Fiscal year 1987 was the second largest year in U.S. MAB's recent history, with a budget of $715,000. That upward momentum will continue in fiscal year 1988; the Executive Committee has approved a budget level of $940,000 for this fiscal year. This level of funding permits the National Committee to take two important actions with respect to the focus and future of the U.S. MAB Program. First, in the interests of the longer range focus of the Program, we are including in this issue a call for proposals to organize symposia around the four new research themes of MAB and the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves. The Committee has approved the allocation of $100,000 to support these symposia. Secondly, in the shorter range, for FY-88, the Executive Committee has decided that 50% of MAB's funds should support new MAB research. Consequently, a call for proposals requesting new research has been sent to the U.S. MAB Directorates. (See Page 10, U.S. MAB Directorate Chairmen.)

U.S. MAB seeks from the Directorates proposals which focus on at least one of the four new research themes of MAB (listed below) within one or more of the target areas—Biological Diversity, Biosphere Reserves, and Global Climate/Environmental Change—and within the biomes or ecotones of the arctic, arid lands or the tropics. Priority will be given to proposals which provide the basis for policy development by the supporting agencies of U.S. MAB.

These actions and commitments were made possible by the newly reorganized National Committee (listed on Page 9). As recommended by last year's Ad Hoc Advisory Group's report to U.S. MAB, all the agencies which provide support to U.S. MAB have formal representation on the current National Committee. Thus, for the first time since I have been Executive Director of the MAB Program, we have representatives on the U.S. National Committee from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, National Science Foundation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Agency for International Development, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Peace Corps, and the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee will soon be expanded to include non-agency/non-Directorate scientists to provide a more appropriate public-private sector balance and representation from the United States environmental and scientific communities. (Continued on Page 3)
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS TO ORGANIZE SYMPOSIA ON MAB RESEARCH THEMES (Cont.):

Committee for the Man and the Biosphere Program to help guide future U.S. MAB research.

All persons interested in submitting proposals to organize symposia should first review the Final Report of the General Scientific Advisory Panel, MAB Report Series No. 59, and the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves prior to commencing work on proposals. Copies of these reports are available from the U.S. MAB Secretariat.

While organizers may plan symposia which involve more than one of the themes, the U.S. National Committee wants these symposia to provide the widest possible exposure of these themes to the U.S. scientific community. Therefore, it is envisioned that each of the successful organizers will plan to hold his or her program at the annual meeting of a U.S. scientific society.

Those who intend to submit proposals to U.S. MAB for this program must first submit a prospectus of their proposed symposium to the U.S. MAB Secretariat. The prospectus should outline the symposium and identify topics, sources of research to be reviewed, and the candidate speakers and scientists to be invited to perform leading roles in the symposium. Each prospectus must not exceed three pages and must be received in the MAB Secretariat by close-of-business December 18, 1987.

The Executive Committee of U.S. MAB will screen all prospectuses. The Committee will notify all authors advising whether or not they should submit a full proposal based on their prospectuses.

Full proposals to organize symposia will then be requested from the selected authors.

Review panels will then be established by U.S. MAB to evaluate and rank the proposals on the basis of their intrinsic scientific merit and intellectual focus. In their overall assessments of the proposals, panels will consider the research performance competence of the organizers and the adequacy of the proposed resources to accomplish the organization of the proposed symposium.

The final determination for proposal support will be made by the U.S. National Committee for the Man and the Biosphere Program.

The U.S. MAB National Committee will notify all organizers of the final decisions in March 1988.

Proposal specifications:

Proposal texts should not exceed 30 pages, excluding accompanying bibliographies, curriculum vitae of the principal investigators, and two-page executive summaries.

Proposals must identify one individual for contact purposes and specify one institution to receive and sub-allocate funds for the activity. Any overhead fees or indirect costs must be specified and included within the total amount of the solicited funds.

