

# 'ELEPAIO

*Journal of the  
Hawaii Audubon Society*



*For the Protection of  
Hawaii's Native Wildlife*

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## THE 'ELEPAIO AND THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The *'Elepaio* and the Hawaii Audubon Society are celebrating their 50th anniversary in 1989. Fifty years ago, in November of 1939, the first issue of *'Elepaio*, the journal of the Hawaii Audubon Society, was published. The current issue contains articles contributed by our President, a former President, a former *'Elepaio* Editor, our Conservation Committee Chair and one of our founding and charter members, as well as a collection of memorable photos.

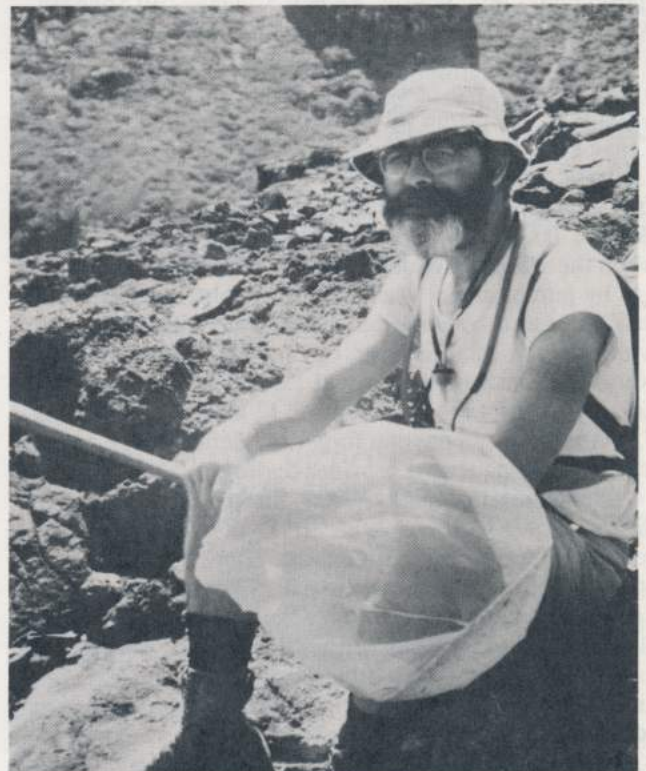
The Editors of the *'Elepaio* would like to dedicate this issue to two of our late members, Dr. Wayne C. Gagne and Mae E. Mull. They were both long time members, active volunteers and truly outstanding conservationists. They dedicated much of their lives to "the better protection of native Hawaiian wildlife," which is the Hawaii Audubon Society's motto.

*Sheila Conant and Suzan Harada  
Scientific and Managing Editors*



Mae E. Mull.

*Photo by W. P. Mull*



Wayne C. Gagne

*Photo by S. Conant*

## THE NEXT 50 YEARS OF 'ELEPAIO

Marie P. Morin

### The Past Decade

In the November, 1979, 40th Anniversary Issue of *'Elepaio*, (40[5]:69-71) C. J. Ralph made an admirable historical review of the first 40 years of our chapter journal. During many of those years *'Elepaio* was edited, produced and mailed by Unoyo Kojima, a tireless worker and enthusiastic member. C. J. Ralph began his term as the *'Elepaio* editor in August of 1977, and he continued as editor until March of 1982 when he moved to California. As is true of many *'Elepaio* editors, he was actively supported in his volunteer efforts by his spouse; I remember Carol combing through garbled manuscripts correcting grammatical errors or faithfully calling volunteers to schedule the typing and paste-up sessions at their home.

Prior to C. J. 's departure, Peter Galloway and I agreed to serve as co-editors beginning with the April, 1982, issue. (The unofficial rule: the editor must find a replacement before s/he may "retire.") The various editorial paraphernalia (IBM Selectric typewriter, photograph collection, glue, rulers, paper, manuscript files and a complete set of bound *'Elepaio*) were carted off to my tiny condo apartment, which housed the *'Elepaio* production until the end of 1985.

During our tenure, many people helped with various aspects of *'Elepaio* production; a few who pop into mind are Susan Schenck, Bob Pyle, George Campbell, Kathy Harrington, Libby Powell, Audrey Newman, Jill Sondeen, Alan Ziegler and my industrious husband Joel Simasko. Many midnights found Joel pasting the page headings onto the *'Elepaio* prior to its going in for printing at Valenti Brothers the next morning. In January, 1986, Thane Pratt and Sheila Conant took over as managing and scientific editors, respectively. As far as I know, Thane and Sheila were the first editors to split the editorship into discrete tasks. They orchestrated a big event in 1987, when the Hawaii Audubon Society entered the computer age by purchasing a Macintosh Plus computer. In 1986 the editors also synchronized the *'Elepaio* volume numbers with a regular calendar year, by running Volume 46 up to Number 18 instead of the usual 12, and thereafter calling January issues a logical "Number 1" instead of "Number 7." And how can anyone forget the delicious ice cream treats that Thane always provided during paste-up?

Beginning in January, 1989, Suzan Harada assumed the managing editor job when Thane retired; Sheila continues as our scientific editor. During the last year and a half, Sheila has been assisted in her duties by Keith Leber, who copy edits all the scientific articles. Keith also copy edited the new edition of *Hawaii's Birds*. I know these folks will continue to do an exemplary job, until they turn their important task over to the next generation of dedicated and harried editors.



Peter Galloway (former *'Elepaio* Co-editor) and Norris Henthorne (former HAS Treasurer) pasting up an issue of *'Elepaio* at the home of C. J. Ralph (former *'Elepaio* Editor).

### Back to the Future

The By-laws of the Hawaii Audubon Society require that the editor(s) publish the *'Elepaio* at least 6 times a year, but it has been published monthly since 1942 in an unbroken chain. In fact, because the Society has been so faithful about its production for 47 years, it would probably be reasonable to amend the By-laws to require the editors to publish it 12 times a year! I still find it amazing that the *'Elepaio* has been such a constant product, considering that all the preparation is done by volunteers, who generously donate their precious free time. These behind-the-scenes volunteers never get enough recognition; people are frequently surprised to find out that there is someone who regularly checks the post office box, someone who maintains the local membership list, someone who maintains the joint membership list, someone who does the mailing, someone who orders the letterhead stationery, someone who compiles the index, and on and on. There is always a need for more volunteers, for little and big jobs; there is no experience required except an interest in the Society.

Over the years, it has been especially hard to find writers who can contribute conservation updates on Hawaiian topics, partly because the people best suited to do the writing either don't have the time or are restrained from writing because of conflict of interest. Also, many of the Hawaiian issues are so complicated or long-standing that a writer needs to interview many people or read many files, newspapers, etc., in order to write an accurate article. I hope that future *'Elepaio* issues will continue to feature conservation articles, which means that many more members need to start thinking about writing them!

I wouldn't want anyone to get the wrong impression that the 'Elepaio doesn't cost anything to produce because the labor is volunteered; it costs plenty! The computer maintenance fees, software, paper, printing and mailing costs projected for 1989 are \$18,650. The income from dues alone does not cover the cost of producing the 'Elepaio. Perhaps it is time to raise our local dues to help defray some of the cost. It is also time to look into ways to increase our dues income by increasing our membership via membership drives and better publicity (such as maintaining a booth at public fairs and other events, or regularly sending our schedule of events to the major newspapers and radio stations, etc.).

