

Ozark Society Bulletin



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Cover Photo—Sweetens Creek Pour Off—Neil Compton

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BUFFALO RIVER

Congressional Legislation on the proposed BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, according to reliable information, is now imminent. The aid and assistance of all Ozark Society members will be urgently needed during the processing of this legislation.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON BIG MULBERRY CREEK, ARKANSAS

by

Little Rock District Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 867
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
(abridged)

Pursuant to a resolution adopted May 10, 1967, by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, the District Engineer, Little Rock District, has been directed to make a survey (review) report on Big Mulberry Creek, Arkansas.

The resolution reads as follows:

"RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under Section 3 of the River and Harbor Act approved June 13, 1902, be and is hereby requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Arkansas River and Tributaries, published as House Document Numbered 308, Seventy-fourth Congress, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determining whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to provision of improvements on Big Mulberry Creek, Arkansas, in the interest of flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, low-flow augmentation, pollution abatement, and other allied water resource purposes."

In order that the required report may fully cover the matter, a Public Hearing will be held in the National Guard Armory at Ozark, Arkansas, on February 25, 1969, at 10:30 a.m.

It is desired to emphasize that the Corps of Engineers will not present at this hearing any specific plan for consideration or comment. Studies of the problem are only beginning at this time. The purpose of the public hearing is to give all people concerned an opportunity to cite any water problems known to exist and to offer any suggestion that they may have for their solution. The information furnished at the public hearing will be utilized by the Corps of Engineers in its studies of the need for and justification of potential improvements.

It is understood by the District Engineer that the improvement desired by some local interests consists of a dam in the vicinity of mile 16 on the main stem of Big Mulberry Creek to provide storage for flood control, water supply, recreation, and other purposes, and that other interests desire clearing and rectification of the creek channel with levees.

Interests opposing the improvement of the Big Mulberry Creek are urged to state the reasons for their position.

Purpose of hearings. The purpose of the public hearing is to afford interested persons and organizations—opponents and proponents alike—equal opportunity to present views and information which are pertinent to the investigation of the Big Mulberry Creek, Arkansas, and to find out what projects or programs are desired and why they are needed.

All statements, whether written (turned in at the meeting or sent in by mail), or made orally at the hearing, will be recorded and will bear equal weight. Written statements received in the Little Rock District by 11 March 1969 will receive the same consideration as those submitted at the hearing.

Those desiring additional information and the complete NOTICE should write to the Corps of Engineers at the address given above. The Mulberry is one of the five streams designated by the STATE COMMITTEE on STREAM PRESERVATION for preservation in its natural state.

INTERSTATE STREAM PRESERVATION SEMINAR DRAWS LARGE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL CONSERVATIONISTS

Dr. Joe Nix, Ouachita Baptist University

It is unusual, to say the least, to find a group of professional conservationists gathered in an effort to develop a better understanding of one of our most crucial conservation needs — namely that of stream preservation. Such was the case when Harold Alexander convened the Interstate Seminar on Stream Preservation at Arkansas Polytechnic College on December 5, 1968. The two day meeting was attended by in excess of 125 persons representing conservation groups, colleges, universities, state and federal agencies from a total of eight states. Co-sponsors of the seminar were the Arkansas Planning Commission, Arkansas Audubon Society, the Southeastern Water Use Committee, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, and the Ozark Society.

The need for some transfer of information and communication between those in other states working on stream preservation was recognized by Harold Alexander of the Economic Development Program of Arkansas and after receiving an overwhelming response to an inquiry sent to several states concerning the need for such a meeting, Alexander decided to organize the seminar. It was felt that all states could strengthen their own stream preservation undertakings if they better understood what was happening in neighboring states. The experience of the states which participated in the meeting ranged from Mississippi, who seems to have only recently entered the stream preservation field to Tennessee who is the only state to date which has been able to secure state stream preservation legislation.

The panel was composed of experts from various fields including Ed Stegner from the Conservation Federation of Missouri, Gilbert Stramel, Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and several other conservationists from Tennessee and Arkansas. The meeting was concluded with a tour of some of the streams in the Ozark National Forest. Mr. Joe Gillis of the forest service directed the tour.

This seminar was truly one of the most outstanding and meaningful conservation meetings to be held in Arkansas. The response and contribution from states as far away as Virginia and Kentucky as well as states neighboring Arkansas clearly indicates the scope and regional interest in stream preservation. In his summation of the seminar, Alexander stressed the need for continued communication between states and suggested that each state designate a representative through which the stream preservation activities of the state could

be reported and communicated to other states.

There is no doubt that the concepts involved in the preservation of wild and scenic rivers have entered a new phase, one in which the professional has taken a real and working interest. Through systematic studies of such factors as the ecological impact of stream alterations caused from a variety of activities and through accurate economic, sociological, and political appraisal of the stream preservation concept, will the movement to preserve this segment of the natural heritage of our country become a reality. The Interstate Seminar

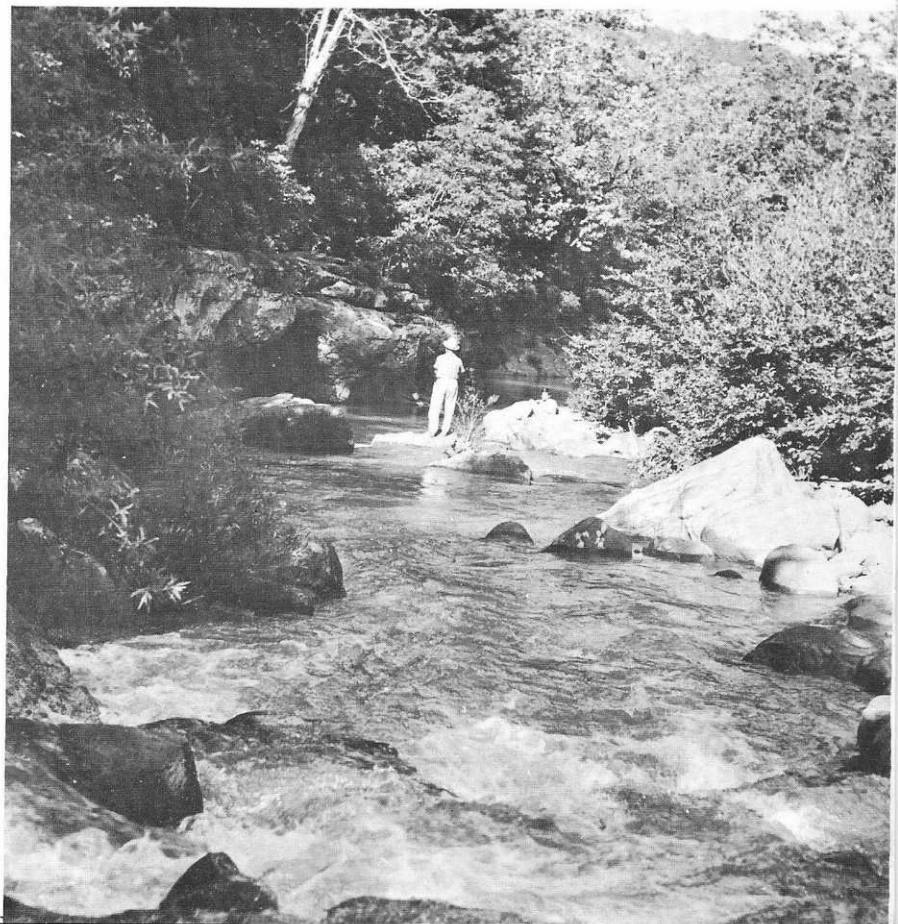
on Stream Preservation has made a significant contribution in this direction.

