

THE LESSER SQUAWK
CHARLESTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, INC.
2260 Dallerton Circle
Charleston, S. C., 29407

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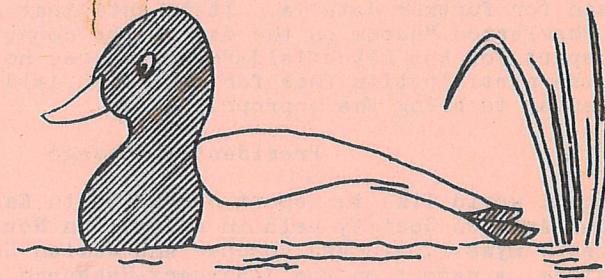
Mr & Mrs T A Beckett III
Magnolia Gardens Route 4
Charleston S C 29407



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the lesser

Squawk



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Your National Audubon Society Chapter, December 1974, Volume XXV No. 11

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES

NO MEETING

NO FIELD TRIP

Litchfield Beach-Pawleys Island Christmas Bird Count December 28, 1974
Charleston Christmas Bird Count December 29, 1974 (see below)

ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF THE LESSER SQUAWK MUST BE SUBMITTED
IN WRITING TO THE EDITOR BY DECEMBER 13, 1974

Christmas Bird Counts - 1974

The Charleston area count will be held this year on Sunday, December 29, 1974. Participants should assemble at Gregorie's Service Station at the intersection of S. C. highway 41 and U. S. highway 17 north no later than 6:30 a.m. EST. Bring lunch, raingear and be prepared to spend no less than eight hours in the field. This year field parties will be pre-arranged, and last year's participants will be contacted by telephone. Those CNHS members wishing to participate for the first time this year should contact Julian Harrison (795-1694 on weekdays after 7:00 p.m.) before December 18, 1974. CNHS members with experience in identifying birds are given preference on the official counts, but any member seriously interested in learning birds is invited to participate. You will be assigned to one of the eight field parties each of which is led by experienced observers.

To assist in defraying the expenses of publishing "American Birds", one issue of which is devoted to the results of the Christmas count, National Audubon Society assesses a count participation fee. For CNHS members who presently subscribe to "American Birds", the fee is \$1.00 per person per count. For non-subscribers, the fee is \$2.00 for the first count and \$1.00 for all subsequent counts during the same count period. CNHS pays all fees for its members who participate, but not guests. Members who wish to bring guests this year must pre-pay the appropriate participation fee (see schedule of fees above) prior to the day of the count. Please send these to Julian Harrison, 805 Robert E. Lee Blvd. Charleston, S. C., 29412 no later than December 20, 1974. This new rule will be strictly observed.

The Litchfield Beach-Pawley's Island Count will be held on Saturday, December 28, 1974. This is an unusually rich area for birds (see report of CNHS field trip to

the area on November 16, 1974), and it is hoped that as many CNHS members as possible will be able to participate even though both this and the Charleston area count fall on the same weekend this year. Those interested should contact Julian Harrison for further details. It is anticipated that we will assemble in front of the Charleston Museum on the day of the count at 4:45 a.m. EST in order that we may depart for the Litchfield-Pawley's area no later than 5:00 a.m. CNHS does not pay the participation fees for the Litchfield Beach-Pawley's Island count, so please remember to bring the appropriate fee.

President's Message

In this message I would like to report on the South Eastern Regional Conference of the National Audubon Society held in Atlanta on November 1, 2, 3, 1974. We sent three delegates - myself, Richard Porcher and Julian Harrison. There were two panel discussions, a report on the Sanctuary-Research system of NAS, a series of workshops on Tax exemption, membership, wildlife film series and education and Audubon youth programs, a featured program on wildlife art creations and finally a group discussion of Audubon Action Priorities. All in all, the conference was very informative and was well worthwhile.

The two panel discussions were on Coastal Zone Ecology and Even-aged Forest Management. Coastal Zone Ecology included discussions of a) Public Values of Estuaries and Marshlands b) Effects of Dredging, Filling, and Channellization on Estuaries Values (Texas); c) Environmental Aspects of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services Review of Corps of Engineers Permits; and d) Role of a State Permit Program - Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The latter speaker, Dr. Fred Marland, who is Director of Marshland Protection, Sapelo Island, Georgia, gave us a very good insight into our neighboring state of Georgia's progress in protection of their marshlands.