There has been sporadic discussion over the years about separating the 'Elepaio into 2 parts; a magazine style, scientific journal published fewer than 12 times a year and a single-sheet monthly membership newsletter. I think good arguments could be made both for and against this idea, but, probably, the financial investment such a change would require rules it out for the immediate future. Believe it or not, 'Elepaio is abstracted by scientific databases (all of the 'Elepaio scientific articles are peer-reviewed by at least two knowledgeable scientists) and is received by many biologists around the United States and the rest of the world. The editors sometimes receive mailed abstracts of the lead 'Elepaio articles from Russia, written in Russian!

It might be time to add some new features to the 'Elepaio, such as a regular "Letters to the Editor" column where members can sound off. Also, a monthly column of bird sightings would be a nice addition. However, I adamantly recommend that every rare or unusual bird reported should have to pass through a Bird Sightings Review Committee, and be categorized as either "tentative" or "verified." As all the past and present editors know, many unusual birds are seen, often in very odd places, frequently by persons who are unfamiliar with the islands, and usually when not accompanied by a locally experienced birder. The editors agonize over the validity of such sightings. On the one hand, the editor can never be too positive that the person didn't see a California Condor soaring over Diamond Head. On the other hand the editor is loathe to publish something that may or may not be correct. A Bird Sightings Review Committee would be a much fairer way to handle this dilemma.

Finally, I sometimes think the 'Elepaio could benefit from a good dose of humor to lighten the somber realities of conservation (or lack thereof) in Hawai'i. People who are gifted enough to draw nature cartoons, or take amusing wildlife pictures should submit them to the editors for consideration in future issues. Peter Galloway and I often threatened to write an April Fool's issue of 'Elepaio entitled *The Mynah*; I still think it may be worth doing!

Although the editors may frequently feel that it is a thankless job (because people seem only to complain and not to compliment), in retrospect, I feel assured that the editorship is full of rewards. I met many dedicated local Audubon Volunteers, as well as interesting authors from all over the country through 'Elepaio correspondence, as well as dedicated local Audubon volunteers. And I feel satisfied that a few pages of Hawai'i's conservation history are preserved on paper forever partly through my efforts.

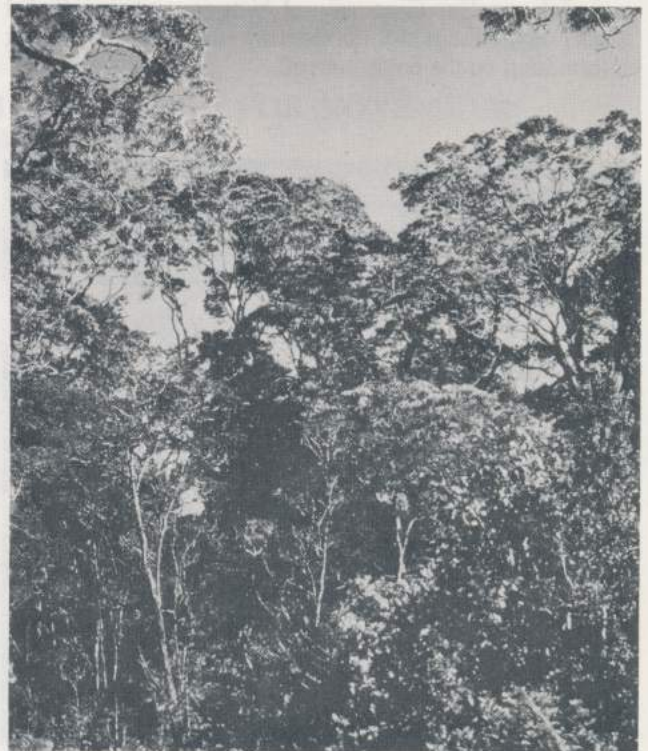
Hawaii Audubon Society now shares an office with National Audubon in downtown Honolulu and the computer has a new home there; hopefully, this will inspire more members to participate in the creation of 'Elepaio. There is no doubt in my mind that the next 50 years will be even better than the first 50, especially if more of Hawai'i's members become involved in the chapter activities.

## THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY: FIVE DECADES OF CONSERVATION

Fern P. Duvall III

The fundamental purpose of the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) is stated in just twenty words in Article II of its constitution, "This Society is formed to further the protection and conservation of Hawai'i's native wildlife, and the ecosystems which support it." Our purpose has changed little in the fifty years since 1939. After one-half a century is there still a need to protect and conserve? The answer in 1989, as it was in 1939, is a firm "Yes!"

This article will 1) review past conservation actions of the society, 2) examine current issues, and 3) look ahead. This historical review of HAS conservation history clearly shows that the conservation issues we struggle with today are not much different from those the Society faced 10, 20, or even 50 years ago. However, the rate at which we confront conservation problems, and the sophistication required to address them are greater; consequently we are developing a new approach to conservation activism.



Kilauea Forest Reserve on Hawai'i.

Photo by D. Mueller-Dombois

## The First Forty Years

The first forty years of HAS conservation have been summarized before (*'Elepaio* 40:64-65.). Here some of that summary is reiterated, but information has been organized to illustrate how conservation themes have persisted over the last 50 years, as well as to show how the Society has shifted its approach to the issues in the last decade. Protecting native ecosystems, preventing extinction, controlling alien species and supporting the legislation needed to implement these actions are themes that can be traced back to the beginnings of HAS.

Ten years ago M. E. Mull and S. Conant (*'Elepaio* 39:87) addressed the need to protect endangered species habitat. Of Hawai'i's first endangered plant (the Hawaiian broadbean) Mull wrote, "As I brought up with you, our [HAS] concern is that the heart of *Vicia* critical habitat may be destroyed in the logging and clearing operations..." On humpback whales, Conant commented, "It seems obvious then, that existing habitat management aimed at regulating human activities is essential...It has become apparent that effective management of habitat, in the sense of intact ecosystems, is perhaps the single most important conservation measure than can be implemented to protect endangered biota."

Twenty years ago, in 1969, before the Endangered Species Act of 1973 was passed, an article by Ray Kramer (*'Elepaio* 29:98-101) demonstrated the kind of awareness that led to the passage of that law and of the State's own endangered species legislation. In his article (entitled, "We're botching conservation...Do you care?"), Kramer took Society members, the general public and elected officials to task, calling them "uninformed" and "apathetic." In that article Kramer called for environmental education for children, for curriculum materials on Hawai'iian natural history, and an official State department for collecting and disseminating information on the environment.



Koa logging on Hawai'i.

*Photo by R. J. Shallenberger*



A Hawai'i 'Amakihi with avian pox.

*Photo by S. Conant*

Although conservation articles appeared less frequently in the *'Elepaio* 3 decades ago than they have since the early 1970's, the topics are the same. In 1960 (*'Elepaio* 21:3-4), E. H. Bryan, Jr., in his article entitled, "Preservation of Natural Areas in Hawaii," gave an overview of conservation needs, with some specific examples. He called for legislation, "botanical preserves," "conservation easements," and studies by ecologists to determine the best areas for preservation.

