

# Ozark Society



## B u l l e t i n

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## OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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## DAVID STRICKLAND

The SPRING BULLETIN is dedicated to the memory of David Strickland, killed in an automobile accident in a blinding rainstorm during the morning of Monday, March 29. The accident occurred at the east end of the Arkansas River bridge just outside of Muskogee on Highway 62. David was on his way to his printer in Tahlequah with a letter just completed calling for opposition to a bill which would give control of Oklahoma's Scenic Rivers to land developers and speculators.

David was a friend of many of us because of his close association with The Ozark Society for the past several years. He served as first vice president of the society in 1973 and was a member of the board of directors at the time of his death. He had attended many of The Ozark Society's annual meetings, board meetings, and had canoed with us on our rivers and we with him on the Illinois River of Oklahoma.

David was loved by all associated with him. He was friendly to all, always wore a big smile, and abounded with the joy of living. He seemed oblivious to the passage of time which belied his relentless drive to save Oklahoma's few remaining quality streams. His letters and brochures on saving the Glover and the Illinois were attractively and meticulously done.

### From Paddle Trails:

An incident that occurred on the Cossatot Pilgrimage best reveals his character. After a day of canoeing the beautiful Cossatot, the floaters passed through a living hell of bulldozed trees and burning brush piles that marked the clearing of Gillham Reservoir. The scene so outraged a young college student that he wept openly and grabbed David's arm. "This is senseless," he cried, "I wish I could blow that stupid dam sky high." David put his arm around his shoulders and said sharply, "No. That's not the way. That's exactly what they'd like for us to do so they could brand us all as radicals. I feel the same rage you do, but you've got to beat 'em at their own game."

His chief activity in the field of conservation was related to the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Association which he formed and of which he served as president.

### FRONT COVER:

Illinois River below Sparrow Hawk Mountain - Ken Smith

In 1969, the Oklahoma Wildlife Federation named him State Conservationist of the Year. At the annual meeting of the National Wildlife Federation, March 1970, he received the 1969 National Conservationist of the Year President's Award. Four days before receiving this award, Oklahoma's Scenic River Bill, for which he had worked, was signed into law by then Governor Dewey Bartlett.

David had been appointed to the Citizen's Advisory Committee of the Southwest Region of the National Park Service and was elected to chairmanship last fall. He was to preside at the committee meeting being held that week at Big Bend National Park. He was a member of the board of the American Rivers Conservation Council, belonged to the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Tulsa Canoe Club, and the Indian Nations Chapter of the Ozark Society.

Besides his wife, Polly, David leaves a daughter, Sarah Dawn and a son, David Isaac, a brother and two sisters. He is buried in Molly Field Cemetery on a slope overlooking the valley of the Illinois River, not far from Hanging Rock.

Those wishing to make memorial gifts to the David R. Strickland Scenic Rivers Fund may send them to P.O. Box 1252, Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401.

Other comments on David follow, one given at the memorial service on the following Wednesday at the First Presbyterian Church of Muskogee by Dr. Henry Churchill, pastor. The other is by Sam Powell, outdoor writer which was printed in the Tulsa Daily World on April 14. There is also a copy of the greater part of the letter which he was carrying to the printer.

## "The Rainbow Man"

An address given at the memorial service for  
**DAVID RANDOLPH STRICKLAND**

January 15, 1940 — March 29, 1976

Every one of us suffered a great shock last Monday when the news of David's death reached us. Disbelief was my first reaction: I couldn't imagine it happening. It was ironic that he was driving to the print shop with a letter for distribution to the Scenic Rivers Association.

Each of us knew that a fine man had been lost, a man of unique dedication and capacities. David was a different, special person. The better to appreciate our friend we began to search for a name that would describe him most accurately.

We miss men like David Strickland. They are the good stuff of every community.

The newspapers have a name for David: "Environmentalism." It seemed strange to see it in that kind of headline. This is the new name for the new kind of work that David had given himself to, heart and soul. David Strickland is a new breed of man who gives himself to the earth for its care and preservation, instead of taking from the earth for his own benefit, without a thought for its enduring worth or beauty.

The name "environmentalist" is new; so is the cause; so are the public feelings about the cause. But let us say to each other today that this newness is a clue to our friend's genuine greatness of spirit. When the care of the earth is an established passion and caring practices are common, we will remember David as among the first. Still, "environmentalist" as a name by which to understand him seems a little cold, too much the "weights-and-measures" kind of a title to be fully satisfying.



**David Strickland** receives top National Wildlife Federation Award - NWF

I thought of another time when the care of the earth was put in a man's hands. Back there after the flood in the book of Genesis, God has set life going again. The day seems antique in a time of nuclear generation and the tipping of rivers uphill, so we may overlook a marvelous name for David.

"As for you, be fruitful, multiply, teem over the earth AND BE LORD OF IT." (Genesis 9:1-2, 7 Jerusalem Bible) "Be Lord." That's a new word in the Bible, corrected from centuries of misunderstanding. For all these generations we had read "multiply," or "subdue".

But God says to every human being: "Be Lord of the earth." Possess it, use it, mold it after your advantage, but care for it, too; cherish it, value it, defend it.

But there's more. God said, "See, I establish my Covenant with you, and with your descendants after you; also with every living creature to be found with you...everything that lives on the earth...There shall be no flood to destroy the earth again...Here is the sign of the Covenant I make between myself and you and every living creature with you for all generations: I set my bow in the clouds and it shall be a sign of the Covenant between me and the earth....When the bow is in the clouds I shall see it and call to mind the lasting Covenant between God and every living creature of every kind that is found on the earth (Genesis 9:9 ff.).

Now I have a name for David Strickland, one I like better than "environmentalist." He has kept covenant with God. While the Creator has held the round of nature steady, David has kept the bargain on our behalf, caring faithfully for the earth with the power of a lord to use yet enhance our home. When you see the rainbow, perhaps over the Illinois River, remember our friend who kept the Covenant of life. My name for David Strickland will be "The Rainbow Man."

Dr. Henry Churchill, pastor  
First Presbyterian Church  
Muskogee, Oklahoma.



# He Did More Than Rest of Us Put Together

SAM POWELL  
TULSA DAILY WORLD

The conservation movement in Oklahoma, yes even in this part of the United States, has lost a real champion. His death leaves a great void in the ranks of those who loved nature, particularly scenic rivers.

Much has been said, and written, about David Strickland in the past few weeks, since his tragic death at the age of 36, in an auto accident. We could fill volumes, talking about what this young man did in the relatively short time that he was so actively involved in conservation efforts in Oklahoma.

I will remember David telling me, a few years ago, about how he first became interested in scenic rivers. It primarily concerned the Glover River, and the plans to place a large dam on that last, free-flowing river in the state. Then, came plans to build another large lake on the Illinois River, above Lake Tenkiller. Out of this, arose something called the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Association.

Strickland, a native of Muskogee and lifelong resident there, threw himself into the fight as no others in this state have done before or since.

The Association, with Strickland as founder and president, was chartered in March of 1969. Within the next 12 months, through work which taxed him and his family to the limit, he began campaigning towards scenic rivers legislation in Oklahoma. And his favorite way to do this was by taking lawmakers on float trips.

Several Oklahoma governors, U.S. senators, and at one time 40 members of the Oklahoma state legislature, floated on some of our beautiful rivers with Strickland, and a few dedicated souls working

with him.

Just one year after the Association was formed, then Governor Bartlett signed into law, the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Act. For those efforts, which were really almost a one-man campaign, the Oklahoma Wildlife Federation first named Strickland state conservationist of the year, and then the National Federation, in 1970, honored him with the president's award, the top conservation award in the United States.

It was ironic, and even more tragic, that Strickland died in an accident, working on more scenic rivers legislation, this though, opposing.

This legislation was originally authored by House Speaker Bill Willis of Tahlequah, would virtually gut all of Strickland's efforts through the years.