A most interesting discussion was held on Even-aged Forest Management. Although there was considerable disagreement within the conferences, it was good to hear the other side of the coin. After all, we must have wood to satisfy our ever-growing demand for this renewable resource. However, this can be done, while preserving a considerable portion of unspoiled forests, only by intensive management of what remains as productive forests.

We were treated to a surprise announcement at the Banquet after a very good address by NAS president Elvis J. Stahr. Carlyle Blakeney announced the acquisition (under a lease agreement) of Devoe's Bank off Seabrook Island as another Audubon Sanctuary. It will be known as the Alexander Sprunt Sanctuary. This area has been a nesting area for the Brown Pelican for many years.

The featured program included a most amusing presentation by Tom Hill, artist for the well-known adventure series "Mark Trail" and a discussion of bird painting by Atlanta bird artist Richard Parks.

The conference closed with a point by point discussion of the Audubon Action Priorities, which defines the aims and objectives of the Audubon Society for the upcoming years. This list of priorities appears in Audubon magazine and is really a blue-print for action on a national scale.

The next conference will be in 2 years and I think it would be a must for someone to go to it.

Alan M. Bills

555 Audubon Place, Sacramento, Calif. 95825.

Efforts To Save Rarest Bird. The chick recently produced by the project to breed the Mauritius kestrel in captivity was killed by an incubator malfunction. But there's still hope the breeding pair will produce another clutch. The project is sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund, the International Council for Bird Preservation and the New York Zoological Society. Only two wild pairs of the small falcon remain in remnant forests on the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

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Editor: Perry E. Nugent, 2260 Dallerton Circle, Charleston, S. C., 29407
Phone 556-3841

Assistant Editor: Mrs. Jesse L. Griffin, P.O. Box 72, The Citadel, Charleston S. C., 29409

but early conference action is expected...The Bureau of Land Management is holding hearings early in Dec. on the proposed accelerated oil and gas leasing plan for 1975; a report next issue.

Cuts Possible For 1976 Public Works Budget? Final action is now being taken on the 1976 public appropriations request, and it is important that the White House be advised of any public reaction against local water resource development projects. William E. Timmons, Assistant to President Ford for Legislative Affairs, also advises the President on budgetary allotments and he needs to be fully aware of the breadth and depth of public sentiment against the Bureau of Reclamation's Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota, and its Nebraska Midstate Project on the Platte River, the Army Corps of Engineers' channelization projects on the Cache River in Arkansas and its proposed dam for the New Melones Dam in California, and other projects cited as the "Terrible Twenty" by Dr. Stahr in his letter to President Ford pointing out the major savings that could be effected by cutting 20 environmentally destructive water resource development projects out of the budget (Leader 9/6/74; copies of Stahr's full text available from Leader). Write Timmons at the White House, Washington, D.C. 20500.

Citizens Oppose Park Service On Horn & Petit Bois There is much dissatisfaction with a long-awaited National Park Service proposal for wilderness status for Horn & Petit Bois Islands in the Gulf Islands National Seashore and support is needed for an alternative proposal. Hearings are being held December 2/3 in Biloxi, Miss. and Pensacola, Fla. The Park Service's proposal would delay inclusion of privately held land, would set up a 100-acre campground that could cause severe potential disruption of a nearby major osprey nesting area, and would permit excessive boating. A local citizens' proposal would allow none of these things and urges wilderness for the entirety of each island, asks beach camping instead of the new campground, and allows underground oil lines. Letters of support for wilderness designation for all of Horn & Petit Bois Islands and their surrounding ocean bottoms should be addressed to Park Manager, Gulf Islands Nat'l Seashore, P.O. Drawer T. Ocean Springs, Miss 39564, before Jan. 2, 1975.

DDT? No! Says Maine Audubon. The Maine Audubon Society, in testimony before the Natural Resources Committee of the Maine Legislature, has opposed use of DDT to control the state's current spruce budworm epidemic. Maine Audubon called for the formation of a joint U.S.-Canadian committee to coordinate research, increased Federal and State funding for research, and government subsidies to insure adequate supplies of one or more short-lived, relatively safe pesticides. This threat by the Maine Bureau of Forestry should not be taken lightly, as it follows the recent EPA decision to permit use of DDT for tussock moth control in the Pacific Northwest.

