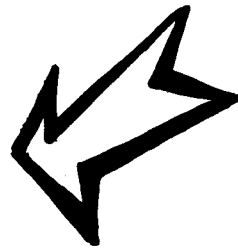


NEXT MEETING

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th

FREEPORT LIBRARY



SIGN UP FOR THE ANNUAL DINNER
See Notice, Page 11

FIRST CLASS MAIL

SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY
101 LEXINGTON AVENUE
MALVERNE, N.Y. 11565



Newsletter

SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY



VOLUME 2, NO. 2

APRIL 1972

- N E A T M E E T I N G -

The next meeting will be April 11th at the Freeport Public Library - 8:15 in the evening. The subject will be timely - Mrs. William Brook will talk about wildflowers and their habitat, with illustrations.

At our May meeting, on the 9th, we hope Mr. Jacobson will be able to join us with his talk and illustrations of sea shells.

Our meeting on the 14th bid fare to be rained out. But Audubon people are rugged people and we had a goodly turnout. Although we were at first disappointed that, because of the weather, Mr. Jacobson could not come to show his pictures and talk about sea shells, the disappointment was short-lived. The last minute availability and willingness of Adrian Dignan of the Baldwin Bird Club more than empty filled in. His slides of birds, butterflies, wildflowers,

and landscape were truly absorbing - a fact to which the attentiveness and quiet of the group attested. Moral: Do not let the weather keep you home!

We hope the interest shown by the people who were there was a genuine thank-you to Mr. Lignan. And we also hope he will be willing to show these remarkable slides to a larger group of our members soon.

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP



- THE RIGHT TO LIVE -

Since 1915 the Federal Government has been systematically slaughtering America's rapidly diminishing wildlife. Untold millions of animals, ranging from the stately mountain lion to the delightful little prairie dog, have been murdered.

The virtual elimination of predators has caused an explosion in the rodent population in some sections of the west, resulting in a crash program to eliminate the rodents. Thus we go from one man-made imbalance to another.

Most of these animals are killed by poisoning, the most common being sodium fluoroacetate,

- ANNUAL MEETING -

Our first annual dinner meeting will be held on June 13th at Kings Castle, corner of Scranton and Union Avenues in Lynbrook. We will meet at 7:00 P.M. for cocktails and dinner will be at 8:00 P.M. Price will be \$5.00 per person, including gratuities. Drinks extra.

Another interesting program is promised for this meeting along with the report of the Nominating Committee; followed by election of officers.

Margaret and Charles Keller are co-chairmen of the dinner. Please let them know if you are coming. Cut out the coupon below and send it to the Kellers by June 5th, at #179 Saratoga Blvd. Island Park, N. Y. #11558. Include your check.

NAME -----
ADDRESS-----
PHONE -----

Please reserve _____ places for the Annual Dinner meeting, June 13th. My check is enclosed.

SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

ALVIN FRIEDMAN, PRESIDENT
3275 OCEANSIDE ROAD, OCEANSIDE

ASA L. STARKWEATHER, EDITOR
101 LEXINGTON AVENUE, MALVERNE

MIRIAM E. RAYNOR, ASST. EDITOR
127 MORRIS AVENUE, ROCKVILLE CENTER

Despite worldwide interest in Mount Trashmore - Virginia Beach has had frequent inquiries from ecology-minded communities - it may remain a topographical oddity. This year the Federal government funded a study to see if a similar, but far more ambitious, project were feasible for the Chicago area. The conclusion - myriad structural, ecological and economic problems could prevent that mountain from getting off the ground.

The world may have to wait a while to ski down mountains of garbage.

- CORRECTION -

If you have a friend or neighbor who would like to join the National Audubon Society, and our local South Shore Chapter in particular, the man to call is Ray Ward at Py. 6 - 0115.

The February-March Newsletter mistakenly named Bert Lindner.

THE ECOLOGIC OF NURSERY RHYMES

(From ENVIRONMENT and the Quality of Life)

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill
For water, so they mooted,
because low down
Around the town
It's usually polluted.

