of writing is that he can convey the mysterious "hex" that the owl gives to everyone around him.

The one item which I found very disturbing is the fact that the author breaks a great, great many rules of good standard English. For a school teacher who is daily attempting to correct these same mistakes in his students' papers, this becomes aggravating.

This small book is very interesting to read. However, because of the author's writing style, not everyone will fully appreciate and enjoy the book. I would not recommend this book for grade school children. It is designed for adults. The words, feelings, and ideas are too sophisticated for the common person attempting to read this book. To get the fullest pleasure out of this book a person must think while reading it. It is not a light book to read. It is not a book to pick up and read for the pure enjoyment of reading.

—Forrest Ingraham

BLUE-GRAY
Offshore kelp holds well—
heron, riding swell in Fall,
stands as sentinel.

—Joe Dvorak

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

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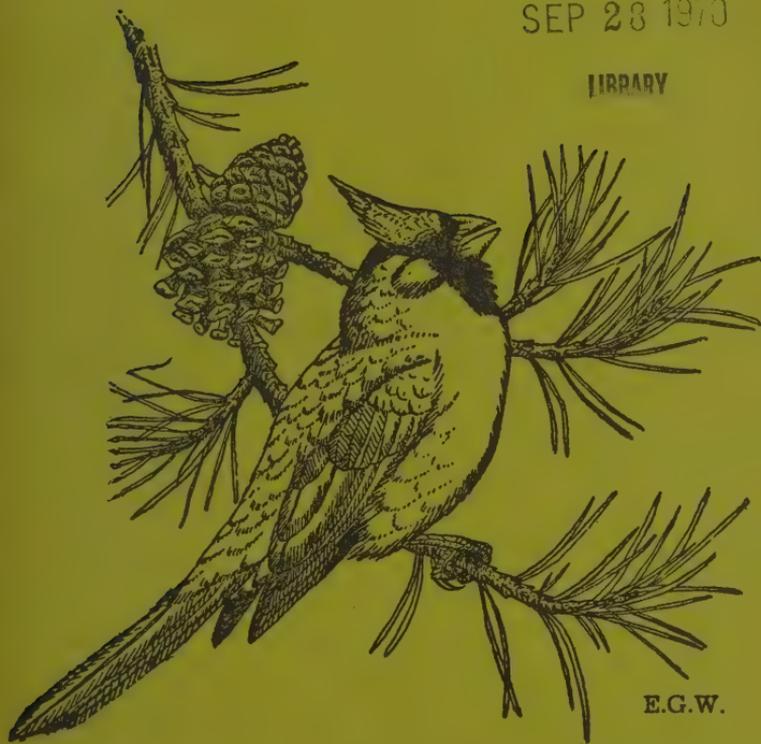
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 155

September 1970

SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING AVIAN HABITAT PREFERENCES

by **S. T. Dillon, Staff Biologist**
MAX MCGRAW WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

In a recently published paper (Dillon, 1968), bird species and numbers broken into monthly percentages—plus the first and last date seen—were summarized for “nearly 2,000 acres” comprising the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation in northeastern Illinois, near Dundee. Acreage measurements suggest that the actual unit censused approached 1,360 acres rather than 2,000.

Major vegetational types were generalized in the 1968 report, but habitat preferences of each species were not presented. The present paper provides a numerical relationship between the majority of avian species seen, and the habitat or habitats used by each species (Table 1), as well as a more detailed discussion concerning the environment of the three markedly varied census units.

RIVER BOTTOMLANDS—The Foundation owns about 80 acres abutting the east side of the Fox River (Fig. 1-A). A soils and capability map provided by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service shows eight soil types represented here, ranging from a muck to a silt and clay loam with a high lime substrate. In general these soils have a high water content, are usually found on level to depressed areas, and are adequately suited for cropland, pasture, woodland and wildlife.

The elevation of the Fox River bottomland property ranges from 710 to 730 feet above mean sea level.

The flora is typical of wetland sites in this latitude and longitude. The canopy is lacking or is quite open over most of the 80 acres, but it thickens and matures appreciably on more moist soils abutting the river. The species are dominantly eastern cottonwood, box elder and sandbar willow. There are shrubby tangles of tartarian honeysuckle and red-osier dogwood, with more open-grown hawthorne spp. and smooth sumac.

Upland herbaceous plants consist of sod-forming bluegrass, and wheatgrass spp.; the marshy herbs comprise dense, but limited, stands of spike-tush spp., broad and narrow-leaved cattail, and various sedges.

Eight to ten acres normally are cultivated and planted to upland gamebird food and cover strips. Seeds used to plant this, and other cultivated units on the McGraw property, consist of two species of sorghum (combine

sorghum and black-amber cane), and buckwheat planted in a ratio of 3:1:1 as listed above. Smartweed spp., pigweed spp., and barnyard grass represent volunteer plants which germinate in some profusion within these strips. They are useful as food and cover species for both song and game birds.

CENTRAL UPLANDS—The central unit (Table 1) is an upland, hilly area of 660 acres (Fig. 1-B). Elevations range between 720 feet to 880 feet above mean sea level. The terrain is cleft with ravines, steep inclines, and level plateaus—the largest being about 150 acres.

Many soil types combine to form this land, varying from soils so disturbed by man that no classification can be made to an upland, timber soil formed from a highly calcareous substrate. This latter soil is well suited for agriculture, woodland, pasture and wildlife uses. The flora varies with fluctuating ecological pattern of the landscape—precipitous changes in elevation, spring seepage, direction of slope, etc. An oak forest represents the dominant canopy vegetation. It covers about 300 acres located in a linear fashion along the dashed line (Fig. 1). This canopy generally follows the shores of five small man-made lakes. Four species of oaks are present—bur, white, northern red and black. Shagbark hickory is closely associated with these oaks, primarily upon drier soils along the slopes or atop the ridges with black oak.

White and green ash are also found mixed with this canopy, most prevalent on well-drained slopes or the ravine bottoms with ironwood and basswood; also on deep, more moist soils associated with northern red bur and white oaks. American and slippery elm are present in some numbers. Being less shade-tolerant than the oaks, they are more often found near the canopy's edge.

Maples—primarily sugar, but also red and silver in limited areas—will germinate under considerable shade, which oaks are less likely to do. On about 40 acres at the north end of the dashed line (Fig. 1), interlaced with ravines and rich soil, a mature stand, primarily of sugar maple, can be seen.

The shrub understory exists, becoming progressively more prolific where there is less shade, or the canopy is less dense or absent. Blackberry, raspberry, tartarian honeysuckle, red-osier dogwood, chokecherry and wild plum form the major growths, which almost halt human passage. This is especially true where ancient trees have died or fallen. At the canopy edge hawthorne spp., smooth sumac, crabapple spp., and woody vines such as riverbank grape and woodbine, are abundant.

In the open areas the ground cover is formed by dense mats of quack grass, smooth brome, Canada and Kentucky bluegrass. Forbs such as daisy fleabane, wild carrot, lesser ragweed, flat-topped goldenrod, and New England aster are abundant.

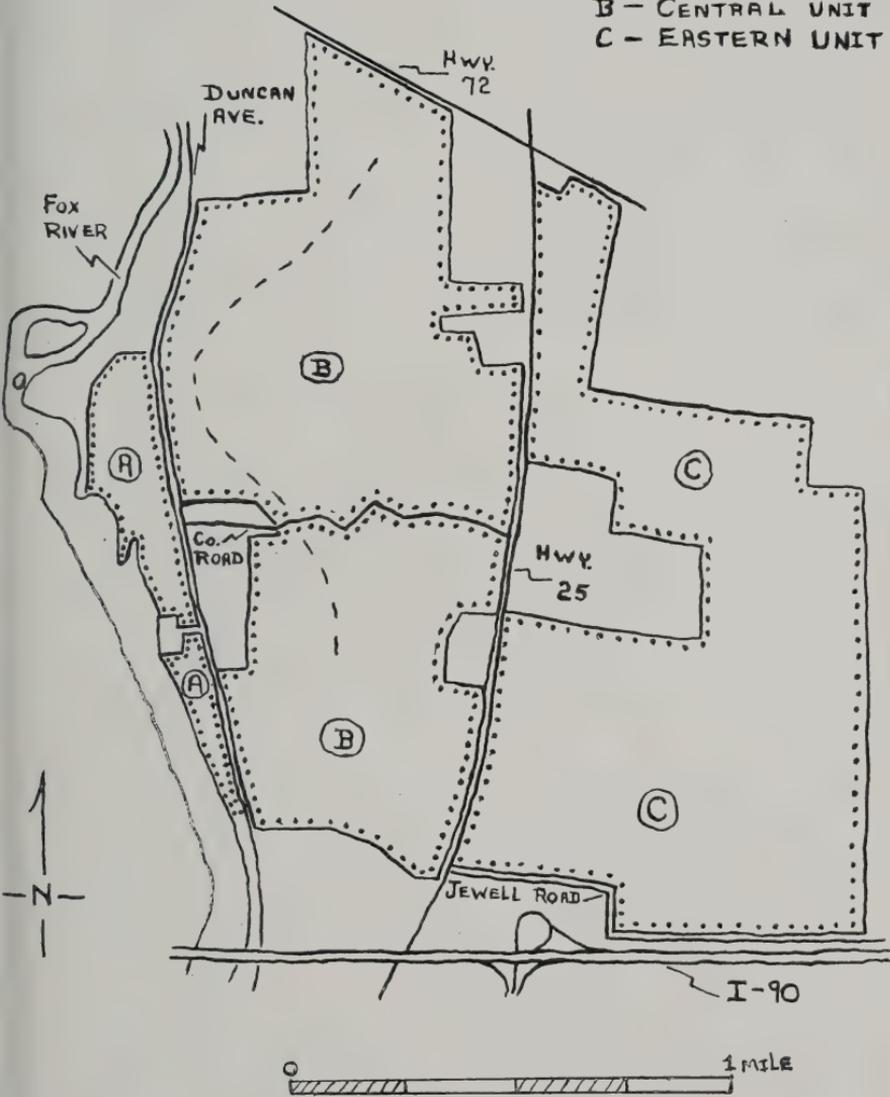
Thirty acres are vegetated by an old orchard. Forbs, grasses and shrubs are much the same as recorded for open areas.

Forty acres of conifers—mostly douglas fir, red and white pine, planted around 1930 to 1940, native red cedar, and arbor vitae—are found on scattered units at the south end of the dashed line (Fig. 1). There is little shrub or herbaceous cover immediately beneath these trees since the soil is more acid, and little light can penetrate the dense, year-round foliage. Just outside of this canopy, shrubs and ground cover take over in the form

FIG. 1 — AVIAN CENSUS AREA

LETTERS DENOTE:

- A — FOX RIVER UNIT
- B — CENTRAL UNIT
- C — EASTERN UNIT



of tartarian honeysuckle, common elderberry, woodbine, sweet clover, bitter-sweet nightshade, and brome spp.

Cattle pasture some 40 acres immediately south of highway 72 and no canopy or shrub layer is present.

There are 28 man-made lakes and ponds covering 70 acres following the dashed line (Fig. 1). These lakes and ponds are largely steep-sided and afford little emergent wetland or marsh vegetation. Bordering most of these water bodies is a narrow band of sedges, spikerush spp., cattail, and bullrush spp., but these plants are not extensive enough to attract many breeding aquatic or littoral zone birds. Most lakes and ponds are replete with such submergent or floating food-bearing plants as sago, curlyleaf, and leafy pondweed; lesser, and star duckweed, and broadleaf water milfoil.

Approximately 40 acres are planted to escape and nesting cover and food plants for upland and song birds. These units have an equal acreage of grain food plants in a ratio of 3:1:1 as listed for the Fox River property. Volunteer food plants growing within these strips are the same species as were recorded on the Fox River plantings.

White pine, red pine, several crabapple spp., arrowwood *virburnum*, amur honeysuckle, tartarian honeysuckle, autumn olive, Russian olive, and silky dogwood have been planted for wildlife use. Herbaceous plants cultivated as nesting cover are woolly, sericea, and prostrate lespedeza; three varieties of switchgrass; creeping foxtail; reedcanary grass; crown vetch, and birdsfoot trefoil.

The remaining 100 acres consist of the game farm, kennels, 13 miles of interior roadways, parking lots, buildings and lawns.

EASTERN FARMLAND UNIT—The eastern unit (Table 1) of 610 acres of farm land to the east of highway 25 (Fig. 1-C) is relatively flat with an elevation between 810 and 880 feet above mean sea level.

Six soil types form the great majority of this unit, and three of the six types make up 70 percent or more. All six have definitely calcareous substrate. The three most prevalent types represent a deep, dark-colored surface soil formed on a region that was either timbered or a prairie in the past. They are well drained, with a high water supplying capacity, and are well suited for pasture, woods, agriculture, and wildlife. The other three soil types possess the same general characteristics, but they are less fertile.

About 360 acres were planted to field corn in 1967. This corn is harvested and only waste corn is taken by avian species as food. When mature, these cultivated plants form good escape cover. Alfalfa was planted on 120 acres. This forms excellent escape cover when the plant is mature, and good nesting cover for late nesters.

Fifty acres were planted to upland game-bird food strips systematically spread over the eastern unit, with the same species and ratio used here as on the Fox River and central unit plantings. Although primarily used for food, these plants provide useful escape cover.

Two units of 15 acres each were planted, a number of years ago, as nurseries. Native and foreign species of coniferous and deciduous trees, as well as a wide variety of shrubs, were planted in dense rows. These nurseries have fallen into disuse as far as horticultural activities are concerned, but songbirds, some gamebirds, and small mammals use them extensively throughout the year as escape-nesting cover and food.

Twenty acres of native and planted canopy, both coniferous and deciduous, are present in five widely scattered locations. Six acres are in an open canopy of large, mature bur oaks at the extreme northern end of the eastern unit, with an understory of tartarian honeysuckle, raspberry, bluegrass spp., and wheatgrass spp. The remaining wooded acres are planted in hedge-row fashion to white and red pine, douglas fir, and eastern red cedar to provide escape routes for game birds.

Six acres are grazed. Four acres are open with scattered, young, slippery elm, bluegrass spp., wild carrot, etc., and 13 acres are occupied by buildings, barns, lawns, and herbaceous, weedy growth.

The remainder of the 610 acres (7 acres) consists of 4.5 miles of interior roads.

Forty-six species of birds seen during the weekly counts of the calendar year of 1967, but which were seen briefly or presented too few observations to determine habitat type(s), are:

Red-necked grebe, yellow-crowned night heron, American bittern, black duck, pintail, green-winged teal, baldpate, redhead, lesser scaup, American merganser, Cooper's hawk, sandhill crane, Virginia rail, common gallinule, solitary sandpiper, greater yellowlegs, least sandpiper, ring-billed gull, black tern, screech owl, great horned owl, long-eared owl, yellow-bellied flycatcher, olive-sided flycatcher, winter wren, Carolina wren, mockingbird, grey-cheeked thrush, veery, yellow-throated vireo, warbling vireo, black and white warbler, prothonotary warbler, blue-winged warbler, orange-

(Text continues on page 8.)

Table 1 -- Environmental Selection by Avian Species on Three 1967 Census Units

No.	Species	Fox River Unit	Central Unit	Eastern Unit
1	Grebe, Pied-billed	x	x*	-
2	Heron, Great Blue	x+	x+	-
3	Heron, Green	x	x*	-
4	Heron, Black-crowned Night	x*	x	-
5	Goose, Canada	x*	x	x
6	Teal, Blue-winged	x*	x	-
7	Duck, Mallard	x*	x	x
8	Duck, Wood	x*	x	-
9	Duck, Ring-necked	x	x*	-
10	Goldeneye, American	x	x*	-
11	Hawk, Sharp-shinned	x	x*	-
12	Hawk, Red-tailed	x	x*	x
13	Hawk, Red-shouldered	x	x*	x
14	Hawk, Broad-winged	x	x*	x
15	Hawk, Rough-legged	x	x	x*
16	Hawk, Marsh	x	-	x*
17	Osprey	x+	x+	-
18	Falcon, Peregrine	-	x+	x+
19	Hawk, Sparrow	x	x	x*
20	Quail, Bobwhite	x	x*	x
21	Partridge, Chukar	-	x	x*
22	Pheasant, Ring-necked	x	x	x*
23	Turkey, McGraw Wild	-	x*	-
24	Coot, American	x	x*	-
25	Killdeer	x	x*	x

No.	Species	Fox River Unit	Central Unit	Easter Unit
26	Woodcock	x*	-	-
27	Sandpiper, Spotted	x	x*	-
28	Gull, Herring	x*	-	x
29	Tern, Forster's	x*	x	-
30	Pigeon, Feral	x	x*	x
31	Dove, Mourning	x	x	x*
32	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	x+	x+	x
33	Cuckoo, Black-billed	x*	x	-
34	Whip-poor-will, Eastern	x*	x	-
35	Nighthawk, Eastern	x*	x	x
36	Swift, Chimney	x	x*	x
37	Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	x+	x+	x
38	Kingfisher, Eastern Belted	x	x*	-
39	Flicker, Yellow-shafted	x	x*	x
40	Woodpecker, Red-bellied	x*	x	-
41	Woodpecker, Red-headed	x	x*	-
42	Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	x*	x	-
43	Woodpecker, Hairy	x*	x	x
44	Woodpecker, Downy	x*	x	x
45	Kingbird, Eastern	x+	x+	x
46	Flycatcher, Crested	x*	x	x
47	Phoebe, Eastern	x	x*	x
48	Flycatcher, Alder	x*	x	x
49	Flycatcher, Least	x	x	x*
50	Pewee, Eastern Wood	x	x*	x
51	Lark, Horned	-	-	x*
52	Swallow, Tree	x	x*	x
53	Swallow, Bank	-	x*	x
54	Swallow, Rough-winged	x*	x	x
55	Swallow, Barn	x	x*	x
56	Swallow, Cliff	x	x*	-
57	Martin, Purple	x	x*	x
58	Jay, Blue	x	x*	x
59	Crow	x	x*	x
60	Chickadee, Black-capped	x	x*	x
61	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	x	x*	x
62	Nuthatch, White-breasted	x*	x	-
63	Creeper, Brown	x	x*	x
64	Wren, House	x*	x	x
65	Catbird	x*	x	x
66	Thrasher, Brown	x	x	x*
67	Robin	x	x*	x
68	Thrush, Wood	x	x*	x
69	Thrush, Hermit	-	x*	x
70	Thrush, Swainson's	x	x*	x
71	Bluebird, Eastern	x*	x	x
72	Kinglet, Golden-crowned	x	x*	x
73	Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	x	x*	x
74	Pipit, American	-	-	x*
75	Waxwing, Cedar	x	x*	x
76	Starling	x	x	x*
77	Vireo, Red-eyed	x	x*	x
78	Vireo, Philadelphia	x	x*	-
79	Warbler, Golden-winged	-	x*	x

No.	Species	Fox River Unit	Central Unit	Eastern Unit
80	Warbler, Tennessee	x	x	x*
81	Warbler, Nashville	x	x*	x
82	Warbler, Parula	x	x*	-
83	Warbler, Yellow	x	x*	x
84	Warbler, Magnolia	-	x*	x
85	Warbler, Cape May	x+	x+	-
86	Warbler, Myrtle	x	x*	x
87	Warbler, Black-throated Green	x	x*	x
88	Warbler, Blackburnian	-	x+	x+
89	Warbler, Bay-breasted	x	x*	x
90	Warbler, Blackpoll	x	x*	-
91	Warbler, Pine	x*	x	x
92	Warbler, Palm	x	x*	x
93	Ovenbird	-	x	x*
94	Yellow-throat	x*	x	x
95	Warbler, Wilson's	x	x*	x
96	Redstart, American	x	x	x*
97	Sparrow, House	x	x*	x
98	Meadowlark, Eastern	x	x*	x
99	Meadowlark, Western	-	x+	x+
00	Blackbird, Red-winged	x	x	x*
01	Oriole, Baltimore	x	x*	x
02	Blackbird, Rusty	x	x	x*
03	Blackbird, Brewer's	x	x	x*
04	Grackle, Bronzed	x	x*	x
05	Cowbird, Eastern	x	x*	x
06	Bobolink	-	-	x*
07	Cardinal	x	x	x*
08	Grosbeak, Rose-breasted	x	x*	x
09	Bunting, Indigo	x	x*	x
10	Finch, Purple	-	x*	x
11	Dickcissel	x	-	x*
12	Siskin, Pine	x	x*	x
13	Goldfinch, Common	x*	x	x
14	Towhee, Eastern	x	x*	x
15	Sparrow, Savannah	-	x	x*
16	Sparrow, Vesper	x	x	x*
17	Junco, Slate-covered	x	x	x*
18	Sparrow, Tree	x	x	x*
19	Sparrow, Chipping	x*	x	x
20	Sparrow, Field	x	x+	x+
21	Sparrow, White-crowned	-	x	x*
22	Sparrow, White-throated	x	x	x*
23	Sparrow, Fox	x	x	x*
24	Sparrow, Swamp	x*	x	x
25	Sparrow, Song	x	x*	x

x - species present - - species absent

* - most abundant + - present about equally

crowned warbler, black-throated blue warbler, cerulean warbler, yellow throated warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Connecticut warbler, northern waterthrush, Canada warbler, scarlet tanager, red crossbill, Henslow's sparrow and Lincoln's sparrow.