"Inholdings: Threats to Our Public Lands," is being sent to all chapter presidents and bulletin editors. This Natural Resources Council of America publication is an excellent citizens' guide to the problems created by private landholdings within public lands. Single copies are free from NRCA, Suite 911, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; write them for information on bulk orders.

Corkscrew Swamp Analyzed. In "Economics of Sanctuary Protection," economist Barbara Jo Ingle discusses the economic pressures and counter-pressures involved in the fight over drainage and real estate development near Nat'l Audubon's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary in Florida in the 1960's. Reprints of the 38-page article from the Boston Law School's journal Environmental Affairs (Jan '75) will be available for \$1 apiece from Nat'l Audubon, Technical Services Dept, New York; place your order now.

First Aid for Wildlife. A 52-page guide to care of animals in the Western Region, Guide to the Care of Injured Wildlife, would also be a useful addition to bookshelves in any of Nat'l Audubon's eight other regions. To order, send \$1 donation to cover third class mailing to the Nat'l Audubon Society, Western Regional Office,

E. Burnham Chamberlain Research Grant

The Charleston Natural History Society is pleased to announce that an annual grant of \$250.00 will be offered for research into any phase of natural history. This grant will be named in honor of E. Burnham Chamberlain in recognition of his past contributions to the Society and to conservation in general.

Eligibility

All persons having an interest in any phase of natural history. Preference will be given to students, non-professionals (non-science), and members of CNHS.

Application

Applications should be made in writing to the committee chairman,

Dr. John Reed
Department of Biology
The Citadel
Charleston, S. C., 29409
not later than
January 15, 1975

The letter should contain an outline of the proposed project with an indication of how the money will be spent.

Requirements

A written report will be required to be submitted within two months of the termination of the grant; but in any event not later than 15 months from the date of the awarding of the grant. This grant is renewable upon examination and evaluation by the committee of the work completed.

The Sky-Watcher's Guide

Not only do the night skies of December hold much fascination for observers, but, this year, during daylight hours, the moon also has a dramatic role to play. On Friday, December 13, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, when the moon will pass between the earth and the sun in a nearly direct line. This can occur only when the moon is New. The eclipse will commence at 9:21 a.m., and proceed steadily across the sun's face, partially covering it during a period of three hours. Observers are warned NOT to attempt looking directly at the sun, - even through smoked glasses, - because in so doing, eyesight can thus be irrevocably damaged. A safe procedure can be followed by aiming the eyepiece of a telescope, or of field glasses, at the sun, and holding a square of white cardboard or paper at the other end. The latter will serve as a screen upon which the image of the sun will be projected. The moon, as it passes, will cause the sun to appear crescent-shaped.

The daylight hours of December are the shortest of the year. Rising in the southeast about 7:00 a.m., the sun follows a low arc across the sky, and sets in the southwest around 5:00 p.m. By 6:00 o'clock it is completely dark. Toward the end of the month, in that brief period of twilight, Venus may be discerned low on the horizon following the sun.

Jupiter will be located high in the southwest, and Saturn will appear slightly north of east where it rises early in the evening.

For those who have a clear view of the night sky, December is always a thrilling time for Sky-watchers, because it ushers in the most sparkling of the constellations. The Milky Way extends in a broad band of soft light from southeast to

northwest, and as the stars of autumn move toward their setting, those of winter begin to take command with renewed brilliance. By 9:00 p.m. on the first of the month; an hour earlier on the 15th; and about 7:00 o'clock on the 31st, Cassiopeia may be found within the Milky Way band high in view in the north, just west of the meridian, and by looking northeastward from its middle star, Polaris may be identified. Just southeastward from Cassiopeia is Perseus, the graceful "letter A", which is composed mostly of faint stars. Only three of its stars are as bright as Polaris, - one in the middle of the figure, and two near the end of its western curve. The upper one of these two is not always that bright. Called by the people of ancient times, Algol, - "Eye of the Demon", - it does indeed appear to wink slowly over a period of 10 hours. After the invention of the telescope, Algol was discovered to be a double star, the two components of which revolve around each other. One is much smaller, but far more brilliant than the other, and as they revolve, when the larger, fainter one moves into our line of vision, the smaller, brighter one is slowly eclipsed, and then, steadily emerges back into view. However, this "winking" often takes place during daylight hours, because the period of revolution is 2 days, 11 hours.