Reaching even further back in time and turning to birds in particular, we can see that the concern about research needs and direction for management of Hawai'i's endangered birds was as grave 30 to 40 years ago as it is today. In 1955 (*'Elepaio* 16:20) George Munro lamented, "Many reasons have been given for the destruction of the native birds. It was due to the inability of birds highly specialized in unique surroundings to adjust to changed conditions. I am sure that the principal one of these has been the introduction of new bird diseases and the mosquito that carries them..." In 1948 Harvey Fisher (*'Elepaio* 8 :47) urged HAS towards a new position on alien species introductions, "No comprehensive study ever seems to have been made of the interaction of an exotic and a native bird in Hawaii, so it is not known if the exotics are detrimental to the native species. Avian diseases cannot be guarded against because there is no quarantine on avian imports...our general attitude should be that we want no more exotics."

Clearly there are persistent conservation issues that HAS has pursued throughout most of its existence, starting when President J. D'Arcy Northwood appointed a conservation committee comprised of Charles M. Dunn, George C. Munro, and Kenneth J. Williams. Table 1 is a list of major conservation issues or positions taken by HAS through the years. For the seventies, when Mae Mull, Wayne Gagne, Sheila Conant, Bill Mull, Robert Shallenberger and others were at work, only a few issues from the wide-ranging spectrum they dealt with are listed.

## The Last Decade

HAS faces virtually the same conservation challenges today that prompted its founding in 1939. Only the details (species, locations, pieces of legislation, etc.) seem to vary. In the 1980's the rapid ecological changes

brought about by growing resident and tourist populations have made the need for effective conservation more urgent than ever before. At the same time problems have become so complex and numerous that solving them often seems impossible.

Alien species are reaching Hawai'i more frequently than ever before. Feral pig and alien weed populations seem to be exploding in areas that were nearly pristine only 20 years ago. Wetlands continue to compete for space with resorts, golf courses, and housing developments. The list goes on. Although there is still a need to deal with problems on a case by case basis, this is possible only for the most critical issues. To deal with the accelerated rates of change, conservationists began in the early 1980's to emphasize broad goals and to rank the major problems in priority order. This allowed for more judicious use of scant resources (e.g., volunteers, time, money).

The shift from a specific to a general approach to conservation seemed to come about when resource managers, scientists and conservationists all began to focus on the generic nature of conservation problems facing Hawai'i and to recognize that the resources to deal with them were finite. HAS conservationists took on their change with increased professionalism, marshalling the facts, learning laws and regulations and collaborating with other members of the conservation community more than ever before. Sophisticated columns on conservation by Wayne Gagne and Mae Mull appeared regularly in the *'Elepaio*.

One of the manifestations of this new tendency to establish specific priorities for conservation of Hawaiian ecosystems was the "10 Most-wanted List" by C. P. Stone and D. Stone (*'Elepaio* 45:41-46). The list was an attempt to summarize and place in priority order conservation needs for Hawai'i that conservationists had long discussed amongst themselves. Two general goals cited in the list, which included a number of specific issues, were 1) protection natural areas from alien species through legislation and active management, and 2) education of various sectors of the public, including elected officials. Establishing conservation goals through cooperation and communication of regulatory agencies, scientists and conservationists was strongly recommended by the authors in their conclusion.



Pucio.

Photo by G. Vaughn



'Alala -- Hawaii Audubon is fighting to bring this bird back from the brink of extinction.

Photo by F. P. Duvall III

The establishment of a set of goals that conservationists, managers and scientists could generally agree on set the stage for increased focus on implementing the goals. Conservation became more positive: people seemed to be arguing less about what to do and putting more energy into getting things done. Fortunately this shift in emphasis took place at a time when national awareness and interest in Hawaiian conservation problems was beginning to grow, and when local organizations, like HAS, wanted to expand their scope and effectiveness.

The HAS Board planned in early 1988 to hire an executive director and open an office with paid staff to help increase its conservation effectiveness. Concurrently and by coincidence, in early 1988, the National Audubon Society (NAS) received a MacArthur Foundation grant to open an office in Hawai'i. HAS and NAS joined forces and opened a joint Audubon Office in January of 1989, with Dana Kokubun as NAS Hawai'i State Director.

Early in 1989 a joint Conservation Committee made up of NAS staff and HAS members was formed to design and implement a "Conservation Campaign" that would give specific direction to Audubon conservation efforts. In the *'Elepaio* 49 (6) a new *Audubon Hawai'i Conservation News* Vol. 1 (1) appeared, a dramatic product of the new campaign. This first "Greenprint," as it has come to be called, published the goals of the National/Hawaii Audubon conservation campaign: 1) to increase existing efforts to implement a statewide forest watershed management program that will protect, preserve and enhance Hawai'i's native forest ecosystems in perpetuity; 2) to increase public awareness of alien species and their impacts and reduce their negative effects of the Hawaiian environment; and 3) to assist state and federal agencies in securing and enhancing major wetland habitat areas, in particular Kawainui Marsh, Waipio Peninsula wetlands, Kealia Pond and the Mana wetlands.



Kealia Pond on Maui.

*Photo by G.Vaughn*

### The Future

Past President Rob Shallenberger, in his review ('Elepaio 40:68) of the first 40 years of HAS conservation work remarked, "On the conservation front, our continuing key to success and improved effectiveness will be our willingness to do our homework, to be thoroughly professional in our efforts, and to be knowledgeable in the most efficient means to make our case." HAS begins the next 50 years by joining forces with another conservation organization and by defining goals that address virtually the same challenges that inspired HAS founders to band together 50 years ago. "Protection and conservation of Hawaii's native wildlife and the ecosystems which support it" remain the primary goals of the Society. Hopefully our new approach and our new partners in conservation will bring us closer to accomplishing those goals.



Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge, Kauai.

*Photo by G. Vaughn*

### SELECTED CONSERVATION TOPICS IN 'ELEPAIO, 1939 TO 1979

Period:	Conservation Issues (year):
1940 - 1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-introduced birds and diseases (43)</li> <li>-cats, rats, mynahs and mongoose problems (45)</li> <li>-stop introductions to pristine areas, study effects of past introductions (45)</li> <li>-forest loss (45)</li> <li>-no more exotic birds for Hawaii (48)</li> </ul>
1951 - 1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-save shore and dryland plants (52)</li> <li>-marine life needs conservations (55)</li> <li>-conservation education for Hawaii (55)</li> <li>-stop wetland loss immediately (57)</li> <li>-exotics in general deemed a serious problem (57)</li> <li>-need for "Conservancy type" program (60)</li> <li>-conservation easements (60)</li> <li>-Kanaha Pond and Airport expansion (60)</li> <li>-natural area reserves (60)</li> </ul>
1961-1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-list NARS Ka'ala, Eke, Olokui, Wailau, Alaka'i (61)</li> <li>-pig and goat control critically needed (62)</li> <li>-captive propagation (nene) (65)</li> <li>-Non-game wildlife position for the State (65)</li> <li>-strong support for exotic (plant) control (65)</li> <li>-bulldozing of native forests (66)</li> <li>-multiple-land-use deemed a failure (66)</li> <li>-restrict import of birds (66)</li> <li>-Natural Resources curriculum needed at University of Hawaii (69)</li> <li>-environmental education needed in schools (69)</li> <li>-avian diseases related to extinction? (69)</li> <li>-Natural Areas Reserve Commission and Animal Species Advisory Commission (70)</li> <li>-Kawainui for the birds (70)</li> <li>-'Alala next species of concern (70)</li> </ul>
1971 - 1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-set aside State, Federal wetlands (71)</li> <li>-forest management via feral mammal control native species reforestation , no new trees (71)</li> <li>-research and monitoring of endemic species needed (71)</li> <li>-H-3 development (71)</li> <li>-Endangered Species Conservation Act (72)</li> <li>-Palila, ungulate control, and Mauna Kea (78)</li> <li>-whale harrassment (79)</li> </ul>



Charter member Charles Matthew Dunn (left) at the 40th anniversary banquet.