Proposals must be received by the Secretariat of the U.S. MAB Program, OES/ENR/MAB, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 by close-of-business February 10, 1988.
REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (Continued):

As Executive Director, I especially welcome the National Committee's reestablishment of an Executive Committee which will meet frequently to provide guidance to the Secretariat for development of the U.S. MAB Program. While everyone recognizes the uncertainties of the federal budget process, made even less secure by pending Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts, I especially appreciate the agency representatives on the Executive Committee committing to seek their specified levels of funding for MAB during FY-1988. With these targets and commitments being clearly set, Directorates can better plan their research activities.

In summary, the U.S. MAB Program has greatly strengthened its National Committee structure and is programming a significant increase for new research. FY-1988 should see U.S. MAB continuing to become an increasingly important program on environmental research and collaboration not only among federal agencies, but also among private sector scientists and organizations.

Roger E. Soles
Executive Director

U.S. MAB AT HEADQUARTERS IN MAB/PARIS:

The desire to understand international relationships of man in his global environment and the unprecedented scale of critical problems they present propels the international MAB Programme.

Although MAB cannot address all of these problems, it has made significant progress via many of MAB's fourteen project areas. However, there has been growing concern about MAB's ability to integrate information because these areas are perceived as 'vertical' in nature, e.g., more single-discipline oriented. The U.S. MAB National Committee has recognized this problem and has long encouraged its own project planners to develop a coordinated 'horizontal' approach to help point the direction for its international integrative studies.

On the basis of this desire to aid international MAB activities, two United States scientists, Drs. M.I. Dyer and Marjorie M. Holland, were assigned during 1986 to Paris to work closely with the MAB Secretariat on a variety of issues. Although Dr. Holland has since returned to the United States to become Director of the Public Affairs Office for the Ecological Society of America (ESA) Washington Office, she will continue her work for MAB on the ecotones project outlined below. Dr. Dyer's assignment to MAB/Paris has been extended for another year.

Ecotone Research. Through work developed by researchers associated with MAB-5 (Water Resources) in the U.S. and France, new ideas about aquatic-terrestrial ecotones and the way they function in local, regional, and global systems have emerged. This work resulted in a joint MAB/SCOPE workshop in Paris (January 1987) which will be followed by a major meeting in May 1988 in Sopron, Hungary (not in Laxenburg, Austria as announced in the March 1987 MAB BULLETIN). SCOPE envisions a series of three workshops over the next three years to synthesize information currently available; MAB envisions participation in field-oriented research projects over the next decade. Both organizations will rely upon communication between them for the conduct of this work. The May 1988 workshop is being organized by the International Hydrologic Program, (IHP), UNESCO/MAB, and the Internat'il. Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Science. Dr. Holland will continue to develop this work; currently she is editing the publication of the January workshop report.

Global Change. The MAB Secretariat has become involved with issues in the sphere of ICSU's International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP). In January a MAB/SCOPE workshop was convened to investigate the definition and design of Geosphere-Biosphere Observatories which will provide the basis for a lot of the research and monitoring for the global change program. The possible use of MAB Biosphere Reserves as the scientific and political base for the observatory concept was explored at this meeting; the report will be published later this year. It is expected that MAB and IGBP will work in close association on this project.

(Continued)
In addition, there is growing interest in examining the role of social systems and global change. Many of the world’s largest cities are located in areas almost certain to be impacted by changes in climate and sea level. Just as important is the fact that many of these cities contribute substantially to events being investigated by global change scientists. With this emphasis, perhaps part of the loop of cause and effect relationships in global change phenomena can be closed. This work will require a great deal of planning in the MAB Secretariat and National Committees.

Perhaps the most important work in MAB is about to begin with the adoption of the International Coordinating Council’s recommendations for restructuring MAB’s goals and objectives. This would be undertaken via four research orientations: ecosystem functioning under different intensities of human impact; management and restoration of human-impacted resources; human investment and resource use; and, human response to environmental stress.

In coming issues, highlights of these and other issues will be presented.

REPORT FROM U.S. MAB CHAIRMAN, SAM McKEE:

Cooperation with Europe: The first all-European Coordination and Research Planning Meeting of MAB National Committees was hosted by the West German MAB Committee in Berchtesgaden from Oct. 3-8, 1987. Both East and West European MAB committees held preliminary meetings earlier this year. This series of meetings is the first attempt at European regional cooperation during the fifteen year history of MAB. In the UNESCO context, the European region stretches from the Ural Mountains to the Rockies. The purpose of the meeting was to identify areas of mutual interest and to define a process to develop research collaboration in selected areas, hopefully leading to a well-focused program of all-European cooperation. Research proposed for collaboration is described below.