The central unit, with a more varied habitat both in topography and vegetation, had over twice as many "more abundant" birds as were noted on the other two units (Table 1). One hundred and eighteen species were seen here, while 104 were sighted on the Fox River unit and 98 on the eastern unit.

Certain avian species or family groups found the central-unit habitat specific to their requirements. Deep shade, hilly terrain, abundant insect life on the ground and progressively up to tree top, moist earth around spring seepages, rich soil with its granular structure which promotes the growth of earthworms, snails, slugs and centipedes, the game farm with captive birds numbering 100,000 or more, and lakes with a few shallow ponds apparently satisfied survival needs. These birds included hawks, shore birds, swallows, thrushes, kinglets, vireos, warblers, house sparrows, cedar waxwings and finches.

Another group of birds preferred the eastern or agricultural section as their micro-area. Here, buildings are in close proximity in a few locations, and waste grain is plentiful and thinly scattered over much of the landscape at the time of planting and harvesting. Cattle barns and feed lots provide survival essentials, as well as acres of evenly-spaced nursery trees planted—as far as the black birds and robins are concerned—just for roosting. Fall plowing provides large areas of bare ground which attract other species. Birds seeking this type of land were starling, six species of sparrows, and ground birds such as the horned lark—both prairie and northern sub-species—and American pipits.

The Fox River offers still another habitat with the lowland, marshy areas mentioned earlier. Standing water here has been responsible for the weakening of box elders and peach-leaf willows. This, along with Dutch elm disease which is taking its toll on upland elm trees, has provided micro-habitats for bark beetles, wood borers, and wood-inhabiting termites, and thus attracts the majority of woodpeckers seen on the property. Other bird families noted most often here were waterfowl, gulls, and terns.

Little numerical difference could be found among a few bird groups which survived equally well on two of the three census areas. Upland game birds thrived on both the central area and the eastern unit, but, due to lack of stocking, only a remnant population of escaped or native pheasants, and a turkey or two, were present on the Fox River. Flycatchers were observed about equally on the central area and the Fox River, but were seen in fewer species and numbers on the eastern unit. "Blackbirds" on the central unit were almost comparable with those on the eastern unit in species and in numbers, but they were observed less often on the Fox River.

Dr. George V. Burger and Richard C. Oldenburg contributed data concerning upland game bird food and cover plant species, their distribution, and acreages under cultivation.

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THE SOCIETY'S 73rd ANNUAL MEETING:

Watching Birds, Films, People, and Experts Daylight to Dusk at SIU

The Edwardsville campus of Southern Illinois University was the setting May 1 through 3 for the 73rd annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society, with three downstate chapters—Southwest, Kaskaskia and Ridgeway—doing the hosting and handling administrative chores. J. W. Galbreath acted as general chairman.

The convention began at daylight Friday for some early birders who spent the morning in the blinds at the prairie chicken refuge in Bogota watching the spring booming performance. The regular proceeding began Friday evening with a brief report from John Franson, midwest representative of the National Audubon Society. John, now a resident of Owensboro, Kentucky, began a career in conservation when he served on the staff of Gaylord Nelson when he was governor of Wisconsin. The entire state of Illinois now falls into John's district, since the northern part of the state no longer is in Ed Brigham's territory.

Gordon Ruser of the Southwest Chapter showed a series of slides on prairie flowers which he has photographed throughout the state. Many of the pictures were taken at Goose Lake Prairie. The evening program closed with the showing of three films—"A Prairie Should Be Forever," produced by Charles Schwartz of the Missouri Department of Conservation, with superb footage on the prairie chicken's booming dance; "The Last Great Stand," narrated by the well-known bird painter, Ray Harm, telling about the Corkscrew Swamp in Florida, and "Wild Wings," about the remarkable waterfowl refuge in England and the research program and migration studies carried on by the British biologists.

Following a morning bird walk, the Saturday program opened with presentation of charters to the three new IAS chapters in southern Illinois. These are: Kaskaskia Chapter in the Centralia-Salem area; the Southern Illinois Chapter, with headquarters in the Carbondale area, and the Ft. Chartres Chapter in the Sparta-Chester area.

Speakers during the morning session were Lt. Gov. Paul Simon and Prof. Alfred Kahn of S.I.U., who spoke on establishment of a new conservation organization in the greater St. Louis area, the Coalition for the Environment. This group is made up of individuals and organizations interested in the quality of environment; it serves not only to inform the public and act as a forum for ideas, but also to take definite action on local events which affect the environment.

An interesting talk on the distribution of the European Tree sparrow was presented by Sarah Vasse of Brussels. The talk was especially appropriate, since this year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of this sparrow to St. Louis. The distribution of the bird still remains fairly local although it is spreading into some of the areas north of Madison County, Illinois. Mrs. Vasse invited IAS members to send her records of sightings.

Luncheon speaker was Dan Malkovich, acting director of the state

Department of Conservation, who spoke on the acquisition by the department of 40,000 additional acres of public recreation lands in the past 18 months. This is an increase of approximately 20 percent in public lands.

The Dr. R. M. Strong Conservation and Ornithology Award was presented to Bruce Hannon of Champaign for his untiring efforts to save the bottomland forest of Allerton Park from flooding by the proposed Oakley Lake.

During the afternoon session, Dr. William George of the Zoology Department of S.I.U., spoke of the disappearance of many species as breeding birds in Illinois. Dr. George is planning to compile a "black list" of birds which, although not comprising endangered species, now no longer nest in our state.

Dr. John Wanamaker of Principia College reported on difficulties involved in preventing the ski lift from destroying the roosting trees of the bald eagles in Pere Marquette Park after the state had granted a franchise to a St. Louis man without public hearings or announcement. Other interesting talks were given by State Senator Merrill Ottwein of Edwardsville, who discussed conservation affairs in the Illinois Legislature and Fr. James Mulligan, St. Louis University, who spoke on the various song patterns of the Song Sparrow.

The annual banquet was highlighted by an address by the distinguished scientist, Dr. David Gates, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, who spoke on the dangers to planetary life brought on by the continued pollution of the atmosphere. Dr. Gates, who had made Shaw's Garden one of the national centers for ecological research, has recently been appointed a member of the National Science Board and will also serve as chairman of the environmental studies board of the National Academies of Science and Engineering.

The new president of IAS, Charles Lappen, was introduced to the membership, and outgoing president, Raymond Mostek, was presented with a print of a cardinal by artist Richard Sloane, a gift from the Board of Directors. The Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award was presented to the Lewis and Clark Society in recognition of efforts in establishing Lewis and Clark State Park in Granite City.

The weather on Sunday was clear and sunny, and many of the members had the thrill of adding the European Tree Sparrow to their life lists. Three different trips were offered: to Pere Marquette State Park, Cahokia Mounds, and Principia College. In all, 82 species were sighted.

—Judith Jo



Annual Meeting / A PRESIDENTIAL FAREWELL

In his "Presidential Farewell Address" Raymond Mostek summed up some of the achievements of his last year in office:

"The Illinois Audubon Society and our Pesticide Committee, under Mrs. Lee Jens, can take a great deal of credit for the state ban on the use of DDT which went into effect on Jan. 1. Our cruise on the Wendella, down the Cal-Sag Canal, was over-subscribed, and may become an annual event. After a two-year delay, we have finally put into effect our "Salute to Beauty" certificate to be presented to merchants and to public officials who have made a significant contribution to roadside landscaping.

"Under Paul Mooring, we have compiled a report on the status of the bounty system in Illinois, something which has never been done before. We trust that we can obtain the help of other conservation groups in Illinois in eliminating the bounty system—long discredited. It must be done on a county-by-county basis.

"Under Helen Wilson, we have once again held bird walks in Grant Park on a weekly basis in the spring. Given proper publicity, this walk can provide recreation and membership rewards for the society. We have arranged for new educational literature to be printed on various conservation issues and subjects. These are distributed to chapters, clubs and affiliates, and public officials, including school teachers and school children.

"We have printed several new educational cards, one of them on litter which is costing taxpayers several millions of dollars in clean-up campaigns. Our Roadside Committee has undertaken a survey of scenic roads systems in the various states, and we hope a scenic roads system can be supported by the Illinois legislature in 1971. Given proper public support, we can achieve what other states have already achieved.

"Allerton Park has been one of our prime concerns in the field of conservation. The preservation of the environment, I trust, will always be the main concern of this society.

"Finally, three new chapters have been organized, one at Randolph County, one at Carbondale, one at Centralia. We now have a membership of over 2,200 persons. I hope by 1980 some future president can say we have a membership of 10,000."



Annual Meeting / THE ALFRED LEWY AWARD

On May 2, 1803, the United States bought from Napoleon, for about three cents per acre, all the land lying from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Since this famous Louisiana Purchase came to \$20,000,000 at three cents an acre, imagine the size of this great western wilderness.

A few weeks later Jefferson had Congress appropriate \$2,500 to send a small party of men to explore the region, to study the Indian tribes, the botany, the geology, and the animals. To lead this expedition, Jefferson chose his private secretary, Meriwether Lewis, and for his Lieutenant, William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark.

In November 1803, Lewis and Clark camped on Illinois soil at the edge of the Louisiana Purchase, across from the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. That winter they prepared for their exploration. The next spring on May 14, 1804, Lewis and Clark with a party of forty set forth by canoe and keelboat to cross the Mississippi and go on and up the turbulent Missouri, facing 2,000 miles of hardships and danger. Up north-west they went where the Missouri meets the Yellowstone River ... then westward, finally crossing the "Great Divide" of the Rockies ... on foot and horseback. Then, descending the Columbia River in the summer of 1805, they crossed the Oregon country to the Pacific Ocean. This trail eventually brought great wealth and beauty to the United States.

And what did Illinois do to commemorate this history-shaking event starting on Illinois soil? A handful of years ago (September 1956) a modest

historical marker was erected on the campsite: \$150 for the stone and \$250 for the bronze plaque. Pictures of this were taken May 3, 1970, during the Illinois Audubon annual meeting, of LeRoy Tunstall and Keith Martin of DuPage Audubon Society, on the site, posing as Lewis and Clark in the dense greenery of springtime ... with the Mississippi River at their feet.

At the time the marker was erected in Illinois, nearly every newspaper and magazine in America wrote about this historic site at Wood River, Illinois. Next, a long line of torchbearers won three and one-half acres for a Lewis and Clark State Park on the site. Some far-sighted Illinois citizens didn't feel this acreage was worthy of the great Lewis and Clark expedition. Thus began the struggle for a bigger park. Prominent here as expansion leaders were Elmer Hart of Hartford; Mrs. Peter Klunick, president of the Lewis and Clark Society; Clarence Decker of East Alton; the late Clarence Sparks of Wood River, and his brother Everett Sparks, dedicated Audubon Society member ... all bucking industrial expansion vs. the park.

Madison County, in which Wood River lies, on its 160th birthday had 26 miles of riverfront on the Mississippi, with not one inch set aside for public enjoyment and use. Expansionists fought for 2,400 feet of riverfront for the park. To achieve this victory, the Lewis and Clark Society worked with historical bodies, chambers of commerce, industrial, civic, conservation, and planning groups ... democracy at work on the highest level.

Not since acquisition of Starved Rock State Park early this century has Illinois had the opportunity to establish a park combining historical significance, unusual scenery, forest cover, and open water for wildlife. In honor of the hard-won achievement of the Lewis and Clark Society and the conservation pioneers, who won 173 acres for the park, and are shooting for 600, the Illinois Audubon Society awarded them a collection of outstanding nature books. This constitutes the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award. These books have been conveyed by the Lewis and Clark Society to the library of Wood River's Lewis and Clark School to spearhead conservation education. On the 167th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon, southern Illinois newspapers showed the Lewis and Clark Society, via its President Mrs. Peter Klunick, donating these Audubon nature books to the library nearest the original campsite—to keep the torch burning for conservation.

—Betty Groth

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU ...

At the IAS Campout in fall, and at the Annual Meeting in spring, the officers and directors have the opportunity of meeting face to face with members of the Society.

But two times a year is hardly enough to get a penetrating reading of what members like or don't like, or to exchange views on what the organization should be doing to serve its members, or perhaps to be more effective in its various fields of interest.

Consequently, a word now and then from the members would be appreciated. I am sure it would add zest to the responsibility one assumes in becoming an officer or director. So please don't hesitate to write.

—Charles Lappen
President

Annual Meeting / OUR MAN OF THE YEAR

Traditionally highlighting the annual meeting was presentation of the Man-Of-The-Year plaque and handsome nature book to the candidate who captured the majority of Board votes of all candidates submitted by IAS affiliates. This year's award winner has made amazing impact on the preservation of the natural environment. He has played a significant role in the following conservation causes and is cited for his effective labors:

- To save Allerton Park from terracide by the Army Corps of Engineers.
- To restore Boneyard Creek in Champaign-Urbana, 5 miles of highly polluted, totally urban stream.
- To save Lusk Creek Canyon in southern Illinois from flooding and extirpation by the Army Corps of Engineers.
- To save Big Walnut Valley in Indiana.
- In behalf of Lincoln Reservoir at Charleston.
- To assist conservationists as far west as California, where they are receiving the Army Corps blitz.

A Ph.D. in engineering, he is allied with the Audubon cause in its reaction to intrusions on the environment. He focuses on all facets of wildlife in the "woods"—where he somehow feels "at home." He regards birds as an index of the condition of the ecosystem. The Audubon Society, he feels, is a tool for improving the environment. (Those who have seen the terrible disaster to beautiful Hetch Hetchie Valley in Yosemite understand what this award winner has been fighting to prevent at Allerton Park.)

Water, nature's life-giving resource, a prime concern of the whole world, is our award winner's dominant interest. He has thrown his full weight into many conservation battles involving water in our environment, and if we take a good look at the Illinois Audubon "Man-Of-The-Year," professor of engineering and computer science at the University of Illinois, we get a good idea of the stature that he lends to conservation.

Congratulations to BRUCE HANNON for winning the Audubon plaque in recognition of all he has done, and inspired others to do, to save the outdoor heritage in Illinois.

—Betty Groth

LIFE MEMBERSHIP DUES TO INCREASE

By vote of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society, Life Membership dues of the society will be increased from \$100 to \$200 beginning on January 1, 1971. Previous notices have been given regarding this increase in dues, and have met with an overwhelming response from members who seek to take advantage of this bargain before the new year.

All money received from Life Membership goes into the society's Endowment Fund, which helps to defray the cost of operations of the society. Average dues are insufficient to wholly support the education and conservation activities of the organization.

Checks may be forwarded to the regional office of the Illinois Audubon Society before Jan. 1, 1971, at 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove 60515.

HALCYON DAYS

by J. W. Galbreath

"If you would have a greater love of Nature, grow and blossom as the rose. Develop first a wider appreciation for and understanding of her numerous mystifying ramifications."

Surely, Indian Summer is one of the most mystifying phenomena of our extreme divergent weather in the Central States. Indian Summer is a short period of Nature's climatic perfection following Squaw Winter. Indian Summer is a "condition" rather than any fixed time, period, or duration.

Usually in this area of Southern Illinois, if it appears at all, it is some time in November. It is an unseasonable period of protracted warm, calm, delightful weather following our first skim of ice and killing frost.

The cause is a stagnant high pressure system of stratified and stable air patterns. Suspended, accumulated dust particles, in the lower layers of atmosphere, create a hazy sky where strings of glistening glossomer float lazily across the dreamy landscape.

Tranquil skies are cloudless, golden subdued sunlight, with slanting rays, softly bathing a balmy peaceful earth, with crisp, frosty, cool nights, extremely warm noon-time days, and perfect starlit nights blended into a period of almost perfect harmony, resting like a benediction over fields and hillsides.

Thomas De Quincy expressed Indian Summer as "that last brief resurrection of summer in its most brilliant memorial. It has no root in the past, no steady hold on the future."

Those who take the time will experience that feeling of extreme well-being, of supreme beauty in perfect harmony, with accompanying sadness . . . a desire that this time would linger forever, a desire that we could appreciate it to its fullest.

Many names have been applied to Indian Summer over the world. The American Indians called it the *Summer of Old Women*. It gave them a second chance to gather and store food in final preparation for winter. The early settlers assumed that the haze or smoke was the result of the Indians burning the prairies; hence *Indian Summer*. The Greek gods accounted for the tranquil calm as a gift to the Kingfisher or "halcyon days."

Other names that have been applied are *Second Summer*,

Counterfeit Summer, Goose Summer, Fifth Season, Fall Summer, All Hallow's Summer, and Afterheat. If it comes early in September in England, it is known as St. Austin's or St. Augustine's Summer. If it comes in October it is St. Luke's Summer; if in late November, St. Martin's Summer.

Some descriptions or definitions of Indian Summer include: a period of reluctant summer marching to a different drum beat; that period of tranquility sandwiched between the last fling of summer, and the final chill of Old Man North Wind.

"Farewell to summer, hail winter" in the same breath because it may last only a day.

Eulogy to autumn when woodlands are quiet sanctuaries in drowsy midday heat. . .

Someone needs to use all this atomic know-how of our age in slowing down this galloping shadow of golden afterglow of October's bright blue weather.

The effects of Indian Summer act as an opiate, producing a mild kind of intoxication upon those who would savor its soothing tranquility and soak up its departing warmth. Squirrels scurry about the oaks and hickories, gathering their falling stores of acorns and nuts for winter. Noisy Blue Jays fret over their seemingly endless bounty of acorns in the oaks. They seem to envy any of their fellow Jays in their extreme enthusiasm to horde the entire harvest of nature's liberal abundance.

The drowsy ground hog, fat from his summer gorging on clover and soy beans, waddles clumsily into his winter quarters when disturbed by the passing observer. Honey bees revived by the warm sun, take a last fling at gathering a dwindling nectar supply for their winter larder, and browse lazily among the fading flowers. Spiders float by on their gossamer threads. Hardy asters and golden rod display their last departing beauty — their last floral offering of fall — along abandoned fence rows and woodland border.

Take time to get out doors, to go tramping in the woods, or down a country lane; have a last fling at fishing, or just sit and lazily bask and gloat in that feeling of complete contentment. Richer indeed is he who would take time out to appreciate the beauty, pace, and harmony all about us as reluctant Fall ushers in another winter.