Dr. George Pratt, President of Arkansas Polytechnic College, opened the program by welcoming the group to the Tech campus. Harold Alexander gave the first formal presentation of the program, setting the scene for the meeting by outlining the basic concepts of stream preservation. Bill Mathis, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission discussed the ecology of natural streams as compared to altered streams. Mathis also showed slides and a motion picture which characterized one of the unaltered

(Continued on Page 4)

BUFFALO RIVER

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rivers in Southern Arkansas.

The state of stream preservation activities in Louisiana was discussed by Gladney Davidson, biologist, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. He pointed out that the type of streams which were available in Louisiana were not the usual white water streams, rather the lowland—bayou type stream. The effect of engineering developments such as highway construction upon the stream resources was also discussed. A presentation entitled Physical and Chemical Aspects of Stream Preservation was given by Joe Nix, Ouachita Baptist University. In this presentation the need for adequate monitoring of streams was emphasized. Chemical data regarding alterations of some Arkansas streams was also presented.

James Sabin, Supervisor, Ozark National Forest, spoke on the Recreational Values in Stream Preservation, pointing out the varied types of quality outdoor recreational opportunities that exist on a free-flowing stream. A joint presentation by Dr. Loren Guffy and Professor Robert Kirkwood, State College of Arkansas, evaluated economic and ecological considerations in stream preservation. Dr. Guffy's development of the economics of stream preservation dealt with the regions of Arkansas around the five streams in northern Arkansas that are currently being studied by the Arkansas State Committee on Stream Preser-

vation. Professor Kirkwood's presentation dealt with the ecology of these same streams.

Professor Kent Clement, University of Virginia, described the rather extensive undertaking of Virginia to survey and classify its streams. The specific methods used to collect data on the varied streams were discussed. Roger Kirkman, Mark Twain National Forest, of Missouri, gave a presentation entitled Criteria for Evaluating Wild and Semi-Wild Rivers.

The state of Kentucky has been active in the stream preservation field for 10 to 15 years. Mr. Joe Bruna, Biologist, Kentucky Department of Wildlife Resources, described some of the actions that were used in Kentucky to bring about an awareness of the need of stream preservation. The title of his presentation was Initial Actions in Kentucky for Stream Preservation. Mr. Robert Miller, past president of the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association, described the steps which led the Tennessee Legislature to approve a Scenic Rivers bill. The experience which this group has had in development of legislation will certainly be valuable to other states who are in the process of drafting legislation.

Dr. Lamar Teate, Oklahoma State University, spoke on Education for Esthetic and Recreational Values in Stream Preservation. His Presentation dealt with the need for a fundamental awareness that

the intangible values considered in any stream preservation concept be understood by the public.

The Missouri Conservation Commission was represented by Mr. Ed Glaser who described the progress of the State of Missouri in their stream preservation activities. Mr. Kenneth Rich, Mississippi Game and Fish Commission described some of the activities of his group which were along the lines of determining the effect of water shed developments on natural streams. Buford Tatem, Chief of Fisheries, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife and Conservation discussed the Social and Political Problems Affecting Legislative Actions. His main points dealt with the efforts by the state of Oklahoma to secure stream preservation legislation.

The after dinner speaker was Ted Woods, Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, who spoke on the Federal Wild Rivers Program and Legislation. The relationship between the federal legislation and individual state stream preservation programs was discussed. After Mr. Woods' lecture, George Purvis, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission showed two films related to stream preservation. They were entitled "Stream Ecology" and "Wild Rivers".

The second day of the seminar was composed of a panel discussion dealing with special problems of stream preservation.

CONCLUSIONS GAINED AT THE STREAM SEMINAR

Harold E. Alexander
Resource-Recreation Specialist

Because of the rapid loss of streams and wetlands, there is an increasing concern for preservation of these natural environments. All the states participating in this meeting are either interested in studies, plans or legislative actions to protect natural streams, bayous, and lakes.

Preservation ideas are fundamentally concerned with esthetic, historic, recreational and scientific values. These values are not readily assignable to economic criteria, but have the same significance as good music, the arts, and values of social significance which brings high values in the market place.

Natural ecological systems which are critical to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to problems of hydrology, including protection of underground waters, which are of the utmost significance as they relate to the protection idea.

There are unknown and undetermined ramifications and side effects resulting from engineering developments which

have not been determined. These include physical and chemical changes which may alter the character and quality of the waters in a stream system.

Recreational values of natural streams are unique and sought after by those interested in what can be called "escape type" recreation. Perpetuation of these values provides diversified and varied recreational opportunities important to an adequate recreational complex.

Economic values assigned to structural developments are in certain respects outmoded. An evaluation of economic trends in Ozark counties demonstrates that engineering developments have not provided economic benefits originally postulated for these developments.

Active citizen groups are of the utmost importance in influencing political attitudes for resources protection. In addition, it is essential that professionals carry out evaluation procedures, since these can be accomplished only through

the application of scientific methods and efforts. It was demonstrated that education in esthetic and recreational values are essential for the appreciation of resources of this type.

Of the eight states included in the meeting, one has passed legislation providing for the protection of selected waterways, and Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas have legislation either prepared or in the process of preparation.

Remarks prepared by the representative from Mississippi, which are borne out by the experience of other states, suggest that channeling of streams under the terms of the watershed development program may, in the long run, effect greater changes in streams and hydrologic systems than other agency programs now in progress. This program is altering a larger percent of headwater streams, with resulting changes followed by siltation and chemical alterations in the main stream, which receive waters from the smaller tributaries.



THE VIEW FROM HERE

Frances James

A pair of Red-tailed Hawks was sitting in a tree scrutinizing the pasture for mice.

He: If there is one thing I like about winter in Arkansas it is that you can always count on a few mice on a cold morning.

She: Just don't forget to watch out for the boy with the Christmas shotgun. There is a Barred Owl hung over the fence down the road. Someone ought to tell that kid that birds of prey are protected by law. I don't worry so much when we get back to Wisconsin.

He: You do have a tourist mind, always comparing everything to home. Why Arkansas has come a long way in the last few years toward an appreciation of its environment. Just in 1968 there were lots of encouraging signs.

She: For instance.

He: Well, the Advisory Council on Conservation Education is off to a pretty good start. It has a constitution, a good list of objectives, and the first prize for its school essay contest is \$800.00. I may write one myself. Then, the state Game and Fish Commission is in its second year of publication of a fine magazine for sportsmen. It is full of wildlife management principles and anyone can subscribe by writing to George Purvis, Dr.