Next in line in the Milky Way is Auriga, the five-sided figure containing the brilliant star, Capella.

South of these two constellations is Taurus, the Bull. The tip of one of its horns is also the southeast corner of Auriga. The face of the Bull is a V-shaped configuration, containing one first magnitude red star. This is supposed to be the angry eye of the Bull. Directly south of Perseus is a beautiful little group of faint stars, - the Pleiades, who were being protected by the Bull. A small telescope, or even good field glasses will reveal a magnificent display of many more in the group than can be seen by the unaided eye.

Orion the Hunter, defending himself against the Bull, is now in full view in the southeast. Three stars in a row represent his belt; a first magnitude star is his right shoulder, from which extend several very faint stars that indicate his upraised arm; and diametrically opposite is a blue first magnitude star representing his left foot braced on a rock. His left shoulder and right knee are indicated by stars of less brilliance. Between his left shoulder and the head of Taurus is a curve of faint stars. This is supposed to be a shield made of lion-skin. Next month, we shall see the Hunter's faithful dogs that are following him.

Early morning risers may be able to catch a glimpse of the red planet Mars, which will appear in view about an hour before the sun. Look for it in the southeast.

The Winter Solstice, when the earth reaches the most northerly point on its orbit, occurs on December 22, at 12:57 a.m. Winter will then officially begin in the northern hemisphere, and Summer, in the southern.

Elizabeth D. Simons

Huntington Beach State Park, November 6, 1974

This state park is located on U.S. 17 across from Brookgreen Gardens on the north end of North Litchfield. It is one of the best birding areas on the South Carolina Coast. Today our first stop was the fresh water pond to the right of the Causeway leading to the beach road. This pond was alive with ducks including several Redheads, Canvasbacks, Ring-necked Ducks, Wood Ducks, Mallards, Black Ducks, Buffleheads, Hooded Mergansers, Ruddy Ducks, a pair of Gadwalls, and one Shoveler, that gave us more than an hour to discuss their identifying characteristics. The heron family was well represented and before the day was over Great Blue, Little Blue, Louisiana, Green, Black-crowned Night, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons,

owned land. The conferees had reached agreement on an environmentally acceptable compromise that would have required the consent of surface-owners and would have also required that three appraisers assess the fair value of the surface owners' claims to avoid windfall profit seeking. However, Senator Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), committee co-chairman, then offered an amendment that would have made these provisions inapplicable to surface owners who took claim of land after 1961. House conferees refused to accept this amendment. Attempts to reach another compromise failed and the conferees recessed, leaving it doubtful that further meetings would be scheduled.

Conservationists at this writing, however, are working around the clock to have conferees reconvene. Among other things, mining on federally owned surface land has been halted by a gentleman's agreement pending final action on a strip-mine control bill.

A Plea To All Good Conservationists: Let The Government Know We Really Mean It When We Say We Want Energy Conservation -- Even If It Hurts A Little

There has been plenty of pious talk in Washington in recent weeks about the need for more energy conservation -- talk which conservationists certainly welcome -- but for the most part there is still little enthusiasm for firm action. Understandably, Administration and Congressional leaders are reluctant to propose programs that could alter American living habits; higher taxes on big cars and on gasoline, curbing of non-returnables and other packaging waste, laws to affect the kind of houses we build and where we build them, changes in our transportation methods, and so on. Naturally, political leaders tend to seek painless, minimal answers and to question whether the ordinary citizen is ready for tougher ones.

National Audubon believes conservation must be a basic part of the nation's policy, to reduce energy needs and to buy time for safe, orderly development of new energy sources. The problems are immense and complex and must be slowly worked out during the months and years ahead. The Leader will, when it can, give its readers reports on specific proposals as they occur. But meanwhile, we urge chapters and individual members to let their political leaders know this basic fact: We conservationists are "ready." We believe energy conservation is absolutely essential to America's and the world's future, and we will fully support sound programs to accomplish it -- even though we know this will mean some basic changes in our life style.