I think of the many things that I respected David Strickland so much for, perhaps the most was his real intestinal fortitude, plain guts, if you will, to stand up for what he believed in so strongly. Many of us give lip service to the same things. Strickland had the guts, for example, to be the only one from his side of the fence to attend a meeting last summer in the Illinois River area, discussing current controversial programs for that river.

It will take more than contributions to continue the work of this man. It will take a bunch of people who finally realize that no longer can they, "let Dave do it." As one of his many friends said, "David Strickland did more for conservation, in his lifetime, than all the rest of us have done, put together."

**David Strickland** will be remembered best by a scene such as this. . . a man, a canoe, and a beautiful, quiet river. The picture was taken on the Glover River, one of Oklahoma's first scenic streams.





David Strickland was carrying the following letter to the printer, signed by himself as President of the Scenic Rivers Association and by Sherrill Nilson, Chairman of the Illinois Conservation Council. It is presented here to show what we may expect to contend with in our efforts to preserve our streams and protect the environment. As you will see, there is some of the reprehensible by the promoters of the bill. Instructions for opposing the bill have been omitted because it was defeated in the State Senate before most of those receiving the letter had time to act.

## Scenic River

ASSOCIATION OF OKLAHOMA

March 29, 1976

Dear Fellow Oklahoman:

Few conservation issues have captured the imagination of Oklahomans in recent years more than the need to preserve some of our free-flowing rivers and streams. In the hearts and minds of many of us, streams like the Glover, the Illinois, and the Mountain Fork have become living symbols of our struggle to maintain a healthy and diversified environment.

In response to this need, the Oklahoma Legislature adopted stream preservation as an official state policy with the passage of the Scenic Rivers Act in 1970. This Act recognizes that some of Oklahoma's rivers and streams are of such high interest and value to the people of Oklahoma that they should be preserved for present and future generations. One of the finest of these rivers is the Illinois. Originating on the western slopes of the Ozarks in northwest Arkansas, the Illinois twists and turns for over 110 miles before reaching Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir in Oklahoma. Literally thousands of people from all over the state — as well as many people from outside the state — seek the beauty and relaxation of the Illinois each year. Without question, the Illinois River is a priceless and irreplaceable resource of great value — either actual or potential — to every citizen living in this part of the Nation. **BUT THE ILLINOIS IS NOW FACED WITH SOME VERY SERIOUS PROBLEMS!**

Members of the public interest in outdoor recreation and conservation goals are not the only ones interested in the Illinois. Developers and land speculators have also eyed the river's special qualities and have moved in to "make a marketable commodity out of a national treasure."

Their activities, however, have been met with stiff resistance from Oklahoma's conservation community. As a result, development interests have suffered two major setbacks during the past year and a half. First, the 3000-unit Flint Ridge housing development was halted by Federal Court order until its effects on the environment could be assessed. (This order was contested and is now pending before the United States Supreme Court.) Second, over the strenuous objections of development interests, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation began a comprehensive study of the Illinois River last fall to determine the feasibility of including it in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

These setbacks have resulted in the developers and land speculators launching a counterattack under the guise of "local planning and zoning commissions" which, of course, they fully expect to dominate and control.

Their first step toward gaining complete "local control" of the Illinois came last week with the passage of House Bill 1962 in the Oklahoma House of Representatives. This bill was drafted for House Speaker Bill Willis by Tom Tate, president of the Cherokee Land and Cattle Company. Mr. Tate has long been an outspoken critic of protecting the public's long-term interest in the Illinois River and has successfully opposed several attempts to protect that interest by state-wide conservation groups. In 1973, his company sold Flint Ridge Development Company 7000 acres of land along the Illinois

River, with an option to buy 14,100 additional acres for future development.

Briefly, the main provisions of H.B. 1962 are:

1. The bill authorizes the creation of a local property owners' planning and zoning commission in each of Oklahoma's five scenic river areas.
2. Each commission would have complete control of all planning and zoning activities within its area of jurisdiction.
3. Such planning and zoning commissions would be established primarily for the purpose of regulating commercial, industrial, residential and recreational development. All decisions of a commission "shall be determined and presumed to be in the best interest of preserving the scenic beauty and environmental quality of the area."
4. Use of property for farming, ranching, forestry or other silvicultural and agricultural purposes is exempt from the provisions of the commission. (Mr. Tate owns a large ranch along the Illinois River; thus, he would be exempt!)
5. Any party (such as a conservation organization) appealing a decision of the commission shall be required to post a bond in the amount of damages likely to result from the delay and any other damages caused by the appeal. In the event the decision of the commission is affirmed, said bond shall be forfeited.

As one can clearly see, unless you own property in the local area, there would be no one representing your interests on these commissions. By their very nature, such arrangements would produce situations where conflicts of interests would be inevitable. This bill is completely out of phase with the current state policy that recognizes Scenic Rivers as being resources of state-wide concern. **HOUSE BILL 1962 SHOULD BE REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA!**

Besides depriving 99% of the people of Oklahoma of their rightful voice in matters relating to the Illinois River, the passage of H.B. 1962 would also have another adverse effect on conservation goals. As stated earlier, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) is now conducting a comprehensive study of the Illinois River. The result of this study (scheduled for completion in late 1977) will be an official report to be submitted to the President and to Congress. Included in this report will be BOR's official recommendations for the river. **IT IS THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT THE DEVELOPERS AND LAND SPECULATORS FEAR MOST!** They realize that such recommendations — recommendations which reflect not only an extensive analysis of the resource, but also a careful analysis of the expressed needs and desires of all the people as well — will carry much weight in helping chart the future course of the Illinois. While the developers have little influence in structuring and interpreting the basic resource data developed by the study, they do have the ability to strongly influence the "expressed needs and desires" of many of the local people. If they succeed in getting the State of Oklahoma to adopt a policy which gives complete control of scenic rivers to local economic interests, they know that such a policy would weigh heavily with BOR in the formulation of their recommended plan for the Illinois.

In summary, developers and land speculators are pushing for "local planning and zoning commissions", not because they're sincerely interested in protecting the public's long-term interest in the river, but to reduce the number of viable alternatives which BOR can realistically consider in making their recommendations. In fact, they would like to see the number reduced to only one: **local control.**

It should be noted in passing that the rivers designated as components of the Nat'l Wild and Scenic Rivers System can be administered from either the federal, state or local level. This decision depends on several considerations, including: (1) quality of the resource; (2) land ownership patterns; and (3) political interest on the federal, state and local levels. It should also be emphasized that the official position of the

## Scenic River (Continued)

Governor, as Chief Executive of the State, carries much weight in the process of making this decision.

House Bill 1962 has already passed the House of Representatives (on Monday, March 22) and is now before two Senate Committees, the **COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE** and the **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE**.

Since H.B. 1962 was the Speakers' bill, we felt that it would be futile to try and oppose it in the House. (We'd probably lose anyway, and our opponents would then be prone to push harder in the Senate.) Instead, we decided to try to kill the bill in the Senate and, if necessary, to have Governor Boren veto it. **THE BILL CAN BE STOPPED, THOUGH, ONLY IF ENOUGH PEOPLE SPEAK OUT AGAINST IT DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS!**

If you bristle at the thoughts of a self-serving land speculator writing a bill for the Illinois River so that he and his developer associates can sell more riverfront property unbothered by the "nuisance of nature lovers and idealists", then you should oppose this bill with every available means!

## Creativity

The man who follows the crowd, will usually get no further than the crowd. The man who walks alone is likely to find himself in places no one has ever been before.

Creativity in living is not without its attendant difficulties, for peculiarity breeds contempt. And the unfortunate thing about being ahead of your time is that when people finally realize you were right, they'll say it was obvious all along.

You have two choices in life: you can dissolve into the mainstream, or you can be distinct. To be distinct, you must strive to be what no one else but you can be. . . .