EAST AFRICAN WILDLIFE: FACTS, PROBLEMS, PROBABILITIES

By ALVALENE (Mrs. R. M.) BARRON

As a member of a photo-recording safari that recently toured the newly established countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda—a project dedicated to education concerning East African wildlife with emphasis on endangered species—I took part in group interviews with government officials, national park and game refuge managers, rangers, and private citizens.

Key factors in survival of diminishing wildlife are: (a) keeping an ecological balance, (b) game farming and ranching, (c) maintaining or increasing national parks which means purchasing more land, and (d) available cash. African people want more agricultural and grazing land. During a cultural exchange, while discussing the drain of Africa's wildlife, at the University of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, we heard this statement: "The problem is not land. It is a question of what places to develop as tourist areas and what to develop for agriculture."

Roger Wheeler, director of Murchison Falls National Park, said: "We must keep our parks long enough so that when we reach a high economy balance in the country, the parks with animals will be here as an escape for our people from their busy world." He could well be speaking for all three countries.

The following facts are evident:

1. Officials of all three countries are keenly aware of the economic benefits of wildlife, since tourism is their greatest source of outside income.
2. Park and game reserve personnel, from managers to rangers, are dedicated to the preservation of their wildlife charges. It is interesting that many of these men are former "white hunters" and some park men actually were once poachers.
3. Africans living in the bush and grass country could not care less



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about the future of their animal neighbors. It appears that economic advantages of tourism to these people are slight and indirect, at least at the present time.

Threats to wildlife are continuous and varied. First, legal hunting is of minor importance, it is claimed, because areas open to hunting are now limited, and what game may be taken is restricted in quantity, by sex, size and age. Licenses, especially for big game species, are very high, and hunting of animals on "endangered lists" is strictly prohibited.

Second: Poaching, unfortunately, remains prevalent, both in protected preserves and outside. The least damage is done by natives for meat: They have been accustomed to doing it for countless generations, and for sport which is negligible. Mainly they hunt for profit, for there is always demand for elephant ivory, for rhinoceros horns (wealthy Asians still believe in their aphrodisiac properties), for spotted cats (mainly leopards and cheetahs) to make coats for European and American women, and even for giraffe, wildebeest and zebra tails to make coveted fly-whisks. Tribes still hunt with spears and bows and arrows and with cruel wire snares which frequently leave entrapped animals to die a slow death by starvation or gangrene.

A far more serious threat to endangered species is by the professional poachers who use land rovers with searchlights, trucks and high-powered rifles. They usually raid by night and can be miles away, perhaps across a national boundary, by morning where importation and exportation laws are either weak or non-existent.

Parks and game preserve officials are alert to prevent poaching, but they are far from effective in some areas due to limited personnel and lack of equipment. Frequently we asked officials what was needed. They expressed their need, in one park or another, for camels, trucks, land rovers, power boats, airplanes, helicopters, and rifles to use in policing the areas. A Murchison Falls National Park ranger said he did not believe his country of Uganda had even one tranquilizer gun, needed for transferring animals from over-crowded habitat to new areas and for treating sick and injured animals. Two of the eighteen rare white rhinos recently brought to his park from South Africa were found in poacher's snares. They were alive and at least one might have been saved if it could have been tranquilized for treatment and released.

In Murchison Falls Park, we saw the disheartening sight of a posse of eight natives setting out on a two-week expedition to apprehend poachers. Only two or three had guns. Several had spears. This brave group likely could arrest natives with primitive weapons but would have serious trouble with armed professionals.

The park planners, some of whom have studied or visited in our country, are taking a long look at National Parks in the United States in order to gain from our experience and profit by our mistakes.

In spite of odds some progress is being made, for there has been a decline in the market, at least for furs of spotted cats. Within a year prices of leopard skins in the Kenya black market dropped from \$200 - \$300 to a 1969 average of \$123. This is said to be mainly due to present and prospective stiffening of laws governing exportation. Conservationists of the world would like to believe that one factor has been propaganda against the wearing of these furs.

'ONLY 40 MILES WEST OF TIMES SQUARE'

A Penetrating, Personal View
of Great Swamp Refuge —
Still Safe in New Jersey

by BETTY GROTH

IAS Vice President for Conservation

Our Illinois Astrojet descended over the Delaware River and Penn Woods in golden autumn. It swung over the Hudson, and winged down in New Jersey only fifteen miles east of "Great Swamp." All around us thunderous jets screamed into the airport like great hawks, scraping the bulldozed acres of oil-stained cement with their steel claws. Industrial scarring had gnawed off the scenery for miles.

As our private green-gold car carried us quietly away into the New Jersey timbered hills, we crossed the winding Passaic River, remnant of Lake Passaic formed by the glacier 10,000 years ago, which gave birth to the Great Swamp. Thirty-five minutes later we arrived at the big white house, from whose comfort and elegance we were to explore the 6,000 wild acres of this national wildlife refuge. From the sunny woodland porch we saw Great Swamp lying off in the distance under a blue haze, just a



Six thousand wild acres.

few miles as the crow flies. Somewhere there a 400-year old beech tree sprouted about 75 years after Columbus discovered America.

It was October 7. There still were pink roses sprawling on the split rail fence. Sacks of tulip bulbs and daffodils awaited planting in the New Jersey rocky landscape. Mocking birds showered under the sprinkler on the rhododendron shrubs. The terrace was alive with nuthatches, titmice, and downy woodpeckers riding the suet like a high swing. Tints of yellow apricot showed in the maples as we drove off the next morning with cameras, binoculars and autumn sportswear, past the townscape of red dogwood, glazed with red berries, against a blue sky.

Leaving civilization, we drove past open fields, wide blue streams, marshes, woodlands—then dense thickets proclaiming our arrival at the Swamp. In sunny open areas, bright accents of scarlet, apricot and yellow were spiked with evergreens. In the closing wood purple-bronze bracken banked the curving trail. Then came the treacherous, impassable terrain of water glistening through dense undergrowth.

Single file we threaded our way on the board walks, winding through thick vegetation. Circling out of sight between walls of five-foot ferns and eight-foot cattails, we studied the living museum in the dark blue water below. A whole world of tangled vegetation rose from the water, with an occasional flaming oak or white birch rising from the swamp.

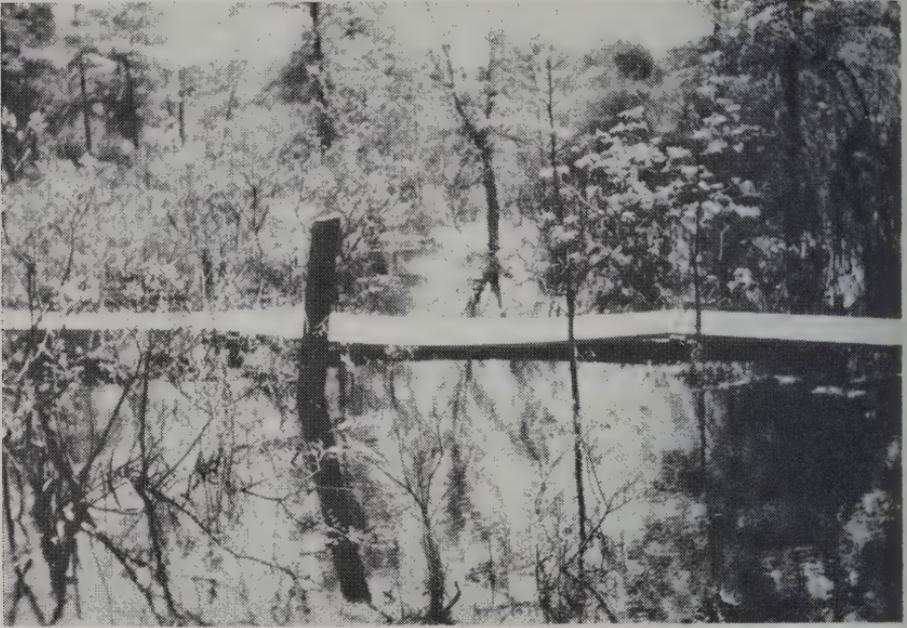
We were lost in the glory of the wilderness. Only once we saw "civilization"—a knot of grade school children and leader, kneeling on the board walk, peering down into the water, an on-the-spot science class. This 6,000-acre outdoor laboratory for the next generation should be bulldozed and drained for a jetport?

"It's a natural," claimed the New York Port Authority eagerly. "Only forty miles due west of New York City's Times Square."

"It's a natural" for more than 250 plant species of both the northern and southern botanical zones, including fine stands of mountain laurel and rhododendron. It's a natural for many huge historic oaks and beech trees that have felt the rain of centuries. It's a natural for 175 species of birds recorded in the Great Swamp, 101 species of which nest on the wildlife refuge.

Commonly seen are Canada Geese, pintails, mallards, black ducks, blue- and green-winged teal, shovelers and wood ducks. Rails and herons frequent the marshes. Woodland and brushy areas attract and protect a vast number of songbirds. Pheasants, ruffed grouse and woodcock each thrive in their own habitat. Red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks, as well as barred, great and screech owls are residents. Sparrow hawks abound the year-round.

Day after October day we explored the easily accessible corners of Great Swamp, following the planned trails, pushing deeper and deeper into the wild. At the Wildlife Observation Center we walked between wetland areas of open pond water, arriving at the redwood observation shelter. Here a winding stream curved for acres, carving out a large hospitality area for migrating waterfowl. Corn and grain was planted



Ten thousand years in creation.

generously to sustain as well as lure waterfowl within camera view of the shelter.

In the sleeping season of winter the curving blue stream in this observation area froze over, and we returned at Christmas season to explore the Swamp again. When the green tree was up in the big white house, the log fires ablaze, the glittering gifts piled high, and Christmas music floating through the house, we made a wild dash for the outdoors with mittens, heavy jackets, binoculars and camera.

As we drove off, the big white porch was barren, the split-rail fence empty, and the woodlands browned with fallen leaves. Out the old road we went to the welcoming redwood sign, ENTERING GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, with all the winter fences posted regularly with the federal symbol of the wild waterfowl. A few patches of snow whitened the roadsides. The swamp water was frozen to gray ice, spiked with grasses, stiff and brown. Cattails were stark. Ferns curled dry.

Gingerly we walked on frozen water to photograph the winter landscape, while huge steel gray clouds were moving in overhead in a cold front. The forest edges were thorny tangles against the sky. The immensity of the swamp swallowed us up in winter. An old swamp road that was soon to be sealed off at both ends and allowed to grow wild was still open. Our last chance to get into that area by car. We decided to risk it and drove off a few miles in that remote direction. As we parked the car, splintered

glass lay all around the map station, warning of recent vandalism. Above the sign, AREA OPEN FROM DAWN TO DUSK, the dusk seemed to be creeping in already.

The winter wind tore at our hair and pulled at our jackets. Hesitantly we followed the board walks and trails, crawling through twiggy thickets to photograph empty wood duck houses in frozen water. In every direction, walls of stark trees blocked our advance with their powerful density. Frozen wastes imprisoned huge tufts of sharp beige grasses. Beige, gray, and black dominated the scene.

The ice, once silvered in winter sunlight, now turned to leaden gray. Suddenly as though stalked by some unseen danger, we turned back in panic toward the car, our heels running rapidly through the dense wilderness, seeking the return to the warmth of Christmas in the big house. We'll leave the wilderness to the animals in winter ... the white-tailed deer, the muskrats, raccoons, striped skunks, red and gray foxes, woodchucks, and cottontails.

After centuries of homes for wildlife, were all of these to be wiped out for the jet-age?

From the big house's Christmas windows I watched the deepening purple twilight swallow up the Swamp. "Spring," I thought. "Spring will be the crowning season."

Plans were laid at once. But in January the first blow came from the Refuge Manager of Great Swamp: "Refuge closed March through June



Nesting Canada geese.

for nesting season." Another letter followed in February: "Have circle in red on attached map one area you may photograph ... but doubt if you can get access even with high boots due to spring flooding ... Enclosing a permit from Department of Interior for you to photograph May 1-3. I would need a guide.

Early May our Illinois astrojet lowered again over the Delaware, now clear blue with green banks, where industry had not denuded. We circled over the Hudson and the Statue of Liberty in the smog, and landed in bright New Jersey, screaming in like an imperious hawk.

At the big house it was tulip time, the sky an intense blue-violet, and the woodland slopes around the house sunny with daffodils, blue phlox and green jacks-in-the-pulpit. Suddenly a warbling vireo lisped, "You forgot your permit. Forgot your permit."

My sister joined me on the terrace. "Did you know your guide is six-foot eight? Weighs only 285 pounds?"

"Then I'll hardly need a permit." I inhaled the spring, eager to explore.

The next morning the car was ready with cameras, binoculars and a spring raincoat, my sister at the wheel again. The split-rail fence was banked with apricot and yellow azaleas, sunnyside with forsythia, and daffodils. The road curved past aisles of elegant white dogwood, towering pin oaks, and dogwood, tumbling cascades of purple wisteria by green firs, and garden after garden of shocking pink and rose-red azaleas in full flower. And suddenly we were out the old road again heading for the swamp.



At refuge headquarters we formally met the staff: tall, dark talented George W. Gavuti Jr., refuge manager; six-foot red-headed Mitch who was feeding baby geese and then the dynamite went off. Our guide arrived in a long car: six-foot eight, 285-lb. Lou F. W. Schwankert, civil defense award winner, in a ten gallon hat. He was head and shoulders in the sky. A permit seemed a trifle.

Immediately we were taken back into the acreage of nesting Canada Geese where the public must remain at bay. Chains fell, and we were permitted in to photograph the planned habitat for nesting these great birds. Four young on the large pond surfaced like puffballs blowing in the wind. Mature geese, regal with their black velvet heads and white chin straps, moved slowly away from us. Their "green pastures" were fronted on wild water, banked with grasses, and backed against the forest.

From the protected nesting habitat, we were guided to the diking areas ... large wild brimming ponds of clear, sky blue water. Here optimum water habitat had been developed scientifically to encourage nesting of migratory waterfowl. Nine-hundred acres of wetland waterfowl habitat will be improved through the construction of low dikes and water control structures ... to create extensive nesting habitat.

Now in the natural spring flooding and rise of Great Swamp water, some board walk trails in the diking pond area had floated apart. Others were submerged. It was glorious to see so much clear, blue water for wildlife, and we picked our way carefully. Overhead a skyful of swallows soared low, while shorebirds dabbled and waded in the brimmed ponds and marshes before our camera.

In the wild spring woods the native dogwood and hawthorns were in flower, bridal white in this wilderness hundreds of years old. The wildlife refuge will eventually encompass 6,000 acres of hardwood swamp, upland timber, marsh and water, brush, grassland, pasture and cropland. Under management of the National Wildlife Refuge, this diverse habitat will become increasingly important for preservation of our natural environment and protection of wildlife only 40 miles from New York City's Times Square. It will be a miracle in conservation education and recreation for generations to come.

"The great beech tree," I suddenly called to our guide, "I must see that 400-year-old beech tree that started soon after Columbus discovered America!"

He stood as strong as an oak tree in his ten gallon hat. "If YOU could get to that tree on the island in the middle of this swamp, so could the lumberjacks in the 1800s, and they would have chopped it down long ago." He smiled knowingly. "Always save something of today for tomorrow."

That evening on the porch as we watched the blue mists and purple twilight settle down over 6,000-acre Great Swamp, we stood in salute to the conservationists who saved the "great swamp" from a jetport . . . from being ravaged by bulldozers and scraped dry to the bone. Nature won this time, and our outdoor American heritage was saved. Gift of the glacial age, Great Swamp was probably 10,000 years in its creation.

SCREECH OWL

As you lie down to sleep at night
 You hear a noise that gives you fright.
 Outside the window peeping through
 See two bright eyes and ear tufts too.
 Away he flies without a sound
 To catch his supper on the ground.
 A rat, a mouse, a bird or bunny,
 'Tis better far to him than honey.
 Little screech owl, you look sleepy,
 Blinking in the sunlight there;
 Your round eyes and funny ear tufts
 Give you quite a surprised air.

—*Esther Ann Craigmile*
 1874-1969

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UP FROM THE EGG:
THE CONFESSIONS OF A NUTHATCH AVOIDER

*(Here, for the benefit of all near-sighted birders
trying to identify those confusing fall warblers,
is Ogden Nash's old favorite. . .)*

Bird watchers top my honors list.
I aimed to be one, but I missed.
Since I'm both myopic and astigmatic,
My aim turned out to be erratic,
And I, bespectacled and binocular,
Exposed myself to comment jocular.
We don't need too much birdlore, do we,
To tell a flamingo from a towhee;
Yet I cannot, and never will,
Unless the silly birds stand still.
And there's no enlightenment in a tour
Of ornithological literature.
Is yon strange creature a common chickadee,
Or a migrant alouette from Picardy?
You rush to consult your Nature guide
And inspect the gallery inside,
But a bird in the open never looks
Like its picture in the birdie books —
Or if it once did, it has changed its plumage,
And plunges you back into ignorant gloomage.
That is why I sit here growing old by inches,
Watching the clock instead of finches,
And I sometimes visualize in my gin
The Audubon that I audubin.

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FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

APRIL 1970

- Common Loon**—April 5, Crabtree Lake. **L. Balch.**
Horned Grebe—April 18, Lock & Dam 13, Fulton. **Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.**
Snowy Egret—April 28, St. Louis. **Sarah Vasse.**
Yellow-crowned Night Heron—April 15, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
Whistling Swan—2 at Chicago, late March & April 2-5. **Harold Alvin.**
European Widgeon—April 18, Lock 13. **Wickstrom.**
Osprey—April 23, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
Red Phalarope—found dead (car hit) April 30 near Salem. **Winifred Jones.**
Water Pipit—from 1 to 12 in late March and April 9, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
White-eyed Vireo—April 27, Chicago. **Balch.**
Hooded Warbler—Pere Marquette State Park, April 27 and regularly after that; not more than two pairs. **Vasse.**
LeConte's Sparrow—March 22 & April 9, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
Henslow's Sparrow—April 27 at Pleasant Valley, nests each year. **Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.**

MAY 1970

- Cattle Egret**—Four May 9 in city limits of Chicago; first recorded; **Charles Clark & Lewis Cooper.** Found in St. Louis May 15 and rest of month **Vasse.** Six at Plainfield May 13 & 16, **Maryann Grossmann.**
Mute Swan—First noticed May 6; farmer reports it for two weeks; stayed into June. **Sterling. Shaws.**
Canada Goose—Pair with 5 young May 7, Plainsfield. **Grossmann.**
White-fronted Goose—Late date of May 31 and the only spring sighting at the Mark Twain Refuge, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
Mallard—With brood May 27, St. Louis. **Vasse.**
Greater Scaup—May 5 at Wolf Lake, Chicago; carefully observed. **Balch.**
Mississippi Kite—May 25 at Marquette Park. Two were seen by **Mil & Lynn Schaefer;** observed both perched and soaring.
Black-bellied Plover—Ten at Sterling May 16. **Shaw.**
Marbled & Hudsonian Godwits—Cinder Flats, Chicago; first found May 9 by **Clark & Cooper.** Seen May 16 & 17 by **Balch;** May 16 by **Margare Lehmann.**
White-eyed Vireo—May 2 at Sterling. **Shaws.**
Worm-eating Warbler—May 17 at Rock Island. **Mrs. Wickstrom.**
Blue-winged Warbler—May 3, Sterling; nests each year. **Shaws.**
Brewster's Warbler—May 4, Salem. **Jones.**
Cape May Warbler—Many at Rock Island, May 17. **Wickstrom.**
Cerulean Warbler—May 1, Sterling. **Shaws.**

- Louisiana Waterthrush**—May 17, Chicago; examined over 150 waterthrushes to find one Louisiana. **Balch.**
- Hooded Warbler**—Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 15. **Balch.**
- Summer Tanager**—May 5, Glenview, and two weeks later found two males at Parke County in Indiana. **Mrs. Harry Spitzer.**
- Clay Colored Sparrow**—May 13 at Lincoln Park. **Balch.**

JUNE 1970

- Little Blue Heron**—Two on June 25 at Lake Renwick with other herons and egrets including 9 cattle egrets. **Shaws.**

FIELD NOTES / COMMENTS

Red-shouldered Hawks—As this hawk now seems to be an endangered species I am again appealing for records of any sightings. Would like to also have all records of **Ospreys** for the same reason.