## A FOUNDING MEMBER REMEMBERS

Charles Matthew Dunn, one of the charter members of the Hawaii Audubon Society, recently shared in a letter some of his memories of the early days. In 1938 and 1939, Mr. Dunn was the Editorial Compositor for the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*. He remembers that there were many letters to the Editor (Riley H. Allen) over the issue of hunters wanting to shoot plovers and other "game" birds. The bird-fanciers' group called the Hui Manu was active then, introducing non-native species of birds into Hawaii.

Mr. Dunn recalls getting together with George Munro, E. H. Bryan, Jr. and J. D'Arcy Northwood to form an Audubon Club. The first meeting was held on 17 March 1939 in Margaret Titcomb's office at the Hawaii State Library on Punchbowl Street on O'ahu. There were 7 people present including a mother and daughter from Indiana. Darcy Northwood was elected President and Charles Matthew Dunn Secretary/Treasurer. Both Munro and Bryan served as Directors. A \$1.00 yearly membership fee was proposed. Some of the other early members were Riley Allen, Raymond Cole, George Miranda, David Woodside and Walter Donagho.

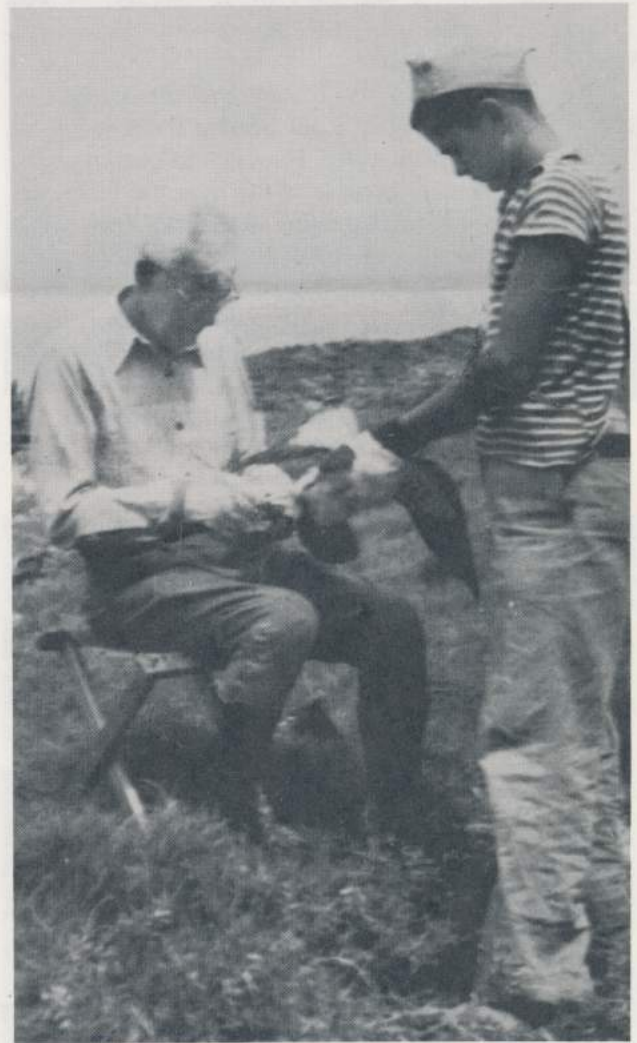
The second meeting was held on the first Monday in April, 1939. A hike to Palehua, O'ahu was planned, and 14 people came. "That's where the newsletter's name '*Elepaio* started," writes Mr. Dunn. There was a friendly '*Elepaio* that day that followed them around chirping. He remembers climbing a tree at Palehua to get an '*Elepaio* nest that is now in the Bishop Museum (although the nest is incorrectly listed as being collected by Northwood).

Editor Dunn asked Munro, Bryan and Northwood to write articles for the '*Elepaio*; he made 50 copies of the 4-page newsletter. One copy went to the Bishop Museum, one copy to the University of Hawaii Library and there were some free copies left over. Mr. Dunn paid for the '*Elepaio* out his own pocket for 18 months. He also remembers printing some first-day-issue John James Audubon envelopes; he still has 12 of these and wonders if there are any others still existing.

During this period Mr. Dunn taught some 8-week bird-study classes at schools, at the Shriner's Hospital for Children, and for scout troops. He borrowed stuffed birds from the Bishop Museum for the courses, returning them the same day. One time, Riley Allen asked Mr. Dunn to take a University of Chicago professor out on a bird walk. The professor heard so many '*Elepaio* on the Tantalus-Manoa Trail at 4:30 pm, that, according to Mr. Dunn, it drove the man crazy.

Mahalo! Charles Matthew Dunn for sharing some of your 50-year golden memories with us!

*Excerpted by Marie P. Morin from a letter from Charles Matthew Dunn.*



David Woodside and George C. Munro banding birds ca. 1939.

## A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Dana Kokubun

### Hawai'i in the global village

At a recent staff conference in Tarrytown New York, Dr. J. P. Myers, National Audubon's chief scientist, urged the conferees to consider seriously what impact global warming would have on our hard-fought battles to preserve precious habitats. Would our gains be lost in fifty years to a relentless warming trend in a geologic blink of the eye? Should we conservationists look into the crystal ball of our climatic future, take an educated guess and adjust our sights accordingly? Should we (gasp!) lay down our pickets and pens, abandon our battle for Wetland X or Deciduous Forest Z and battle for the tundra/soon-to-be grainbelt? Dr. Myers' radical suggestion set the conference abuzz with opinions pro and con.

Earlier this spring, U.S. Representative James Scheuer held a congressional hearing on the topic of biodiversity. Undoubtedly, Hawai'i was chosen as the hearing site largely because of the immense biological wealth contained within our tiny state, and because when it comes to protecting our natural resources, in the words of the Congressman, "Hawaii is a basket case of mismanagement and neglect."

The biological earth is a quixotic and still mostly mysterious place and conservationists often have a difficult time with thinking about and planning for change which, as any good conservationist knows, is the only thing certain-- after death and taxes.

As an island state, Hawaii is arguably one of the most sensitive places. In the words of Audubon scientist Dr. Carl Safina in his testimony this summer before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, "Changes that produce subtle effects on the mainland can be disproportionately devastating on islands."