Alan Ashley Pitt

David (bow) with Jim Smith of Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation on an Illinois River Clean-up - Joe Clark





A dunking in the Glover

#### Enrolled House Resolution No. 1039

BY: Edmondson, Willis, Townsend, Abbott, Anderson, Atkins, Bamberger, Bengtson, Bennett, Bernard, Beznoska, Bradley, Bradshaw, Briscoe, Brunton, Caldwell, Camp, Campbell, Cleveland, Conaghan, Converse, Cotner, Cowan, Craighead, Cullison, Cummings, Cunningham, Davis (Don), Davis (Guy), Denman, Draper, Duckett, Duke, Dunn, Elder, Ervin, Ferrell, Fitzgibbon, Floyd, Ford, Frates, Fried, Green, Hammons, Hardesty, Harper, Hastings, Henry, Hibdon, Holaday, Holden, Holt, Hood, Hooper, Hopkins, Johnson (A.V.), Johnson (Don), Johnson (Joe), Johnston, Joiner, Kamas, Kane, Kardokus, Kennedy, Kilpatrick, Lancaster, McCaleb, McIntyre, McKee, Manning, Matheson, Miskelly, Monks, Morgan, Murphy, Nance, Parris, Payne, Peterson, Poulos, Prentice, Riggs, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sanders, Shotts, Smith, Sparkman, Stephenson, Stratton, Swinton, Thompson, Thornhill, Twidwell, Vaughn, Weichel, Whorton, Wickersham, Wilson, and Wiseman

WHEREAS, David R. Strickland, as President of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Association, devoted himself fully to the protection of the scenic beauty of one of Oklahoma's most precious natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the efforts of David R. Strickland were instrumental in the drafting and enactment of Oklahoma's Scenic Rivers legislation; and

WHEREAS, as an Advisor to the National Parks Service in the Southwest Region, David R. Strickland continued his work to preserve the natural beauty of his home state for future generations; and

WHEREAS, David R. Strickland was the victim of a tragic automobile accident on the 29th of March, 1976, which ended his life of devoted service to our state and nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 35TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT, David R. Strickland be granted the highest commendation for life of devoted and selfless service to the people of the State of Oklahoma and to future Oklahomans yet to be born, and to the beauty of the state, its land and its rivers.

THAT, a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the widow of David R. Strickland as a small token of the appreciation of the people of the State of Oklahoma for the life and work of her husband.

Adopted by the House of Representatives the 30th day of March, 1976.

Bill Willis  
Speaker of the House  
of Representatives

#### Resolution

WHEREAS, the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and hundreds of sportsmen and conservationists across the state have lost a respected and cheerful friend with the untimely death of David R. Strickland, and

WHEREAS, his deep concern for the protection of Oklahoma's Scenic Streams, plus his dedication to this cause, gained the highest respect and admiration from those who knew and worked with him, and

WHEREAS, David R. Strickland, through his tireless efforts and personal devotion, has helped to preserve a priceless natural heritage for all Oklahomans to enjoy now and in the future.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission and Department do hereby extend to the family of David R. Strickland this expression of sincere sympathy in their time of grief.

DATED in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this 5th day of April, 1976.

OKLAHOMA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

H.B. VanPelt  
CHAIRMAN

George Wint  
DIRECTOR

ATTEST:

Tom H. Logan III  
SECRETARY

MEMBERS:

Mervin Lawver  
Elmer Veith  
Milt Lehr  
Ellis Holly





Twilight on the Illinois River - Ken Smith

## Illinois River Conservation Council

On the national scene, action is proceeding on two fronts that will greatly affect the future of the Illinois River. The lawsuit against Flint Ridge Development Company and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, requesting that an environmental impact statement be prepared prior to any sale of land by the development will probably reach the Supreme Court sometime this month. According to Attorney Tom Dalton, the states of New Mexico and California have entered the case as Friends of the Court, fully supporting our position and outlining the development problems these states have as a result of second home developments.

Though there is little we can do to help the Supreme Court decide in our favor, there is much we can do in other areas. The first phase of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Study on the Illinois River is due to be completed very soon. An inventory of the river, this portion of the study will provide data pertaining to biology, water quality, land use and ownership patterns, climate, topography, cultural, historical and archeological data and patterns of recreational use on the river. With the completion of this inventory, the next step is the determination of whether or not the Illinois River meets the qualifications necessary to become part of the National System.

Once that determination is made, and there seems to be little doubt that it will, the team charged with the Scenic Rivers study on the Illinois will develop projections based on the inventory that will give a picture of the future on the Illinois River if nothing is done to control development or use of the river. Public hearings will be held on these projections, and this is the next opportunity we will have to make our opinions known concerning the future of the river.

It is extremely important that when these hearings come up, probably some time near the end of April, that there be many spokesmen for the protection and conservation of the river. Opposition to the river study is running very high in the local area, and unless those who are responsible for conducting the study become aware that a large number of

Oklahomans are concerned about the protection of this beautiful river, the final outcome will not reflect the need for conservation that is so vital to the future of the Illinois.

Please write to:

Mr. Rolland B. Handley, Regional Dir.  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Patio Plaza, 5000 Marble N.E., Rm. 211  
Albuquerque, NM 87110

and ask to be put on their special mailing list for the study of the Illinois River in Oklahoma. You will want to ask particularly to be informed about all public hearings, progress reports, findings and recommendations of the study team, and perhaps, environmental impact statements, also.

The next opportunity for participation in the planning for the future of the river will be a very important one. Sometime in late May, the Study Team, which is headed by the Department of Interior Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will be developing alternative management plans for the river. They will be holding "charettes," or workshops, open to all who are interested. Those who come to participate in these charettes will be divided into teams, who will then with the aid of the inventory of the river, develop what they feel are the best management alternatives for the river. In this way, the study team feels the best balance between all interests, development as well as conservation, on the river will be reached. It will not, however, if there are not enough conservationists participating. So it is extremely important that those who are concerned with protecting and preserving the river be prepared to participate.

This will be a year of great importance in the efforts to protect the Illinois River. We will need all the help we can get. It will require a real commitment in time and money from all of us. We hope you will do your best to join our efforts in whatever way you can.

Illinois River Conservation  
Council Newsletter

## Endangered Species

BILL SHEPHERD

If you are ever challenged to defend the value of endangered wildlife, here is some ammunition that you can use.

Bill Shepherd wrote the following in response to a letter addressed to the editor of a Little Rock newspaper, in which the writer questioned the value to mankind of wild animals, particularly endangered species, and issued a challenge for someone to justify to him their continued existence.

Your question is well taken, for the answers to the points that you raise are less than obvious.

Let me take whales as one example of the value of wild animals to man. All the larger species of whales are in more-or-less "endangered" situation today. Most of these feed on krill—small, shrimp-like, marine crustaceans that are abundant in the southern oceans below the tropic zone. The krill graze on microscopic marine algae, which are responsible for a large percentage of the oxygen replacement and carbon dioxide fixing that keep our atmosphere able to support human life. The excrement from the whales provides nutrients

necessary for the growth of the algae. If the whales become extinct, a major chemical cycle will have been disrupted, with possibly serious consequences for all other life on earth, including ours. Should this happen, there will be no way to bring the whales back and we may not discover the eventual consequences to man of the whales' extinction until years after the last whale is gone. The consequences will be no less serious because they came slowly.