Biosphere Reserves (BRs) are one of the largest areas of activity within most committees. It was the consensus of the meeting that Nat’e1. Committees review BR activities in terms of the four new research orientations (listed elsewhere in this BULLETIN); organize “networks” between BRs in boreal forests and mountains; consider incorporating into monitoring and research the needs for studying the impact of climate changes; and, coordinate educational functions.

Changes of land use in rural areas is a priority area for study because of agricultural policies pursued in continental Europe. The European Economic Community may decrease farm subsidies which could cause several million hectares to be taken out of production in northern Europe, while in southern and eastern Europe more land may be brought into production. Studies of these problems will be discussed at a November workshop in Osnabruck.

Studies of forests, especially temperate forests, but also boreal and mediterranean forests, are of particular interest to Nat’e1. Committees. The meeting recommends formation of an international panel of experts in temperate forests to initiate and encourage synthesis reports from national studies and stimulate cooperation with other international organizations such as the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). MAB Nat’e1. Committees are asked to develop a network of comparative studies, participate in planned workshops, and undertake making results of forest studies available to the public.

Ecotones, ecosystem boundaries, lead to a spirited debate about the usefulness of the concept. MAB Committees are asked to participate in the May/88 Sopron Workshop (see P. 3). U.S. will send a delegation.

Island ecosystems of the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas are of interest to several MAB Nat’e1. Committees who are asked to establish networks for small island cooperative research and comparative studies.

Cooperative studies within continental Europe were discussed for mountain ecosystems and fresh water bodies, especially the Danube River.

Meeting participants could tour Berchtesgaden National Park/Biosphere Reserve, W. Germany’s first national park, which is the site of an extensive ecological study. Data from the study can be retrieved from a computerized data base and displayed by a sophisticated computer graphics system.

(A copy of the meeting’s preliminary report is offered on page 7, Publications.)
VIRGIN ISLANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE/BIOSPHERE RESERVE RESEARCH:

The Virgin Islands Resource Management cooperative (VIRMC), formed in 1982, is made up of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Department of Planning and Natural Resources of the U.S. Virgin Islands Government (Divs. of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources Mgmt.), University of the Virgin Islands, West Indies Laboratory, Island Resources Foundation, Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station, University of Puerto Rico (Sea Grant Program and the Center for Energy and Environment Research), Caribbean Fishery Management Council, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Labor of the British Virgin Islands Government, and the British Virgin Islands National Parks Trust.

VIRMC's objectives are to provide coordinated research, extension, and educational support of programs to achieve full benefits of island forests, wildlife, water resources, the marine environment, and historic areas and their associated resources for their cultural, social, commercial, economic, and recreational utilization and enjoyment. The Cooperative provides for its direction and management via an Executive Committee which coordinates the work of the VIRMC, appoints technical committees and project leaders, provides for the orderly process of development and implementation of policy, and fosters cooperative activities and relationships among the participating parties as well as with other agencies and institutions.

It coordinates and facilitates financial and other support for research on environmentally acceptable uses of forests, wildlife, the marine environment and historic areas, and their associated resources in order to provide for their better management. It provides for the collective utilization of the unique attributes and resources (personnel, facilities, equipment, other support services) of the parties as they may relate to objectives pursued under this agreement. And, it plans for appropriate dissemination, publication, and application of research and information.

As a result of ongoing research, resource management, and educational activities related to the Virgin Islands Biosphere Reserve on the island of St. John, 22 monographs have been published jointly by VIRMC and the U.S. National Park Service. These describe the work of Phases I and II of a three-phase, five-year interdisciplinary research effort. Photocopies of Phase I reports may be purchased from Island Resource Foundation, Suite T-4, 1718 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Check report numbers of those you wish to buy, and mail list with order blank (on next page).