Though sometimes we would rather duck our global importance, Hawai'i is a microcosm for the planet -- as conservationists and citizens what we do or neglect here sets a precedent for conservation success or failure elsewhere in the world. Several facts indisputably point to the uniqueness of our state:

1. Hawai'i is the most remote landfall from any continent.
2. Dubbed the "Eden of endemism" by one scientist, more unique species exist in Hawai'i than anywhere else in the world.
3. Hawaiian plant and animal species account for more than 10% of the species on the federal endangered and threatened species list.
4. Although islands make up less than 2% of the total landmass on earth, 98% of extinctions have been of island organisms.



Ae'o or Hawaiian Stilt.

*Photo probably R. J. Shallenberger or G.Vaughn*

As advances in technology break down the barriers to global information exchange and travel; people, ideas, and institutions will reach us in Hawai'i, both solicited and unsolicited. All will have an impact on our treasure trove of biological diversity. It behooves us to be prepared, and environmental conservation--Audubon style--is no exception.

### A Natural Partnership with National Audubon

While we mark Hawai'i Audubon's fiftieth anniversary this year, it was not until 1978 that the Society accepted a formal affiliation with the National Audubon Society. Only nine years later, with characteristic foresight and entrepreneurial spirit, the leaders of Hawai'i Audubon eagerly sought to increase their level of conservation activity. In 1987 the leaders of Hawai'i Audubon began a search for their first executive director.

As fate would have it, the National Audubon Society was running on a parallel track. Staff in the New York headquarters were concurrently investigating funding for a new state office in the islands. It wasn't long before the two wings of Audubon got together and, with a three-year grant from the MacArthur Foundation of Chicago, created a new partnership and the Hawai'i State Office of the National Audubon Society.

On 3 January 1989 I opened the doors of the Hawai'i State Office. The nine months that followed have been full. In keeping with National Audubon Society's goal of increasing grassroots involvement, Hawai'i Audubon leaders set about identifying the elements in our blueprint for the future. The goals of our 3-year Conservation Campaign--wetlands preservation, native forest and endangered species protection, and alien pest control--will be jointly carried out by the staff of the new office and Hawai'i Audubon leaders and volunteers. A fundraising strategy and a membership recruitment target for Hawai'i Audubon add to the strength of the new Conservation Campaign.



### Only the first wave

The assets of the Hawai'i Audubon Society--a long-standing tradition of volunteerism, a leadership well-grounded in scientific knowledge, and excellent publications--will be complemented by those of the National Audubon Society. National's many departments in its New York headquarters and the collective knowledge and experience of the nine regional and five other state offices throughout the country will provide a deep bench of talent to draw upon for our local conservation efforts.

As one of six local groups given funding by the MacArthur Foundation of Chicago, Audubon in Hawai'i is part of the "new wave" of conservation activity in the islands. We were tapped by MacArthur to provide the long-range sustenance for conservation action--volunteers. Audubon's success will be measured not only by the plants, animals and wild places that we preserve, but by the people we educate and involve in their preservation. The faces will change, but the conservation ethic will endure and grow, as it has for Audubon's fifty years in Hawai'i.

And so the Hawai'i Audubon Society and the National Audubon Society look toward the future with new tools and clear vision--a staffed office, a directed conservation strategy, a fundraising plan, and membership goals. Audubon in Hawai'i has never been better prepared to change Hawaii's future.



An O'ahu 'Elepaio.

*Photo by S. Conant*



Above, a series of candid portraits by unknown photographers of Hawaii Audubon Society members doing what they love best: enjoying nature and telling others about conservation of Hawai'i's unique and beautiful wildlife and ecosystems.

## HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD ACTIVITIES: A BRIEF HISTORY

Bruce D. Eilerts

The first field trips that were conducted by the Hawaii Audubon Society (HAS) began soon after the initial meeting of the fledgling organization in March, 1939. Fifty years ago, the usual field outing was a monthly bird walk attended by a small group of HAS members. The outbreak of World War II significantly affected the Society's field activities. Limits on gasoline use restricted transportation to and from birding areas and gas masks accompanied binoculars as standard field accessories.

Since the 1940's, field trips have been a regular and integral service offered by HAS to its members and all others who appreciate Hawaii's plants and animals. Many people mistakenly label HAS as an organization of "bird watchers." True, many members of the organization are birders but the mission of the Society is far more wide-reaching. HAS is dedicated to "the protection and enhancement of Hawaii's native flora and fauna and the ecosystems that support them." Plants and animals such as the tiny Hawaiian Pepperwort or the O'ahu tree snails are no less important than the well-known Silversword or Nene. All forms of native plant and animal life are appreciated by the Society and looked after by HAS, and through the years the field trips offered by the Society have reflected this wide-ranging interest in all aspects of Hawaii's unique natural resources.

Trips to the field have taken people to the neighbor islands, National Wildlife Refuges, coastal sand dunes, mountain streams, dryland forests and high mountain rain forests. Limestone sink holes on O'ahu's 'Ewa plain were a feature on one field trip during which participants were briefed on Hawaiian bird fossils and were able to sift through the soil in search of buried bird bones. Nighttime reef walks, a proclaimed favorite, provided participants with the opportunity to explore crystal clear tidal pools in search of colorful and unusual marine life. Occasionally, trips are conducted indoors, for example, behind-the-scenes



1979 - Ka'elepulu Canal, O'ahu, cleanup crew.  
From left to right: ??, Susan Schenck, Alan Ziegler, Bob Pyle, Rick Coleman, Jaan Lepson, Omer Bussen.



1989 - Birding in Koke'e, Kaua'i.

*Photo by B. D. Eilerts*

visits to the Bishop Museum's research section for looks at rare museum specimens and collections. Botanical gardens and state parks have also hosted HAS hikes on occasion.

Many memorable events have occurred during HAS outings. One such moment occurred on a hike to the Makapu'u Lighthouse during which members talked about a Peregrine Falcon that had been sighted sporadically on O'ahu. In the middle of the discussion someone yelled, "There it is!" as a flock of pigeons fluttered by with a Peregrine in hot pursuit. A hike to Palikea in the Wai'anae mountains treated participants to memorable encounters with a native mesic forest, Pueo, 'Amakihi, 'Apapane and O'ahu tree snails. Manana Island of O'ahu with its tens of thousands of seabirds was another highlight, and the annual Christmas Bird Count has been a traditional favorite since the founding of the Society. Once in a while, HAS field trips provide some real adventure, such as the time participants jumped into the waves and swam through the surf from small boats to reach the shore of Manana Island. Also, somewhere out there is an HAS field trip veteran who negotiated most of the Manoa Cliffs Trail of O'ahu on her okole during a freak rain storm.

Field trips are offered by the Society for several reasons, but the primary goal of is to educate the people of Hawaii by exposing them to the natural wonders that exist throughout the islands. It is hoped that everyone who attends an HAS field trip will return home with a better understanding of the islands' natural history and will share a desire to protect and preserve Hawaii's natural wonders.

### HAWAII AUDUBON PAST PRESIDENTS: A PHOTO ESSAY

One of the most challenging jobs anyone can take on in the Hawaii Audubon Society is that of President. The President is ultimately responsible for the Society's conservation policies and positions, its financial management, its publications, the management of its membership and Board of Directors, and myriad other tasks. Assembled here are photos of many, though not all, of our presidents of the last 25 or so years. They are all pictured in the natural habitats from which they drew their inspiration.

*Assembled by Sheila Conant*



Mike Ord with a Wedge-tailed Shearwater chick and interested birder on a 1963 trip to Manana Island, O'ahu.