P. M. Johnston considers the most significant accomplishments of the Commission for '68 to be the establishment of 22 game management units and the development of precise qualifications for biologists employed by the Commission. When you start thinking about it several more things come to mind. Harold Alexander organized a highly successful symposium on stream preservation in December. Howard Suzuki is chairman of a group that unites members from all conservation societies into an Arkansas Conservation Council. The state Audubon Society now gives two school teachers full two-weeks scholarships to summer nature camps. You must admit that people are beginning to band together and take action in Arkansas. I'm no dreamy idealist who can't see the negative side, but I do think it helps build momentum to emphasize the positive.

She: You have enough optimism for both of us. I see a different picture. I read a Sierra Club book on the complete lack of control that human beings have over their population growth. They seem to think that ever-increasing numbers of people and an ever-expanding economy can exist indefinitely on a non-expanding planet. It is really frightening. The air and stream pollution increase every year, the cities aren't fit to live in, and the farmers are spreading pesticides over what land there is left. That's what really gets me, the pesticides. There

ought to be a freedom called "freedom from breathing and eating poison".

He: Well, you are right there. When farmers spray crops with chlorinated hydrocarbons, hawks really suffer. We are at the top of the food chain and so we keep accumulating substances like DDT until after several months our fat tissues just can't store it all. That's when you feel it.

She: Why I hardly feel like laying eggs anymore and last year both my eggs broke because the shells were so thin.

He: But there is another way to look at it. People have to feed their young too. And as Philip Abelson says "There just aren't enough horses to plow the land anymore". If it were not for modern farming methods, the United States could not feed its own children, much less ship one fourth of its wheat to India. So farmers have to control insects. The question is really how do you do it without poisoning the whole community? Now they control Japanese beetles by spraying them with a fungus that kills the larvae, a fungus specific to that beetle. That's what the farmers need. More biological controls.

She: There is a great deal of work to be done before I will say that the tide is turned in the direction of improvement of the environment. And from here it looks like the tide is going to take us right out of the picture.

He: On the other hand, Stewart Udall said that 1968 was the best year for conservation since he became Secretary of the Interior eight years ago! Just think, two new national parks (the Redwoods and the Cascades), a national wild and scenic rivers system, and a national trails system established. And I for one was encouraged when committees from both houses held a joint colloquium in July to discuss a "national policy for the environment" with the hope that the "combined activities of government, industry and individuals may proceed toward a wise and operational environmental policy". That sounds like a symphony to me.

She: We'll see about the next administration. It would be nice to have a national policy for the environment that would survive changes in administration. But I suppose you can't blame people for thinking that the world was created for them. Even-though it is a near-sighted attitude, it is a natural one.

He: It is the overview that is hard to get. I bet Borman and Lovell and Anders got it, looking back at our little planet. Do you remember when Adlai Stevenson said "We travel together, passengers on a little space ship preserved for annihilation only by the care, the work and, I will say, the love we give our fragile craft".

She: I wonder if he was thinking at all about Red-tailed Hawks.

EXPLORING THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE LITTLE RED

By John Heuston

Ozark Society and exploration go together like canoes and paddles and the Society's October 13, "exploratory" float trip on the Middle Fork of the Little Red River in Van Buren County turned out to be a big success.

There is a special, indefinable thrill to discovering new waterways—or should we say re-discovering, since the stream has been used since pioneer days—and the Middle Fork lived up to everyone's expectations.

Since this outing was the responsibility of the Pulaski County Chapter, Everett Bowman and I scouted the area two weeks before the float, picked out campsites and choice put in and take out spots and familiarized ourselves with the general area. We were impressed.

The Ozark Society had never floated the Middle Fork, the largest tributary of the Little Red River, the lower portion of which has been gobbled up by Greers Ferry Reservoir. The Little Red originates in the highlands of Van Buren, Searcy and Cleburne counties and has four major tributaries—the south, Archkeys, middle and devil's forks.

Middle Fork is the largest and longest of the four tributaries, all of which have some excellent "white water" stretches in the spring months. Residents of the area say the river has water for floating most of the year.

The Middle Fork is special interest to canoeists for several reasons—it is close to major population centers such as Little Rock, Conway and Pine Bluff; it affords some excellent white water canoeing amidst beautiful mountain scenery; and it is easily accessible for group excursions throughout its entire length.

The Middle Fork's accessibility is due to the fact that the old Missouri-North Arkansas railroad once ran alongside the stream through its canyon-like valley (it must have been a spectacular trip). The old railroad bed is still there and has been converted into a gravel road which is generally passable except for a short stretch between Arlberg and the low-water bridge near Lydalisk. This is pickup or four-wheel-drive country.

If you know how and have the right type of vehicle, you can follow the old railroad bed all the way from U. S. Highway 65 to Shirley, via Rumley Valley, Elba, Arlberg and points southeast. My Toyota Land Cruiser made the trip without difficulty and any four wheeler or pickup could do the same.

A Perfect Campsite

Most of the Ozark Society members who made our trip assembled on Saturday

night at a natural undeveloped campground alongside the Middle Fork 3.3 miles (by speedometer) upstream from the low-water bridge of Shirley. There was plenty of room for tents, pickup campers and even comfort-loving Everett Bowman's 15-foot trailer. Everett goes first class.

October colors were just beginning to "paint the hills," as the artists say, and that Saturday night we all gathered around a driftwood campfire on a gravel bar and watched the sparks chase the stars into the sky. Across the river, a huge sandstone or limestone (I forgot to ask Joe Clark which) bluff loomed dark against the sky and the rapids chuckled to themselves—anticipating float, no doubt.

Seventeen people in seven canoes turned out for the trip, including some visitors from Kansas—Dr. R. Glenn Elliott, his wife Marge and daughter, Melissa, of Shawnee Mission, Kansas, and Norman and Mary Ray of Baxter Springs, Kansas. Others on the trip were Stan and Jeff Kahn of Pine Bluff (Stan is Arkansas' only certified underwater diamond-tologist), Walls and Margaret Trimble and daughter Spencer (who kept us well supplied with popcorn), Neil and Laurene Compton, Joe and Maxine Clark, Dick Murray, Everett Bowman, and myself.

On Sunday morning we broke camp and put in at a low-water bridge located south of Lydalisk between Arlberg and Shirley. From here it is a seven mile float back

to the campsite. The car shuttle was easy, the road paralleling the river most of the way.

Dick Murray, at that time the Society's outing chairman, occupied the bow seat of my canoe. Bowman stayed in camp, nursing a sore back, and proceeded to lay waste to the local bass and bream population.

Dick Murray is a perfect example of the joys of retirement. Limber and tough as a hickory limb, he has all the agility of a teenage quarterback and an uncanny knack for spotting submerged rocks.

Not being a geologist, unfortunately, I classify my rocks into two categories (1) those that will punch holes in canoes and (2) those that will not. We found a lot of both as we plummeted from one boulder-dotted chute to another with some remarkably placid pools in between.