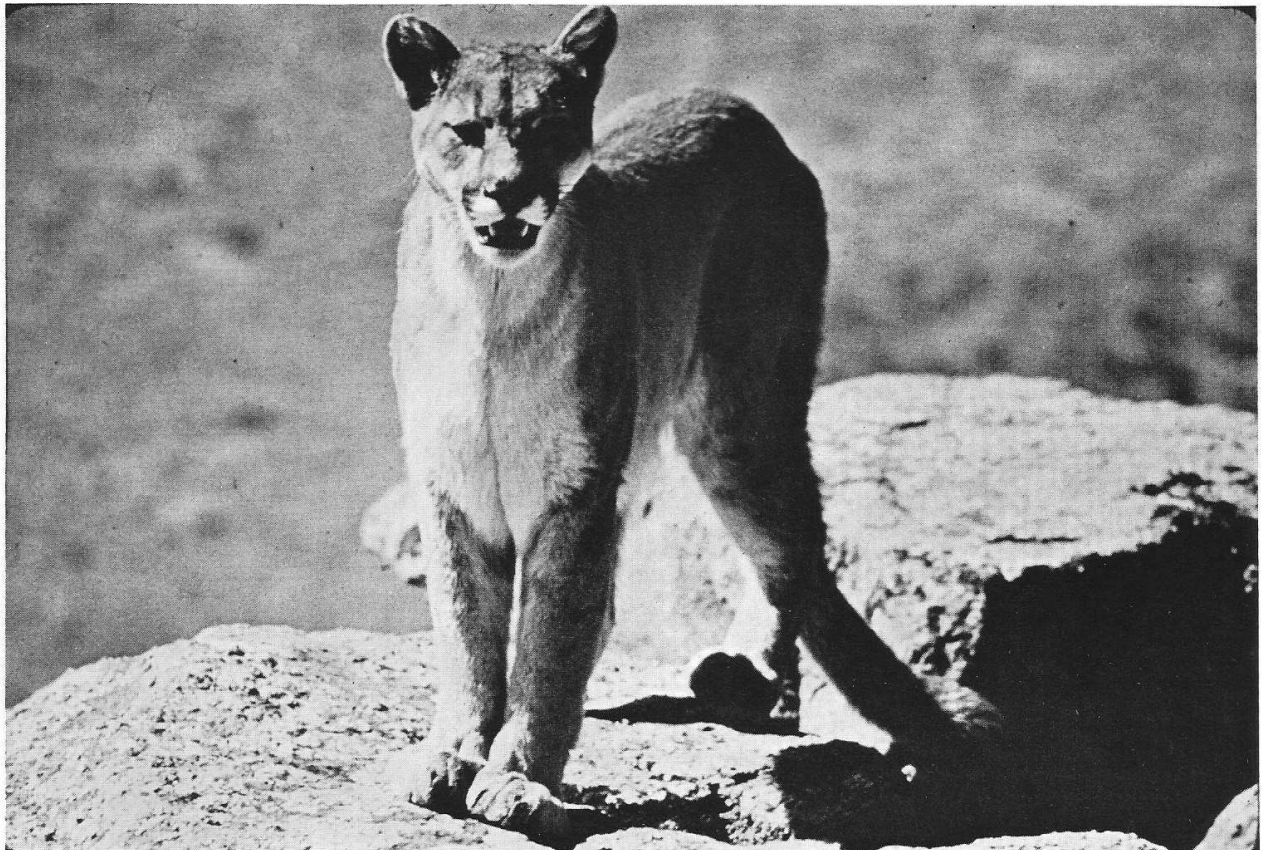
To generalize from this example, everything in nature interacts with everything else. It cannot be predicted in advance what will happen if a given species is removed from the system, but experience shows that the indirect results are often highly undesirable from man's point of view. A recent case in point is what the price of leopard skins did to gardening in parts of eastern Africa a few years ago. When leopard fur became highly fashionable so that the price of leopard skins rose significantly, many natives who owned guns started hunting leopards intensively and greatly reduced the population of

leopards in that area. As a result, the baboon population exploded, since baboons are an important prey species for leopards and leopards normally keep the baboon population under control. The baboons devastated the crops of local farmers, taking an economic toll far in excess of the value of the pelts that a few hunters had sold.

To return to the whales: if the great whales are driven to extinction, it is possible that other species of animals (penguins perhaps) will replace the whales in the world's oxygen cycle, so that the net effect of the whales' extinction on the atmosphere will be zero. But then, maybe not. Since we don't know, the only intelligent course of action is to keep our options open by maintaining viable populations of the great whales in the oceans—in case we should discover someday that we need the whales for purposes more essential than cat food.

It may be that the case of the whale is an exceptional one, but all forms of life have potential importance for what we can learn from them. Because the Timber Wolf is one of the

Mountain Lion - © Steve Wilson, 1976





## ENDANGERED (Continued)

very few species of social carnivores and man is another, studying wolves in the wild may lead us to better understandings of human behavior. The practical value of studying the Dusky Seaside Sparrow is more difficult to predict, but that does not mean that there is none. What book (non-fiction) could anyone destroy with a clear conscience if he knew that there were no other copies? Certain species of animals, such as the Wild Turkey, have been the subjects of countless studies and reports; and undoubtedly, still more will be learned and written about Wild Turkeys in the future as new methods and tools for research are developed. Every species in nature has a large potential for study, and there is no way to know ahead of time what value the findings of any research project may hold.

Recently, a woman studying small fish in the Red Sea discovered that one of the species secretes a shark repellent much more powerful and effective than any previously known. This discovery may lead to mass production of a new repellent that will save numerous human lives, but no one could have predicted that the little fish would prove to have any practical value to man. Similarly, the

Horseshoe Crab has a substance in its blood that is the most sensitive agent known for detecting contamination by some kinds of infectious bacteria. A few years ago, no use for Horseshoe Crabs was known and they were considered merely a curiosity and a nuisance to fishermen. Now the Horseshoe Crabs are yielding a product that has an important use in human medicine.

While I have offered some examples of animals that have been found to be "good for" something, I do not want to leave the impression that the arguments for preserving non-human life on earth rest entirely on what other living things are "good for". Indeed, the biologist's standard response to a student's question about what something in nature is "good for" is: "What do you think you are good for?"

Your suggestion that zoos can keep examples of any animals that man may want to have around calls for comment. Zoos certainly can keep some kinds of animals alive and can even breed some kinds—African Lions, for instance. But the Chimney Swifts which fly all day over downtown Little Rock in pursuit of flying insects and which migrate thousands of miles every year between North and South America cannot be kept alive and propagated in captivity.

They require a whole hemisphere to interact with. For every species of animal that can be raised in a zoo there are several others that cannot. Even if all the species of animals in the world could be kept in zoos, what a zoo would be needed to provide for the hundreds of thousands of species that we know of, not to mention the thousands not yet discovered!

Aside from the (sometimes insurmountable) difficulties involved whenever human beings try to supply the needs of other living things instead of letting them live in nature, where they can provide for themselves—the animal in its own habitat offers opportunities for study and use that the zoo lion has lost. The difference is comparable to that between a trombone which no one knows how to play and which ends up in a museum case versus a trombone making music in a full orchestra.

Finally, this planet is a much more hospitable and interesting place for me to live in because I and my fellow human beings share it with countless other creatures of almost infinite variety. I realize that not everyone values the opportunity to associate with species other than our own; but one would think that, in a truly civilized society, those who don't would be willing to make some allowance for those of us who do.

## Symington Bill

Monday, March 29, 1976

Washington, D.C.—Congressman Jim Symington (Democrat—Missouri) introduced in the House last week a bill which authorizes the Federal government to study four wilderness areas in Missouri for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness system. Senators Stuart Symington and Thomas Eagleton introduced the bill in the Senate at the same time.

The four areas include Bell Mountain in Iron and Reynolds Counties; Rockpile Mountain in Madison County; Paddy Creek in Texas County; and Piney Creek in Barry and Stone Counties.

Symington emphasized that the boundaries of the four areas have been revised to minimize the necessity for acquisition of private land if they become wilderness areas. Of the 28,018 acres proposed, only 500 acres are now in private ownership. The views of the local citizens of each area will continue to be considered, Symington said, before a final decision is made by Congress following the government's study of the wilderness areas.

Symington was a co-sponsor of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1974, in which, because of last minute passage, no Missouri wilderness areas were included. This legislation will correct that omission.

"In our increasingly urbanized society, it is essential that we preserve some wilderness areas for our citizens to experience and enjoy," Symington said. "Missouri is especially blessed with unspoiled areas of great natural beauty and we should protect them."

The Congressman has previously sponsored a bill requiring payment in lieu of taxes from federal lands to the states and counties in which they are located, so that the tax bases of local areas would not be eroded by the presence of national forests or other federal lands within their borders.