See-saw, Margery Daw,
Jenny's employed as a blaster;
She's destroyed a park and a bay
And a mountain of pure alabaster.

commonly known as Poison 1080. This is a slow degrading poison which creates a cycle of destruction. An animal eating even a small amount of poisoned meat will die after a number of hours, or even days, of horrible convulsions and vomiting. In turn, carrion eaters such as hawks, buzzards, ravens and the nearly extinct California condor, by consuming the carcass of the poisoned animal, will in turn die in agony. Countless eagles have fallen prey to 1080.

In a recent five-year period some 700 employees of the euphemistically renamed Division of Wildlife Services (formerly Predator and Rodent Control), have put out 2.3 million pounds of poisoned meat, 3 million strychnine tablets and tons of poisoned grain. All this at taxpayers' expense.

Senator Birch Bayh has introduced a bill, S.2083, the Anti-Poison Act, to prohibit the poisoning of animals and birds on public lands. He has also introduced S. 2084, a bill to discourage the use of leg-hold, or steel jaw, traps, a particularly brutal means of slow torture. More humane traps would be permitted. Both bills are before the Senate Commerce Environmental Subcommittee, of which Senator Philip A. Hart is chairman.

Legislative attempts to control this wanton slaughter have failed for years, and will fail again unless bird and animal lovers support Sen. Bayh's bills. Our wildlife has a right to live. Our letters are urgently needed to preserve America's heritage before it becomes America's shame.

Letters should be addressed to Senator Hart, Chairman, Senate Commerce Environmental Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. #20510.

Al. Lemke
Chairman, Conservation

WHALES IN PET FOOD

KAL-KAN FOODS, Inc., a pet food company last year received a permit from the U.S. Department of Interior to import 11.5 million pounds of whale meat for a one-year period of transition at the end of which the importation of whale products would become illegal. On petition of EDF last year the U.S. Department of Interior listed eight species of great whales as endangered. For the period of one year as a transition period, permits could be granted to some importers.

KAL-KAN was issued one of the above permits. Do we believe the manufacture of pet food to be a legitimate reason for such a permit?

Condensed from EDF Letter of October 1971

ALTERNATIVES FOR WORLD SURVIVAL

Our earth and the people on it may move through the next decades along one of three broad paths: a return to low consumption living; continuation of today's high consumption and tremendous waste and pollution; or, the best of both, finding practical ways to re-cycle the mountains of garbage and scrap we produce, so that the world-at-large isn't poisoned by human excesses.

The first possibility is sometimes tempting, but would be difficult to manage until the population is much less. Also, today's ways of living include some improvements worth keeping, and which involve large amounts of material and organization.

That #2 would be a disaster is obvious now to everyone with any respect for Nature.

UP WITH TRASH

Five years ago, the resort city of Virginia Beach, Virginia, decided it had no place to go with its garbage but up.

And that's how Mount Trashmore was begun - a heap that grew relentlessly at a rate of a thousand tons of garbage a day until it became the highest elevation in this flat, sea-level resort area. By now, it's 72' high, 800' long, 100' wide, 15% dirt, 85% garbage and trash - and the pride of Virginia Beach. Grass has already sprouted on its slopes; within the year, Mount Trashmore will be transformed into a recreational site where people can picnic under the trees, watch soapbox-derby races and baseball games, and listen to concerts in an outdoor amphitheatre seating 10,000 people.

A demonstration project partially funded by the Federal government, the trash mountain is a novel approach to what environmentalists call sanitary landfill. Commonly, such a landfill involves burying garbage underground; but in Virginia Beach the water table lies too near the surface for this method to work. As an alternative, city officials adopted the mountain plan: refuse would be compacted to about 100 lbs. per cubic foot, then spread, one layer on top of another, each alternating with a layer of dirt. A six-foot-deep layer of fill over all would prepare the completed mountain for seeding and landscaping.

The project has convinced many that subsequent Mount Trashmores may be the best alternative to rat-infested open dumps and air-polluting incinerators. City officials note that Mount Trashmore, which cost \$700,000 over five years, was cheaper than incinerating garbage. Scientists who ran tests on the mountain found no ground-polluting problems, no rats, no flies, and no odor from dirt-covered trash.

World Survival - con't.

One kind of "temporary" 50- or 100-year measure might be development of large-scale plants (factories; but green plants would be preferable!) whose primary purpose is to extract pollutants from the air and water. This kind of process would not only give us a purer environment - the pollutants, once extracted, would no longer be pollutants, but useful materials for other purposes - namely, manufacturing, or safe return to the bio-sphere.