The Middle Fork bears, at least in appearance, a remarkable similarity to the Big Piney in Johnson and Pope counties. The river has a sharp drop, which creates some tricky rapids, and the harder rock riverbed does not wear away into smooth chutes as does the limestone on the Buffalo.

Rock-capped ridges enclose the Middle Fork throughout its length. The Bluff City Canoe Club of Memphis, which dumped six out of seven canoes during a spring float on the Middle Fork, reports that the stretch between Elba and Arl-

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GIANT SYCAMORE LOG ON BANK OF THE MIDDLE FORK NEIL COMPTON



BUFFALO
RIVER
COUNTRY



THE OZARK SOCIETY 1968

Afterthoughts On A Year Of Accomplishment

Neil Compton, President

Reflecting upon events of 1968, at first one is left with the feeling that our organization may have fallen short of accomplishing many of its important objectives. Certainly we are aware of a deterioration of the conservation situation in some of the best scenic areas in the Ozarks during this short time.

First, it is well to consider some of the most obvious shortcomings for 1968. The greatest disappointment was the failure of Congress to consider legislation for the Buffalo National River. We were subjected to several agonizing false alarms and stood ready to send a delegation to Washington during the first part of the year, but nothing happened. This was because the situation in Washington was not opportune. Also the National Park Service was then in need of a new economic study and report to submit to Congress. This report, though now finished, has not been released. Since the general election, with the return of our pro-National Park delegation to Congress, politics should not stand in the way as in the past. But again we must ready a delegation to appear before Congressional Committees and must stand by until the time comes when our services will be needed. This is by far the most important task facing us and must take precedent over all other activities that we may have devised for the year of 1969.

Perhaps the next most important problem is the internal organization of the Ozark Society. More than a year ago we set out to bring up-to-date our constitution and by-laws. Very shortly we shall

convene for another session. No satisfactory agreement was reached at the Spring and Fall meetings and at this time we hope to adopt a constitution that will meet the needs of our expanding society.

In 1968 there was notable lack of action on a stream preservation program for rivers other than the Buffalo. Wild Rivers legislation was passed by Congress in the last session, but because we were not ready with adequate studies and an acceptable list, no Arkansas streams were included in this bill. This is not the fault of the State Stream Preservation Committee. This committee was formed too late to get the necessary data together for a presentation to the last Congress. A satisfactory compendium has now been prepared on four streams, the Mulberry, Kings, Eleven Point, and Big Piney other than the Buffalo River, and is ready for submission to the next session of Congress. If other rivers are to be included in the Wild Rivers Bill, the Ozark Society must take interest in these streams and be ready to support the Stream Preservation Committee and the State Legislature in activities necessary to obtain their inclusion.

One of our important duties now is to see that the Conservation Bill of Rights is included in the new State Constitution. Such legislation must be incorporated in our basic law if the natural beauty of Arkansas is to be protected for its citizens.

Perhaps the most disturbing fact brought home to all of us during the last year is the rapidity with which the prime

scenic qualities of the Upper Buffalo River country and much of the remainder of the Ozarks and Ouachitas are undergoing deterioration. Having halted for now the plans of the Corps of Army Engineers to destroy the river by drowning, we are forced to stand by helplessly while it is violated, defiled and altered beyond recognition by other agencies and groups both private and public.

Without question the worst damage has been wrought by the building of new highways in northwest Newton County. Efforts have been made by some of us to photograph and record these incredible alterations. Neither words nor pictures can depict to the average person the magnitude of the damage that is being done to this once remote and beautiful part of the Ozark Uplands. Massive relocation of rural highways, 100 foot rights-of-way and super-highway grades are now bringing the urban scene into this Arcadian area. This came about because federal money became available for such projects. Rather than see it spent in some other state, our Highway Department has hastened to expedite these projects. Apparently federal regulations had to be followed. These must have been set up entirely from an engineering standpoint with no consideration for the preservation of anything of historical, aesthetic, scenic, botanical, geological or topographic value. Just as much to blame, however, are those of us who failed to inform ourselves of plans concerning highway developments in that part of the country. The Highway Department undoubtedly would have paid

heed to any group wishing to make a statement concerning the construction of roads in scenic areas.

Late in 1968 the Arkansas Conservation Council, through the efforts of its chairman, Howard Suzuki, did obtain an audience with the State Highway Department in Little Rock. At this meeting the head of the Highway Department assured us that the opportunity will be given to those concerned with the conservation of the areas through which highways are to pass to make whatever statements they wish concerning such projects.

During 1968 private enterprise has brought swift destruction to much of the unprotected remnant of our once incomparable scenic resources. One of the worst practices is logging and local sawmilling. In practically all instances it is carried on by small operators who exist on the margin of solvency. This is made possible by new techniques in logging. The bulldozer, heavy duty trucks and the chain saw have made it possible for them to invade such once remote and lovely spots as Hemmed-in-Hollow, Whitely Creek, Lost Valley, Leatherwood Cove, and Indian Creek Canyon. This is a subject to which the Ozark Society must pay increasing attention to this problem and promote some sort of solution.

Another rapidly expanding and extremely ruinous practice continued its pace through 1968. Many ranchers and farmers, most of them from out-of-state, are determined to convert the Ozarks into open range land. Their chief tool of destruction is the bulldozer. Wide expanses of the country have been laid bare in the effort to establish a cattle economy in this region which rightfully belongs to properly managed forestry as a basic economy. Much of this activity has been induced by our federal tax structure which permits the deduction of monies spent on such ventures.

Coupled with the above efforts to establish "vacation ranches" is the practice

of using tree killing spray on many tracts of timberland. This results in instantaneous ugliness wherever it is used. Again it is our duty to study this evil and to speak out against it.

Another activity which is debasing the natural scene especially along our roads, highways, and rivers is commercialism. Shoddy tourist attractions of all kinds are multiplying everywhere. Wild speculation in land values have caused skyrocketing of property values to unrealistic levels.

After considering the magnitude of destruction that has been wrought in 1968 one might assume that all of our efforts have been to no avail. This is not the case. Upon assessment of our overall accomplishments in 1968 one cannot help but feel a sense of buoyance and optimism.

Most of this stems from the presence of our new members and the new enthusiasm they have engendered within the organization. One is aware of progress and expansion within the Ozark Society.

Leading the pace in expansion of new ideas and development is the Delta Chapter in Pine Bluff. It has grown far beyond the size anticipated and has initiated and carried out a number of activities which the founders of the original organization had hoped to see become a standard procedure long before now. Much of this has been due to the exuberance of the Chairman, Harry Pearson, but dozens of other hard working members of Delta Chapter must not be left out.

In 1968 the Little Rock group, formerly known as Central Arkansas Chapter, but which is now officially designated as the Pulaski Chapter of the Ozark Society, has been reorganized with Everett Bowman, chairman, and John Heuston, vice-chairman. The Pulaski Chapter is a key unit in the Society with Little Rock, the State Capitol, being its base. Its possibilities for accomplishment are enhanced by its position and as new members are

added it cannot fail becoming one of our most important chapters.