Rockpile Mountain, Missouri - David Bedan





# Botanical Notes

Maxine Clark

Spring 1976 will stand out in my memories as the most beautiful I have ever seen in the Ozarks. The profusion of flowers with the overlapping of many species blooming simultaneously and remaining in flower for an extended period was unusual. It is a sight to remember, whether it be along city streets or backwood roads. Ordinarily we have redbud in March followed by dogwood in mid-April.

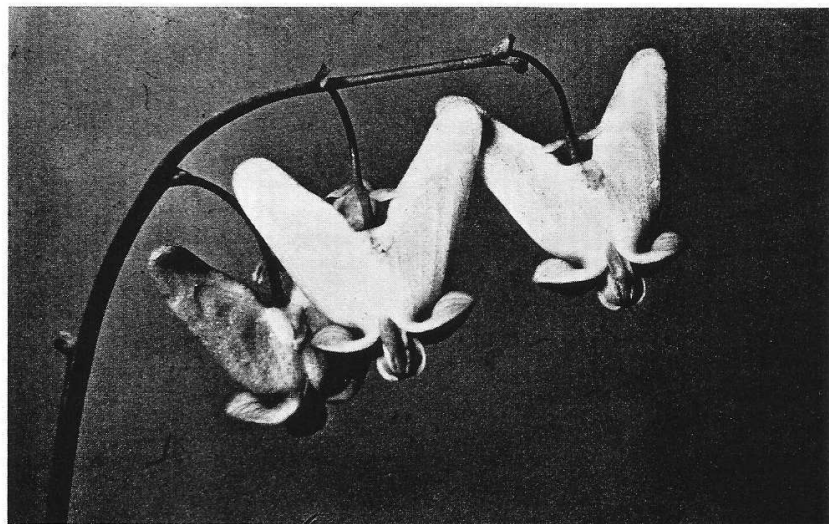
The dogwood blossoms were unusually large. I am speaking of *Cornus florida*. The actual flowers are green in a close head which is surrounded by four showy white bracts. Each flower forms a fleshy fruit, called a drupe. It encloses a boney stone with two compartments and two seeds. These turn a beautiful red in autumn and are a favorite food for robins. I often find dogwood stones in my birdbath and surmise that these have passed through the birds' digestive tract. Does this facilitate germination? I wonder.

On March 22 we met our friends Harold and Margaret Hedges at Richland Creek. It was a balmy day, unseasonably warm. They had set up camp on the first terrace above the river bank and after lunch we went out to explore. Our first concern was to revisit two very large sumac trees which we had seen the previous autumn and identified by the leaves as *Rhus copallina*. We estimated the trees to be 30 feet high, the spread of the crown 20 feet, the trunk 6 inches in diameter.

Very few flowers were blooming. Apparently warm air was late in penetrating the deep valley. All at once a steady rain started coming down. We had previous experience of sliding over muddy roads in a climb out of Richland Valley so we headed north and then southwest to Lurton and on to Fairview Camp. After we had climbed out of the valley, the hills were covered with shadbush, the biggest I have ever seen, redbud and dogwood blooming in profusion. We went through two badly disturbed areas, one a result of clear cutting and the other from fire. Both were covered with dogwood.

That night we camped in the beautiful Forest Service camp, Fairview. A cold wind came in from the north and we were glad to have our down sleeping bags.

Next morning we headed south on Hwy. 7 and stopped at Rotary Ann overlook. The vista was breathtaking; the distant valley was white with dogwood. Soon we turned onto a narrow ridge road and were heading east into the sun. The road was lined



Dutchmen's Breeches - Maxine Clark

with dogwood, sarvice berry, red maple and peach covered with large pink blossoms. It was a photographer's paradise because of the back lighting. The keys or samaras of the red maple are a beautiful coral red. There were no habitations near the road. How were the peaches planted? The seeds are too large to be carried by birds. Could it date back to the time of open range for hogs in the forest? Joe likes to think that sometime in the past, people traveling in farm wagons over the slow backwoods road consumed baskets of peaches, tossing the seeds along the roadsides.

The road followed the ridge for some distance before we started the descent into the narrow valley of the Middle Fork of Illinois Bayou in the Smyrna area. This was my first visit to this beautiful stream. It is truly a wild mountain stream with clear blue-green water rushing madly over the rocks; no place for the amateur canoeist. We crossed the river on a one lane bridge. Roadside, there is a small alluvial terrace at the base of a north facing bluff. Here we saw our first early spring wildflower garden; may apples, Dutchmen's breeches, wild ginger, yellow and white violets, tooth-wort, trillium, and the new mottled leaves of trout lily. These perennial plants use food stored in bulbs and rhizomes to complete the full cycle of blooming to seed setting before the leaves emerge from the trees.

We continued our journey south, driving along a road bordered on one side by beautiful bluffs and, on the other, a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Yellow flowered buckeye was in bloom. Lunch stop was at the mouth of Snow Creek. Between the bluff line and Snow Creek is an area of

great beauty. At one time it supported a virgin hardwood forest; a few relics are left, one a giant sugar maple. We followed an old logging road in. It was impossible to step without treading on the emerging trout lily leaves. Blue phlox, merry bells, bloodroot, Dutchmen's breeches, rue anemonies, trillium, yellow and white violets, and spring beauties carpeted the area. How we wished we could return in two weeks!

If you live in Northwest Arkansas, we advise you to drive south to see the earliest spring flowers. On April 10 we visited a favorite area in Washington County. Golden seal, pawpaw, two species of trillium, jack-in-the-pulpit, yellow and white violets, wild ginger, masses of blue Jacob's ladder, pale blue dwarf larkspur, crested iris, maidenhair and Christmas ferns covered the area. Walking was very difficult as the area was cluttered with downed tree tops. If only we could persuade land owners to spare these irreplaceable areas.

## SPECIES LIST

Wing-rib Sumac	- <i>Rhus copallina</i> L.
Shadbush, Sarviceberry	- <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> Fern.
Redbud	- <i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.
Flowering Dogwood	- <i>Cornus florida</i> L.
Red Maple	- <i>Acer rubrum</i> L.
Peach	- <i>Prunus Persica</i> Batsch
May-apple	- <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L.
Dutchmen's Breeches	- <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> Walp
Wild Ginger	- <i>Asarum canadense</i> L.
Yellow Violet	- <i>Viola pennsylvanica</i> Michx.
White Violet	- <i>Viola striata</i> Ait.
Toothwort	- <i>Dentaria laciniata</i>
Wakerobin	- <i>Trillium sessile</i> L.
	- <i>T. viride</i> Beck
Buckeye, Yellow	- <i>Aesculus glabra</i> Willd.
Sugar Maple	- <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.
Trout Lily, Yellow Adder's-tongue	- <i>Erythronium americanum</i> Ker
Blue Phlox	- <i>Phlox divaricata</i> L.
Merry Bells	- <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> Sm.
Bloodroot	- <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> L.
Rue-anemone	- <i>Anemone thalictroides</i> Spach
Spring Beauty	- <i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.
Golden Seal	- <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> L.
Pawpaw	- <i>Asimina triloba</i> Dunal
Jack-in-the-pulpit	- <i>Arisaema atrovirens</i> Blume
Jacob's Ladder	- <i>Polemonium reptans</i> L.
Dwarf Larkspur	- <i>Delphinium tricolor</i> Michx.
Crested Iris	- <i>Iris cristata</i> Ait.
Maidenhair Fern	- <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> L.
Christmas Fern	- <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> Schott

## Two Wilderness Areas For Louisiana

"For me, and for thousands with similar inclinations, the most important passion of life is the overpowering desire to escape periodically from the clutches of a mechanistic civilization. To us the enjoyment of solitude, complete independence, and the beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutely essential to happiness." — Bob Marshall (1901-1939)

U.S. Senate Bill 520 and its equivalent House Resolution 3507 were introduced on February 3 and 20, 1975, respectively. These bills direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review 23 areas as to suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness. Two of these areas, Kisatchie Hills and Saline Bayou, comprising ten and five thousand acres respectively, are in Louisiana. Both bills were referred to the appropriate subcommittees of Interior and Insular Affairs and are due for hearings and consideration on April 8, 1976.

