BLUE JAY CHATTER

As we work for the protection of the hawks and owls in Saskatchewa it is encouraging to learn that people all over the world are campaigning fo birds of prey. Not long ago in the Observer (June 8, 1958) we read a lette by Richard Fitter written from Helsinki, Finland, where he was attendin the conference of the International Committee for Bird Preservation. One of the chief preoccupations of this international conference was the protection birds of prey.

A great obstacle to achieving protection of birds of prey, Mr. Fitte pointed out, is the widespread and almost universal conviction that "a bin with a hooked beak must be harmful." Because this is so prevalent an attitude in the Western world, Mr. Fitter was greatly pleased to hear the India delegate, Dr. Salim Ali, say that in India, though only vultures are actual protected, there is no problem at all with irresponsible shooting of birds of prey! By contrast, throughout Europe (and in the British Isles as much a anywhere), Mr. Fitter noted, one could almost suppose that men are bor with a sort of instinctive revulsion against hooked beaks.

A second great danger to the birds of prey arises from the appearance of a new generation of post-war "sportsmen" who shoot at anything that flic or moves, without bothering to inquire what it is, let alone whether it is protected. Mr. Fitter told how the International Committee for Bird Preservation was trying to meet these twin dangers by urging its member organization in 45 countries to undertake an educational campaign, particularly by leafland film. It was thought that a good film on the birds of prey could do muc to help, especially if it were shown widely in rural districts.

We like to think that the film project suggested by the international cor ference has a kind of counterpart in an educational programme carried on Alberta by some enthusiastic members of the Edmonton Zoological Societ When Al Oeming, president of the Edmonton society, visited the Regina societ last March to tell about his experiences with birds of prey, he mentioned the splendid films and photographs of hawks and owls being prepared and show to the public by C. G. Hampson and E. T. Jones of Edmonton.

The question of the protection of birds of prey in Saskatchewan will I discussed at our annual meeting in Saskatoon on October 18. We are happy have as our guest speaker for the meeting, John A. Livingston, Executiv Director of the Audubon Society of Canada. Because he is a personal frier of ours and a great friend of the birds of prey, we are looking forward having Jack Livingston in Saskatoon.

The annual meeting this fall is being planned and organized by th Saskatoon Natural History Society which has already prepared an outline the programme, printed in this issue of the **Blue Jay**. The executive and mem bers of the provincial society are grateful to the Saskatoon society for under taking the organization of this meeting. We know from the successful as rangements made by the Prince Albert Society for the summer meeting Emma Lake how great a contribution a local society can make to the activ ties of our larger group. All of us who spent a happy weekend at Emma Lak in June join in saying thank you to the hard-working Prince Albert membe who made that outing so enjoyable and stimulating.

Another meeting that is in our minds these days is the annual meetin of the American Ornithologists' Union to be held in Regina in 1959. To have the A.O.U. meeting in Regina is at once a great honour and a generous tribut to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and to our society. Dr. W. Nero and his committee are already making plans for the event. We hop to have a really successful meeting with a good representation from Saska chewan "birders." The field trips and paper sessions will be open to not members, as well as to A.O.U. members, and we hope that everyone in or society who is interested in birds will come to the meeting to learn more abo them and to meet distinguished birdmen from across the continent.