After a fairly long gestational period the Tulsa Canoe and Camping Club has sponsored and brought forth a new chapter of the Ozark Society in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Bob Ferris, a long time member, was the chief instigator with Jack Van Nest being the chairman of this new chapter. It will be known as the Northeast Oklahoma Chapter of the Ozark Society.

The more recent establishment of a new chapter is in a city which has for many years had a few Ozark Society members. It is a pleasure to announce the establishment of this new group in Shreveport, Louisiana. It is to be known as the Bayou Chapter with Wellborn Jack, Jr. acting as chairman. Dr. Joe Nix reports that the Ouachita Chapter will be organized in the Arkadelphia area in February.

During this year Joe and Maxine Clark have achieved a new peak of excellence for the Ozark Society Bulletin and have been given recognition for their work by the Arkansas Wildlife Federation. It is the medium that will hold together all of those various divisions of the Society. Without it further expansion would be impossible and such organization as we now have would eventually disintegrate.

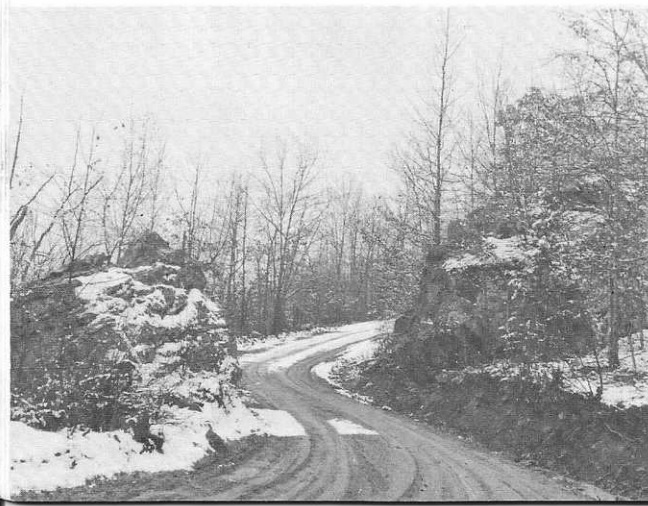
Before concluding this report, let us reiterate some of our objectives for 1969.

First the Ozark Society must enact the revised version of our constitution at our next meeting scheduled for March the 1st and 2nd. At this meeting we must formulate a uniform system of levying dues. We must outline a few standard rules by which we must operate in order to be a more effective organization.

We must make better efforts to amplify our educational program. A tremendous opportunity exists to bring before the

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ROAD INTO BOXLEY—BEFORE AND AFTER



BOTANICAL NOTES

Maxine Clark

You may question the wisdom of scheduling an Ozark Society outing to explore Boen Gulf and "Terripin" Branch of the upper Buffalo on December 14th and 15th. Isn't this a bit risky at this season of the year? Luck was with us; each day dawned bright and clear, and although the temperatures at sunrise were 17 and 9, we were never uncomfortable, being warmly dressed and protected from the wind as we descended deeper into the narrow gorges.

Our leaders, Harold Hedges and Dick Murray, directed us from the wooded upland where we followed a seemingly insignificant ravine which progressively became unbelievably spectacular. The stream plunged down 1000 feet in a distance of two miles. Series of waterfalls cascaded over solid rock into the bluest of pools. We picked our way carefully around the huge rounded boulders and under the overhangs, avoiding going under the line of icicles which could come crashing down. Never have we seen more beautiful ice formations. Water seeping from the crevices of the bluffs formed cascades of ice: icicles that started as stalactites met the ground to form an ice column. Small riffles were bordered with pendulous ice beads that resembled segments of a crystal necklace.

Although this is a description of a frigid scene, actually we were walking through a beautiful rock garden of mosses and lichens. Mosses lend an elegant touch to the winter landscape, covering the rock surfaces and bare soil with a greenness that is intensified by its contrast to the somber grays and browns. Because of their minuteness we walk casually over these green carpets unaware of their infinite variety and beauty. To really examine them closely a 10x or 14x magnification hand lens is essential.

Mosses belong to a group of plants, *Atracheata*, lacking specialized water conducting cells, tracheids, which ferns and larger land plants possess. They are anchored to the substrate by rootlike filaments and have a stemlike axis to which the leaflike structures are spirally attached. A new plant starts with the germination of a spore, a one celled reproductive structure. At first the plant resembles an alga, but it soon grows into the plant we recognize. The mature plant produces male and/or female germ cells. The fertilized egg cell does not grow into a leafy moss plant, but into a spore capsule on a stalk. The capsule carries with it a delicate membranous cover or cap, called the calyptra, which conceals the capsule until it is ripe. A large number of spores is produced. Remove this and you will see a delicate



fringe, called peristome teeth, arranged in a single or double row bordering the mouth of the capsule. The number of teeth in each row may be four, sixteen or sixty-four, always a multiple of four. They respond to slight moisture changes in the air and have the function of regulating and assisting the escape of the spores. Collect several mosses that appear different and spend an exciting hour examining the intricate structure and variety of form of the peristome teeth. Some mosses can only be identified to species by the help of their spore capsules. I recommend: *A Book of Mosses* by Paul Richards, The King Penguin Books, 57, and for further study, *The Mosses and Liverworts* by H. S. Conard, Picture Key Nature Series.

A lichen, a most unusual plant, is actually the partnership of two plants, a fungus and an alga. They live together in an intimate association which appears to be beneficial to both partners. The term botanist use for this relationship is symbiosis. The fungus surrounds the alga providing structural support, and is capable of absorption and retention of water. The alga, usually a green or bluegreen alga is capable of the manufacture of food by photosynthesis. This permits the plant to flourish in situations where neither could exist alone. In the laboratory the alga can be reproduced and live alone, but the fungus cannot.

There are three principal forms of lichens (some authorities list five). Crustose lichens form a hard granular crust on rocks or trees. These seem to be painted on the rocks and produce the

beautiful mottling of the boulders we skipped across the stream bed. Colors of gray-white, yellowish-green, brown, or black may be seen on the same rock. Orange and yellow crustose lichens often cover a large surface of a vertical bluff.

Foliose lichens are flattened, often leaflike bodies which are loosely attached to a rock surface and usually easily removed. Generally the color is gray-green.

Fruticose lichens (not misspelled, means woody, not fruiting) may have flattened or cylindrical branches and occur as stiff upright forms or may be pendulous from the branches of trees. The latter are quite common on the junipers (commonly called cedars) on the bluffs of the Buffalo. Sometimes these are mistakenly called Spanish moss which is not a moss but a flowering plant belonging to the pineapple family. Reindeer moss is a fruticose lichen and not a moss.

BUFFALO RIVER

Congressional Legislation on the proposed BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, according to reliable information, is now imminent. The aid and assistance of all Ozark Society members will be urgently needed during the processing of this legislation.

THE OUTING PROGRAM AND YOU

By John Heuston, Outing Chairman

Dick Murray, last year's limber-legged Outing Chairman, is a pretty hard act to follow. Dick did an excellent job of shepherding our flock in and out of the wilderness—what's left of it—and I'll try my best to follow his example.