Other Washington News Of Key Importance To Us In a move that could open up a new energy resource blitz, Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton proposed last month an amendment to the BLM Organic Act now pending before the House Interior Committee which would permit oil development on protected public lands except in cases when Congress passes a resolution of disapproval. This would apply to National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, National Monuments, Nat'l Wild and Scenic Rivers, and all other public lands--only Nat'l Parks would be exempted and, after 1983, Nat'l Wildernesses. The U.S. Naval Petroleum Reserves would also be transferred to Dept. of Interior jurisdiction from the Dept. of Defense (the biggest are in Alaska, Reserve IV; and California, Reserve 1). The proposal came in a letter from Sec. Morton to Rep. James A. Haley, Chairman of the House Interior Committee. A major conservationist outcry is developing against the amendment, which would kill major protective features of public lands and could possibly be extended to the setting up of mineral reserves on these lands as well. There have been some indications that Interior will withdraw this amendment, but there has been no formal change in position as of this writing.

...In an important advance, the Senate and the House have passed legislation, long overdue, to help assure safe drinking water. The bill had previously been held up partly because of opposition from the Nixon Administration on various financial and procedural objections. There are major differences in the House and Senate versions

A Step Toward A Firmer National Energy Policy The Federal Energy Administration's report on Project Independence, made public last week, brings added support to those who seek to make energy conservation a basic part of America's effort to reduce its dependency on foreign oil. The 762-page report doesn't set, or even recommend, policy: it is designed as a framework on which to base policy decisions. Its analysis, however, gives substantial weight to conservation-oriented alternatives. Among other things, it concurs with the recent Ford Foundation energy report's finding that growth of the nation's energy needs could be halved (cut to a rate of 2%) if the government undertook stiff conservation measures.

The FEA report, for example, stresses the energy savings that could be accomplished by architectural standards to make buildings more efficient in their use of heating and lighting energy, and notes that redesign of electric rates could cut peak loads and encourage thrifty use of power. The study also points out the costs and environmental risks that could be entailed in such programs as massive development of oil shale and off-shore drilling. These points are made along with other options that would be unacceptable to conservationists. But as a step toward firming up a national energy policy, the report can be welcomed for its recognition of the important role that can be played by conservation of energy.

In another government move related to energy policy, the Atomic Energy Commission -- which in the past has been responsible both for development and regulation of nuclear energy -- is being abolished. Its functions will be divided between two new agencies: development to the Energy Research and Development Administration and regulation to the Nuclear Regulatory Agency.

Audubon Victory in Indiana Largely due to six years of effort on the part of the Knob and Valley Audubon Society (New Albany, Ind.) and local farmers, the Greater Indian Creek Conservancy District of the Soil Conservation Service has been dissolved. The District was never able to come up with a plan that satisfied a substantial number of its residents; it had been set up by a petition signed by only 10% of the landowners. Two other districts in Indiana and two in Kentucky have been abolished in recent months, a result of increasing public opposition.

Eagle Eye On ORVs The Environmental Defense Fund has begun publication of a bi-monthly newsletter, ORV Monitor, as part of its campaign to eliminate off-road vehicle problems. Sample copies are being sent to chapter conservation chairpersons. A year's subscription is \$6; for more information, write to EDF, 2728 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94704.

Adopt A Stream! The Izaak Walton League of America has begun a nationwide program to save threatened bodies of water by having local groups watch over them. "Save Our Streams -- Adopt One" began in Maryland a year ago; 75 streams have been adopted in that state thusfar. If your chapter would like to survey a watercourse, monitor its quality and enhance its scenic and environmental qualities year-round, send \$2 plus \$1.25 for first class mail for a comprehensive "action kit" to: Save Our Streams Coordinator, IWLA, Suite 806, 1800 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209

Audubon Leader-November 29, 1974

A Victory For Mass Transit And A Blow For Strip-Mine Bill In Congress Last Week: Congress Passes \$11.8-Billion Transit Bill But Strip-Mine Efforts Break Down

One of the first major actions by Congress as it reconvened last week was to pass the landmark \$11.8-billion mass transit aid bill, thus clearing the measure for the White House (see 10/11/74 and 10/25/74 Leader).

The Senate-House conferees on the strip-mine control legislation recessed Nov. 21, unable to reach a compromise on the issue of mining federal coal under privately

Great and Snowy Egrets were seen.

To the left of the Causeway is a salt marsh which was rather quiet at high tide except for two Kingfishers and a Marsh Hawk. Since the marsh is better at low tide we decided to try the beach at the North Parking Lot.

While driving toward the beach Pat Probst told me of a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher he photographed along the road last week and a Lapland Longspur seen by members of the Winston-Salem Audubon Chapter yesterday.