Bill Mull in his natural habitat near Volcano.

*Photo by S. Conant*



Alaka'i Swampers gloating over their 'O'o'a sighting on Kaua'i. Sheila Conant, Doug Pratt, and Rob Shallenberger.



Charlie Lamoureux (right) hanging on to botanist colleague Gerry Carr as they investigate a native *Dubautia* on Hualalai, Hawai'i.

*Photo by S. Conant*



Wayne Gagne sharing his lunch with a Laysan Finch on Laysan island.

*Photo by S. Conant*



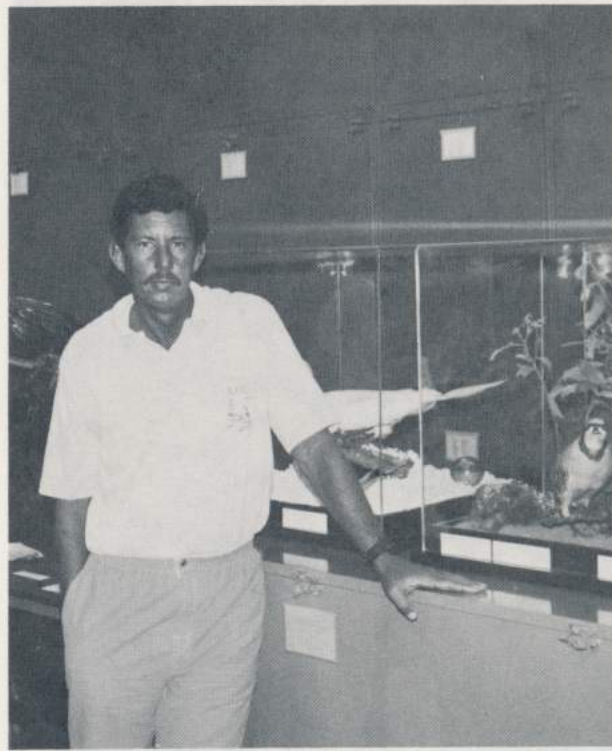
Bob Pyle (bottom) with some fellow birders on an Audubon pelagic bird trip.

*Photo by S. Conant*



Former President Bruce Eilerts holding a Red-footed booby at French Frigate Shoals.

*Photographer unknown*



Phil Bruner in his Natural History Museum at Brigham Young University--Hawaii Campus.

*Photographer unknown*

## FIFTY YEARS OF CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Robert L. Pyle

The annual Christmas Bird Count conducted by the National Audubon Society has been a traditional event in the United States and Canada for nearly a century. As the nationwide outdoor activity with by far the largest participation year after year, the Christmas Count has long been one of the major annual fixtures in the programs of bird clubs and Audubon societies across the country.

And so it was, when the Hawaii Audubon Society was organized 50 years ago, its founders were already planning ahead to its first December and its first opportunity to conduct a Christmas Bird Count. In the first issue of the *'Elepaio*, president J. d'Arcy Northwood's description of plans and objectives for the new society included the statement: "Each year, *Bird Lore* publishes a Christmas census from reports sent in from all over the United States. Our society is preparing to take one this year." [Ed. Note: *Bird Lore* was National Audubon Society's predecessor to its current *Audubon* magazine].

The Society did indeed take its first O'ahu Christmas Count 24 December 1939. One party (J. d'Arcy Northwood and Charles Dunn) covered Kahuku Ranch (including today's James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge) and a second party (David Woodside and Walter Donagho) covered 'Opae'ula Trail back of Hale'iwa. Dave still participates regularly in the Honolulu Christmas Count, and Charley still lives in Honolulu. Walter lives on the mainland, but maintains membership and interest in the Hawaii Audubon Society. The next year, in December 1940, 3 of these observers (excepting Walter) and 3 others took the Count. One party covered Kahuku Ranch again, but instead of going to 'Opae'ula, the other party hiked up Poamoho Trail, along the Ko'olau Summit Trail, and down Castle Trail to the windward coast. Native landbirds found by that party were: 32 'Elepaio, 13 'Amakihi, 8 O'ahu Creeper, 4 'Tiwi, and 9 'Apapane. How many of these species will still be found in 1989?

Planning for the third count was no doubt well underway when the events of December 7, 1941, forced cancellation of such activities for the wartime duration.

The Christmas Count was resumed in 1944 when the tides of war had finally receded far enough from Hawai'i. In that year, the area of coverage was shifted from north O'ahu to Honolulu. Groups went to Manoa Valley trails, to Kalihi Flats (now developed into Ke'ehi Park and Lagoon), Kuapa Pond (now in Hawai'i Kai), Ka'elepulu Pond (now Enchanted Lake), and Kawai Nui Swamp. This general coverage area has remained stable, and has been counted every year since without a break. The Honolulu Christmas Count thus traces its origin to 1944, and the 1989 Count will be its 46th consecutive one in the same area.

In those early years the Honolulu Count included some excellent wetland habitats, but the forest trail coverage was not quite as exciting as the central O'ahu trails covered on the 1940 count. The lure of the central Ko'olau remained strong, and on the 1946 Count one

party of expert birders went to Kipapa Trail, well beyond the limits of the 15-mile diameter circle allowed for a Christmas Count. One Creeper and two 'Tiwi were found on that trail. In 1949 a group returned to the Poamoho Trail, but its results were properly separated from the Honolulu totals and sent to *Audubon* magazine as a separate O'ahu Count. This practice continued through 1953, with different groups going to both areas on the same day.

Beginning in 1954, it was decided that all observers available on Count day should work only on the Honolulu Count, in order to obtain the best possible coverage of that area. And so it has remained for the ensuing 35 years. Participation has gradually increased over the years, reaching a high of 94 observers in 1983 and high of 169 party-hours afield in 1985. Despite variations in number of observers, localities covered, and weather conditions, the 45 years of Honolulu Christmas Counts provide a remarkable portrayal of bird life and its changes in a specific region of Honolulu, which has become so much more urbanized since the 1940s. An excellent analysis of Honolulu Christmas Count data showing the changes in alien species from 1944 to 1985 was published by Richard N. Williams in the September, 1987 *'Elepaio* (47[9]:87-92).

When the Counts resumed after the war, a new name, Unoyo Kojima, appeared among the observers and as author of delightful *'Elepaio* accounts about her experiences counting birds on the trail. Soon after becoming assistant editor, she started the practice of publishing a table each year showing past Count totals for comparison with the current Count. For some 30 years her editorial chores for the *'Elepaio* included dealing with a succession of Christmas Count compilers, begging for and editing the Count data into a meaningful report each year. The success of the Counts over those years, and especially the excellent documentation of the data in the *'Elepaio*, has been due primarily to the persistent, tireless and painstaking efforts of Unoyo Kojima. Mahalo nui loa, Unoyo from all of us!

With increasing interest and participation in the Christmas Counts, the Society in 1977 resumed sponsoring a Count in central O'ahu. This Waipi'o Count, always taken on a different day from Honolulu Count day, includes Poamoho Trail and Wheeler Field as covered in the old days, and also coverage of other trails in the Ko'olau and Wai'anae Mountains and the excellent wetland habitats of Waipi'o Peninsula.