VIRMC PHASE I PUBLICATIONS: PRICE:

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<tr>
<th>Report #1</th>
<th>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND REPORT ABSTRACTS</th>
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<td>Report #2</td>
<td>MARINE COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS AND MAPS OF BAYS WITHIN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NAT'L. PARK/BIOSPHERE RESERVE. Beets, J., Lewand, L., and Zullo, E. 118 pp., including maps, figures, and tables</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report #3</td>
<td>COLLECTION OF COMMON ORGANISMS WITHIN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NAT'L. PARK/BIOS. RES. Beets, J. and Lewand, L. 45 pp.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report #5</td>
<td>TRENDS IN RECREATIONAL BOATING IN THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT FROM HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON ANCHORAGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING PROGRAM FOR SAFE ANCHORAGES. Lund, H., Anderson, M., Gladfelter, E., and Davis, M. 40 pp.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report #6</td>
<td>GEOGRAPHIC RANGE AND RESEARCH PLAN FOR MONITORING WHITE BAND DISEASE. Davis, M., Gladfelter, E., Lund, H., and Anderson, M. 28 pp.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report #8</td>
<td>MAPS OF FISHERY HABITATS WITHIN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE. Boulon, R. 70 pp., including maps.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>FISHERIES HABITAT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS REGION OF ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE TO THE FISHERY RESOURCES OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE</td>
<td>Boulon, R.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>ASSESSMENT OF FISH AND SHELLFISH STOCKS PRODUCED IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE</td>
<td>Dammann, A.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>UTILIZATION OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE BY ARTISANAL FISHERMEN</td>
<td>Boulon, R. and Clavijo, I.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ROLE OF FISHING AND SHELLFISHING IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE</td>
<td>Koester, S.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>LONG-TERM MONITORING OF FISHERIES IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE</td>
<td>Boulon, R.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CHARACTERIZATION OF LESSER ANTILLEAN FISHERIES.</td>
<td>Goodwin, M.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
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</table>

A 30-minute video tape on the biosphere reserve concept as a resource management tool for developing countries is also available. The tape focuses specifically on a workshop held at Caneel Bay, St. John in 1983 at the time the Virgin Islands National Park was formally dedicated as an international biosphere reserve. A loan copy of the VIRGIN ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE video tape is available for a $75.00 refundable deposit. A copy of the tape can be purchased from Island Resources Foundation for $90.00. In either case, check below whether 3/4" or 1/2" tape is required.

MAIL TO: Island Resources Foundation
Publications Center
Suite T-4
1718 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

All items are quoted in U.S. dollars and will be mailed fourth class book rate to U.S. addresses, or printed matter (surface) rate to non-U.S. locations, UNLESS first class or airmail postage is specified with order. Postage will be billed directly. Additionally, handling charges are: $3.00 for orders $5.00-$50.00 and $5.00 for orders over $50.00. Payment must be made in U.S. currency by U.S. bank draft or international money order.

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☐ United States Arctic Research Plan, Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee, July 1987
☐ Park Science, Fall 1987
☐ Preliminary summary report of the All-European Coordination and Research Planning Meeting of the MAB National Committees, Berchtesgaden, Federal Republic of Germany, October 1987; and
☐ Final Report of the Coordination and Research Planning Meeting of the Western European and No. American National Committees, Berchtesgaden, June 1987

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Editor and principal author, Robert A. Lewis, in collaboration with James Gillett, Jon C. Van Loon, Judith M. Hushon, J. Larry Ludke, and Annetta P. Watson


Published by U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987

Send a self-addressed label to the Editor, MAB BULLETIN, OES/ENR/MAB, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 for your copy.

THE MARINE CONNECTION:


PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM OTHER SOURCES:

Three more publications in the series of technology transfer products from the Canada/United States Spruce Budworms Program (CANUSA) are now available.

CANUSA/West, the Western United States component of CANUSA, produced all three new publications, two of which complete the three-book series assembled by the CANUSA/West management team. The first, Western Spruce Budworm, (Tech. Bull. 1694) is a synthesis of current knowledge about the western spruce budworm and its hosts. It summarizes most of the known information on the insect and provides background for the recommendations contained in two management books. The second of the management books, Western Spruce Budworm and Forest-Management Planning (Tech. Bull. 1696), is designed for forest planners and policy makers. It summarizes what was accomplished during the program to provide better protection of forests against outbreaks of western spruce budworm and how the results may be used. Discussions of procedural, structural, and legislative issues and constraints are included.