The Wilderness Act, as passed by congress on September 3, 1964, stipulated that certain federal lands, essentially untrammeled by man or which would revert to their former wild state if left to natural succession, should be set aside as wilderness areas. The act prohibits lumbering, mining, roads, structures, and motors of any type in a wilderness. Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and trails are allowed.

Kisatchie Hills is located approximately 20 miles south of Natchitoches in the Red Dirt Game Management Area in Kisatchie National Forest. The area is known locally as the "Little Grand Canyon" because of its exceptionally rugged terrain. The ridges and hills rise sharply for about 150 feet above the creek bottoms and give the impression of a mountainous area. Many mesas, cliffs, sandstone outcrops, shallow caves, rocky streams, and small waterfalls dot the area. The topography of this terrain is truly unique in the state of Louisiana.

The hills and ridges are forested with a dense growth of longleaf pine whose needles carpet the ground and provide an open, park-like understory. The extensive creek bottoms support a luxurious growth of hardwoods and present welcome contrasts. The area supports a wide variety of plant and animal life. Some of the more abundant are youpon, wax myrtle, orchids, dogwood, wild azaleas, deer, squirrel, quail, coyote, and about 250 species of birds. An endangered species, the red-cockaded woodpecker and several rare species, the red-backed salamander, woodland pine lily, pink lady-slipper, and trumpet pitcher plants, inhabit the area.

The proposed Saline Bayou Wilderness Area is about 30 miles north of Natchitoches near the community of Goldonna in the Winn District of Kisatchie National Forest. The wilderness area would consist of a narrow strip of land paralleling Saline Bayou from the Natchitoches-Bienville Parish line to the northern end of Saline Lake. It would be about 15 miles long and average from one-half to one and one-quarter miles wide.

A clean, quiet stream, Saline Bayou begins in the bluffs amid towering pines, continues through bottomlands dense with large sweetgums and oaks, and ends meandering through countless cypress trees draped with Spanish moss. There are only a few access points to the bayou by road. This provides the feeling of a remote, secluded wilderness where one can escape the constant harassment of the sounds and litter of a mechanized society. Deer, bobcat, otter, beaver, mink, nutria, squirrel, raccoon, turtle, and many species of ducks, songbirds, wading birds, and birds of prey abound in the area. At times the wildlife chatter becomes as intense as it is in a tropical jungle. Saline Bayou has a good current, adequate length, sylvan campsites, and many other fascinating features to make an excellent one day or overnight canoeing stream.

As the denuding of land for agricultural purposes increases and as the urban sprawl threatens to engulf us all, we desperately need to set aside certain lands in Louisiana that will forever remain as wilderness. Wilderness is part of our American Heritage. This nation was spawned in wilderness, and from the beginning to the present day we have drawn material and spiritual strength from the wilderness. Now, more than ever, we need wilderness areas in all sections of

the United States. Few wilderness areas exist in the eastern half of the United States where most of the people live, and virtually none have been established in the South.

Kisatchie Hills and Saline Bayou would make two ideal wilderness areas for Louisiana. Kisatchie Hills is actually the best area of sufficient acreage in Louisiana for a hiking and backpacking type of wilderness. With the tremendous increase in this type of recreation during the past few years, we definitely need to establish a wilderness area in the Kisatchie Hills.

Louisiana advertises nationwide as the Bayou State, and even our car license plates proclaim pride and fondness for bayous. Yet, we have not accorded complete and permanent protection to a single bayou in our state. Louisianians should at least adopt and preserve Saline Bayou.

The Louisiana Forestry Association states that there are 14,526,000 acres of forest in Louisiana. Forestry revenue from 15,000 acres or about .001% would be lost by commercial interests in establishing these two wilderness areas. This would be a small price to pay for the inestimable material, scientific, and spiritual value these two wilderness areas would provide. Both areas could be established at very little cost because nearly all the land is owned by the federal government.

If you believe Kisatchie Hills and Saline Bayou should be set aside as wilderness areas, write the persons listed below. Urge them to vote for Senate Bill 520 or House Resolution 3507 and to do everything possible to insure the eventual establishment of these two wilderness areas.

Please be an active lobbyist. Urge everyone you know to write their congressman and talk to others. If you need any more of these handouts, write me for more copies. I also have a talk, based on color slides, about these two areas, and I am free to speak evenings and weekends. If you have ideas about how we can effectively lobby for these wilderness areas, please let me know.

Dwayne N. Kruse  
NSU P.O. Box 3005  
Natchitoches, LA 71457  
Home phone AC 318-352-6916  
Business phone 357-5375

1. Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, 245 Old Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515 (Senator Johnston is on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee)
2. Honorable Russell Long, 217 Old Senate Office Bldg.
3. Honorable Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., 221 Cannon House Office Bldg.
4. Honorable Gillis W. Long, 215 Cannon House Office Bldg.
5. Ranger Jimmy Walker, Natchitoches Ranger District, Kisatchie National Forest, P.O. Box 2128, Natchitoches, LA 71457.
6. Ranger Ed Frazier, Winn Ranger District, Kisatchie National Forest, P.O. Box 30, Winnfield, LA 71457.
7. The U.S. Representative from your district if not listed above.

"Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith." — Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)

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## The Atchafalaya Basin



The Atchafalaya Basin as we know it is in danger. You can help protect it.

What is the Atchafalaya Basin? A Louisiana treasure ... our bid to fame ... a thriving wetland larger, more beautiful, more productive than the Everglades.

It is 500 square miles of wet and woodlands, bringing \$47,000,000. in recreation and commercial harvest in Louisiana. It is the richest duck corridor in the United States, the last great overflow swamp. Southern roost for mallards, wood, and dabbling ducks; three times more productive in fisheries than the Everglades; the breeding place and nursery of fish of the sea. Rich in shrimp, crawfish, shell and finfish. Rich in hardwoods and wildlife.

The threat to the Basin is that it will be deep flooded during floodtime and drained the rest of the time, thus destroying wetlands for fish and for fowl.

There is need for flood control and everybody is for that.

A Corps of Engineer-sponsored Steering Committee for the Atchafalaya Basin has been working four years on a plan to save the integrity of the Basin - its wetlands and wildlands as well as for flood control protection. The Committee, chaired by the District Engineer, is composed of men with expertise: hydrologists, engineers, biologists, wildlife and fisheries representatives, as well as the Louisiana Public Works and Louisiana State University. This steering committee came up with a multi-purpose plan with structural and non-structural features which serves both flood control and fish and wildlife needs.

Although the Corps director agreed that the multiplan was a good one and indicated his support, the Corps is now hesitating to endorse it, apparently because of pressure from those who would destroy the basin for personal gain. The Atchafalaya Basin is for us all.

**You can help by writing to your Washington representatives, asking that the Multipurpose Plan be used and that it be fully funded by the Congress.**

Write 1 letter to J. Bennett Johnston and send copies to the others.

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston  
Senator  
Russell Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Victor V. Veyssey  
Assistant Secretary of the Army Civil Works  
U.S. Department of the Army  
Washington, D.C. 20310

Colonel Early J. Rush III  
District Engineer  
Department of the Army  
New Orleans District Box 60267  
New Orleans, La. 70160

Honorable Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.  
Cannon Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Russell Long, Senator  
Russell Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

## 2nd Annual Play for Pay Trip October 3 thru Oct. 9

There are still a few vacancies for the 2nd annual "Play for Pay" Ozark Society canoe trip on the Buffalo River to be held Oct. 3 thru Oct. 9. The Trip is limited to 18 qualified canoeists. Water permitting the trip will begin at Pruitt and end 70 miles downstream at Buffalo Point. The cost of the trip is \$110, which includes leadership, canoes, food, camp and parking fees. If you furnish your own canoe and paddles adjustment will be made in the cost of the trip. Each person is asked to furnish his own life jacket and personal camping gear including a small light weight tent. To make reservations send \$10 to Harold Hedges, Ponca, AR 72670. Make your non-refundable check payable to The Ozark Society. It is not necessary to have a partner in order to make the trip as the leader will pair the trippers according to canoe experience and preference for bow or stern position. Any profit from the trip will go to The Ozark Society. The trip leaders are Harold and Margaret Hedges, assisted by Mary Virginia Ferguson, Conway, AR. Write or call Harold Hedges (501-428-5445) for further details.

