

down. Between these two, Draco, the Dragon is gracefully coiled. The tip of the Dragon's tail (a very faint star) is in line with the Pointers of the Big Dipper. Eight other faint stars surround the bowl of the Little Dipper, and from the eighth, two more represent a sharp turn of the Dragon's body as it rears its head, made up of five faint stars, to the right of its body and away from the Dipper.

A month later, in mid-June, all the constellations named will still be in view. Leo will be moving, head downward, towards the horizon; Arcturus will be on the meridian; and Spica will be southwest of it.

Low in the southeast, Scorpius, the most conspicuous of the summer constellations, will be completely in view.

Sky-watchers who have a clear view of the east, undisturbed by bright street lights, may now discover the return of the Milky Way, and with it, Cygnus, the Swan "flying" into view above the northeastern horizon.

Those who continue regular observation throughout the summer will be able to follow the parade of these constellations as they move across the sky, and to discover them as they appear in the east.

Elizabeth D. Simons

SUPPORT PROTECTION OF SEA ANIMALS BILL

Rep. J. Sidi Limehouse III of Charleston plans to introduce a bill to protect sea mammals in South Carolina from both hunting and kidnapping. This would apply to porpoises, whales, sea cows and harbor seals. The membership is urged to write Rep. Limehouse to express their support for this legislation.

EDITORIAL POLICY

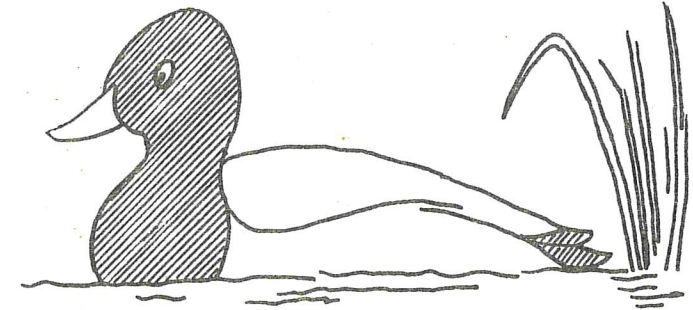
As the new editor for the Squawk, I welcome the opportunity. I will now appeal to the membership to contribute, contribute, contribute! No member should feel that his observations or articles are too insignificant for publication. Let us try to make this newsletter interesting to all the membership no matter what phase of natural history may be their specialty. We have been criticized in the past for emphasizing birds over other phases of natural history. We have tried to counter this by selecting programs covering various subjects. However, the Squawk represents a good opportunity to air our views on any subject pertaining to the natural environment. Remember, the aims of the National Audubon Society are general conservation and not just birds.

As to details of publication and deadlines - the Squawk will be mailed on the first day of the month. The deadline for contributions will be the 24 th. of the month preceding publication. This is your newsletter - read it, support it, contribute to it!

Alan M. Bills

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Squawk



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MAY ACTIVITIES

The regular monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 9, at 8:00 PM in the Charleston Museum. You are reminded that this is the last meeting for the 1971-72 year and hence election of officers and Executive Committee members will be the main item of business. We will be abiding by the new Constitution for this election. It requires the election of a Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and six members at-large of the Executive Committee. The president serves for a two year term and so Mr. Robey may continue for one more year if he elects to do so. Suggestions or volunteers for any office should be brought to the attention of the chairman of the nominating committee, Alan M. Bills at 873-0481.

This month we will be fortunate to obtain an unusual speaker. Dr. Richard F. Ashley of the Department of Entomology at the University of Georgia will present a slide program on Arctic Alaska. His program will include exploration of the Brooks Range, the bleak moors of Arctic Alaska, the North Slope and the unique area of Point Barrow. Dr. Ashley was a summer instructor at the Audubon Camp of Maine. Dr. Ashley will be coming from Athens, Georgia, so let's all make a special effort to be present at this meeting. The program should be well worthwhile!

The field trip for this month will be an all day outing to Wambaw Creek and a stop at The Wedge, the home and laboratories of Dr. Richard Dominick, the distinguished lepidopterist. The date is Sunday, May 14, 1972. Those wishing to participate should meet at the Charleston Museum at 7:00 AM. The leader will be Julian Harrison.

2. BIRD MOVEMENT IN MAY

Arrivals

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Glossy Ibis | 5 Wilson's Petrel | 12 Magnificent Frigate- |
| 2 White-rumped Sandpiper | Baird's Sandpiper | bird |
| Bank Swallow | Wilson's Phalarope | 17 Northern Phalarope |
| 4 Black Tern | Noddy Tern | 19 Audubon's Shear- |
| | | water |