One **Red-shouldered Hawk** was seen April 18 at Fulton by Wickstrom, and two found at Victoria by Mrs. Alice Palmer.

Carolina Wrens still seem to be extending their range northward. There were several reports.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: For the past three years one or two pairs have nested near East Moline. First found by Ralph Money.

Pine Siskins seem to be in good numbers and were found well into May. Isabel B. Wasson found them at River Forest for the first time in forty years.

—E. F.

FIELD NOTES / THE VARIED THRUSH

A number of **Varied Thrushes** have been found in the northern Illinois region. These birds are listed in the "Accidentals" in Peterson's guide for the eastern United States. One of these birds appeared at a feeder west of Rockford on January 2 and remained until the 26th. It again returned for some infrequent visits in February. It was again seen by William Shepherd on March 18. I took a picture of the bird in the early part of January (it was a very good color shot). This bird is a male, with orange eye-stripe, black band across the rusty breast, and orange wing bars.

After an article appeared in our local paper, I received a letter from Betty Shaw, 1304 Fourth Avenue, Sterling. She is a very competent birder who described a bird that came to a feeder at Lowell Park, Dixon. She describes the bird as having the eye-stripe and wing bars, but with a gray band across the breast. This bird may be a female. The bird was first seen on December 28, 1969 (see June Field Notes). I also received word from Mrs. Philip Barrara, 828 Monroe, Freeport, that she had a Varied Thrush in her yard that returned regularly to a feeder from Christmas through the first week in January.

I believe that having three birds in the area from such a distance warrants some recognition. During December there were strong storms in Washington and Oregon which may have caused these birds to move quite a distance. I am sure if you check the Wisconsin Christmas counts you will find two Varied Thrushes on their counts this year. These were reported by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology in its journal.

Also, Owen Gromme (member of W.S.O. and author of "Birds of Wisconsin") sent a letter saying he had seen a Varied Thrush around January 15, 1970, near Milwaukee (Ed.). Mrs. Alvin Reiling of Port Byron, Ill., had a Varied Thrush all winter.

—Jack Armstrong, 906-17th Ave., Rockford 61108

FIELD NOTES / GROUND DOVES

Two **Ground Doves** were seen on May 23 on the Mississippi River levee in the vicinity of Harrisonville (Monroe County). The birds were watched at close range for several minutes and seen walking on the levee and in flight. They had rufous wings, short black tails, pink legs, and the head bobbed as they walked. I am very familiar with this species from observations in Texas.

—Walter Kraus and son Mark

FIELD NOTES / RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH

On May 28 at Sterling a pair of **Red-breasted Nuthatches** were seen carrying bits of raw peanuts. On June 11, two young were seen; later four young seen. The family fed on suet from a cup of broken raw peanuts—not on available sunflower seeds. The family left July 8.

—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw

ADDITIONAL FIELD NOTES

The following excellent records came in too late to meet my deadline, but are worth recording now. They came from Richard Greer of Joy and were seen by birders from that area.

White Pelican—Six at New Boston; first seen by Greer July 12; reported a few days earlier. Still there at this time (July 18). A number of years ago, summered at nearby Lake Odessa (Ed.).

Glossy Ibis—May 19 & 20 at Keithsburg.

Willett—Three on May 3 at New Boston.

Long-billed Dowitchers—Two at New Boston.

FIELD NOTES / ANNUAL EGRET CENSUS

Southwest Chapter members embarked July 12 on their annual census of the egret population in an area on Route 50 near East St. Louis. This was the first time IAS representatives were able to travel on the property itself, owned by a Mrs. Comments who reported seeing snowy egrets during the summer.

Chapter count estimates were: 300 immature little blue herons; 150 mature little blues; 20 egrets and 50 immatures; 10 black crown night herons and 25 immatures; 6 cattle egrets and 11 immatures. Eleven dead were noted, and some 500 nests were estimated.

Participants were Mrs. Sarah Vasse, Dr. John McCall, James Arcynski and Lucas Wrischnik.

Material for the FIELD NOTES Section should be mailed directly to the editor, Elton Fawks, 510 Island Ave., East Moline, Ill. 61244.

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A city hick finds beauty in own state.

by JACK MABLEY

When city people escape from the city, they want to get away from noise and congestion and pressure and dirty air and water. Mostly they seek peace and quiet.

Tens of thousands of Chicagoans pile into their campers and trailers and head for the dunes parks on Lake Michigan, to Starved Rock, up to Lake Geneva or the Dells, here to rub shoulders, fenders and hot breaths with thousands of fellow Chicagoans.

They are 2 or 3 hours from the city.

Now take southern Illinois, 5 or 6 hours from Chicago. We (wife and I) are here on a week day in the heart of the summer vacation season. We walked thru the spectacular Giant City rock formations, and in one hour encountered not another human being.

At the beautiful Dixon Springs State Park there were only two people in the swimming pool at 6 o'clock on a miserably hot night.

In the Ferne Clyffe State Park, hundreds of acres of lush, rolling, unspoiled beauty, we ate breakfast in our motorhome, and driving thru the miles of wooded roads we saw only one other camper.

There were two cars parked in front of the inn at Giant City Park. The view from the front lawn and windows of the inn west across the rolling land of the Little Ozarks is as spectacular as can be found in the midwest.

I am a city hick who has lived in Chicago nearly 40 years and never got south of Springfield until now. What a revelation it is! Donald Culross Peattie, the naturalist, wrote in the New York Times that Illinois is the most beautiful state of the (then) 48, and down here you see his reasons.

When Interstate 57 is finished in a couple of years Chicagoans will flock down here.

It is vast. It is unspoiled. The state and federal governments have moved to preserve the natural beauty, and create huge camping, fishing and recreational areas.

The countryside doesn't have the honky tonk blight so common in tourist areas, and if the county and municipal office holders are smart, they'll keep the zoning tight and prevent the deterioration brought by the fast buck operators.

It is fun just bumming around down here. We had been in Mammoth Cave, Ky., and incidentally, if the United States ran the rest of its operations as well as it runs Mammoth Cave National Park, we'd be in a lot better shape than we are.

We bypassed the heavy traffic highways and took Kentucky 91 into Illinois. This means a ride across the Ohio River on a little auto ferry. Why rush?

The ferry deposits you at Cave In Rock. We shared the whole state park with two other couples.

Then down the river roads to Dam 10 on the Ohio River, and two hours eating and watching the big river boats go thru the locks.

Stops in Ferne Clyffe and Dixon Springs parks on the way to Crab

Orchard, a gigantic federal game and recreational preserve. In my ignorance I had pictured a big body of water damned up on a prairie, with new trees stuck in the ground to make it look scenic.

Crab Orchard is rolling and wooded. It is 11 miles from one border to the other. The big lake has 127 miles of shore line. There are scores of camping and picnic and swimming areas.

This essay ends up a big pitch for southern Illinois.

Illinois is recreationally lopsided. Two-thirds of the people live in the upper part of the state, and two-thirds of the recreational facilities are in the southern half. This unbalance may be corrected by the completion of an expressway from the Loop to Cairo.

St. Louis is only about 100 miles

away, but the roads aren't very good and the Missourians have their Ozarks. But a new expressway is on the books between here and St. Louis, and the traffic will increase.

Enthusiasm for this part of Illinois has crowded out some other notes from our five-state junkie. Like the price of old Mason jars has gone up to \$15 for some particular models, and common old empty wood cigar boxes bring \$3.50 and \$3.75 in the artsy-craftsy antique places.

We didn't buy.

(When Mr. Mabley, associate editor of Chicago Today, gave us permission to reprint this July 28 column in the newspaper, he wrote he'd "be flattered to have the BULLETIN spread the word about the prettier half of our state.")

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**Report to Audubon:
THE FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS ON
OPTIMUM POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

It could not have been a wedding, but it certainly seemed like an "engagement," to observers and newsmen who attended the First National Congress on Optimum Population and Environment at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago in June. The Congress "engaged" the talents and the thoughts of almost 1,200 delegates from more than 225 organizations as they discussed ways and means of improving the environment and slowing down human population growth.

Delegates from the Wilderness Society, Zero Population Growth, Open Lands Project, Salvation Army, Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Illinois Audubon Society, League of Women Voters, Southern Baptist Convention, National Farmers Union, and the Christian Family Movement were part of the diverse crowd.

Among the famous personalities present were Dr. George Wald of Harvard, ex-Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, Stewart Udall, Sen. Joseph Tydings, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Raymond Dasmann, General Draeger, and Dr. Philip Hauser.

It was a hard-working conference group. The average day began with films on the environment and population. A plenary session at 9 a.m. introduced a featured speaker, sometimes followed by another well known personality. The conference then adjourned to 12 different workshops for exciting

discussions for about 1½ hour sessions. After a lunch, workshops resumed for another 90 minutes, to meet again in a plenary session for another featured speaker or a panel. The conference was spread over five days.

One evening panel featured Sen. Robert Packwood from Oregon, who spoke briefly on the population problem and his bills to provide for a legalization of abortion in Washington, D.C., and his revision of tax laws to encourage smaller families: S.3501 would affirm by law a recent court decision upholding legal abortions in the federal city. (The affluent have access to hospital abortions there, but the poor do not.) S.3502 would allow a family a \$1,000 deduction for the first child in the family, a sum of \$750 for the second child, and \$500 for the third, with no allowances for children after that. The tax would apply to all children born after Jan. 1, 1973. Some supporters of Zero Population Growth, advocated that only the first two children should be given a tax status.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Democrat of Wisconsin), considered by many observers the foremost conservationist in the Congress, brought the audience to its collective feet when he declared "you have the kind of government you deserve, and you deserve what you get." Nelson pointed out that he re-

ceives more mail in support of the anti-ballistic missile system than he does on cancer research. He receives more mail in support of the Vietnam war than on the preservation of wildlife and the environment.

Delegates approved resolutions calling for stronger regulation of strip mining where such mining threatens the environment. They called for stronger laws to improve the status of women, and to repeal anti-birth control laws. They requested a stepped-up program to eliminate auto pollution emissions. Among other recommendations of the Congress delegates were: that a national health insurance program be provided for every citizen; that mass transit plans be advanced in Congress; that air and water pollution programs be made far more effective; that the administration program to develop an SST be stopped; and that environmental zoning be established to protect our local and federal parks, farms, homes and wilderness areas.

The NCOPE was given extensive coverage on radio, television and in newspapers. Conservation and population-oriented groups provided news coverage in their magazines and newsletters both before and after the conference. The national meeting was planned over a year in advance by NCOPE Executive Director, Rev. Canon Don Shaw, an ordained Episcopal priest. He had served previously with the Planned Parenthood Association of Chicago.

The population of the USA is now about 210 million persons. Like ex-Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Don Shaw feels that

the USA would be better off with a population stabilized at about 150 million persons. Demographers now feel it may reach 275 million before leveling off. (That is, of course, if we are lucky. Other signs indicate that we might reach a national population growth of 340 million.)

An article reprinted from Midwest Focus magazine (P.O. Box 3086, St. Louis, Mo. 63130), written by Richard Watson and Philip M. Smith and widely circulated at the conference, calls for an optimum population for the Planet Earth of 500 million persons. Watson and Smith point out that there are about 3.5 billion persons now living in the world, of which 1.5 billion are undernourished and another 500 million are starving. They point out that "the way of life of the average American is obviously ostentatious and wasteful in many ways." The U.S.A. consumes 40 percent of the world's non-renewable resources.

The Congress had its origin among four Chicagoans who heard Dr. Paul Ehrlich's address before the Planned Parenthood Association in January, 1969. Following a Conference on Abortion Laws in Chicago in February, 1969, it was felt that a national conference dealing with environment and population was urgently needed. Ehrlich is author of "The Population Bomb."

Don Shaw left his job with the Episcopal Diocese in order to devote full time to organizing such conferences. Dr. Lonny Myers, who had been active in the birth control and abortion reform battles in Chicago, helped provide financial backing. These two were joined by

Ralph Brown, a Loop attorney, and Mrs. Jean Robinson, a member of the Illinois Audubon Society, and long active with the Chicago Planned Parenthood Association. Dr. Ehrlich agreed to serve as chairman of the congress committee, which helped sponsor the national meeting. Ex-Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, agreed to serve as chairman of the board of directors. State Rep. Richard Lamm, an attorney from Denver, Colo., was chosen to serve as president, with Edward Hilliard of Vail, Colo., and long active in the Wilderness Society, serving as vice president. Harold Bostrom, an industrialist from Milwaukee, and John Clay, an attorney from Chicago, served heroically to raise funds for the conference. The funding of the meeting made it possible for delegates from minority and student groups to attend.

The NCOPE board of directors

met in Colorado in July of 1970. It was decided to expand the size of the board, to find new directors, and to hold a series of regional meetings around the country in 1971. The regional conferences might be limited to an invited list of 150 persons each, and confined to a single topic. Another single national conference is planned for 1972. A World Conference on the Human Environment, sponsored by the United Nations, is planned for Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972.

In the next few months, delegates will be receiving reports and correspondence from the NCOPE office. Complete proceedings about the June national conference, edited by Noel Hinrichs, will be released before the end of the year. It will go on sale at bookstores and on college campuses across the country.

—615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148



ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP SET UP IN LEGISLATURE

In Springfield in August, a new 15-man Environmental Study Committee was organized in the House of Representatives. The group will "investigate pollution problems and recommend legislation to solve them."

Republican Party members are Charles M. Campbell, Danville; Lester Cunningham, Belvidere; Edward L. Kiple, Riverdale; J. Theodore Meyer, Chicago; Romie J. Palmer, Blue Island; David J. Regner, Mt. Prospect; Allan Schoeberlein, Aurora, and J. W. Thompson, Chicago Heights.

Democratic members named are Horace L. Calvo, Granite City; John Hill, Aurora; Harold A. Katz, Glencoe; James G. Krause, East St. Louis; Edward A. Warman, Skokie; John Merlo, Chicago, and Frank Savickas, Chicago.



DAILY DOUBLE

*Elm wears Autumn's brands;
placid pool no ripple shows —
two trees where one stands.*

— Joe Dvorak

An Illinois Natural History Survey Report: ROADSIDE PHEASANT FARMING

A unique undertaking is the seeding and management of roadside vegetation for nesting pheasants being tried experimentally in Ford County by Survey wildlife specialist G. Blair Joselyn in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Conservation. This experiment is unique because it attempts to establish permanent nesting cover in an intensively farmed cash-grain crop area—even if on a limited scale—and because it represents a scheme based upon research data which demonstrates that pheasants will benefit from the development.

Research to determine the management potential of establishing habitats (grasses and legumes) for nesting pheasants in east-central Illinois was initiated in 1962. During the six-year period from 1963 through 1968, the 2.9 nests per acre on unmowed roadside plots seeded to a grass-legume mixture exceeded the 2.0 nests per acre on unmowed, unseeded roadside plots (managed control plots), and the 1.3 nests per acre on unseeded plots in which mowing was left to the farmers' discretion—unmanaged control plots. During these six years, seeded roadsides also had greater densities of nests per acre than any of seven other cover types (hay, wheat, oats, and so on) in the study area. Also, the hatch of pheasant nests on seeded roadsides was significantly greater than in the control plots on roadsides and in most of the other cover type plots.

Seeding of roadsides is now being attempted in order to answer practical questions regarding such problems as: the acceptance of seedings by farm operators and their willingness to delay mowing until after hatch time; the time required for, and the problems of, establishing seedlings from a standpoint of equipment operation; the cost of establishment and maintenance of seedlings; the effects of roadside seedings on pheasant population levels.

During 1967 a 16-square-mile area between Sibley and Melvin in Ford County was designated for trial seeding. The area was studied during 1967 for feasibility of seeding, to estimate pheasant population levels and to study normal maintenance procedures of roadsides. Sixty-one of the sixty-five farmers contacted agreed to take part in the program. These farm operators agreed to mow their roadside closely in early August of 1968 to facilitate seeding and to delay mowing in 1969 and subsequent years until after most pheasants hatched successfully.

In 1968 fertilizer, lime, and defoliates were applied, the roadsides were mowed, seeded with the Howard Rotevator Company's Rotaseeder, and rolled. Smooth brome grass and vernal alfalfa were the cover crops seeded. Total costs amounted to \$10,124 or \$139 per mile of roadside (\$68 per acre). Amortized over a ten-year period, these costs appear more reasonable. It is expected that these costs could be reduced to half this amount in a large-scale operation where some refinements such as fertilizing could be omitted and supervisory expenses would be much less.

The effect on populations will be assessed again in 1970 and future years using the same techniques as were used in the Sibley study area in the 1963-68 studies. The success of this venture could mean greatly increased pheasant populations in areas where the very intensity of cultivation practices tends to lower the population levels of these game birds.

BOOK REVIEWS

**LOST HERITAGE: Wilderness America Through the Eyes of Seven
Pre-Audubon Naturalists. By Henry Savage, Jr.****William Morrow and Co., 105 Madison Ave., New York 10016. \$10.00.**

Henry Savage, Jr. has made a significant contribution to nature writing by gathering in one volume some of the observations of early America by seven early explorers. Lincoln once said that we could better know where we are going if we understood where we had been. Now that the Environmental Decade of the '70s is upon us, it is well to examine some of what we have avished, and what we perchance have also preserved.

The seven legendary naturalists named herein are John Lawson, Mark Catesby, John and William Bertram, Andre and Francois Michaux, and Alexander Wilson. In examining their experiences, one longs for the opportunity to have known the early North American continent, if only for a week or a month as they had known it—no smog, no congestions, and no pollution.

Probably less is known of John Lawson than any of the others. He came to Charleston in 1700—but twenty years old when he stepped off the boat. He is the author of "The New Voyage to the Carolina" a study of the natural history of the area, and published in London in 1709. Little is known of how he died (perhaps by violence at the hands of the Indians) not long after the publication of his book. There is some feeling that perhaps John Lawson even assumed his name—"cloaked in mystery, he comes without introduction, credentials, birth certificate, or known ancestry."

Mark Catesby's New World was the Carolinas, Virginia, and part of Georgia. He came here at the behest of London gentlemen interested in the botany of the area, but Catesby soon became so engrossed in the bird life that he neglected his assignments of collection of seeds, plants, and mounted specimens. He had illustrated over a hundred birds while his botany devotees grew impatient. He is credited with writing the first illustrated American ornithology.

John Bartram, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, was the founder of the first botanical garden in America. His son, William, who lived from 1739 to 1823, spent much of his time exploring in Florida, and gained a reputation as an ornithologist.

Andre and Francois Michaux were a father and son team who visited and explored extensively in early America. Andre Michaux spent ten years in America, visited as far as the Wabash River, and devoted 11 weeks of his time to the state of Georgia. His son, Francois Andre Michaux, became known as the "Father of American Forestry" for his interest and scientific writings and observation of the American forest. He died at his country estate in 1855 near Paris, and lies buried beneath the shade of American trees he planted there.