## ILLINOIS RIVER CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS ROUND HOLLOW CAMPGROUND

David and I shared many an evening together along the banks of the Illinois River, presenting Illinois River Campfire Programs. Initiated with David's help in the summer of 1971 the Series will begin its 6th year in the summer of 1976. It will be the first year without David, and I know it won't be the same. The first program is scheduled for June 5th, and will be a salute to a fellow conservationist—David Strickland.

Jim Smith, Oklahoma Department  
of Wildlife Conservation

The following items are available for purchase from:

The Ozark Society

P.O. Box 2914

Little Rock, Ark. 72203

Patches embroidered with the Ozark Society emblem (3") \$1.00

Decals with Ozark Society emblem

2" 50c

3" car window \$1.00

7" canoe \$1.50

Reprints of Articles from the Ozark Society Bulletin on Hiking and Canoeing \$1.50

Buffalo River Canoeing Guide \$1.00

The Mighty Mulberry - A Canoeing Guide \$1.00

Pioneer Guide to Family Camping (DP&L publication) \$1.00

J. Michael Migel, Editor. The Stream Conservation Handbook. New York, Crown, 1974 \$6.95

The Society has three films available for loan: **A Man and A River, The Flooding River, and Downstream.**



# Training Program Outlined: Advanced Wilderness Skills

As man turns toward our "dwindling" remote areas for recreation, escape from civilization, a search for greater knowledge and more understanding of his world or, just a look at the greener pasture on the other side of the fence . . . he becomes confronted with numerous problems. Money now days seems to be the least of them. Time to spare is probably one of the lesser. What you really want to do, what monies you are willing to spend and what gear to purchase is one of the greater. The depth you penetrate the outdoors is governed by the above, and your knowledge and skills in whatever you're planning.

If one does a systematic search of the equipment available for the modern outdoorsman, he finds several dozen catalogs with beautiful pictures depicting beautiful equipment in beautiful places being used by beautiful people. When the reader sits down to decide what he or she will buy next, and from whom, it all becomes so beautifully complex. Do you really need it? Ask yourself, "would a truly skilled backwoodsman need it (whatever it is)?"

With the advanced technology incorporated in modern gear and proper training in wilderness techniques coupled with understanding, knowledge and actual experience one can achieve the title "A Modern Backwoodsman".

Going still further into the need for such ability, think back! On the last group outings you attended who in the group would you have looked to if say you had fallen off a ledge and broken your leg? How many would have taken off in nine directions or done something silly like trying to set the broken leg when you were only 4 miles from an auto?

We tend to think in terms of how can I help them if THEY get hurt. What if it is YOU who gets hurt . . . then what? Also, the next time you're backpacking or canoeing get a group of ten people together and ask them "which is the best way out in case of an emergency?" It is amazing the number of people that don't reason or logically approach backwoods problems like this. Would you think to ask "what kind of emergency"? Before you read on . . . think about that a minute!

The Ozark Mountains, East Oklahoma and South Missouri are full of caves, some of which are three miles or more long and an inexperienced caving group can get lost quickly or injured badly. If your group was backpacking or canoeing and a man came running up with a story of how his buddies were lost in a cave, what would you or your group do? If you elected to "search" could you safely and efficiently activate the search? What gear and skills would be necessary, or if they decided to go for help, taking 6-8 hours to return, how would you feel if you were the one lost? In an Arkansas mountain cave, for example, on the hottest day in August, hyperthermia is a possibility, especially if the lost caver is wet and muddy and pinned by a fallen rock. Time then would mean life or death, maybe even yours!

Gloomy emergencies can fill volumes of books but it only takes one to seriously injure or take the life of a good friend. We must be ready to assist or help when and if the emergency arises. For one or more of you IT WILL!

We are quick to invite our friends or associates out to see the great outdoors as we see it. We must remember that the majority of them have little skills and they are the most likely candidates for emergencies. Our leaders tend to surround themselves with inexperienced followers, or shall we politely say, less experienced people. This is hazardous to say the least. This training program is geared to "Minimize the Hazards of Inexperience".

The program is in outline form and the instructors are to be selected. This staff will set up the entire lesson plan and will teach the following subjects:

- I. Backpacking — advanced skills
- II. Canoeing — advanced skills

- III. Swimming — safety, life saving
- IV. First Aid — wilderness techniques
- V. Mountaineering — beginning (rappelling and rope ascending)
- VI. Caving — beginning (safety and rescue)
- VII. Miscellaneous:
  - A. Literature Availability
  - B. Tree I.D.
  - C. Eatable Foods
  - D. Map Reading
  - E. Trails and Tracking
  - F. Survival
  - G. Search and Rescue
  - H. Auto Travel and Hauling Safety
  - I. Check List — general
  - J. Weather — meteorology

The above condensed outlined training program will provide the student:

1. A greater understanding of the wilderness problems, hazards and skills required.
2. Search and rescue techniques in all forms of outings — canoeing, hiking, backpacking, caving, etc.
3. Necessary textbooks and DATA geared for USEABLE information for "backwoodsmanship".
4. Psychological preparation for emergency(s).
5. Actual field training in emergencies (under controlled conditions).
6. The use of some technical gear not normally owned by an individual.
7. A tremendous understanding of your own abilities and limitations!

The training program will:

1. Take 8-9 full weekends to complete (within 6-8 months)
2. Require 100% student attendance
3. Cost approximately \$40 to \$50 enrollment (non-refundable)
4. Require the student purchase or borrow necessary supplies and gear for the course
5. Provide necessary textbooks, data and some technical gear and equipment
6. Not be for everybody but rather outdoorsmen seriously interested in obtaining advanced wilderness skills and knowledge
7. Be limited to 25 students per year.
8. Require the student to have already had backpacking experience, know how to swim, stern canoe in white water and have average physical stamina and strength
9. Not require previous mountaineering or caving experience
10. Allow 1-2 weeks between weekend classes for textbook studies
11. Test and finally evaluate each student
12. Accept physically active women and men
13. Be governed by the teaching staff only
14. Allow the teaching staff to sit in or participate
15. Be taught outdoors, on location in the Ouachita and Ozark Mountain areas
16. Issue the data or textbook covering the next field session at the end of the previous session ONLY!
17. Ask students not attending classes to please dismiss themselves from future field sessions

Persons interested in becoming students or teaching staff members are requested to write and specify their interests. The program is offered to all persons on a first come first serve basis with the staff considering all students' qualifications before enrollment. Members of the Ozark Society will be given first consideration.

The training program is not set up to be a profit making venture but rather a service to Ozark Society members seriously interested in advanced wilderness skills.

The School of Advanced Wilderness Skills  
Frank W. Hampson, Director  
1010 Marshall Street  
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101

# Ozark Society Activity Schedule

CARL GUHMAN, OUTING CHAIRMAN  
1315 S. SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202  
PHONES 374-8127 & 371-1941

Please contact trip leader before departing for any outing. All outings are subject to change without notice due to weather changes or unforeseen circumstances and leaders do not have time to track you down. It is your responsibility to stay informed.

## BAYOU, Shreveport, Louisiana, Area Code 318

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 1 & 2 MAY - Ouachita Trail Backpack. Leader, Bill Stevenson (ph. 686-2658). A section of the Eastern part of the Trail (above Hot Springs, Ark.) will be selected.

MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND, 29, 30 & 31 MAY - Mulberry River. Leader, Frank Hampson (ph. 222-4572). This trip will be limited to a total of 10 canoes with experienced canoeists only. Present plans call for camping on the river.

## CAJUN, Lafayette, Louisiana, Area Code 318

MAY 1 & 2 - Centennial Canoe/Boat Parade. Breaux Bridge, La.