Departures

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Canada Goose | 11 Yellow-bellied Sap- | 18 Magnolia Warbler |
| Black Duck | sucker | 19 Gadwall |
| Green-winged Teal | Orange-crowned Warbler | Upland Plover |
| Ruddy Duck | Blackburnian Warbler | Swamp Sparrow |
| 2 Slate-colored Junco | Vesper Sparrow | 20 Common Snipe |
| 3 Pectoral Sandpiper | 12 Great Black-backed | Lesser Yellowlegs |
| Hermit Thrush | Gull | 21 Swainson's Thrush |
| 4 Kirtland's Warbler | 13 Common Loon | 22 Piping Plover |
| 5 House Wren | 14 Sora | Black-thr.-blue War- |
| Worm-eating Warbler | Roseate Tern | bler |
| White-crowned Sparrow | Myrtle Warbler | Northern Waterthrush |
| 7 Ring-necked Duck | Scarlet Tanager | 24 Veery |
| White-tailed Kite | American Goldfinch | 26 Bob-o-link |
| 8 Grasshopper Sparrow | 15 White-winged Scoter | Red Crossbill |
| 9 Peregrin Falcon | Short-billed Marsh | 27 Purple Sandpiper |
| American Golden Plover | Wren | Yellow Warbler |
| 10 Ruby-crowned Kinglet | Gray-cheeked Thrush | American Redstart |
| Savannah Sparrow | Oven-bird | LeConte's Sparrow |
| 11 Hooded Merganser | 16 Pigeon Hawk | 28 Common Scoter |
| Stilt Sandpiper | 17 Cape May Warbler | 29 Cliff Swallow |
| | Chestnut-sided Warbler | Sharp-tailed Sparrow |
| | White-throated Spar- | row |

Casuals and Accidentals

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Sooty Shearwater | Sandhill crane | Wilson's Warbler |
| White-tailed Tropicbird | Buff-breasted Sandpiper | Canada Warbler |
| Great White Heron | Hudsonian Godwit | Western Tanager |
| Caracara | Nashville Warbler | Rose-breasted Grosbeak |
| | | Dickcissel |

SPRING BIRD COUNT

Julian Harrison reported a very disappointing turnout for the Spring Bird Count. Only 12 observers participated. Consequently only 4 of the eight areas were covered, although this was more than half of the territory. The details of the count will appear in the June issue.

SPRING CBC MEETING

The Spring meeting of the Carolina Bird Club will be held in Raleigh, North Carolina on May 5-7.

In other CBC news - Julian R. Harrison, former president of CNHS, is now the official associate editor for South Carolina for the CBC publication "The Chat". Also, Julian has been appointed as South Carolina representative on the CBC records committee. Our congratulations go to Julian.

PENGUINS AND WHISTLING SWANS

CNHS will sponsor a special program on May 23, 1972. Dr. William J. L. Sladen, the noted pathobiologist and naturalist from Johns Hopkins University, will present a program on the Whistling Swan and a movie on the Antarctic Penguins. This film was the subject of a CBS television special last year.

This program will be presented in the Baruch Auditorium at the Medical University at 8:00 PM on May 23. A donation of \$1.00 for adults and \$0.50 for children will be accepted in aid of Dr. Sladen's research on the Whistling Swan.

3.

THE SKY-WATCHERS' GUIDE

Since the writer of the SKY-WATCHERS' GUIDE will be away on an extended trip, the present article will include events of both May and June.

Readers are reminded that, regardless of the change from Standard to Daylight Saving Time, all references are made according to Standard Time.

During May, Mercury will be completely immersed in the glare of the sun, and therefore, not visible, but by the last week in June, it may be observed about an hour after sunset near the northwestern horizon.

Venus makes its last appearance, this year, as an "Evening Star". On May 11, it will reach its greatest brilliancy. A telescope will reveal it as a crescent, moving ever closer toward the sun's blinding light. After that date, Venus will pass rapidly between the earth and the sun, and become invisible for a few weeks. By the end of June, it will appear as a "Morning Star", rising about an hour before the sun.

Mars continues to set earlier each evening until it becomes lost to view about June 15. Not until November will it reappear, in the early morning sky.

At the beginning of May, Jupiter rises about an hour before midnight, and it will appear earlier each night thereafter until June 24, when it will rise as the sun sets.

By the first week in May, Saturn sets as evening twilight begins, and will be lost to view throughout June. It will not be easily seen again until mid-July, when it may be discerned a little north of east about a half-hour before Venus rises in the early morning sky. Saturn is yellow in color, while Venus - much more brilliant - is white.

During the summer months, there are fewer first magnitude stars to be seen in the hours before midnight, but there is no lack of beauty in the skies. By May 15, from 8:00 - 10:00 PM, the last of the winter constellations are disappearing from view. Capella, indicating the location of all that is now visible of Auriga, is close to the northwestern horizon, and Castor and Pollux, a little higher in view and more westerly in direction, are also making their last appearance until December. Leo is in fine view high in the sky west of the meridian, and following the Lion in direct line south-east of Regulus, (the brightest star in this group), is another bright star - Spica. The constellation of which this is the only conspicuous star is called Virgo, the Virgin. Northeast of Spica is brilliant, orange-red Arcturus in the kite-shaped figure of Bootes. Just to the east of Bootes is a beautiful little semi-circular group of fainter stars containing only one as bright as the North Star. This little group is called Corona, the Crown.

Both the Big and Little Dippers are now in excellent view in the northern segment of the sky. The Little Dipper appears to be balanced on the end of its handle (the North Star) and the Big Dipper, as though held by an invisible hand, seems to be turned upside