Another part of the plan - and I hope it doesn't have to come to this, but we should at least consider it - would be oxygen factories and distribution systems. Much of the mass of air pollutants is oxide-other elements which have combined chemically with oxygen in the burning processes which energize just about every kind of activity. So, after "mining" the air to clean it, we'd feed these oxides into other processes to separate them into oxygen gas and the other other elements again. Then, in heavily choked bottled or piped oxygen could be released into the air, perhaps from outlets on lampposts or street signs, helping to make the air more breathable.

Factories like these - air and mining plants and oxygen generating plants - could probably be built to work efficiently with sewage treatment facilities all on the same sites, forming man-made material recycling complexes to do the work that overloads the biological systems. If such schemes are coupled with programs to reduce population and per-capita consumption, then the oxygen factories could be dismantled in a mere century or two. They will have helped us survive the environmental crisis.

Fred Davidson

Choice #3, I believe, is the most reasonable, at least during the next three centuries. If we escape cataclysmic destruction, we are forced to find new ways to keep life worth living. Two centuries is a long time in human terms, but it becomes increasingly important to plan for such periods because what we do in 1972 will definitely affect things to come, for at least that long. I think we must be able to consider as "temporary" 50, 100, and 200-year plans of development with goals including gradual reduction of world population (not merely zero-growth) and finding satisfying ways for people to live and work in harmony with other living things.

Con't. on page 8



FROM THE BIRDING FRONT

Field Trip Schedule -

All trips at
10:00 A.M.

No trip if
it rains.

- April 2 - Jones Inlet
Parking Field #4
- 9 - Coast Guard Station, West End Field 2.
- 16 - Tobay Beach, Parking Field, Bay side
Lunch
- 23 - Tobay Beach, Parking Field, Bay side
- 30 - Open

- May 7 - Jamaica Bay
- 14 - Quogue - Meet 9 A.M. Gas station in
center island, So. State Parkway,
Wantagh - Exit #27
- 21 - Jamaica Bay

- An Invitation to Brigantine -

3511 North View Ave.
Wentagh, N.Y.#11793
March 15, 1972

"Dear Alvin,

"In behalf of the Baldwin Bird Club, I would like to invite members of the South Shore Audubon Society to join with us in our annual trip to the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey on Saturday and Sunday, May 13 and 14.

"This is the week-end when the northward migration of shore birds is usually at its height. Species will be seen there by the hundreds which ordinarily we see only in small flocks, if at all.

"I am enclosing directions for the information of your members, as well as details relating to meals and accommodations.

"We look forward to seeing as many of your members who can make the trip, which will be under the leadership of our field trip chairman, William Farren (223-6555).

Cordially,

Arthur T. McManus, President"

DIRECTIONS

Cross Verrazzano Bridge and Staten Island Expressway to Goethals Bridge. At end of bridge take Jersey Turnpike south to Exit #11. This leads to Garden State Parkway. Go south on Garden State Parkway to Exit 48. This leads to U.S.Route 9 which you follow to the Refuge, which is between Smithville and Oceanville.

After you pass the well known Smithville Inn, be on the watch for the sign on the left (not too conspicuous) for the refuge. Drive to the parking lot where the group will assemble between 11 A.M. and noon. Bring a lunch for this part of the trip around a dike road open to vehicles.

Motel accommodations are available and not too expensive at this time of the year. A local diner will provide lunches for the Sunday mid-day meal.

Three hours should be allowed for the trip, although speed demons can do it in much less time.

BIRDING IS WHERE YOU ARE

In an industrial area of Brooklyn a Kestrel was seen to stoop on an escaped parakeet and take it.

A flock (about 10) of European Goldfinches (Carduelis carduelis) was seen in a grassy area on a railroad siding. This is an introduced European bird and is shown on page #300 of "Birds of North America" as only rarely seen.

This may not be the first sighting on the East coast, but it is the first for us.

Bird Migrations to Japan Reduced.

(Pollution and Destruction of Habitat Blamed.)

TOKYO - January 22 (Reuters) - Many species of birds have stopped their seasonal migration to Japan because of pollution and the destruction of their natural habitats.

There are 424 species of birds in Japan, of which 76% are migratory.