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Important Raptor Books are Published. Of interest to all of our readers will be the following books which we hope to have reviewed in detail in the future:

Hickey, Joseph J. (Ed.) 1969. Peregrine Falcon Populations; Their Biology and Decline. 618 pp., 60 photographs. Madison: Univ. of Wisc. Press. \$10.00

Brown, Leslie, and Dean Amadon 1969. Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World. 2 vols., 946 pp., 311 illus. New York: McGraw-Hill. \$59.50

"Wildlife Center Short of Space." This newspaper article is from County News (Md.), May 29, 1969:

The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, between Laurel and Bowie, has an "urgent" need for land to be used for studies of the vanishing species of American wildlife.

In a recent release, the Department of Chesapeake Bay Affairs said the Endangered Wildlife Research Station at the center is short about 470 acres of land needed for experiments designed to save the vanishing species, which include the whooping crane, bald eagle and California condor, among others.

The land is needed for propagation and conditioning pens and other facilities at the station, where scientists plan to hold 50 to 100 pairs of 100 or more species.

The department said that it is "vital" that the land be acquired now, since demand for property is rapidly increasing and prices are "skyrocketing."

The 470 acres are expected to cost \$1.5 million, the department said. "Funds are available for this, if Congress only will act," it noted, citing a 1965 law authorizing such appropriations.

But the department also cited another federal law limiting the acquisition funds to \$750,000 in this area, without another act of Congress.

With funds presently in view, about 180 acres adjacent to the research area can be purchased. But Rep. Edward A. Garmatz, D-Md., chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, has introduced a bill that would provide authority for the full \$1.5 million.

The Department of Chesapeake Bay Affairs has asked residents to support the bill (H.R. 8327) by writing to Garmatz at 1334 Longworth House Office Building, or to Rep. Larry Hogan, 1027 Longworth House Office Building, in Washington.

Notes from KINGFISHER, Volume 4, Number 4 (March-April 1969).

"Ospreys Revive. The ospreys that breed along the Westport River, Massachusetts, had the best breeding season for years in 1968, possibly due to a State ban on DDT in the river's watershed. They laid 48 eggs, hatched 30 young and fledged 22 of them, the corresponding figures for 1967 being 30, 8 and 6. (*Mass. Audubon Newsletter*, November)."

"And Now the Biphenyls. A new danger to wildlife is implicit in the news that the polychlorinated biphenyls, which are in some ways similar to the chlorinated hydrocarbons, and are used in the manufacture of plastics, have found their way into the tissues of many species of wild animals in North America. There is no evidence yet of their presence in British wildlife. It is believed that the biphenyls may be equally responsible with DDT for the catastrophic decline in the peregrine, osprey, bald eagle and other birds of prey. (*The Times*, December 17)."

"Birds of Prey Rescued. Of 86 injured birds of prey mostly tawny and barn owls, kestrels and buzzards, brought to Dr. L. H. Hurrell's Birds of Prey Rescue Scheme in Devon between 1963 and 1966, half were cured and successfully released back into the wild. (*Journal*, Devon Trust for N. C., December)."

"Eagles in Norway. The Norwegian Government has given complete protection to both the sea eagle and the golden eagle throughout the whole of Norway. This marks the culmination of a long campaign by the Norwegian Section of ICBP to break down the traditional opposition of the farming community to these birds."

". . . and Finland. The golden eagle is steadily decreasing in Finland. Even since protection was extended to the whole country in 1962, the population has fallen from an estimated 150-200 to no more than about 100 pairs. The main threats to the species are habitat destruction, the felling of forests, and direct attack by reindeer keepers, some 200 of whom carry a legal permit to kill golden eagles. (*Suomen Luonto*, No. 4, 1968)."

"Bounty Rescinded. The Western Australian Agriculture Protection Board has abolished the bounty on the wedge-tailed eagle throughout the state, and has also lifted the declaration of vermin of this threatened bird in the agricultural areas and part of the pastoral areas. The wedge-tailed eagle, however, is still deprived of legal protection in Western Australia. (*W. A. Fauna Bulletin*, September)."