The third, a handbook, Management Guidelines for Increasing Populations of Birds that Feed on Western Spruce Budworm (Agric. Handb. 653), authored by Lisa Langelier and Ozzie Garton at the University of Idaho, is for foresters who wish to consider enhancing populations of predatory birds in budworm-susceptible stands, and it includes guidelines for improving bird habitat.

There are now 28 CANUSA sponsored USDA series publications now in print. If you need copies of the manuals, write:

For western manuals:
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Forest
and Range Experiment Station
P.O. Box 3890
Portland, Oregon 97208

For eastern manuals:
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry
370 Reed Road
Broomall, Pennsylvania 19008

BIOSPHERE RESERVE BROCHURES NOW AVAILABLE:

A full color brochure on biosphere reserves has been prepared for UNESCO by a private design firm here in the United States.

One side of the brochure displays a map of the world’s biomes, color-coded to photographs, showing the location of 26l biosphere reserves. The other side contains a discussion of the biosphere reserve program in question-and-answer format with interspersed photographs illustrating biosphere reserve functions. The map side is suitable for use as a poster.

The brochures may be ordered at $235.00 per 1,000 copies (minimum order) from:
Stephenson, Inc.
5731 Washington Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Be sure to specify how many copies you want folded (brochure format) and how many unfolded (poster format).


. Call (202) 632-2816 or write the MAB Secretariat to make address changes/corrections.
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...is the subject of IUFRO's 15th International Meeting

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...for further information and preregistration, contact the Organizing
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Federal Institute of Forestry Research, CH-8903 Birmensdorf, Switzerland

...write for second announcement at above address before Nov. 30, 1987.

PREVIEW OF DECEMBER BULLETIN ITEMS:

- Brief report of MAB Seminars at the 4th World Wilderness Congress
- Report of U.S. MAB's Fiscal Year 1987 grants and projects
- Listing of MAB publications (now in press) which we expect will be available in early 1988
MAB 1 - Tropical Forests:
Dr. Ariel Lugo, Project Leader
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Institute of Tropical Forestry
Southern Forest Experiment Station
Call Box 25000
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928-2500
(809) 763-3939

MAB-2 - Temperate Forests
Dr. Peter F. Ffolliott
School of Renewable Natural Resources
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
(602) 621-7276/7255

MAB-3 - Grazing Lands
Dr. Richard W. Rice
Animal Science Department
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
(602) 621-7244/(318) 473-7255

MAB-4 - Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
Professor Henry Caulfield
Department of Political Science
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523
(303) 491-5664 (Messages: Ext. 5156)

MAB-5a - Fresh Water Resources
Dr. Edward A. Fernald
Institute of Science & Public Affairs
361 Bellamy Building
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306
(904) 644-2008

MAB-6b - Arctic Ecosystems
Dr. Charles W. Slaughter
Principal Watershed Scientist
Institute of Northern Forestry
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775
(907) 474-7443

MAB-7b - Island Ecosystems (Caribbean)
Mr. William S. Beller
2701 Largo Place
Bowie, Maryland 20715
(301) 262-2701

MAB-8 - Biosphere Reserves
Dr. William P. Gregg, Jr., Co-Chairman
U.S.D.I. National Park Service (474)
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
(202) 343-8122

and,
Dr. Stanley L. Krugman, Co-Chairman
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090 - Rm. 1208 RPE
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
(703) 235-8200

MAB-11 - Urban Ecosystems
Dr. Rowan A. Rowntree
Department of Forestry and Resource Management
145 Mulford Hall
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
(415) 643-8074/(408) 624-0171

MAB-13 - Human Issues & Environmental Change
Dr. Vincent Covello
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550
(202) 357-7417

MAB-14 - Pollution
Dr. G. Bruce Wiersma
EG&G Idaho, Inc.
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory
P.O. Box 1625
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415
(208) 526-1590
FTS (8) 583-1590

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