- Harper, J.F. 1974. Activities of fledgling Bald Eagles in north-central Minnesota. M.S. Thesis, Western Illinois Univ., Macomb. 68 pp.
- Herrick, F.H. 1933. Daily life of the American eagle: Early phase (concluded). Auk 50:35-53.
- Jaffee, N.B. 1980. Nest site selection and foraging behavior of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in Virginia. M.S. Thesis, William and Mary College. 112 pp.
- Kussman, J.V. 1977. Post-fledging behavior of the northern Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus Townsend, in the Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Minn., St. Paul.
- Lowe, R.L., R.L. Altman, and R.M. Hatcher. 1981. Behavioral patterns of Bald Eagles utilized in an experimental hacking project. Pro. Ann. Conf. S.E. Assoc. Fish and Wildl. Agencies 35: In press.
- Milburn, E.H. 1979. An evaluation of the hacking technique for establishing Bald Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus). M.S. Thesis, Cornell University. 184 pp.
- Nye, P.E. 1980. Successful establishment of nesting Bald Eagles by hacking. Proceedings of the Raptor Research Found. Ann. Meeting. October 10-13, 1980, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Odum, R.R. 1980. Current status and reintroduction of the Bald Eagle in Georgia. Oriole 45:1-14.
- Peterson, C.T. 1973. Bald Eagles in Land Between The Lakes. TVA, LBL, Golden Pond, Kentucky. 5 pp.
- Sherrod, B.K. and T.J. Cade. 1978. Release of Peregrine Falcons by hacking. Pages 121-136 in T.G. Geer, ed. Birds of Prey Management Techniques. British Falconers' Club.
- Sherrod, B.K., C.M. White, and F.S.L. Williamson. 1976. Biology of the Bald Eagle on Amchitka Island, Alaska. *Living Bird*, 143-182.
- Southern, W.E. 1963. Winter populations, behavior, and seasonal dispersion of Bald Eagles in northwestern Illinois. *Wilson Bull.* 75:42-55.
- Weeks, F.M. 1975. Behavior of a young Bald Eagle at a southern Ontario nest. *Canadian Field Nat.* 89:35-40.
- Wright, B.S. 1953. The relationship of Bald Eagles to breeding ducks in New Brunswick. J. Wildl. Manage. 17:55-62.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR RAPTORS

The Raptor Management Information System (RMIS) is a collection of published and unpublished papers, reports, and other works on raptor management and human impacts on raptors and their habitats. It currently consists of nearly 2,500 *original papers*, 178 keyworded *notecard decks* comprised of 15,000 key paragraphs from the original papers, and a *computer program* to retrieve partially annotated bibliographies by species, by keyword, or by any combination of keywords and/or species. A geographical index is under development, and new papers are added as they are received.

Originally designed to facilitate land-use planning and decision-making by government agencies and industry, the RMIS has since grown into a powerful research and environmental assessment tool for scholars, students, consultants, as well as land managers and their staff biologists. For more information write Dr. Richard R. Olendorff, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California U.S.A. 95825, or phone commercial (916) 484-4541 or through the Federal Telephone System 468-4541.

42