At the top of the front dune we were welcomed by a very cold wind and at the bottom by four Ruddy Turnstones. To our right near the surf was a Black-bellied Plover, a Knot and a Willet. Overhead were four Bonaparte's Gulls. While walking toward Murrels Inlet we saw a large flock of 500 Black Skimmers and then on a detour over the dunes found about forty Dunlins. Returning to the beach, we came close to a large flock of shorebirds, standing just back of a low dune, trying to keep warm. In this flock were Piping and Semipalmated Plovers, Dunlins, Dowitchers, Western and Semipalmated Sandpipers, Knots and Willets. This was a great opportunity to compare the differences between these difficult birds. While studying these shorebirds, I looked overhead to see five small white terns. Pete Laurie and Julian Harrison also saw these birds, which had a black gull like bill, a dark patch behind the eye, black feet and nearly square tail characteristics of the Gull-billed Tern.

Two White-winged Scotters flew by us as we walked toward the end of the beach. There were numerous Black Skimmers, Gulls and Terns in the air and on the sand bars. Through spotting scopes, Forster's, Common, Royal, Caspian and Sandwich Terns were studied in detail for several minutes.

Our return to the parking lot was through the dunes where three Short-eared Owls were flushed and observed as they searched for food. In flight these owls acted somewhat hawk like, soaring more than they usually do. Numerous Savannah, a few Seaside and Sharp-tailed Sparrows were seen flying up ahead of us, and quickly disappearing in the grasses.

After lunch I walked along a road that went in to small trees and shrubs at the end of the North Parking lot where Yellow-rumped Warblers, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Winter and Carolina Wrens, Brown Thrashers, Catbirds, Towhees, Juncos, Field, Fox, White-throated and Song Sparrows were observed at close range while feeding under the vegetation.

Once again the Huntington Beach State Park area was fine birding. We had numerous opportunities to study hard to identify species at close range for considerable lengths of time. There were ninety species seen today. For more of the same join us for the Litchfield Beach-Pawley's Island Christmas Bird Count on December 28, 1974.

Perry Nugent

Walter's Pine

Now that the loss of deciduous leaves is well advanced, one of the most beautiful members of our Lowcountry flora has become strikingly prominent in swampy forests. Almost black green, the heavy foliage of spruce or Walter's pines (*Pinus glabra*) looms picturesquely amid the baring branches of the hardwood trees. There are usually two, twisted needles to a fascicle, which readily separates it from any pine likely to be found growing natively in our immediate area. Their rather smooth-barked branches remind one of a white pine.

Young trees planted in full sun take on a densely needled, compact character that superficially resembles the growth habit of its distant kinsmen the spruces. The spruce pine was first described to science by an early South Carolina botanist, Thomas Walter, whose gardens were along the Santee River near present-day Wilson's Landing, and his grave can still be seen there, under a scattered grove of short-leaf pines, which bear a weak resemblance to his namesake pine.

Walter's pine is only found in low, coastal forests from South Carolina to Mississippi, where its rich green beauty is kept for the more botanically adventuresome.

Edmund R. Cuthbert

Bird Movements in December

Arrivals

Date	Species	Date	Species
13	Great Black-backed Gull	29	Purple Sandpiper
16	White-fronted Goose		

Departures

Date	Species	Date	Species
1	Common Night Hawk	10	White Pelican Dovekie
3	Yellow-Crowned Night Heron	12	Glossy Ibis
6	Bobolink	?	Golden Plover
10	Least Bittern		

Observations

Date	Observation	Location	Observer
July 25	Sparrow Hawk	Legareville	David Chamberlain
27	Sooty Tern	Kiawah Island	David Chamberlain
August 19	5 Black-necked Stilts	Kiawah Island	David Chamberlain
28	100 Bobolinks	Legareville	David Chamberlain
September 28	Peregrine Falcon	Kiawah Island	David Chamberlain and Murray Thompson
30	Whip-poor-will	Legareville	David Chamberlain
October 1	Roseate Spoonbill	Kiawah Island	Dr. Manley Stallworth
3-5	Blackburnian Warbler	Biltmore Forest	Mr. & Mrs. E. Milby Burton
	Magnolia Warbler	Asheville, N.C.	Mr. & Mrs. E. Milby Burton
	Prairie Warbler	Asheville, N.C.	Mr. & Mrs. E. Milby Burton
27	Bald Eagle	Edisto River	Frank Cuthbert
31	Common Eiders	Price's Inlet, Bull's Island	Pete Laurie
Oct 27-Nov 5	Snow Bunting	McGilliganville	Jay Schuler
November 5	Golden-winged Warbler	Jay Schuler's McClellanville	John Denis
10	Woodcock	U.S. Veg. Lab.	Perry Nugent
14	Sharp-shinned Hawk	U.S. Veg. Lab.	Perry Nugent
19	Fox Sparrow	2260 Dallerton Cr.	Chris Nugent