Perhaps the best known, and the most widely written about of the seven pre-Audubon naturalists, is the sole Scot, Alexander Wilson. He came to Delaware in 1794 aboard the Swift with barely a shilling to his name. A poet and a liberal in his native land, he became outspoken in behalf of the oppressed workers, and felt that his own safety demanded he exile himself to

America. There he became an engraver, weaver, and school teacher. Eventually more of his time turned to ornithology—he learned to draw from mounted specimens he had shot, a common practice in those days.

Perhaps the most amusing incident in the book is the account of how Wilson had “winged” an ivory-billed woodpecker. He took it to an inn, left the room, and when he had returned he found the bird had almost escaped by completing a hole thru the plaster and laths. He tied the bird to a mahogany table, left the room again, and when he returned found the table in chips.

He was only 47 when he died. A memorial statue has been erected in his honor in his native village in Scotland, and several species of birds have been named after him: the Wilson's Plover, the Wilson's Tern, and the Wilson's Phalarope, among others.

Savage concludes the book with an excellent chapter on Man and Nature, with an appeal for a decline in fecundity, an end to the Vietnam war so that such precious funds can be used for humane and environmental purposes, and a plea that man take a new look at himself and nature.

—Raymond Mostek

**BATS OF AMERICA. By Roger W. Barbour & Wayne H. Davis
University of Kentucky Press, Lexington. \$17.50**

This most attractive book on the bats of America should be of considerable interest to all ornithologists, and especially those mist netting during the summer months.

The authors fulfilled three purposes with this book. It is intended to assist in accurate identification. This they have accomplished with an excellent key in which the characteristics are illustrated with photographs, and by the species accounts which contain illustrations of skull characteristics, and excellent photographs of each species. Twenty-four colored plates of live active bats also are of considerable use in identification. All Illinois species are depicted by colored plates, and this alone should greatly aid the amateur in identification.

Secondly, the book is intended to present general life history information available for each species found within the United States. This includes such information as distribution both summer and winter, habitat, behavior, reproduction, care of young, population dynamics, migration, homing, hibernation, food and feeding, molt, parasites and disease, predators and general remarks. Distributional maps are also available for each species.

The third purpose was to create an appealing and attractive book. This was accomplished by the outstanding colored plates, which equal anything you'll find in National Geographic, or Audubon Magazine, and by the 130 additional figures which aid identification.

The University of Kentucky Press has done a commendable job. The general layout is excellent, and the quality of reproduction of both color and black and white is excellent and the cover is buckram. The jacket design is also outstanding, with 9 colored photographs of bats. This excellent book should be available to anyone interested in our native wildlife, and especially those interested in our only flying mammal.

—Harlan D. Walley, Dept. of Biology
Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

MONARCH OF DEADMAN BAY. By Roger A. Caras. Chapter-head
Drawings by Charles Fracé.

Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1969. 185 pages. \$4.95.

This small book carries the subtitle, "Life and Death of a Kodiak Bear." It has been described as "narrative fiction." In it the problems of survival of a species are woven into the life of an individual bear who in his long life and due to his enormous growth became the actual Monarch of Deadman Bay on Kodiak Island.

Although the title may suggest that it is a book for children, this it is not, except maybe for youngsters of upper high school classes. Use of such words as "thigmotaxis" and "intraperitoneal" seems to prove this. Whether the author is a scientist, I do not know, but his writing obviously is based on research in depth and on extraordinary observation.

Caras calls the Kodiak bear the largest carnivore in the world. Until man came along with high powered rifles, the species had nothing in the world to fear. Now it is an endangered species. "There are fewer than two thousands Kodiak bears alive in the world today as opposed to thousands of millions of men. The game is rigged and the bear can never overcome the odds." Further, "experts have estimated that Kodiak Island is subjected to more hunting pressure per square mile than any other area of equal size on the North American continent, and perhaps in the world."

The biography of Monarch begins with his mother's mating and continues until his ignominious death seventeen years later. While under the influence of a tranquilizer from a scientist's gun, he was attacked and killed by a smaller life-long antagonist.

Caras punctures the hypocritical egotism of many hunters by the vivid phrase, "it was killing he came for, not communion with the Great Outdoors." Monarch was sought after by dozens of hunters, not only as a trophy animal but one widely known as a killer. This name was earned by actually having killed two men, one an inexperienced, under-armed man, hunting illegally and without a guide; the other also inexperienced whose guide was unable to protect him.

The great bear's character is summed up by the author: "The Monarch was as a volcano, both in size and power, waiting for external stimulation. Left alone, he would be forever quiet within. But Monarch's kind is almost never quiet alone."

—Ray M. Barron

THE HUDSON RIVER: A Natural and Unnatural History.

By Robert H. Boyle.

W. W. Norton & Co., New York, 1969. \$5.95.

This country is blessed with great rivers. We have roaring, cascading rivers; quiet, placid streams, and creeks that sometimes run dry. When one thinks of a really majestic river in the country, there is only one—the Hudson. It rises in a little mountain lake, called Tear of the Clouds in the Adirondack mountains of New York, and flows 300 miles south into the Atlantic Ocean. For a portion of its course, it flows 16 miles thru a narrow valley, bordered by rocky palisades. The area resembles the great Rhine River at this point. New York City owes its founding to the Hudson River, for the early settlers were impressed by the large harbor at the mouth of the Hudson.

Robert Boyle, an editor for Sports Illustrated, knows the river well. An avid fisherman, he describes many of his personal experiences with the sport. Fortunately for the non-fisherman, his tales and observations are distributed through much of the book, so one can skip those sections, if so inclined. Among those he caught are smelt, shiner, yellow perch, herring, sturgeon, sunfish, bass and many others, indicating the wide variety. His other observations of nature are excellent.

The Hudson River has gained new fame recently because of attempts by Consolidated Edison to build a huge pumped storage power plant in the Hudson River Gorge on Storm King Mountain. The Scenic Hudson River Preservation Conference has been formed to forestall the plan. With vigorous leadership, a big campaign chest, and clever public relations, the Conference has been able to stall the utility firm. Boyle describes the action with great sympathy and support.

—Raymond Mostel

PICTORIAL GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

By Leonard Lee Rue III. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 201 Park Ave. So.,
New York. 1970. \$12.50. 368 pages. Illustrated

A prolific writer and contributor to many magazines, Leonard Lee Rue III has had a rich life as a gamekeeper, camp ranger and a trail director. Out of his personal experiences and observations, he has written a fine volume on some of the more common birds of the North American continent. He has provided both the text and the photographs for this work.

He has followed a set pattern in the description of these birds. A distribution map is provided for each species, together with a drawing of the bird. This is followed by a few basic facts concerning size, habits, nest, etc. Two and three pages of text follow, providing the reader with more information on the species. Invariably, black and white photographs are inserted with each description to enhance the story.

More personal narratives would have enlivened the book. Rue should have dipped into his diary more frequently to provide more of us with vicarious pleasures. His encounter with a Red-Tailed Hawk is one of the best parts of the book.

—Raymond Mostel



Chicago Collection Goes to Cornell

Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice, noted Chicago ornithologist and honorary director of IAS, has given a library of bird books and thousands of reprints of technical articles on ornithology to Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology. Her gift included 50 years' correspondence with ornithologists throughout the world. This portion of the gift will be housed in the University archives.

Mrs. Nice is particularly known for her studies of the Song Sparrow which she studied in her back yard using color banding techniques to recognize individual birds. Her studies resulted in two books on the life of the Song Sparrow. She also is the author of "The Watcher at the Nest," a classic study of bird territory and mating. The book is illustrated by Roger Tory Peterson. Mrs. Nice has been review editor for many years of "Bird Banding," national-circulated magazine.



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An Open Letter to the IAS About Conservation Education in the Schools

Raymond Mostek
 Illinois Audubon Society
 Field Museum of Natural History
 Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive
 Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Mostek:

It is impossible to answer by numbers or percentages the questions asked in your letter of January 3 about conservation education in our state. We have given the major portion of our attention to assisting individual school districts in developing a program of instruction. We have visited many schools, consulting with teachers and administrators and pointing the way toward meeting the State requirements. I have published an article in the Illinois School Board Journal, The Elementary Principal, Illinois Education, The Journal of the Soil Conservation Society of America, and our own Journal of Conservation. We have distributed many thousands of copies of these publications to school districts and have participated in many workshops and institutes on the local and/or county level.

In the school year of 1967-68 there were 1,315 separate school districts in Illinois. There are approximately 100,000 teachers in the public schools and there were 2,214,560 students in the public schools. Of course, there were thousands of other teachers and students in the private schools.

When one speaks of conservation it is necessary to define the term. Some people speak in terms of environmental living. Others speak in terms of quality environment, and some people use other terms. I presume, however, that all such groups are thinking of the wise use and management of our natural resources but they choose to make different approaches to the problems. Under the School Code of Illinois we are mandated to give attention to the study of the conservation of soil and water, timberlands, forests, minerals, fish and wildlife, scenic and recreational areas, air pollution, water pollution, the effects of excessive use of pesticides, and wilderness areas.

I believe that all schools are teaching conservation. In my long experience as a teacher, administrator, and supervisor I have always believed that primary teachers were

teaching children about their natural environment without using the word conservation. From the middle grades on up they are using the word conservation and putting the instructional program on a higher level. This has been done primarily through integration in the various courses of the school curriculum. However, a number of high schools in the State offer at least a one year course and call it conservation of natural resources. In most of our schools the study of natural resources is conducted as a part of existing courses such as biology, earth science, the social sciences, and others.

It is totally impossible to say how many teachers are participating in the program. The response has been exceedingly good. I presume that this question could only be answered in light of the answer which I have given to question number one. In elementary schools practically all students receive some instruction in this area. Many high schools, especially where conservation is a part of the science and social studies, the usual practice is to require such a unit of all students. Generally these are required courses.

You asked how many hours are being devoted to teaching conservation. Professional educators throughout the nation recommend that lessons pertaining to natural resources be offered at any appropriate time in any subject of the curriculum and do not recommend a specific number of hours per week or per year. Opportunities frequently arise to develop concepts of conservation in all classrooms and we urge teachers to

take advantage of these opportunities. In our judgement the best teaching will be done by that means. We believe that children learn better by a living experience than by memorizing facts.

You asked what the program consists of. I believe that I have answered that in the above paragraphs. However, I am not sure whether this question relates to the program of administration by the State office or to the program of instruction in the schools. I have referred to both of these topics briefly.

I am sending you a copy of some materials on conservation education which we have placed in the schools of our State and which schools are using in developing a program of instruction. I would call your attention specifically to the Guideline and to the two U.S.D.A. bulletins.

We appreciate very much your promotion of conservation education. The Audubon Society has been a leader in this movement. It is through the cooperation of the Society and of many other groups that we are getting the job done. It is our hope that every school district in our State, both public and private, will soon have a well developed program of instruction. We are tremendously pleased with the response given by colleges and universities and the local schools.

Sincerely yours,
Robert M. Ring, Director
Conservation Education
Office of the Superintendent
of Public Instruction
State of Illinois

A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL . . .

to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

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For further information, contact the IAS REGIONAL OFFICE
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 100
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — in March, June, September, and December. The subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

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the audubon bulletin

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

Regional Office

1017 BURLINGTON AVE., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60515
Telephone WO 8-7239

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 156

December 1970

THREE NEW TRACT ACQUISITIONS ARE TERMED 'MAJOR EVENTS' IN THE ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVE PROGRAM

One of the most spectacular and distinctive stream valleys in Illinois was acquired in September by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The newly acquired area is the 100-foot "deep heart" of Lusk Creek canyon, located north of Golconda in Pope County.

It is termed "a sandstone-framed window on the death of the Illinois glacier," and a "priceless natural resource for students and lovers of nature—the delight of generations yet unborn."

Efforts at preservation have accelerated since 1965 when the U.S. Forest Service outlined plans for a dam that would impound many of the site's unique botanical and geological features.

The 280-acre Lusk Creek canyon purchase is one of three new acquisitions described by the department as "major events in the nature preserves program throughout Illinois." Also added to the preserves program is the Heron Pond swamp near Vienna — a haven for massive cypress trees and a sanctuary for such rarities as the American egret and Fults Hill prairie, located on 372 acres of bluffs and hills near the Mississippi river in Monroe County.

In all, the package represents 280 acres of land preserved by the state for conservation. Total purchase price for properties at all

three sites was \$377,803, according to Robert Corrigan, chief of the division of land acquisition for the conservation department.

Lusk Creek has been described by naturalists as unique to Illinois in many ways; among its 800 known varieties of flowering plants and ferns are some that occur nowhere else in Illinois. Some of the continually-moist bluff walls are adorned with sphagnum moss, usually found in northern bogs.

The canyon's main gorge — its most eye-filling feature — cradles a clear-running stream beneath sheer sandstone walls rising to 100 feet and more. Along the bluff ledges botanists have identified unusual northern relic plant populations of Ice Age origin. The open and closed gentian and yellow trumpet honeysuckle flourish in the canyon, as do three kinds of ground

pine and 12 native orchids.

Parcels totaling 1,158 acres will make up the Heron Pond preserve, which was purchased by the department for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission under a land acquisition partnership now in its second year. Sellers included three individuals, a lumber company, and the Natural Land Institute of Rockford.

John Schwegman, preserves commission field representative who was active in negotiations at all three sites, said Heron pond is distinctive as an example of rapidly-vanishing swamp and wetlands environment. Wildlife residents include the great blue heron, American egret, bird-voiced tree frog and cottonmouth water moccasin.

Also placed under the commission's aegis for master-planning is the Fults Hills Prairie site and its associated Kidd Lake marsh. Lo-

cated a mile east of Fults southwest of Waterloo, it is noted by naturalists for several locally uncommon amphibians and reptiles — like the coachwhip snake, narrowmouth toad and flatheaded snake — as well as the plains scorpion and what may be Illinois' largest nesting colony of Florida gallinules. Corrigan said both the bluffs and marsh areas cover 590 acres. Two land-owners were involved in the sale to Illinois.

All three areas were threatened to varying degrees by intervening forces that would have destroyed their environmental integrity. At Lusk Creek, it was a dam. At Heron pond it was the possibility of timber cutting or drainage for development. At Fults the problem could have been from rock quarrying.

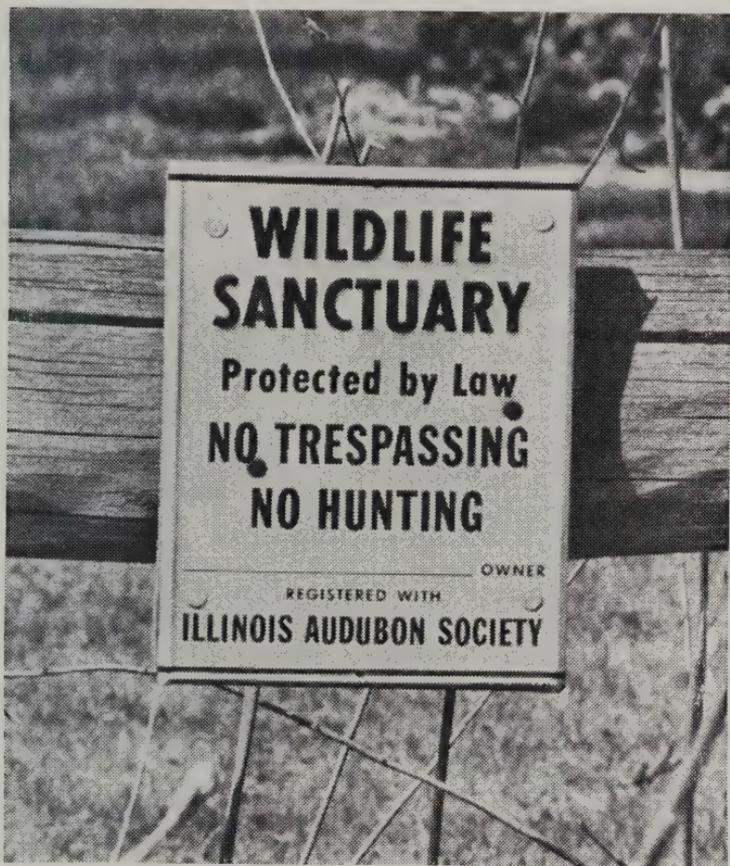
Plans aren't complete for all of the Lusk Creek canyon, but that its 40-acre heart — the Lusk Creek gorge — will be made a preserve.

On behalf of the Officers and the Board of Directors, I extend seasonal greetings to all I.A.S. members and their families.

We are now starting our 74th year. The threat to our environment, while not as massive as it is today, was recognized by a handful of people. For the past three-quarters of a century your Society has marshalled the talents of a growing number of people to protect and preserve our natural beauties and resources. We all can take pride in its accomplishments and also in its growth—from a few to our present level of 2,400 members.

So, on the eve of the New Year, which I hope will bring you the fulfillment of your hopes and aspirations, please include in your resolutions the determination to become more involved in the programs of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Charles Lappen, President



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

SCARLET TANAGER

by Mable M. Amidon

A spot of brilliant scarlet swished up—from nowhere it seemed—to near the tip of the old tall new-leafed maple in our back yard. The scarlet spot is momentarily out of sight. A loud deep-toned musical whistle-song follows. The notes float out into an early hour of one of Arlington's warm April days.

We walk cautiously around the tree at its base looking up between the branches for the whistler. He is hidden. No, there he is! A *Scarlet Tanager*. The contrast between the bright scarlet body and the uniform deep black of wings and tail shows up sharply.

How beautiful he is, and how wonderful to hear. He is not afraid up there—he whistles again and again. The call is heard! A dozen or more companions, male and female, flash in, still eager after their recent migration from the tropical south.

The males are in vivid coloring, which is the spring breeding apparel. The females have the usual somber but lovely olive and yellow-greens.

Like that first newcomer to this Illinois back yard tree, his followers also seem to want to hide themselves, but by watching closely, we can see some of them flitting from twig to twig way up high. The males, the music makers take turns whistling. Perhaps they are looking for suitable places to nest. They love the high nest. They are sometimes called the tree-top birds.

In May, they can be heard whistling eagerly while exploring topmost branches of blossoming apple trees, while in summer months they sway in the tips of tall full-leafed poplars and elms and others.

Sometimes, bare dead branches in woodlands invite them for a few minutes rest, and being silhouetted there against bright blue skies, nature provides a perfect setting for them, offering a striking picture of black, scarlet, yellow-greens, bright blue and sunshine—and for that matter, sometimes the same background sets off the beauties of others of the colorful bird world: the Blue Jay, Red-headed Woodpecker, Cardinal, Baltimore Oriole—who offer happy color competition.

Though Scarlet Tanagers inhabit woodlands chiefly, they love small towns where trees, especially old tall ones, are plentiful. And they are fond of small orchards that stand adjacent to peoples' homes. It almost seems that their singing and busy fluttering and even their coloring, gain degrees of beauty and grace and perfection by the presence of human friends whom they entertain and delight. Just one whistle-song can sometimes lighten up a dull day and bring brightness to a gray sky. It can easily be imagined that the music coming from an entire flock of these songsters can lift the soul very high.

The Scarlet Tanager is one of four tanager species that range in the United States, and of about two hundred species in the world—who offer many vastly different colorings. This scarlet one is sometimes called red tanager or simply redbird, but Scarlet Tanager is the most popular name and the correct one. Quite frequently, however, he bears a temporary name which depends upon the sentimental choice of the people in the immediate area which he finds suitable for his habitation.

With their offerings of joy to the ear and eye, Scarlet Tanagers by nature, create a more beautiful world, a better world to live in. This seems sufficient reason for God's creation of them.

