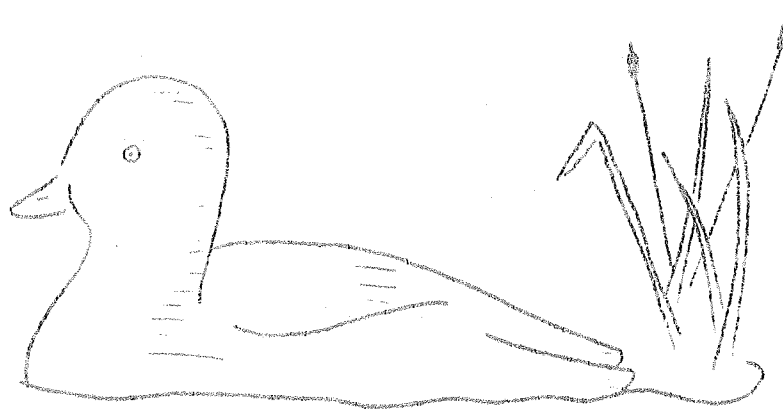


The Lesser Squawk



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MAY ACTIVITIES

This month's program will deal with the effect of pesticides on humans and the environment. Julian E. Keil, M.S., Associate in Preventive Medicine at the Medical University, will present a program on the research currently being done in three areas:

1. A comparison of occupationally exposed pesticide workers with controls selected from the general population
2. Human volunteers at the school taking oral doses of DDT
3. Marine diatoms, basic photosynthetic organisms in the aquatic (and human) food chain; interaction with pesticides

These experiments, rather than the usual studies on wild animals, should give us a better feel for the effects of pesticides on us. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 11 at 8:00 p.m. at the Charleston Museum.

On May 16 Julian Harrison will lead an all-day field trip to Wambaw Creek. Participants will meet at 7:00 a.m. at the Museum. A Mississippi and a Swallow-tailed Kite were seen during the Wambaw trip last year. Perhaps this year will be equally productive.

SPRING BIRD COUNT

There was a good turn-out for the annual spring bird count on April 25. At least 160 species were observed. Since all the data have not yet been compiled, a more detailed report will be deferred until next month.

SAGE DAY

An Ecological Alert to Seek A Greater Environment

May 12, 1971

1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Charleston Municipal Auditorium

Sponsored by the Junior League of Charleston, South Carolina

- (1) CALL TO ORDER - Mrs. Norman S. Walsh, President, Junior League of Charleston, S.C.
- (2) INTRODUCTION - Mr. Jim Fowler, Conference Host
- (3) GREETINGS AND REMARKS - Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard
- (4) PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (Moral Obligation, Restructuring of Priorities) - Dr. Frederick P. Ferre, Professor of Philosophy, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
- (5) WHAT IS AN ECO-SYSTEM? - Dr. Norman Chamberlain, College of Charleston
- (6) AIR - Dr. Delbert Barth, Director of Bureau of Criteria & Standards, Air Pollution Control Office, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
- (7) QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD
- (8) ESTUARIES (With Slides of Local Estuaries) - Col. Burke Lee, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S.C.
- (9) WATER (Surveillance, Enforcement of Federal Water Quality Standards) - Mr. Grover Cook and Mr. Ken Tinsley of the Environmental Protection Agency
- (10) RADIATION (S.C. - Nation's Nuclear Dumping Ground) - Mr. Townsend Belser, Attorney, Columbia, S.C.; formerly served under Adm. Rickover with Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.
- (11) QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD

BREAK

- (12) SOLID WASTE - Film on General Problem, Suggested Solutions; Speaker or Fact Sheet on Solid Waste Disposal Locally: Problems and Plans
- (13) ECONOMICS OF POLLUTION CONTROL - Mr. James J. Flannery, Staff Assistant, Water & Power Development Administration, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
- (14) POPULATION - The Rev. Canon Don C. Shaw, Executive Director, Episcopal Charities, Diocese of Chicago; Vice-President of Zero Population Growth (National)
- (15) QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD

WHAT CAN BE DONE

- (16) FILM - "The Runaround"

- (17) WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL CAN DO - Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, Member Board of Directors, Concern Incorp., Washington, D.C.
- (18) LEGAL ASPECTS OF POLLUTION CONTROL - J. Owens Smith, President, S.C. Law School Environmental Society
- (19) THE FORMING OF A CITIZENS' ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COUNCIL - Mr. Robert Dennis, Executive Director, Central Atlantic Environmental Service, Washington, D.C.
- (20) QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD

THE SKY-WATCHERS' GUIDE

Since Daylight Saving Time will go into effect before this month begins, readers of these articles are reminded that whatever hours are mentioned, it is Standard Time to which they refer. The observer must therefore make adjustment during the summer by adding one hour ahead. This fact, coupled with that of increasing daylight for the next several weeks, will perhaps limit much observation for Sky-watchers who are not "owlish" in their habits.

Let us begin as twilight fades. At mid-month, the first bright object to come into view will be Jupiter, near the southeastern horizon. This will be the only planet to be seen before midnight, until the end of the month. By that time, Mars will rise between 11:00 and 12:00 p.m., and Jupiter will be on the meridian.

Between 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. on May 15, most of the stars of winter will have set. Capella, in Auriga, will be near the northwestern horizon; Procyon, in the west, will appear at about the same altitude; and between these two, Castor and Pollux will be seen for the last time until the autumn. The Big and Little Dippers are both high in view in the north, and between them Draco, the Dragon, is coiled. Most of the stars which form the Dragon are faint, but since this is the first month of the year in which the whole group can be discerned, it is worth the effort to trace them. The tip of the tail is located not far from the Pointers of the Big Dipper. Eastward from that, a string of seven faint stars arch around the bowl of the Little Dipper, then turn sharply to the northeast. From this point, the mythical animal appears to be rearing its head at the end of a long neck. The head consists of four stars, two of which are a little brighter than the others. Just east of the Dragon's head is the first magnitude star, Vega, in Lyra, the Lyre.

When facing south once more, Leo will be seen proceeding along the ecliptic just south of west. Just as the Pointers in the bowl of the Big Dipper help the observer to locate Polaris, the handle helps to point out other important stars. By letting the eye follow a curve through space from the tip of the handle, one's attention will be arrested by brilliant, orange-red Arcturus; then, by swinging south-westward from that, Spica, in Virgo, the Virgin, will be seen almost exactly on the ecliptic. This is a first magnitude star, shining with a white light. Virgo, situated near the ecliptic just to the southeast of Leo, forms an irregular, open V, of very faint stars, with Spica at the point of the V.

Mercury is once more in the early morning sky, rising north of east about an hour and a half before the sun at mid-month. Venus will precede Mercury by about 15 minutes. These two should present a very beautiful sight in the soft grey light of the new day. They will remain in view until the dawn is kindled by the brilliance of the approaching sun, and night becomes consumed in its glare.

Next month a preview will be given of some of the astronomical events of the summer.

-Elizabeth D. Simons