MAY 8 - Crawfish Boil - Lake Dauterive. Joan Williams, 232-5854.

MAY 15 & 16 - Bogue Chitto River (canoe). Steve Barnes. MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 29 & 30, 31 - Upper Bogue Chitto. Steve Schneider, 233-3108.

JUNE 5 & 6 - Upper Tangipahoa River. Larry Sides, 232-7462.

JUNE 12 & 13 - Ouiska Chitto River. Don Long, 981-3605.

JUNE 26 & 27 - Tangipahoa River. Richard Hebert, 981-1982.

## INDIAN NATIONS, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Area Code 918

MAY 1 & 2 - Backpack into Piney Creek (southwest Mo.) Proposed wilderness area near Cassville, Mo. Contact leader for details. Leader Geo. Pierson 835-2241.

MAY 29 - Sat. one day trip to Dripping Springs, Okla. with Dr. Barclay U. of Tulsa. Leader Frank Duncan 664-6393.

JUNE 5 & 6 - Canoe Elk & Big Sugar. Camp at Cyclone or Huckleberry Ridge. Leader Olie Crosby 742-1134.

JUNE 19 - Picnicking, canoeing & fishing. Camp Russel, Broken Arrow. Contact leader for details. Leader Glen Ramsay 936-1546.

## PULASKI, Little Rock, Arkansas, Area Code 501

MAY 1-2 - Mulberry River Canoe/Kayak (Advanced). Leader Bob Ritchie 225-1795.

MAY 8-9 - Buffalo Beginners Canoe. Leader George Toney 225-8124.

Dry Creek Backpack. Leader Mike Moriarty 664-3655.

MAY 15-16 - Kings River Canoe (Beginner - Intermediate). Leaders Downs & Andrews, 663-0749, 663-3023.

MAY 22-23 - Glover River (Oklahoma) (Intermediate). Leader Alice Andrews 663-3023.

MAY 29-30-31 - Lower Buffalo River Canoe (Beginner). Leader Bob Ritchie 225-1795.

JUNE 5-13 - Week of the Rivers (Chattooga, Natahala, Hiawassee, Little Tennessee & others).

JUNE 19-20 - Spring River Canoe/Kayak. Leaders Lou Burroughs & Tom Millard.

## HIGHLANDS, Fayetteville, Arkansas Area Code 501

MAY 15 - One-day canoe float on War Eagle Creek, Rocky Ford (near Withrow Springs State Park) to State Hiway 45 bridge (near Clifty). Meet at 9 a.m. at intersection of Hwys. 68 and 45 (one mile north of Hindsville) for car shuttle. Leaders: Glenn & Helen Parker, Dutton, Ark. 72726. Ph. 677-2473.

JUNE 12 - One-day canoe float on White River, Thompson's Cut Ford (near Washington-Madison County Line) to Springtown Ford. Meet 9 a.m. Durham store on Hwy. 16 for car shuttle. Leaders: Scott & Caroline Crook, 892 Longview, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. 443-5162.

## HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT, Springfield, Mo., AC 417

MAY 2 - Canoe clinic and slalom on the North Fork. Jackie Kerr, leader (865-2344).

MAY 8 - Early morning photography session at Lake Springfield. Paul Duckworth, leader (866-6978).

MAY 8 - Late morning tour of James River power plant. Paul Duckworth, leader (866-6978).

MAY 15 - Bicycle trip. Jim Blanton, leader (881-6414)

JUNE 6 - Schoolcraft chapter picnic. All Ozark Society members welcome. Mary Faucett, leader (865-5829).

JUNE 12-13 - Weekend float trip. Dave Walters, leader (862-3531, work).

JUNE 19 - Clean-up float trip. Steve Schweitzer, leader (881-4459).

JULY 17-18 - Current River float trip. Paul Duckworth, leader (866-6978).

PHILLIPS LITHO CO., INC., SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS

## Dues Notice

New memberships are good for 1976.

Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check to Kriste Rees  
Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.

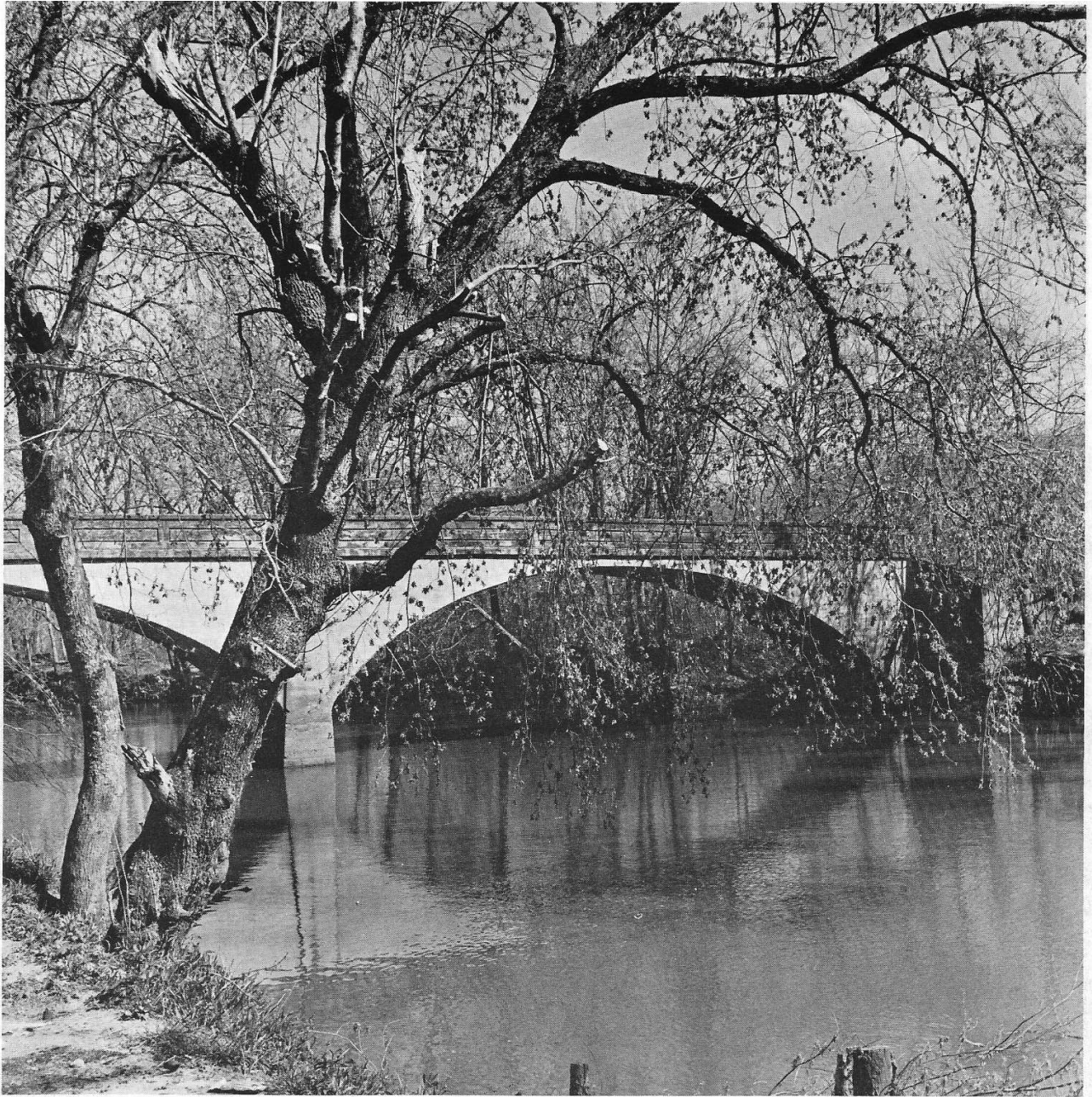
Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100;

Please check: new member; \_\_\_\_\_ renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ first names of husband and wife \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



**Old Bridge**, upper Illinois River, Arkansas at the north edge of the Wedington Unit, U.S. National Forest - Joe Clark