'Booming Ground News'

Prairie Chicken Population Doubles at Bogota: Demand Increases for Reservations at Blinds

by GLEN SANDERSON, JOHN SLACHTER, and J. W. GALBREATH

Conservationists are gaining in their efforts to insure the preservation of prairie chickens in Illinois. The population level of prairie chickens on the primary management area near Bogota showed a 38 percent increase from 1968 to 1969. This was followed in the spring of 1970 by a whopping 112 percent increase! This spring more cocks (108) were present on the Bogota area than in any spring since our intensive censuses were initiated in 1963. The two consecutive increases at Bogota were in sharp contrast to population trends of all unmanaged flocks, which declined 21 percent in 1969 and 9 percent in 1970. A statewide estimate of 189 cocks (probably 350-400 total birds) resulted from censuses made in the spring of 1970. Population recovery at Bogota is attributed to the development of a relatively limited acreage of grassy vegetation on sanctuaries within the range of this remnant flock.

SIXTY-ONE NESTS FOUND ON SANCTUARIES THIS SUMMER

High nesting success has been demonstrated annually for the period of 1963-70 on the sanctuaries at Bogota. The mean of 67 percent hatched nests is significantly higher than the rates of success reported in the literature and is higher than the hatching success of nests on private land at Bogota. The major portion of the nesting effort is now on the sanctuaries thus accounting for the increased population at Bogota. In contrast to a low of 4 nests in 1965, a total of 61 nests were found on the sanctuaries in 1970. This summer, prairie chicken nests were found on the various sanctuaries in the following rank: Donnelley—120 acres, 16 nests; Field—133 acres, 14 nests; Yeatter—77 acres, 10 nests; Otis—58 acres, 8 nests; McGraw—20 acres, 5 nests; McCormack—140 acres, 4 nests; Mark—40 acres, 3 nests; and Mark—17 acres, 1 nest.

SANCTUARY VISITORS IN 1970

During the spring of 1970, approximately 324 people visited the prairie chicken sanctuaries in Jasper County on a reservation basis. In addition an unknown number who had no reservations visited the area. The number of guided visitors in 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 were 56, 84, 159, and 225, respectively. Thirty-three groups and 24 mornings were involved this spring. Groups represented included the following: Newton High School, about 90; Illinois Audubon Society, 27; Champaign Centennial High School Conservation Club, 26; Champaign County Audubon Society, 26; Indiana University, Bloomington, 18; Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 15; Eastern Illinois University, 15; Great Lakes Chapter, Sierra Club, 15; Western Illinois University, 14; Southern Illinois University, 13; Olney Central College, 12; Prairie Grouse Committee, 9; University of Illinois, 9; Illinois Natural History Survey, 8; Illinois State University, Normal, 5; Effingham D.A.R., 4; University of Illinois, Extension, 4; Illinois Depart-

ment of Conservation, 2; University of Sweden, Stockholm, 2; and 10 other ornithologists, sportsmen, and interested individuals. These data attest to the growing interest in the preservation of prairie chickens in Illinois.

Included among the 324 visitors in 1970 were 187 individuals who assisted the research project materially by spending 192 man-mornings in blinds. These observers produced 46 detailed records of booming ground activity, each of which covered at least a 2-hour period on a booming ground.

Because of the increasing demand for reservations for blinds, it is requested that all interested individuals make their reservations by March—January is not too soon. Mid-March through mid-April is the primary period for visiting the booming grounds. To date, no fee has been charged nor have donations been requested for guide service to the blinds. Visitors are, however, asked to aid the research project by recording their observations while in the blinds. Reservations are made by contacting Ron Westemeier, Route 1, Effingham, Ill. 62401.



PRAIRIE CHICKENS MAKE GOOD USE OF FOUNDATION LAND

Thirty-one prairie chicken nests found by the Natural History Survey personnel this year were on the 217 acres owned and managed by the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois—almost twice as many as the 16 nests found on PCFI sanctuaries last year. The increase in number of nests probably occurred because there were more than twice as many prairie chickens at Bogota in 1970 as in 1969.

Foundation holdings, although small, have played an important role in the rapid increase of the prairie chicken population at Bogota. The three northern sanctuaries in the central part of the range are well located, and their acceptance by prairie chickens contrasts with the poor acceptance of the McCormack Sanctuary, which is about 2 miles south of the center of the range. No prairie chicken nests have been found on the McCormack Sanctuary in the 5 years it has been managed by the PCFI; however, regular nest searches were conducted only in 1970, and then only on 25 acres of the approximately 40 acres of nesting cover on this sanctuary. Only one prairie chicken has been seen there by project personnel.

When buying additional land for prairie chicken sanctuaries in the future, the PCFI should consider location and potential use by prairie chickens, and not the cost (if the price is within reason).

LAND MANAGEMENT FOR PRAIRIE CHICKENS

Management practices carried out on PCFI land this year consisted of burning, plowing, combining, mowing, haying, and the planting of narrow row fields of soybeans, wheat, and rye.

New signs matching the Nature Conservancy signs were made by the Department of Conservation sign shop and erected on each of the sanctuaries.

A new International tractor, heavy duty mower, and blade were purchased by the Department of Conservation to be used for management work on PCFI and Conservancy land. Some additional used farm tools are being transferred to the prairie chicken project from the Union County Wildlife Refuge.

AWARDS PRESENTED TO IWLA

Board Member Elton Fawks presented Honor Award Certificates from the PCFI to State President, Charles J. Klass, in June and to the National President, Ray Haik, at the annual banquet of the National Convention in Norfolk, Virginia, on July 10.

PRAIRIE GROUSE COMMITTEE

The Illinois Department of Conservation, through the Nature Preserve Commission, purchased from The Nature Conservancy four sanctuaries totaling 410.3 acres in June 1970. These were the 17-acre and 40-acre Cyrus Mark sanctuaries, the 58.3-acre Stuart H. Otis Sanctuary, and the 135-acre Marshall Field III Sanctuary near Bogota, Jasper County, and the 160-acre Natural History Survey Sanctuary in Marion County.

The PGC intends to use the monies received from the sale of these lands to purchase additional sanctuaries as soon as feasible. The Natural History Survey will manage the lands held by the Department of Conservation for the benefit of the prairie chicken. The Department stated its intention to dedicate these tracts as nature preserves by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission for the specific purpose of providing prairie grouse sanctuaries.

The PGC now plans to acquire sanctuaries in the Kinmundy-Farina area in Marion County. However, on August 31, The Nature Conservancy purchased the 175-acre C. C. Fuson Farm just north of Bogota, and adjacent south and west of the Otis Sanctuary. The purchase price was \$58,000, or \$331.43 per acre. With the high density of nests on the Otis Sanctuary in 1970, it was fortunate that this tract could be added to the sanctuary system at a reasonable price.

A UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STUDENT WRITES ON 'THE PROBLEM FACING CONSERVATIONISTS'

by GARY BARNER

The major obstacles facing conservationists do not lie in the gathering of vital information, the identifying of possible solutions, nor in the evaluation of possible solutions. The basic obstacle is simply this: lack of awareness of the problem, i.e., few people feel the need for conservation, other than the relatively few conservationists.

We hear of a water shortage in certain areas; yet we turn on the faucet and there is water. We hear of polluted air; yet none of our friends have been known to die because of smog. To the uninformed individual all is running smooth, and the resource-population problem is cast aside as a secondary problem in a world filled with enough first-class problems.

But the resource-population crisis is by all means a first-class problem. We simply haven't learned the gravity of this situation.

To illustrate this point, I will take an example from the University of Illinois. In one of the first lectures of an English rhetoric course, students were introduced to the "deliberation" process as a way of thinking. An analogy was used to show the steps in the deliberative process: (1) becoming aware of the problem, (2) collecting of information, and so on. The analogy used was introduction of the rabbit to Australia, where no natural enemies of the rabbit existed. We were given the sad facts on how the rabbit reproduced unchecked, how means to control them were established, how the controls often backfired, and how the problem is now being solved.

What was the common response to this analogy? Laughter! How the destruction of hundred acres of farmland, unchecked reproduction, and the presence of the poisonous chemical DDT in drinking milk is humorous, is beyond my scope. As Dr. Martin W. Schein stated in an interview with *American Forests Magazine*: "It is my opinion that the students coming into college haven't the foggiest notion of what life science is all about."

Now, if we can pin-point a major obstacle, we must also pin-point a way to overcome this obstacle. The easiest (and perhaps the only) way to overcome lack of awareness is through education. We must show the individual to look around and see, smell, and touch these resources so that he knows that they are essential to his well being . . . to his very existence. How to introduce this process of education, and in particular the education of the very young, should be a primary concern of the true conservationist.

To speak to an elementary school child in such abstract ideas as "aesthetic value," and the "effect-counter-effect one living organism has on another organism," would be foolish. A New York City child has little use for knowledge of the increasing chemical content of water in the Rio Grande river. Perhaps this is too abstract and could be a reason for the laughter when a lecture class heard about the rabbits in Australia.

An interesting solution to this abstraction problem was offered by Dr. J. Klinias on a recent Dateline radio broadcast. "I recall a teacher taking her elementary grade school class out to the playground. A previously marked-off area was to be investigated. All were told to get down on

their hands and knees and search the ground for as many different kinds of 'bugs and things' that they could find. The teacher reported that the children were amazed at what they found and that they became acutely AWARE of what life there was about them."

Still another example from the same program: "In the early spring the children were taken out to the same marked-off area and were told to look for previously planted tooth-picks. Some were yellow, others red and still others green. Now, naturally, the red and yellow were found in greater proportion than the green. This same procedure was repeated in the early fall when the leaves were falling, and the grass turning brown. This time the green and red were found in greater proportion than the yellow. This simple experiment was important in explaining the 'abstract' term, protective coloration."

The struggle to place conservationist-thought in the minds of people is not an impossible one. It can and must be accomplished. The solution lies in education: awareness first, love second, concern third.

—53 E. Green, Champaign, Ill

ARE YOU A LAND ADVOCATE?

"Development is not inherently bad. The President's Commission on Urban Housing calls for 26 million homes to be built in the next ten years to replace our aging housing stock. Industrial and commercial development provide jobs and indirectly support the local school budget through their tax payments. Even highways, the scourge of conservationists (including the author), facilitate both economic and recreational mobility.

"But while development frequently serves the public need for homes and jobs, nondevelopment sometimes serves the needs of the spirit. Man-made facilities can be placed almost anywhere; unusual natural phenomena must be enjoyed where found. The former are transient; the latter eternal, if left alone. To obliterate a unique natural area for the sake of an artificial thing therefore is utterly senseless.

"The land advocate is a citizen who recognizes this senselessness and takes action to prevent it. Rallying others to the cause, the land advocate is the prime mover in any conservation effort."

From "For Land's Sake," a forthcoming publication by Rutherford H. Platt, Attorney, Open Lands Project, soon to be published by Northern Illinois University Press

SKY LINER

Bold, raucous Blue Jay
swooping down—Spring's azure sky
colors feeding tray.

—Joe Dvorak

Governor Appoints Permanent Director of State Department of Conservation: Henry Barkhausen of Lake Forest

"I have been impressed by the scope and imagination of the program developed under Governor Ogilvie. Clearly, however, there is a great deal more to be accomplished.

"Through applying the highest possible management standards, I hope to make our Department one of the most progressive and effective in the nation."

With these words, Henry H. Barkhausen of Lake Forest and Anna, became new director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, arriving on the scene October 19. Mr. Barkhausen has lengthy and varied experience in management, with love of the outdoors stamped into his lifelong background. He is president of Midwest Lime Company, maintains an office in Anna, has a residence in Lake Forest and a country home near Jonesboro.

Governor Ogilvie's statement, on announcing Mr. Barkhausen's appointment, was: "The strong performance of the Department of Conservation will be greatly helped by the sound business experience of the new director."

Barkhausen is a graduate of Yale University and served in the Pacific Theater during World War I, where he was captain of a Navy cargo ship. Until 1963 he worked for Northwest Engineering Company of Chicago, leaving the position of sales manager to become chief executive of Midwest Stone

Company, where he served until 1969.

But a major interest in Mr. Barkhausen's life is the outdoors, and the conservation of our natural resources. He is a long-time member of the National Recreation and Park Association, the National Wildlife Federation, and Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

Many remember his uncle, the late Lou H. Barkhausen of Chicago, who was one of the founders of Ducks Unlimited and served for many years as Midwest Regional Representative for DU. Ducks Unlimited is a voluntary, philanthropic organization which raises funds for the purchase, operation and support of wetland breeding grounds in Canada, for waterfowl propagation.

Barkhausen's wife, Alice, is a director of the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy.

He is a duck and quail hunter, and has sailed extensively in the Great Lakes on his cutter, based at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. He is the author of "Great Lakes Sailing Ships."

Besides an inherent interest in the welfare of wildlife and fish, and a dedication to the current improvements in the Illinois system of parks, memorials, and open space, Barkhausen is concerned that the promotional aspects of the Department's work be upgraded and increased so that public awareness of the necessity for

conservation of our natural resources be heightened.

He takes over the directorship reins from Dan Malkovich of Benton, who has served enthusiastically and energetically as acting director since resignation of William Rutherford last January 15. Malkovich has been aiding in the transition of director responsibilities, and has agreed to work with the Department in the future on a consulting basis. His popularity with the employees will make him sorely missed. Tribute to Mr. Malkovich was given by Governor

Ogilvie, who commented:

"I am particularly grateful to Dan for remaining in the post at my personal request for so long. He has agreed to help the new director during the transition period, and be available on a consulting basis for future work.

"Under him, the Department has continued to make rapid strides toward full professionalism, and it has continued the accelerated pace of land acquisition begun by the former director, Bill Rutherford."

Scenic Roads Bill Okayed by Planning League

The Illinois Planning and Conservation League (122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago) has given its okay to the new effort to establish a Scenic Roads Board in the state of Illinois. The bill will be sponsored by several state legislators in the General Assembly when it convenes in January.

The Roadside Committee of the Illinois Audubon Society has obtained great results from its survey of scenic roadside systems across the country. This information will be tabulated and printed in a future publication. The State of California now has over 6,500 miles of rural roads which are classified as scenic roads.

The term is used to define and designate certain rural roads within a state which traverse land which suffers little or no intrusions from commercial or industrial development. Accommodations for picnicking, camping, parking, and other compatible uses may be provided. The road may provide historical or esthetic value; it might connect state or county parks.

Wisconsin is noted for the Kettle Moraine scenic road which stretches for a pleasant 120 miles west of Milwaukee. Conservation groups hope to duplicate such a system in Illinois.

—Raymond Mostek, Roadside Committee

'EAGLE WEEKEND' OPENS JAN. 16

Elton Fawks, the Field Notes Editor of the AUDUBON BULLETIN, again has organized his wintertime "Bald Eagle Weekend" in which observations and a census take place over a 24-hour period.

The opening event is scheduled Saturday, Jan. 16, at 7:30 p.m. in Butterworth Center, Moline, Ill., with motion pictures and expert commentary on the Bald Eagle. The field trip and count Sunday, Jan. 17, will depart from the LeClair Hotel, Moline. The event ends at lunch that day.

Participants are advised to contact Mr. Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, for information and/or transportation.

Leaves From A Naturalist's Notebook

by MARILYN CAMPBELL
Chief Naturalist
Vermilion County Conservation District

During a brief trip through Southern Illinois en route to Arkansas during the latter part of January, I was pleasantly surprised at the numbers of hawks observed. The birds seen confirmed my beliefs that the *Red-tailed hawk* (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and the Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) are holding their own—if not increasing—in population.

Most of the 920 mile round-trip was along the interstate system, utilizing I-57, I-55, and I-40. On the southbound trip, the weather was cold until we got into Arkansas. Jo Ann Biedermann, assistant naturalist, and I began to see increasing numbers of hawks from the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge southward. Between the refuge area and the Mississippi River, we tallied 9 Red-tailed hawks, 1 Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), 4 other Buteos, 2 Marsh hawks (*Circus cyaneus*), and 9 Sparrow hawks (I prefer "Kestrels.") In Missouri, we recorded 4 Red-tailed, 6 other Buteos, 5 Marsh hawks and 9 Kestrels. We were traveling into the sun after reaching Arkansas, and could not identify the 5 Buteos seen as to species. We also counted 2 Marsh hawks and 7 Kestrels. All Buteo hawks seen that day were perched in trees.

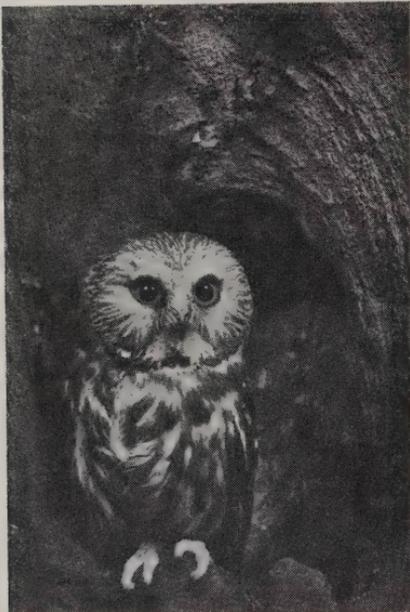
The return trip brought some interesting comparisons. The weather was warm (60°) and sunny until late afternoon. In Arkansas, we recorded 6 Red-tailed and 4 other Buteos, plus a pair of Kestrels. All of the Red-tailed hawks were perched on fence posts along the interstate right-of-way. (In Arkansas, wooden fence posts are utilized rather than metal.) Enroute through Missouri, we recorded 7 Red-tailed, 5 other Buteos, 1 Marsh hawk and 9 Kestrels. Here nearly all of the large hawks were in flight, and some were hunting in pairs.

Between the Mississippi River and the Crab Orchard area, we counted 18 Red-tailed and 4 other Buteos, 2 Marsh hawks and 13 Kestrels. At Cairo we observed two large flocks of geese flying north. After leaving the refuge area, the sky became overcast, and we saw only 2 Red-tailed, 2 Marsh hawks and 4 Kestrels.

Our hawk-density on the southbound trip was .108 per mile, and averaged .158 on the return trip. These were computed from only those birds actually seen as we were driving. The distribution seemed spotty at times. There were areas where we saw as many as 5 or 6 Red-tailed hawks in a two to three-mile stretch.

While in Arkansas, we searched the cotton and rice country south and west of Forrest City. Here we found Red-tailed and Marsh hawks to be abundant. Two of the Buteos observed were of the sub-species Krider's Red-tail (see Peterson), having white heads and breasts and whitish tails. We also found a roost of about 15 Turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*). There were large flocks of Bronzed grackles, Red-winged blackbirds and Starlings, and we observed about 25 Loggerhead Shrikes.

From our observations, I have concluded that Red-tailed, Marsh and Sparrow hawks are fairly abundant. Since these species feed primarily on mice, it appears that they may not be affected by pesticides to the degree that accipiters and other bird hawks have been in recent years. Let us hope, at least, that this is the case!



POSTCARDS FOR BIRD LOVERS

Here is an attractive gift for anyone who loves birds. Full-color postcards like this one are available from the IAS Bookstore. Card shown here is half actual size. To place an order, write to the Illinois Audubon Society, 1017 Burlington Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. The price? You can get 20 mixed cards of most of the bird species seen around Illinois for only \$1.30. Order today.

Fiery Run, Va.: The Ethics of the Land

By JAMES RESTON

FIERY RUN, Va. — In this lovely corner of Virginia, men are changing their ideas about the land — not much but some. A generation ago, they plowed the foothills of the Blue Ridge to plant corn and the gully-washing rains carried the red earth down the Rappahannock River to the sea.

Fiery Run, which is part of the headwaters of the Rappahannock, is much clearer now, because while corn is still planted on these hillsides, much land has been put into grass for cattle. The land is being conserved, not because conservation is ethically right, but because it paid more money to raise cattle than to raise corn.