The outing program is basic to the Ozark Society's existence. Members who do not participate are missing some of the most exciting opportunities for outdoor adventure Arkansas offers—and our state offers plenty.

I have never participated in a dull, uninteresting Ozark Society outing. Our trips have been flooded out, snowed in and iced over, but each one has been an exciting event to file away in our catalog of experiences. The more you see of Arkansas' forgotten places, the more you learn about them and the stronger becomes your resolve to see that as many such places as possible survive.

What good is an extra car in the family garage if there is no place left worth traveling to see? Arkansas, inevitably, will grow and expand, as it should. It is

our job to see that the state enters the age of industrialization gracefully and with due regard for our irreplaceable scenic areas. We've got our work cut out for us.

The kingpin of any Ozark Society outing is the trip leader. He bears the responsibility of scouting the trip area beforehand, if he doesn't already know it, and making whatever arrangements are necessary to get his charges in and out of the tall and uncut. It's a big job.

Persons planning to participate in an outing have the responsibility of notifying the trip leader of their intentions to make the trip. If you do not notify the leader, you have no right to bellyache if you arrive on the wrong day, at the wrong place and with the wrong equipment. Published plans are subject to change.

The Ozark Society is not an affluent organization. We do not have the funds, or the time, to send out a constant stream of newsletters informing people of changes in outings, etc. The trip leader will know all the poop and members

have the responsibility to check with him. That's why the leader—usually a glutton for punishment—accepted the onerous, thankless job in the first place.

READ THE BULLETIN! It's our only sure-fire means of outing communications. We hope to issue detailed info on several forthcoming outings in advance as the year progresses—but don't bet on it. These instructions will be mailed to chapter presidents and trip leaders for passing on to their members.

A final word of warning—when we say a trip is strenuous and for the physically fit we mean just that. Don't get overly ambitious if you stay chair-bound most of the year. A broken leg or konked-out ticker is no laughing matter at the bottom of a roadless, 1,000-foot-deep Ozark canyon that even a helicopter can't fly out of.

Not only is overexertion a danger to yourself but it is an imposition on your companions. So far, the Ozark Society has been extremely fortunate.

Let's keep it that way.

EXPLORING THE MIDDLE FORK—berg flows through a veritable gorge. When the water level is normal or above, the Middle Fork offers all the paddle-busting white water a man could want. Even Stan Kahn was satisfied.

"Wow! I like this," Kahn cooed, dark eyes aglow with the possibility of torture ahead. Stan likes his rivers clawing at the banks and spitting white tufts of fury into the air. The wilder the better. A glutton for punishment, he undoubtedly will eventually become the

Society's best white water canoeman or its most water-logged corpse. At present, the outcome is in doubt.

Kahn and Ed Freeman of Pine Bluff later returned to the Middle Fork and floated from the State Highway 16 bridge at Shirley downstream to near the head of the lake, reporting excellent water conditions, more isolation, and a fine trip.

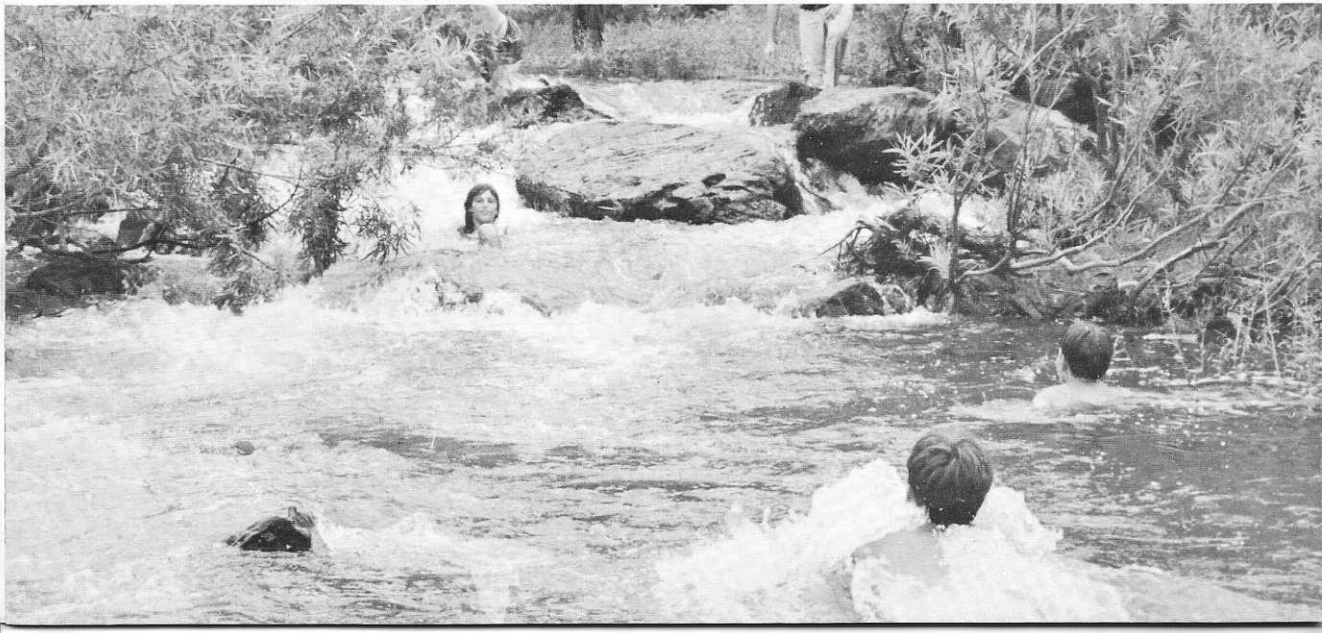
We encountered no downed trees of consequence during our float, though beaver sign was plentiful, and found the

rapids delightfully challenging, but not particularly dangerous. Ours was a low water trip, however, and the situation would be quite different with water high enough to completely cover the Shirley low-water bridge. The Middle Fork is definitely not a stream for first-time canoeists in high water. I consider it on a par with Big Piney Creek.

One thing is certain, the Ozark Society will continue its explorations of the Middle Fork and its watershed—by canoe and on foot.