Christmas Counting has also become popular on the neighbor islands. The first exploratory Counts were taken by Society members in the Volcano area of Hawai'i in 1953, 1954, and 1955, and in the Waimea Canyon area of Kaua'i in 1968. Careful advance planning led to the inauguration of 3 Counts on Kaua'i in 1971, covering areas around Waimea, Lihu'e, and Kapa'a-Kilauea. The following year, in 1972, a well-organized Count was started at Volcano; this Count routinely leads the nation in number of endangered species sighted. The Volcano and Kaua'i Counts have continued regularly to the present time.

Maui had its first Counts in 1978 and 1979, but interest faded until a new Count was organized in 1987 covering Haleakala Crater and the fine native forest on

Haleakala's north slope, and extending to the seacoast at Ke'anae. This Count has added the Endangered Maui Parrotbill and 'Akohekohe to the all-time species list for the nationwide counts.

Another new Count was started in 1988 in the North Kona District on the west side of Hawai'i, which, in its first year, listed more species than any other Count in the state. Finally, plans are well underway to organize a Christmas Count this year on Moloka'i, the first ever on that island.

And the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands have not been neglected. Christmas Counts were taken on Midway in 1960 and 1961, and again in 1979 and 1980. In 1985 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff started a Christmas Count at French Frigate Shoals and have taken it regularly each year since.

Christmas Counting is a great tradition; it develops important information on bird population trends; and it's fun! If you haven't tried it yet, check the 'Elepaio for a Hawai'i count near you and contact the compiler.

## CHRISTMAS COUNT -- 1989

There will be 10 Hawaii Audubon Society Counts this year, including 2 days of counting on the island of Moloka'i for the first time. These Counts are always exciting, with records to be broken and new birds to be seen. We especially need people to attend Counts on the outer islands. The Counts have been scheduled to facilitate weekend visits to Kaua'i, Moloka'i, Maui, and Hawai'i. For information on the Counts, contact the leaders listed below. The Counts, with dates and leaders, are as follows:

### KAUAI:

Kapa'a--(to be announced)	Barbara Stuart	826-9233
Lihu'e--Saturday, 16 December	Winona Sears	822-3045
Waimea--(to be announced)	Marsha Erickson	335-9975

### O'AHU:

Honolulu--Sunday	Robert Pyle	262-4046
17 December		
Waipi'o--Saturday	David Bremer	623-7613
16 December		

### MOLOKA'I:

Friday & Saturday	Torrie Haurez	567-6713 or
22 & 23 December		567-6680

(transportation to and from airport can be arranged)

### MAUI:

Pu'u o Kaka'e--Saturday	Fern Duvall	572-1584
30 December		

### HAWAII:

North Kona--(to be announced)	Regie David	329-9141
Volcano--(to be announced)	Larry Katahira	967-7416

## SOS -- SAVE OUR SHEARWATERS

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife is in its second recovery season aiding Wedge-tailed Shearwater ('Ua'u kani) fledglings that have been known to land in residential areas in noticeable numbers on the windward side of O'ahu from October through December. The Honolulu Fire Department and Sea Life Park will again participate in this cooperative effort to save the Shearwaters by providing "aid stations". At this time, the Department of Land and Natural Resources is seeking voluntary assistance from people interested in collecting these seabirds at various fire stations and transporting them to Sea Life Park where they will be weighed, recorded, identified with leg bands, and released back to the wild.

What is causing the Shearwaters to fall? Well, young Shearwaters leave their nests for the first time, usually while it is still dark; and being inexperienced and having a natural attraction to bright lights, they become temporarily blinded, and fly into objects such as utility wires, trees, buildings, and automobiles. Confused and exhausted, and often stunned, many of them fall to the ground, where some are killed each year by vehicles, dogs, cats, mongooses, and possibly even by rats. It is believed that the highest number of fallouts occurs during the week before and the week after the new moon phase, when nights are darkest. Nearly 90 percent of fallen Shearwaters are discovered between Waimanalo and Kane'ohe, which may indicate these Shearwaters are originating from known nesting grounds on Manana, Ka'ohikaipu, Moku Manu, and Mokolua Islets.

If you have an interest in seabirds and would like to help perpetuate their existence, please call Thomas Kaiakapu or Ralph Saito at the Division of Forestry and Wildlife, 548-8850 for further information. On Maui, call Meyer Ueoka at 244-4352 weekdays, or weekends call Haleakala National Park, 572-9203, about grounded Petrels and Shearwaters.



Wedge-tailed Shearwaters.

Photo by R. J. Shallenberger

## HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

The Hawaii Audubon Society annually awards several grants for natural history research in Hawai'i and the Pacific Region. These awards help defray research costs such as equipment purchases and travel expenses. Three research grants were awarded by the Society in June, 1989.

Donald R. Drake, Ph.D candidate at the University of Hawaii, was awarded \$400 for his research on the processes by which pioneer populations of 'ohi'a (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) develop into mature forests on lava flows of different ages on Mauna Loa, Hawai'i.

Darrell Herbert, also a Ph.D candidate at the University of Hawaii, was awarded \$500 for his study on koa (*Acacia koa*) regeneration dynamics. Mr. Herbert's objectives are to draw together the existing information on koa regeneration and to increase his knowledge of the process by conducting experiments and systematic field observations in native forests occurring on abandoned grazed areas that once supported koa forests. He will conduct this research on Hawai'i, Maui, and Kaua'i.

Cheryl Tarr, MS candidate at the University of North Dakota, was awarded \$500 for her research on mitochondrial DNA differentiation and population structure of Common 'Amakihi (*Hemignathus virens*). Ms. Tarr proposes to capture 'Amakihi and take blood samples for DNA analysis. She hopes to determine the amount of inter-island genetic differentiation; to document the divergence of the Kaua'i 'Amakihi (*H. virens stejnegeri*) and the 'Anianiau (*H. parvus*) from the Common 'Amakihi; and to assess the extent of genetic divergence of the Kaua'i 'Amakihi.

A single \$1000 undergraduate scholarship is awarded annually by the Society. This year the award was presented to Sandra Margriter, a senior at the University of Hawaii at Hilo. Ms. Margriter is working on on degrees in biology and geography, and she is especially interested in the preservation of native plants in Hawai'i. She has previously worked as an intern at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, where she assisted in mapping vegetation within the Park.

The Hawaii Audubon Society congratulates the above recipients and wishes them success in the completion of their respective projects and studies. For information on the Society's awards program, write to John Engbring, HAS Awards Committee Chair, P.O. Box 4443, Honolulu, HI, 96812, or call him at (808)541-2749.

## MAHALO PLENTY!!

The 'Elepaio editors would like to thank all those folks who helped put this 50th Anniversary issue together. All the authors made a fine effort to present a bit of the Society's history, with their own reflections added. Typists and proofreaders included Pat Conant, Noelle D'Enbeau, David McCauley, Steph Nagata, Alan Ziegler and Marjorie Ziegler. Lots of folks dug out great photos to add fun and interest. Mahalo nui loa!