The Unequal Struggle

Nevertheless, it is necessary to raise hell. For while the Government has helped conserve the natural resources of the nation by giving tax havens to well-heeled gentlemen farmers and shelling out billions for planting or not planting certain crops, the fact is that the economic incentives for preserving our natural resources have not been as great as the economic rewards for

living (and dying) things, each important to the other, which man much approach, not as a conqueror or owner, but as a partner and trustee for his own and his children's serenity and security.

Conservation is getting nowhere," he wrote in "A Sand County Almanac," "because it is incompatible with our Abrahamian concept of land. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us.

"When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man . . . that land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics . . ."

For the Federal Government, sixty miles down the pike in Washington from here, and for the farmers down the roads of these stony coves and valleys of the Blue Ridge, all this seems vaguely romantic. They are sticking to the economic view of the problem: make conservation pay; don't talk philosophy, talk dollars; be realistic.

But this is precisely the paradox. The realists, as things are now going, are the philosophers. The enduring reality is the natural world which is working on a longer clock than the rest of us.

Economic Approach

The economic approach to conservation is important: don't reward but punish the destroyers. But this requires a philosophical and even ethical change toward the land and property and ownership by a much larger proportion of the American people.

It is not enough to obey the conservation law, vote right, join the Audubon Society, practice profitable conservation on your own land, and leave the rest to the Government.

The Government is still looking at the problem as an economic question — how to punish the destroyers and reward the conservationists — and this will help, but it is not enough. Aldo Leopold was undoubtedly right: we have to change the question and get a new philosophy of values about the land, property rights and man as only one part of the living community.

TIMES, Sunday, August 9, 1970

Four Friends of the Winter Season

The next four pages contain a special portfolio of black-and-white reproductions of bird paintings, authored by Earnest W. Steffen of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. We are pleased now to have an "Illinois exclusive" on Mr. Steffen's work, and these are forerunners of his illustrations which will be in future issues of the BULLETIN. Readers of the Audubon magazine, "Iowa Birdlife," however, have seen many of his pen-and-ink sketches in that publication in recent times.

In planning the portfolio (which ought to be in color but cannot be here), we asked Mr. Steffen to help us preface this feature with some words about himself, his bird studies, and his art career. Below is what he wrote.

—The Editor

"My interest in birds was in evidence quite early in my childhood. At that time books were very scarce in our household. However, there was one that seemed to provide something of interest, Ridgway's "Manual of North American Birds." Even before I could read I whiled away many an hour studying the pictures in the back of this book. These were line drawings depicting the parts of the various birds described in the manual. Later when I was able to read I set myself the task of drawing with pencil one bird from each genus which was described in the book.

"In order to complete this self-imposed project, I found that I must, at least, be able to identify birds. That posed quite a problem because most of the birds described in the manual could not be seen on our 160-acre Iowa farm. Those birds, therefore, had to be drawn from description only. But I finished this project to my own low standard of satisfaction. If one were to see this drawing tablet today, he would decide at once that I just didn't have what it took, and that I had better choose some other field in which

I would most certainly have much more talent.

"Much later in life I acquired paints and binoculars and a means of travel much superior to a farm horse. All of this opened up vast opportunities, and I went about the business of painting bird pictures with renewed vigor. As I gained in skill I likewise raised my standards from time to time, so that finally I wasn't satisfied unless I had actually seen the bird I wished to paint and had looked at him carefully through binoculars. Then I became interested in each bird's habitat and consequently set myself the task of including in the painting some portion of the bird's surroundings.

"As a result of all this, I realized that we would have to travel and that we would have to camp if we were going to see the birds as I wished to see them. Fortunately I have a wife who enjoys the simple but rugged life of camping. So we bought ourselves some equipment — away we went to see birds and to glean some facts about the territory in which they lived. For a number

(Continued page 26)



E.W. STEFFEN

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE



DOWNY WOODPECKER



SLATE-COLORED JUNCO — male



TREE SPARROW



FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

MAY 1970

Blue Grosbeak—Found May 17 near Olney. **Mrs. Violet Scherer.**
Evening Grosbeak—Late date of May 14 at Olney. **Vera Shaw.**

JUNE 1970

Hooded Merganser—Female found June 12. With brood of five on June 18.
 Calhoun County. **Sarah Vasse.**

JULY 1970

Sandhill Crane—Two at Momence, July 21. **Mrs. William Lory.**
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—Immature July 25 near Cobden & Anna. **Vasse**
and Dr. William George. (Editor's Comment: We found an adult
 two miles from the ocean in North Carolina and obtained a good
 photo.)
Brown Creeper—One all summer at Belvidere. **Florence Baker.**
White-eyed Vireo—Singing at Woodstock at least until July 25. **Anne**
Carroll and Darlene Fiske.

AUGUST 1970

White Pelican—Seven present August 3-9. Mark Twain Refuge, Calhoun
 County. **Vasse.**
Snowy Egret—Two on August 13. Jersey County. **Vasse.**
Least Tern—Three birds at Old Shawneetown, August 17. **George and**
J. W. Hardy.
Canadian Flycatcher—Two pairs still near East Moline August 16. **Mr.**
and Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.
Blue Grosbeak—Nest with young, estimated 6 days old, August 26 near
 Ava. **Herman Smith.**

SEPTEMBER 1970

Hared Grebe—Lock & Dam 13, Fulton, Sept. 20. **Wickstrom.**
Hattle Egret—About Sept. 10 at Princeton. **Mrs. V. T. Dyke.**

- Mute Swan**—Princeton. A female swan has joined the male that has been present for 7 years. The male had a mate for two years; they nested but eggs failed to hatch. The first female was killed. **Dyke.**
- Bobolink**—200 females and immatures (?) near Stockton, Iowa, Sept. 7 in millett field. **Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink.**

FIELD NOTES: SHORE BIRDS

So many good records were received that these Field Notes will deal with them separately:

- Black-bellied Plover**—One individual (in spring plumage!) at "Lake Nalbandov," University of Illinois South Farm, Champaign-Urbana. Sept. 8. **Champaign County Audubon Society (first reported by Richard Graber and James Sheets); Robert E. Greenberg.** Also on Oct. 11 near Illinois City, 6 in changing plumage, by **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.**
- Ruddy Turnstone**—September 4 & 5, Mark Twain National Refuge, Brussels. **Vasse et al.**
- Willet**—One in winter plumage, Aug. 21, Lake Nalbandov. **Jim Wallace Sheets, Bob Lunsden & Graber.** Also one in Tri-City area, August 31. **Wickstrom.**
- Knot**—August 30, Waukegan, **Balch & Lynn Schaefer.** Also Sept. 11 & 12 Brussels. **Vasse, Mil Schaefer & Lynn Schaefer.**
- Baird's Sandpiper**—Three August 30, Waukegan, **Balch;** Two on Sept. 3-4-5, Brussels, **Vasse et al.** Also Sept. 17, Lake Nalbandov, **James Sheets.**
- Slit Sandpiper**—Two in winter plumage, Lake Nalbandov. First sighted by **Dr. Wm. C. Rose. Champaign County Audubon Society. Greenberg.**
- Western Sandpiper**—August 30, Waukegan. **Balch.** September 12, Brussels **Vasse.**
- Sanderling**—Oct. 11, Illinois City. **Frink.**
- American Avocet**—One, possibly a hurricane waif, on Lake Nalbandov. Aug. 17. First reported by **Graber.**
- Wilson's Phalarope**—Sept. 8 at Lake Nalbandov. First reported by **Graber & Sheets.**
- Northern Phalarope**—Sept. 3, Brussels. **Vasse & Helen Wusetenfeld.**

FIELD NOTES: TWO WAVES OF MIGRANTS

A tremendous wave of migrants was noted on the cold morning of September 22. Passerines were seen at North Shore Sanitary District (Waukegan), and included were the following:

- 1 adult White-eyed Vireo
- 2 Philadelphia Vireos
- 6 adult Black-throated Blue Warblers
- 1 Connecticut Warbler

Great numbers of warblers, 15 species, especially Black-and-white; sapsuckers, White-throats and Lincoln's Sparrows also passed through. Few thrushes, no hawks.

On September 27 there was another good movement at Waukegan: this time with thrushes, 18 species of warblers, including Black-throated Blue, Golden-winged, Wilson's (later than usual) and Yellow (late date). Also found four Philadelphia Vireos, many White-throats, a few Lincoln Sparrows, many sapsuckers, and a few flycatchers. Franklin's Gull four on the lakefront.

—L. Balch

An appeal for sightings of the **Red-shouldered Hawk** and **Osprey** brought these records:

Red-shouldered Hawk—March 15 & April 5 at Crab Orchard Refuge by **Frank Reuter**.

May 22 at Evanston by Evanston Bird Club. **Elaine Burstatte**.

Sept. 25 at Chain of Lakes by **Mr. & Mrs. Gerald D. Dodds**.

Two summer sightings in Tri-City Area by **Wickstrom**.

Osprey—For the third straight year a cripple (one foot club-shaped and held up) appeared at Loud Thunder Forest Preserve, Rock Island County, noted by **Hank Hannah**. (Seen from Sept. 17 on.)

Sept. 19-20, three at Lake Matton. **James Seety & William Anderson**.

Sept. 24, two at McGinnis Slough, Orland Park. **Dodds**.

Sept. 27, Allerton Park. **Howard Weaver**.

Sept. 29, Brussels. **Vasse**.

Oct. 11, two, Tri-City Area. **Rev. Frazier**.

FIELD NOTES: CORMORANTS

For many years a few cormorants have nested on broken trees out in the Mississippi River. The trees were flooded when the dam was built in the mid-thirties. This fall, quite a number were found. On Sept. 13, 40 to 50 were found by the **Walter Daus** and **William Atwoods**.

Also Sept. 20, 22 found. **Wickstrom**.

Oct. 4, 20. **Frinks**.

Oct. 11, 120 for a peak. None seen the next day. **Wickstroms**.

FIELD NOTES:

The Harlequin Duck in Illinois

Smith and Parmalee in "A Distributional Check List Of The Birds of Illinois" (Springfield, 1955) state that the Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) is "accidental" in Illinois. Their definition of accidental refers to "those birds that may be considered far beyond their normal range." Recent personal observations and observations of other Illinois observers belie the idea that this species is accidental; better that it be called, as Edward W. Nelson did in 1876, a "rather rare winter resident upon Lake Michigan." Away from the lake, observations are still very few and the bird is certainly accidental (one photographed at Decatur, December 29, 1959 to March 28, 1960 by C. Turner Nearing and one mentioned by Cory, 1909; shot in Marion County 7 miles west of St. Louis are the only records I know of).

Recent Lake Michigan observations follow and show a nearly regular occurrence in winter:

Wilmette, Oct. 19, 1959—Robert P. Russell. 4 in flight heading south.

Wilmette, Nov. 1, 10, 1961—Robert P. Russell. 1.

Vaukegan, Jan. 1, 1963—Chicago Ornithological Society. Christmas census.

Vaukegan, early March, 1964—Kim Eckart. 1 seen.

Chicago, Feb., Mar., 1964—Fred Brecklin.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1964—Dick Horwitz, Robert P. Russell. Christmas census.

Evanston, Dec. 30, 1965—Jeff Sanders et. al. Pair present.

Evanston, Oct. 28 to Nov. 31, 1968—Margaret Lehman, Joel Greenberg.

2 males present, one a bird of the year, the other an adult.

Chicago, late Dec., 1968—Ted Nork et. al. Possibly one of the Evanston birds?

Evanston, Dec. 22, 1969. Charles T. Clark.

Apparently the species is present nearly every year but it never seems to linger very long in one spot nor does it ever occur in large numbers. It appears to prefer breakwaters and harbors (Chicago, Wilmette, Waukegan) or off rocky shorelines (Evanston's Northwestern University landfill, perhaps the best place to look for the species in late fall) but this may be due to lack of observations along the rest of the shore. In Illinois, Harlequins show little tendency to associate with other ducks, being more "loners" than most. I have heard of them being seen near Buffleheads, and I once saw one land near some scaup, but when flushed Harlequins go their own way.

There are two subspecies of Harlequins in North America, the Eastern race (*histrionicus*) and the Western race (*pacificus*). With extreme caution it is possible to identify male birds in the field, but the observation must be made under ideal conditions and the bird must be close to the observer. The chestnut crown stripe of the Western race is not as rich in color nor does it extend directly over the eye as it does in the eastern race. A good illustration of this is found in Kortright (Harrisburg 1942).

The one Illinois specimen of the Harlequin is apparently lost (Smith and Parmalee, 1955) so subspecific determination of our records is important when possible. The Eastern race breeds in Newfoundland, southern Baffin Island, and northeastern Quebec, while the Western race is separated by 3,000 miles of seemingly good habitat and breeds in southern Alaska, the Yukon, and the Rocky Mountains south to northern Wyoming. I suspect our birds originate in the northwest for several reasons. First, banding records of waterfowl indicate ducks are more likely to head south and east in the fall if they breed in northwest Canada and Alaska and for northeastern Canadian birds to migrate south in a more or less direct line route. Secondly, recent records in "Audubon Field Notes" show many records from the western Great Lakes with very few from Lake Huron and Erie. There is also a slight possibility that our records come from a heretofore undiscovered breeding area somewhere between the two known breeding areas in north central Canada. Sources:

Cory, Charles B. *Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin*, Chicago, 1909.

Kortright, Francis H. *The Ducks, Geese, and Swans of North America*, Harrisburg, 1942.

Godfrey, W. Earl *The Birds of Canada*, Ottawa, 1966.

Nelson, Edward W. *Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club*, Vol. 1, pp. 39-44, 1876.

Smith, Harry R. and Parmalee, Paul W. *A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, Springfield, 1955.

Also recent issues of the *Loon*, *Passenger Pigeon*, and *Audubon Field Notes*.

—Robert P. Russell Jr.

1020 Ashland Avenue

Wilmette, Illinois

Material for the FIELD NOTES Section

should be mailed directly to the editor, Elton Fawks,

510 Island Ave., East Moline, Ill. 61244

'OVERLOOKED' SOURCES OF MERCURY POLLUTION TO BE ASSESSED BY CARSON TRUST

The Rachel Carson Trust for the Living Environment, Inc., has issued a plea among U.S. scientists, conservationists, and appropriate publications for information on sources of mercury contamination which, the Trust says, has been "overlooked" in the recent mercury-pollution reports.

For many years, mercury in various forms has been a standard material used in hospitals, medical and other laboratories for making slides in histological, pathological, cytological and other procedures. (Until recently, it was generally used as a disinfectant, and in various forms of therapy. Though these uses have been largely superseded, they may still be prevalent in some institutions.)

Most mercury so used eventually goes down the drain, to add to the burden in water and in stream and lake bed accumulations from which it is absorbed by fish and other aquatic life. It is an absolutely permanent substance, and can remain in such deposits for as much as 100 years, continuing to poison aquatic life and anything that feeds on it. Less toxic forms once released into the environment may change to highly toxic methyl mercury.

As far as the Rachel Carson Trust has been able to determine, little or no attention to this source of pollution has been given by the institutions concerned. The amounts released so far can only be determined by a painstaking search of purchasing records and a review of methods of use over past years. Some downstream assays should also be made to help judge the amounts that have been released in our environment by this means. While not comparable in magnitude to mercury use in agriculture and industry, it is one source that can readily be stopped.

As one example, a small hospital with average histological procedures has been using 150 pounds a year.

Among professions listed as especially liable to mercury poisoning are dentists and medical laboratory technicians; moreover, there seems to have been little awareness in these professions that another byproduct of their use of mercury would be the contamination of everything downstream from their laboratory drains by this insidious, highly toxic, and absolutely permanent metal.

Dr. Clarence Tarzwell, a director of the Trust, first brought to attention his use of mercury in hospitals and laboratories as a possibly significant source of contamination.

"We have tried within our limited resources to determine the extent of the problem in some typical situations. We have thus welcomed the Congressional attention focused on mercury, first on April 21, 1970 by Congressman David Obey, and later by Senator Hart in his hearings on this and other metallic contaminants. We hope that with public interest in this matter aroused, others will undertake to find out what mercury is used in their own communities, and will exert all possible pressure for safer procedures. Mercury is not essential for any of these laboratory processes."

Doubts have been raised about the practice of filling teeth with amalgam — a mixture of mercury and silver. This practice is apparently the chief reason for mercury poisoning among dentists, but no one is certain

about long-term effects on the wearer of the fillings. With cumulative poisons, every additional exposure can be important.

The Rachel Carson Trust, seeking any information on this subject, will undertake to assemble and assess these facts so that institutions concerned with public health and education may understand what current practices contribute to environmental poisoning. The address is 8940 Jones Mill Rd., Washington, D.C. 20015.

THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS — 1970

By Paul H. Lobik

Attention all Bird Census Compilers! We need your **H - E - L - P !** The 1970 Christmas Bird Count Reports must be submitted to the editors on time—by the end of the second week on January 1971—and to the R!GHT address. Two reports went astray last year. The rules are simple:

1. Submit typewritten reports—NOT field cards.
2. Include complete data—date, time, participants, AREA COVERED.
3. Mail PROMPTLY—as soon as possible after count day—reports must be received by **January 15, 1971.**
4. Dont send Christmas Census Reports to the Field Museum, or to the Audubon Bulletin—send them to **MRS. HARRY SPITZER, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025.**

WINTER SEASON

BIRD PORTFOLIO: (from pg. 16)

of years we took a summer trip of at least 6,000 miles each year. We criss-crossed the country from Bar Harbor in Maine to Bakersfield in California, from Key West in Florida to Lake Crescent in the Olympic Peninsula, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. We've visited most of the national forests and many of the mountain ranges.

"We've also visited many of the wildlife refuges and many of the state parks. We've been bitten by mosquitos in almost every state in the union and by various other biting insects such as stable flies, deer flies, buffalo flies, biting midges, and ticks. As a result of all these

insect bites, Mrs. Steffen contracted Texas fever and I got phlebitis. But we saw the birds and learned much

"Over the years I've been asked from time to time to exhibit in many places. I first exhibited at Joslyn Memorial in Omaha. This exhibit was sponsored by the Wilson Ornithological Society; later it appeared at Audubon House in New York City. Then followed many other exhibits in other parts of the country. The most satisfying exhibit was held in the Grout Historical Museum in Waterloo, Iowa. My exhibit of thirty paintings was cited in Museum News, which is published by the Association of American Museums as one of the outstanding exhibits in the entire Middle West."

—E. W. S.

BOOK REVIEWS

MAN AND WILDLIFE. By C. A. W. Guggisberg. 224 pages. \$12.50
Arco Publishing Co., 219 Park Ave. So., New York 10003.

Steller's sea cow: a peaceful, walrus-like creature.

Habitat: the Bering Straits.

Discovered: 1741 by the German naturalist, George William Steller.

Extinct: 1768 — twenty-seven years and about twenty hunting expeditions later.

A new book "Man and Wildlife," by the distinguished zoologist and conservation authority, C. A. W. Guggisberg, published by Arco in October, records the entire history of man's interaction with the animals, from the Stone Age to the present, documenting the devastation we have inflicted on the animal population as well as the conservation efforts we have made. Dr. Guggisberg uses the American bison as an outstanding example of both the decimation and successful preservation of a species. Before the Europeans arrived here, an estimated FORTY to SIXTY MILLION bison roamed the American continent, co-existing with the Indians and providing the entire sustenance of a number of tribes. But as "civilization" advanced across the continent, bison were systematically destroyed for their meat and skins, to free farm and grazing lands, and as a means of defeating the Indians by depriving them of the animal they depended upon for food, shelter and clothing.

By 1871 when the railroads were being built through the heart of the bison range, the animals were being slaughtered at the rate of four-and-one-half million a year. By 1900, only a few bison in semi-captivity on private estates and a group of TWENTY bison in Yellowstone National Park survived. Then, thanks to the efforts of the distinguished naturalist William Hornaday, Colonel Charles J. Jones, and Theodore Roosevelt, the American Bison Society was established and full legal protection was granted to the huge bovines. Today, 25,000 buffaloes live in the national parks and refuges of this country and Canada, and bison are safe for posterity.