SWIMMING HOLE AT PARKERS FALLS, CADDO RIVER

NEIL COMPTON



WINTER AND SPRING ACTIVITY SCHEDULE 1969

OZARK SOCIETY

Mar.	1-2	SPRING MEETING—Sam Peck Hotel, Little Rock	Neil Compton Everett Bowman
Mar.	22-23	CANEY CREEK—overnight backpack trip in wilderness area of the Ouachitas—sponsored by Bayou & Delta	Wellborn Jack, Jr.
Apr.	7-11	Great Lakes Chapter SIERRA CLUB float on BUFFALO Ozark Society members invited to attend & assist	Dick Murray Joe & Maxine Clark Harold & Margaret Hedges
Apr.	19-20	Float CADDO RIVER	Joe Nix
May	4	BUS TOURS from Fayetteville, & Little Rock	Mrs. Laird Archer Everett Bowman

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS CHAPTER

Jan.	25-26	MIDDLE FORK of LITTLE RED RIVER—drive & hike	Joe Clark—Dick Murray
Feb.	9	BLANCHARD SPRING CAVERN—limited to 75 by reservation—Guests of Jim Sabin, Supervisor Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.	Neil Compton
Apr.	5-6	Float BUFFALO RIVER—Ponca to Pruitt	Dick Murray Harold Hedges
May	10-11	Hike GRASSY CREEK GORGE—S. of Batesville	Neil Compton—Dick Murray

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA CHAPTER

Mar.	15-16	Nature hike in SPARROW HAWK MOUNTAIN PRIMITIVE AREA north of Tahlequah Sat. p.m.—Campout on Illinois R.	Bob Ferris
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PULASKI CHAPTER

Mar.	8-9	Hike—RICHLAND CREEK from Falling Water Campground to Wasson School	John Heuston
May	18	Float ILLINOIS BAYOU	John Heuston
May	24-25	Float BIG PINEY	John Heuston

DELTA CHAPTER

Feb.	2	Hike—WHITELEY CREEK CANYON, Upper Buffalo area	Chalmers Davis
Feb.	15-16	Hikes: JACKIES BIG HOLLOW, Saturday afternoon SNEEDS CREEK CANYON, Sunday These are on the Upper Buffalo—attendance limited	Gerald Levin
Feb.	23	Hike to the "SHUT-INS" of the COSSATOT RIVER	Harry Pearson
Mar.	16	Field trip—SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS, includes a patch of virgin prairie near Stuttgart	Mrs. Howard Stern
Apr.	13	Hike—INDIAN CREEK CANYON, Upper Buffalo (limited)	Harry Pearson
May	3-4	Float MULBERRY RIVER (limited)	Gerald Levin

BAYOU

Mar.	30	Float LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER—Delta assisting (limited)	Wellborn Jack, Jr.
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ACTIVITY LEADERS

Those wishing to participate in the activities are requested to contact the leaders at least one week in advance. This is necessary as there are often last minute changes in plans.

Mrs. Laird Archer, P. O. Box 38 Fayetteville, Ark. 72701	442-4497	John Heuston, 5001 W. 65 St. Little Rock, Ark. 72206	LO 2-3910
Everett Bowman, 24 Sherrill Heights Little Rock, Ark. 72202	MO 3-2317	Wellborn Jack, Jr. Slattery Building Shreveport, Louisiana 71101	424-3213
Joe M. Clark, 1724 Rockwood Trail Fayetteville, Ark. 72701	442-2404	Gerald Levin, 107 Williams Road Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601	JE 5-3427
Neil Compton, P. O. Box 209 Bentonville, Ark. 72712	CR 3-5213	Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Drive Fayetteville, Ark. 72701	442-8995
Chalmers Davis Altheimer, Ark. 72004	PO 6-8301	Joe Nix, Ouachita Baptist Univ. Arkadelphia, Ark. 71924	CH 6-6534
Bob Ferris, 2811 E. 22nd St. Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114	RI 7-4836	Harry Pearson, 114½ S. Olive Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601	JE 4-3322
Harold Hedges Ponca, Arkansas 72670		Mrs. Howard Stern Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601	JE 4-8281

CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS AREA OUTING

On March 22-23, the Ozark Society's first backpacking trip will be hosted by Delta & Bayou Chapters in the Caney Creek Area. This little known and uninhabited area is probably the largest and most rugged remaining undeveloped roadless mountain area between the Smokies and the Rockies. It is located approximately 20 miles southeast of Mena, Arkansas, entirely within the Ouachita National Forest in the Cossatot Mountains.

These mountains are noticeably different and geologically distinct from both the Ozarks and the developed and better known portions of the Ouachitas with their more gentle sandstone ridges. Mountains in the Cossatots are typically cone shaped with pointed peaks like those in children's story books and drawings. Ridges are razor thin, often affording vistas to both sides along narrow natural trails maintained haphazardly by deer and sometimes bear. Exposed rock is everywhere, overhanging and underfoot, principally flintlike Novaculite, chert and slate. Climax Oak-Hickory forest clings tenaciously to slopes too steep and rocky for any proper tree but the hardest survivors of competition. Pine forest flourishes at lower elevations on protected southern slopes. Beech, Gum, and Holly line the narrow creek valleys. Running and seeping water is plentiful, even in dry Autumn,

supporting dependent communities of ferns, mosses and lichens.

The Caney Creek Area is big and wild country by Eastern standards. The roadless area contains approximately 18,000 acres with maximum dimensions of 10½ by 3½ miles. Within the boundaries, traced by the gravel Forest Service Roads which surround it, are contained two major mountain ranges, two major creek valleys, and 4½ miles of roadless Cossatot River. There are six major peaks, four above 2300 feet, and 27 miles of razorback ridge standing 600 to 1000 feet above narrow valleys.

Backpacking is the only practical way to visit the Caney Creek Area and sample the wilderness experience which it has to offer. Day-hiking is a frustrating experience; scarcely has one left the road in the morning before reaching noon and the necessity for turning around and returning. Roads would make it easier to view this country, but in doing so would destroy much of that which makes it worth visiting: an opportunity to retreat momentarily from the works of man into a primitive island-like realm where the earth and its community of life have been shaped by the free hand of nature, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

It is important that we visit and get to know the Caney Creek Area. The Forest Service has invited the Ozark

Society to participate with it in drawing up current management guidelines for the area. In the past, the Forest Service has demonstrated a continuing interest in preserving the wilderness qualities of this and adjacent areas, designating it first as a Game Refuge and then as a Scenic Area. Current Forest Service plans are to designate it as a Special Management Unit in which primary consideration will be given to maintaining the forest atmosphere and backwoods character of the area. Preservation of the wilderness qualities of the area is a particularly practical possibility.

To visit this and similar areas, one must be properly equipped. Modern lightweight equipment places the extended wilderness experience within the reach of any reasonably fit day-hiker. Sources of backpacking information and equipment are many. Some are listed below. A Trip Supplement containing detailed information about the outing, the area, and equipment is available on request from the leader, Wellborn Jack, Jr., 1625 Slatery Building, Shreveport, Louisiana, Phone 424-3214.

It is expected that members of the Ouachita National Forest will accompany us. Also Rupert Cutler, Assistant Executive Director of the Wilderness Society may be in the party.

The Sierra Club Wilderness Handbook, Ballantine Books, Inc., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10003; 95¢, 317 pages, recognized Bible of wilderness travel.

The Wilderness Society, 729 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20005; information packet available on request.

"Backpacking In The National Forest Wilderness", Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402; 15¢, popular 31-page manual full of practical tips.

Recreational Equipment, 523 Pike Street, Seattle, Washington, 98101; equipment catalogue featuring good quality equipment at co-op prices.

A. I. Kelty, Mfg., Company, P. O. Box 3453, Glendale, California, 90201; catalogue featuring best available equipment.

Gerry Mountaineering, 228 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, California, 94108; catalogue featuring ultra lightweight equipment for weekend trips.