*Sheila Conant and Suzan Harada*

## PLEASE KOKUA

We need a four-drawer filing cabinet. An anonymous donor has generously given us one such four-drawer cabinet. However, we need still another one to store our records. If you can donate one (new or used, with or without a lock) please call the office at 528-1432. All donations are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

## HELP NEEDED FOR NOVEMBER MAILING

At the end of November we will once again be mailing ballots, dues renewals and our annual fund appeal to over 2,000 members. We need help in stuffing, addressing, and stamping. If you can give us some time, an hour or more, please call 528-1432 and leave a message on the recording machine. We will get back to you as soon as possible.

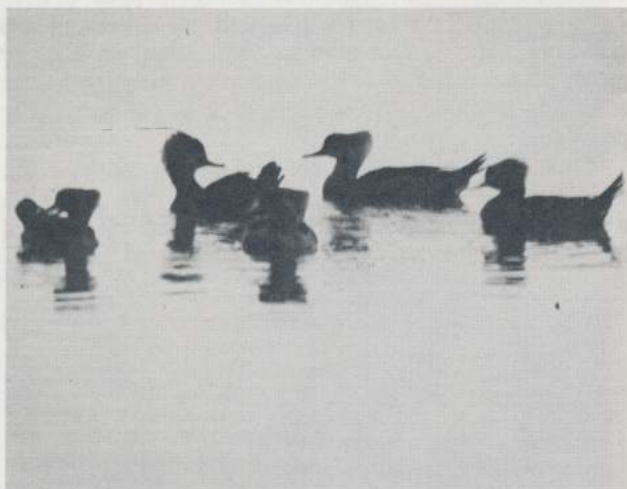
This is a great way to meet new people and have fun while helping Audubon get the work done. We don't have a specific date yet, but it will be during the last week of November. Refreshments will be served.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

This year's Nominating Committee has presented a slate of officers for the December election. In addition to the Officers, 6 Directors are to be elected. The following members have been nominated:

President:	no nominations
1st Vice President:	Bruce Eilerts
2nd Vice President:	no nominations
Treasurer:	Lynne Matusow
Corresponding Secretary:	Marjorie Ziegler
Recording Secretary:	Regie David
Directors:	Phil Bruner Renate Gassmann-Duvall Casey Jarman Joe Kimmins Tod Lum Peter Luscomb Suzie Lyons Glenys Owen-Miller Synthia Tang Patricia Tummons

Should any member wish to nominate additional "write-in" candidates, the By-Laws allow for this. The nominator must send the nomination to the Nominating Committee (c/o The Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant St., Suite 320, Honolulu, HI 96813) so that it is received by 17 November 1989 accompanied by a 4- to 6-line biographical description of the nominee. The written nomination must also be accompanied by written notice from the nominee that s/he is willing to run for election and to serve in the designated post if elected. If there are no candidates for a particular office, the new Board will elect or appoint members to those offices at its first meeting.



Hooded Mergansers at Nu'upia Pond.

Photo by S. Conant

## HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1989

President	Bruce Eilerts	599-4795
1st V.P.	Fern Duvall	572-1584 (Maui)
2nd V.P.	Peter Luscomb	261-3645
Treasurer	Lynne Matusow	531-4260
Recording Sec.	Marjorie Ziegler	247-5318
Directors	Wm. Gilmartin	943-1221 (days)
	Tod Lum	548-8850 (days)
	Robert Pyle	262-4046

## COMMITTEES

Adopt-A-Refuge	vacant	
Conservation	Fern Duvall	572-1584 (Maui)
Education	Wm. Gilmartin	943-1221 (days)
Executive Office	Lynne Matusow	531-4260
Field Activities	Bruce Eilerts	599-4795
Finance	Joel Simasko	324-0407 (Big Island)
Fund Raising	Lynne Matusow	531-4260
Grants and Scholarship	John Engbring	541-2749
Mail Distribution	Leilani Pyle	262-4046
	Robert Pyle	
Membership	Robert Pyle	262-4046
	Susan Schenk	
Programs	Glenys Miller	261-0558
Publications	Bruce Eilerts	599-4795
Publicity	Vacant	
Sales	Martha McDaniel	235-6636

## 'ELEPAIO

The 'Elepaio is the monthly journal of the Hawaii Audubon Society. It publishes both scientific and popular articles and announcements of interest to members.

Managing Editor	Suzan Harada	845-6704
Scientific Editor	Sheila Conant	948-8241 (days)
Mailing	George Campbell	941-1356
	Alan Ziegler	247-5318





'Elepaio on the front cover of the new edition of *Hawaii's Birds*.

Photo by A. Engilis

### NEW EDITION OF HAWAII'S BIRDS NOW AVAILABLE

It's hot off the press! Bigger and better than ever. The fourth edition of *Hawaii's Birds* has 16 more pages with more species in greater detail than its predecessor, plus over 150 color photos and illustrations. To receive your copy, send a check for \$10.20 per copy (\$8.95 plus \$1.25 postage), payable to Hawaii Audubon Society, 212 Merchant Street, Suite 320, Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96813, phone 528-1432.

### MAUI FIELD TRIP 11 NOVEMBER 1989, 7:30 AM. TO KANAHA AND KEALIA PONDS

The Hawaii Audubon Society's November field trip will be held on Saturday, 11 November. We will be visiting Kanaha and Kealia Ponds on Maui. Observe recently-arrived, overwintering, migrant waterfowl and shorebirds, along with native resident waterbirds such as Ae'o (Hawaiian Stilt), 'Alae ke'oke'o (Hawaiian Coot), 'Auku'u (Black-crowned Night Heron), and possibly, released Koloa (Hawaiian Duck). We will be meeting at the back entrance to Kanaha Pond at 7:30 AM. After visiting Kanaha Pond, we will travel to Kealia Pond. Dr. Fern Duvall will lead the field trip, which is a joint outing with the Sierra Club Maui Group. Call Fern at 572-1584 (evenings) or Mary Evanson 572-9724 for more information.

### NOVEMBER PROGRAM: SALVAGE OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SEABIRDS ON KAUA'I

Thomas Telfer, Wildlife Biologist with the State Division of Forestry and Wildlife on Kaua'i, will talk about the research and rehabilitation programs on Kaua'i for seabirds downed by bright lights with a particular emphasis on the Newell Shearwater. He will also talk about the public retrieval program for Shearwaters. The presentation will be held take at the Atherton Halau, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, at 7:30 PM. Everyone is invited to attend, and refreshments will be served.

### WASHINGTON REPORT - U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROPOSES LISTING FOR ENDANGERED PLANTS

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed the addition of 4 Hawaiian plants species to the Endangered Species List. Plants proposed are *Wilkesia hobyi* (dwarf iliau) and 3 species in the genus *Remya*: *R. kauaiensis*, *R. mauiensis*, and *R. montgomeryi*. Comments concerning the proposed listings must be received by the Pacific Islands Administrator, P. O. Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850 by 1 December 1989.

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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Nov. 13 (Mon.) Board Meeting at HAS office at 7:00  
Call Bruce Eilerts for details at 599-4795  
(eves.).
- Nov. 11 (Sat.) Field trip to Kanaha and Kealia Ponds,  
Maui. For details see pg. 83.
- Nov. 20 (Mon.) General Meeting at Atherton Halau,  
Bishop Museum at 7:30 PM.  
Program: Salvage of Threatened and  
Endangered Seabirds of Kaua'i,  
by Thomas Telfer. See pg. 83.

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