We have not been as lucky or as wise with other animals. "Man and Wildlife" discusses numerous species from tiny creatures like the Stephens Island wrens—which were completely wiped out by a single cat belonging to the lighthouse keeper on the island—to the largest creatures ever to inhabit the earth, the whales. If these leviathans are saved, it will only be when their population is so reduced by hunting that it is no longer profitable to send out the huge fleets of whaling ships to kill them. Then, perhaps, the few scattered survivors may be able to start breeding again and repopulate the waters.

Over 200 photographs, many in full color, plus maps, zoological drawings, and reproductions of rare animal paintings and sculpture illustrate each point.

A very useful section consists of a comprehensive continent-by-continent world survey of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, together with their principal flora and fauna, detailed lists of the extinct and endangered species of each area, and a report on the success of conservation efforts.

The history of our relationship to our fellow animals is not a proud one, but it is not entirely reprehensible either, and Dr. Guggisberg offers a balanced account of both the good and bad in this narrative. **D. W. B.**

TROUBLED WATERS. By Daniel P. Mannix
Illustrated by Patricia Collins
E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, 1969. \$6.95.

Buck, born in the Ozarks, never knew his parents. At a very early age, finding life confining in the large Eastern city to which he had been taken, he became a "runaway." From the highly polluted and predatory world into which he found himself projected, he entered a life of bucolic existence accompanied by the beautiful Roe. This pleasant period, not without adventure, was not to last; as a result of despoiling exploitation Buck and Roe were forced to migrate to a crowded area. Typically, this area, bearing the seeds of its own destruction, rapidly deteriorated; life became a struggle culminating in the violent death of Roe and the slower death of Buck in a poisoned environment.

Buck is a goldfish and Roe is his mate. Their place of abode are a succession of habitats in rivers, streams and ponds with migration forced by a series of habitat cataclisms caused chiefly by the depredations of man. Mr. Mannix has chosen the vehicle of the biography to dramatize the complex dynamism of life under the surface of fresh water and the effects of disturbances and pollution on this life. That Buck and Roe, as a type of carp, not heroic figures but plodders and rooters, become alive and the subject of our concern demonstrates the author's skill as a storyteller; that the ecosystems in which they live are ecologically viable demonstrates careful research and technical know how.

The fact that Mr. Mannix chose a goldfish as his protagonist disturbed me initially; as a non-native interloper he himself would have a heavy impact on any native ecological system with which he might come in contact. In effect he would constitute a polluter. Perhaps, because of the diversity of habitats described in this book, only the widely adaptable goldfish could have been chosen.

Mr. Mannix has written a number of popular books on nature over a period of years. His skill as a storyteller, his talent at writing description and his knowledge of nature exemplified by this book would make it particularly an excellent choice for one about to embark on a deeper study of stream and pond life.

—Harry Bierma

INTRODUCING OUR EASTERN LAND BIRDS. By Matthew Vessel,
and Herbert H. Wong. Illustrated by Ron King. 1970, 76 pages, \$3.95.
Fearon Publishers, 2165 Park Blvd., Palo Alto, Calif. 94306.

Educators and families looking for easy and fascinating material to use to introduce their youngsters to observing birds will find this slim volume a great deal of fun. The authors have several books to their credit and are California teachers. The illustrations are clever, imaginative, and colorful as an example, the illustrator places some birds in the eye of the binoculars.

Elementary comments are made about the variances of the bills, feet and food of birds. The youngster is taught to look for simple marks of identification such as a short or tilted tail, a crest, a plump body, etc. Popular birds of home and garden, farm and roadside, park and woodland are described and shown. It gives a youngster suggestions concerning bird attraction, feather collection, and bird nesting. We were pleased to note that the authors mentioned the name and address of the National Audubon Society and encouraged a membership in a local club.

—Raymond Mostek

THE CRISIS OF SURVIVAL:**The Famine of Resources; Nuclear War; Over-Population; Pollution.****By the Editors of The Progressive. 1970. 261 pages. \$6.95.****William Morrow & Co., 105 Madison Ave., New York 10016.**

In April 1970, the editors of the Progressive Magazine (Madison, Wis.) published a special issue devoted to problems of the environment. This volume contains many of the articles, plus several added contributions. Much has been written about the effects of pollution and population upon the survival of wildlife. Too little has been said about these problems on the very young. U.N. Secretary U Thant has pointed out, "There are more sick, undernourished, and un-educated children in the world now than there were ten years ago, and the next ten years will find the number of neglected children increased by millions unless the international community undertakes a massive effort to prevent it."

Among the contributors to the volume are: John Lindsay, Mayor of New York; Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. George Wald of the biology department of Harvard University; Ralph Nader, the consumer's advocate; Dr. Paul Ehrlich, author of "The Population Bomb," and Denis Hayes of Environmental Action. All the articles are full of facts and vitality. It is a good source book for community and conservation leaders.

—Raymond Mostek

The LURE of the POND by Wallace Kirkland.**Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. 1969. Illustrated, 6 full-page pen and ink drawings by Eugene Karlin. 151 pages. \$5.95**

Because the author has a name well known in Audubon circles, I was attracted to this book. I came to it therefore out of curiosity; I remained with it in fascination.

It is a book of only 150 or so pages with barely 100 of solid reading matter. One could read it in one evening and finish in time for the ten o'clock news. But why gulp it down all in one piece? A book of this sort should be enjoyed like a scenic road, by slow driving, taken in easy stages, with frequent stops to absorb the beauty and to contemplate its meaning.

The book is based on a summer the author spent in a shack on the shore of a Wisconsin lake, but obviously his first-hand observations were supplemented by much reading of science and no small amount of research. It is a natural history of this mini-area, a small glacial pond and its environs.

What makes it extraordinary is the way the author communicates with the reader. He writes with rare imagery, sometimes spilling over into poetry with the frequent spice of droll humor. One reads a chapter or two, pleasantly entertained all the way, then suddenly realizes that effortlessly he has acquired a great deal of natural history information.

Many of the short chapters are treasures, detailed life histories of often seen but little understood neighbors in our ecology . . . bees, for instance. Books have been written about the honey bee, one even by the European literary giant, Maurice Maeterlinck. But who except dull scientists have ever written about its relation, the busy beautiful bumblebee? Wallace Kirkland has, with scientific accuracy and entrancing interest. (Yes, he also has an absorbing chapter on honey bees.)

An example of his imaginative interludes is this about great blue

herons: "...I had sympathy for them, doomed to live that kind of life. In fantasy I created a special heaven to which all good heron spirits will go after death. It will have shallow ponds, well stocked with slow moving fish and frogs with arthritis in their jumping legs. There will be fields with many mice, and moles, and snakes, and turtles laying eggs. The herons will build safe nests on the ground. But the most heavenly gift of all will be new vocal cords to produce sweet, harmonious sounds. There will be no guttural squawks in my heron heaven!"

I have been told that Kirkland is a professional photographer. It is a disappointment therefore that his book has not been illustrated by his photographs instead of the Karlin drawings, which are first-rate art but do not add much illumination to the text.

I have a more serious complaint, however, about this work—its price. Why do publishers, when they do not anticipate runaway sales of a book, try to recoup their production costs by means of an inflated price, when a moderate tag would result in greater financial return? It is my hope that some enterprising publisher will bring out "The Lure of the Pond" in paperback at a dollar or so. With the proper promotion, it should sell a hundred thousand copies.

—R. M. Barron

PHOTOGRAPHING NATURE By G. J. H. Moon. 144 pages.
Charles E. Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Vermont. 1970. \$10.00.

A serious "do-it-yourself" student of nature would find this a useful volume. It is written in simple, non-technical language, and is profusely illustrated with excellent black and white and color photographs. The author presumes that the reader has some knowledge of photographic principles; it is not a beginner's text. Mr. Moon is an expert in bird photography, and he provides many helpful suggestions concerning the use of blinds (he calls them "hides"), tripods, various lenses, artificial light and photographing birds in flight.

Other areas covered include landscape and trees, plants and small animals, close-up photography, cinematography, and basic equipment. Dr. Moon is a noted New Zealand photographer who shares his knowledge, placing the emphasis on pictures to illustrate his points rather than using extensive texts.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

**OUR PRECARIOUS HABITAT: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO
UNDERSTANDING MAN'S EFFECT ON HIS ENVIRONMENT**
By Melvin A. Bernard. W. W. Norton & Co., 55 Fifth Ave.,
New York 10003. 362 pages. \$6.95. 1970

An examination into the serious threats to human health caused by the deterioration of our environment is Dr. Bernard's approach to still another volume on our environmental crisis. The author is associate professor at Hahnemann College and Hospital in Philadelphia. An expert on international health problems, he has also taught at Rutgers University, and received a WHO fellowship to London's School of Hygiene.

It is the health hazards to human beings caused by air and water pollution, rather than the demise of wildlife, which is causing the American voter and the American student to become aroused over the decay of the

environment. Pollution is all around us, and we are not making much headway in fighting it, primarily because of the stubbornness and the arrogance of the captains of industry and their political allies.

Dr. Benarde deals with such serious articles as chemicals in our food, water pollution, solid-waste disposal, air pollution, insecticides, noise and radiation. In his chapter on insecticides, Dr. Benarde examines the use and need for "natural controls." Patrons of "rock" music and supporters of the SST are demolished by the author in his section on noise problems, an area of increasing concern.

—Raymond Mostek

HOW TO ATTRACT, HOUSE, AND FEED BIRDS. By Walter E. Schutz. Bruce Publishing Co., 850 Third Ave., New York 10022. \$7.95. 1970. 196 pages.

The growing interest in bird watching and bird feeding has stimulated the publishing of many new books in the field. After a brief introduction on the value of birds to man, Walter Schutz provides us with a useful table of the food consumption—animal and vegetable and insect—of some of our common birds.

In his section on "Bird Watching," he makes a valuable distinction between the "Bird Watcher" who simply looks at birds for his personal pleasure—perhaps from his back porch, or while on a stroll thru the park—and the "Birder" whose interest is more serious, "who basically likes the outdoors, a person who takes an active interest in nature about him, and is a conservationist at heart."

An outstanding quality of the book is the large section for the "do-it-yourself" enthusiast. Pictures and patterns are given for bird feeders and bird houses of all types. They range from suet feeders to wren houses to 14 family martin houses. The book contains a healthy morsel of useful material, and many Audubon clubs would do well to donate a copy to their local public library or high school.

—Raymond Mostek

THE BEST NATURE WRITING OF JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH. By Joseph Wood Krutch. Morrow and Co., New York, 1969, \$8.50 384 pages.

When Joseph Wood Krutch left Columbia University in New York City for the desert country of New Mexico, he did not leave the world behind; instead he found a new one, and his writings have helped preserve other worlds. He was a teacher, a noted drama critic, a philosopher, and a naturalist. Born in Tennessee, he lived in Tucson, Arizona, until his death this year.

This volume contains 34 essays, culled from two decades of nature writing. It begins with his delightful "Day of the Peepers," and ends with the article, "Conservation is Not Enough." In the final article he quotes an English poet once again:

"Has God, thou fool! worked solely for thy good,
Thy joy, thy pastime, thy attire, thy food?
Know, Nature's children all divide her care;
The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."

Two recent works of Joseph Wood Krutch have been made the subject of special television shows. You may recall seeing the Grand Canyon on NBC, in which Mr. Krutch provided the commentary. In the article, he

deplores the efforts made to dam such wild areas, and appeals for their preservation.

In his article "What Men? What Needs?," Krutch wrote:

"I do not like to think that something I have loved may cease to be even when I am no longer here to take my joy of it. Perhaps no radical and permanent solution of the problem is possible. The world grows more crowded year by year, and at an ever-increasing rate. Men push farther and farther in their search for 'resources' to be exploited, even for more mere space to occupy. Increasingly, they tend to think of the terrestrial globe as THEIR earth. They never doubt their right to deal with it as they think fit—and what they think fit usually involves the destruction of what nature has thought fit during many millions of years.

"Only the United States among highly developed nations can still offer its citizens the opportunity to visit large regions where nature still dominates the scene. And that is because only the United States began at a sufficiently early stage of its development to set aside as public lands some of the most attractive of such regions.

"We had national parks before England had established so much as one small nature reserve. Insofar as this is true, it suggests hope. We have not been merely blind to what we have, nor to the danger of losing it."

Our tragedy (it appears to this reviewer) lies in the too great faith we place in our bureaucratic structure to protect park and forest areas, once they are saved. Democracy works best where the people are alert.

The introduction to the book is one of its best parts. There, Mr. Krutch examines the religious ethic of the western world—that harsh doctrine which claims that animals were made for the benefit of mankind, and therefore have no rights. Krutch discusses the opinions of St. Thomas Aquinas, the English writer John Ray, and the French philosopher Descartes. Laws regulating the treatment of animals are of fairly recent origin. Some countries do not have them, and our several states are uneven in their protection of certain species.

Mr. Krutch in most of the balance of these selections, was a watcher of moths, frogs, bats, flowers, weeds and birds. He was a careful observer of the seasons, deeply in love with his desert country.

—Raymond Moste

**SEARCH FOR SOLITUDE. (Cat. #A1.68:942). Price 65c
Sup't of Documents, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington 20402**

The grandeur and variety of the Nation's Wilderness System is described in this 36-page, full-color brochure. It offers brief descriptions of 88 wilderness and primitive areas located in 14 states, stretching from coast to coast. Color photography offers graphic proof of the sense of solitude one encounters in these priceless retreats from our modern world. Here, as wild and free as ever, 9,925,352 acres of wilderness in 60 areas are held in trust by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the use, enjoyment and spiritual enrichment of the American people. Another 4,363,954 acres in 28 primitive areas are being reviewed under provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964 to determine their suitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP DUES TO INCREASE

By vote of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society, Life Membership dues of the society will be increased from \$100 to \$200 beginning on January 1, 1971. Previous notices have been given regarding this increase in dues, and have met with an overwhelming response from members who seek to take advantage of this bargain before the new year.

All money received from Life Membership goes into the society's Endowment Fund, which helps to defray the cost of operations of the society. Average dues are insufficient to wholly support the education and conservation activities of the organization.



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NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Added this summer to the list of **Life Members** of the Illinois Audubon Society are **Mrs. Edgar Bibas**, Chicago, a member since 1970; **Mrs. H. W. Brittain**, Dundee, a member since 1966; **Carl D. Campbell**, Chicago, a new member; **Mrs. William Carroll, Jr.**, Woodstock, a member since 1961; **Mrs. William Hageboeck**, Moline, a new member; **Mrs. Margaret T. Horsman**, Salem, a member since 1969; **Emilie Huck**, Centralia, a member since 1969; **Mrs. Virginia Humphreys**, Peoria, a member since 1963; **George Irwin**, Quincy, a member since 1963, and **Jean Jederman**, Elgin, a member since 1968.

Also **Mrs. Irene Mostek, Lombard**, a member since 1959; **Leon Arnold Muller**, Chicago, a member since 1965; **M. E. Oliphant**, La Grange, a new member; **Barbara Oremus**, Oak Lawn, a member since 1970; **Allen N. Ransom**, Winnetka, a member since 1969; **Mrs. Marcia W. Rosenthal**, La Grange, a member since 1951; **Mrs. Irma H. Savage**, Deerfield, a member since 1965; **Marie J. Slepicka**, Riverside, a member since 1966; **Ada M. Smith**, Chicago, a member since 1955; **Mrs. L. T. Wallace**, Evanston, a member since 1970, and **Mrs. E. W. Weeden**, Sycamore, a member since 1953.



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- BULL VALLEY GARDEN CLUB (Woodstock)
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

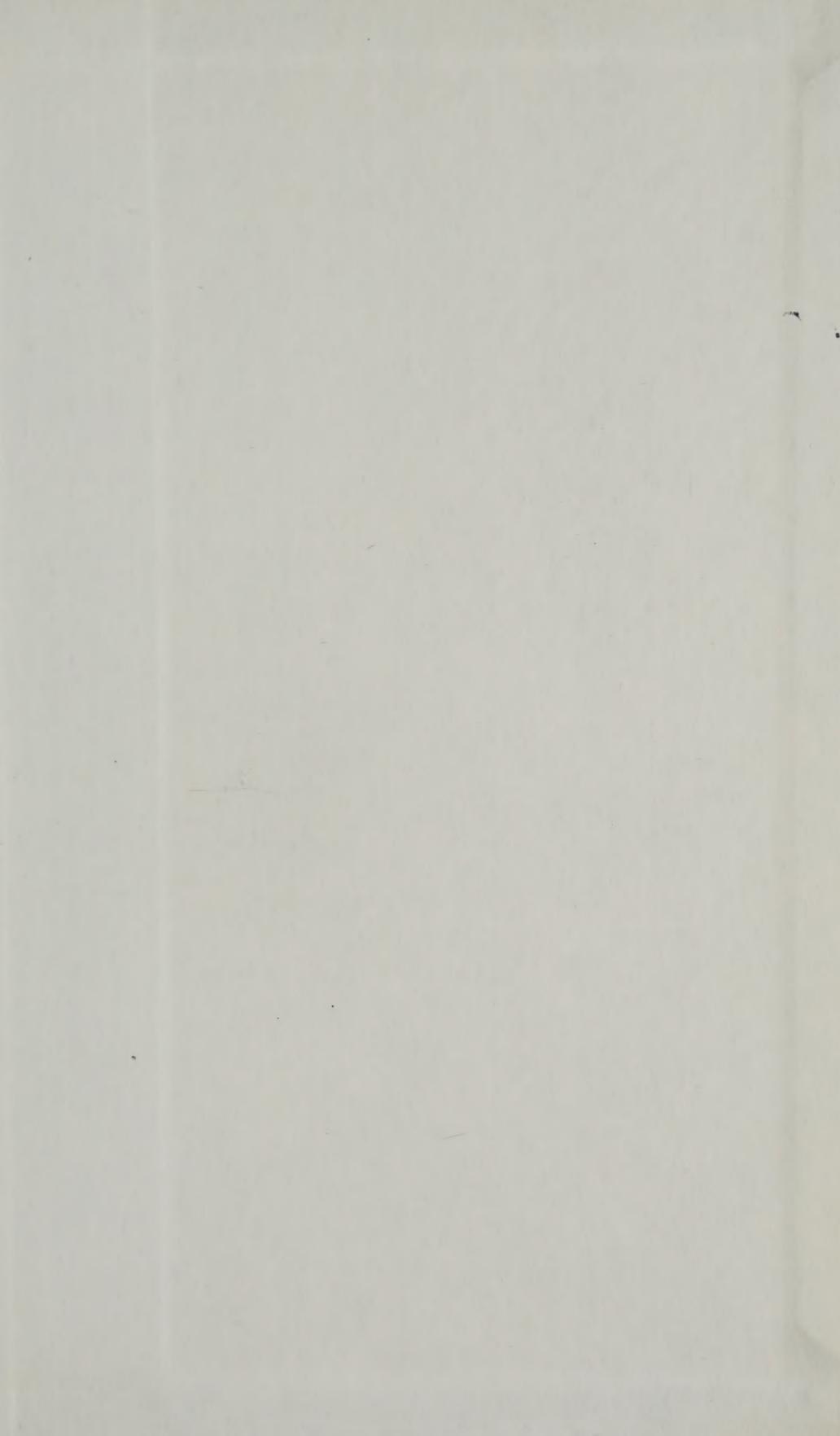
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of the Illinois Audubon Society. It is published quarterly—in March, June, September, December. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Illinois Audubon Society Regional Headquarters, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE & MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. W. Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.



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