Audubon Leader, November 15, 1974

ELECTION RETURNS BRING INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL STRENGTH IN STATES AND IN CONGRESS;

AN ALASKA VICTORY, ROCKY MT. 'TURN-AROUND,' GAINS IN MIDWEST

In sharp contrast to the low overall national turn-out of 38%, the Rocky Mountain states had a high voter turn-out of at least 65%. These voters stand to lose much from uncontrolled energy development and new strip-mining. Wyoming's staunchly pro-industry Governor Stanley K. Hathaway was defeated by Ed. Herschler, who wants to slow down development plans, particularly in the coal-rich Powder River Basin. Rep. Teno Roncalio, a backer of strip-mine controls, roundly defeated his oil-industry backed opponent. In Montana, M.S. Baucus, age 32, took a strong stand against development of huge power plants there which would supply power to other states, and defeated Rep. Richard Shoup, who has a poor environmental record. The profile of Montana's uncooperative State Senate was improved. In Colorado, the spectacular victories of Richard D. Lamm for Governor and Gary Hart for Senate were both based on Environmental platforms and both candidates had nationwide environmental support.

Some Gains-Some Losses In the Midwest, Iowa and Indiana voted in strong environmentalists and defeated such Representatives with very poor conservation records as Earl Landgrebe (Ind., defeated by environmentalist Floyd J. Fithian). Indiana brought in four other strong Representatives who replace weak ones. In Ohio, Senator-elect John Glenn (the former astronaut) was backed by environmentalists. In Arkansas, Senator-elect Dale Bumpers adds important opposition to the Cache River channelization project which we are fighting. On the minus side, Ohio Governor John Gilligan, who halted virtually all stream channelization in his state, was defeated by former Governor James A. Rhodes, who has been weak on conservation issues. In Kentucky, former Governor Wendell H. Ford, who has backed the Red River Gorge Dam which Louisville Audubon and the Kentucky Audubon Council have sued to stop, defeated Sen. Marlow Cook, a dam opponent.

Chapter Leader A State Rep in S.C. In the South, William B. Campbell, who founded South Carolina's Columbia Audubon chapter, was elected a state representative. The state legislature is further strengthened by new State Rep. Joan Toal, another environmentalist, and the new Governor in South Carolina, James B. Edwards, has made some good statements opposing industrial development of the state coastline. In Georgia, George Busbee replaces Audubon-feted Governor Jimmy Carter and there is reason to hope he will not reverse Gov. Carter's successful opposition to the Spewell Bluff Dam.

Alaska Victory Brings Env'tl Gov Last but not least, environmentalist and outdoorsman Jay Hammond defeated pro-development William A. Egan as Governor of Alaska, in an important victory. Egan was a major backer of the Alaska pipeline and was a poor advocate for protection of the vast untouched public lands in the state. In New York, Governor-elect Hugh Carey is a backer of land-use planning and mass transit. California's new Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., and Oregon's Bob Stroud (who replaces Gov. Tom McCall) were backed by environmentalists, as was Idaho's new governor. Another conservation victory was the ouster of Rep. Joel Broihill (Va.), ranking minority member of the House Ways & Means Committee and a hard-core backer of oil subsidies and urban freeways. Three members of the House Interior Committee with poor environmental records were also defeated, and Rep. Sam Steiger of Arizona, leading opponent of strong stripmine controls, won only by a narrow margin. For a report on bond issues or on other election gaps, see Jan. Audubon or write the Leader.

Oregon Dunes. Your support is asked for a citizens' proposal to set aside about 55% of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area as wilderness (that would still leave some 15,000 acres for developed beaches, dune-buggy use, etc.). Write, before Dec. 15 to: Regional Forester, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Ore., 97208.