Eddie Bauer, 1960 Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington, 98104; catalogue featuring best available lightweight sleeping bags.

FALLS OF THE COSSATOT

NEIL COMPTON





STRIPPING OPERATION FOR ROAD MATERIAL - BED OF UPPER BUFFALO

NEIL COMPTON

THE OZARK SOCIETY 1968—
public information on better conservation practices.

In addition to expanded work on the Wild Rivers program we need to survey and propose certain wilderness areas for inclusion in the Wilderness Bill which was also passed by the last Congress.

We must not forget to see to it that the Conservation Bill of Rights is included in the new constitution for the State of Arkansas.

Last but not least we must continue the expansion of the Ozark Society. The central section of the United States is

today in dire need of an organization of our type to promote the preservation of the remaining scenery of the Ozark-Ouachita area and the restoration of as much of it as can be rehabilitated. We have a large population nearby on which to draw. The Ozarks and Ouachitas are ringed with a chain of great cities. These include St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Joplin, and Springfield, Missouri; Tulsa, Muskogee, and McAlester, Oklahoma; Shreveport, Louisiana; Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Memphis Tennessee. With a sensible program, enthusiastic workers

and firm organizational machinery, the Ozark Society can increase its membership to 5,000 or more. In which case we would be a formidable deterrent to compulsive alternationists who have shown us time and again that they are determined to alter and ruin the surface of the earth in every way humanly possible. What we have been able to do as a small, weak, and poorly organized conservation group is encouraging to say the least. In 1969 our goal must be to make the Ozark Society THE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION of the central United States.

The Bluff City Canoe Club of Memphis, Tennessee, which includes a number of Ozark Society members, has a schedule of many fine trips to the east of us. If interested, a schedule may be obtained by writing Henry Hall, 2789 Sky Lake Cove, Memphis, Tenn. 38127.

BOEN GULF AND "TERRIPIN" BRANCH HIKES

Joe Clark

Very few of the many deep valleys cut by streams flowing into the Buffalo River have been explored by members of the Ozark Society. It will take years to investigate all of them.

The new large scale topographic sheets published by the United States Geological Survey, produced from stereographic aerial photographs, accurately show the topography. These have a scale of approximately three inches to one mile. Valleys and gorges appearing to be the most interesting can be chosen from these.

Harold and Margaret Hedges selected two for the December 14 and 15 hikes; Boen Gulf has its source a short distance west of the Mossville Church on Highway 21, and "Terripin" Branch heads west of Edwards Junction at the intersection of Highways 16 and 21.

Saturday, 9 a.m., the temperature was a cool 17 as we assembled at the Mossville Church. Dick Murray, assistant leader, registered the hikers as they arrived, giving each a golden delicious apple to refresh him on the hike. Hikers had come from Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Louisiana and Germany. Angelika Holtermann from Neus, Germany, an exchange student, was a guest of Mary and Dan Printup.

Cars were transported to the edge of the table-land where an old road comes up out of the Buffalo Valley from the mouth of Boen Gulf.

A fast walk to the point of entrance to the head of the valley was warming. We moved down into the steep gorge and soon began to follow a rocky stream bordered by steep banks and rock ledges. Icicles were hanging in profusion from the ledges, and all sorts of ice formations had developed along the stream encrusting low hanging branches, sticks and rocks.

Have you ever noted the similarity of ice formations to those of certain minerals? Ice is a mineral, but with a low melting point which keeps it liquid at ordinary temperatures.

A geologist is conscious of traveling back through eons of time as he follows a stream as it cuts down through the rocks. Here we started on top of the basal Atoka sandstone of Pennsylvanian age which, due to its resistance to erosion, has caused the Boston Mountains to maintain their high elevations. As we followed the stream, it cut into Morrow rocks of the lowermost Pennsylvanian. Most of the waterfalls in both Boen Gulf and "Terripin" Branch were over the sandstones of the Morrow. Most of the waterfalls on the edge of the table-land plunge over bluffs of Atoka sandstone. Locally they are known as "pour offs". When we arrived in the Buffalo Valley

we were on a light gray dense limestone of upper Mississippian age. This rock weathers smoothly with potholes and other solution features. It attracts attention not only because some water-worn fragments are valued as conversation pieces but because of a large number of fossils including large crinoid stems and Archimedes screws. The latter is the index fossil of the Pitkin limestone. This series of rocks was laid down nearly 300 million years ago according to modern dating methods and the rock section we traversed records an interval of several million years.

A steep climb up an old road for a vertical distance of a thousand feet to our cars was quite different from the downhill trip. This worked leg and back muscles and took a lot of oxygen. Following down the stream took balance, jumps from one rock to another, climbing up and down ledges, and sliding down steep shale slopes. This variation of movement was quite different from the prolonged effort of a steady climb.

Sunday morning 38 registered at Edwards Junction in 9 degree weather which was clear with a gentle but cold wind. The registration showed there were two exchange students, Sigrid Kruse of Kiel, Germany, also a guest of the Printups, and Marjatta Heinonen of Finland, a guest of the Imhoffs. The hike proceeded much as on the day be-

fore with Harold and Margaret leading and Dick Murray trailing to keep from losing stragglers. There was a noon stop for lunch and the Hedges had another fire going; they made coffee which was shared with others.

Ahead for quite a distance could be seen the far side of the valley of the Buffalo. We never seemed to get any closer, but finally came out into a glade where there was a tumbled-down log cabin; maybe a hundred years old. The old rose bushes and other plants were there awaiting another spring when rows of daffodils are sure to accompany them.

A short distance further we came to the Buffalo, running swift and clear. Those arriving first threw in some large rocks for stepping stones. Neil Compton, his camera ready and a prayer on his lips for something to happen, was watching me, a potential victim, as I was gingerly stepping across.

Across the river was the chimney of the Marshall house pictured in Ken Smith's book still standing amidst a bramble of rose bushes.

The river was recrossed and all moved up the steep ancient road to the cars.

And so ended two days of drinking in superb scenery. All agreed they'd like to repeat the hikes at another time; maybe in the early spring when the dogwood and azaleas are blooming.

DOG-LEG FALLS - BOEN GULF

NEIL COMPTON



REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

November 23, 1968

Mr. Everett Bowman, as chairman of the nominating committee for officers; reported as follows: president, Dr. Neil Compton; first vice president, Dr. Joe Nix; second vice-president (for outdoor activities) Mr. John Heuston; secretary, Mrs. Laird Archer; treasurer, Mr. George Kinter. These officers were unanimously elected.

Three of these officers—president, secretary, and treasurer—have served the Society since its inception in 1962. They feel that it would be well to terminate their services, but for the critical issue of the establishment of Buffalo National River and the continuity which their presence provides—that of the president in particular.

For a time Mr. Richard Murray served as first vice president for outdoor activities but he found he could not serve and at the same time continue his personal work toward a National trail system for the Ozark-Ouachita area, though he does continue to be very helpful. Mr. John Heuston is his competent successor.

Dr. Joe Nix is Professor of Chemistry at Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia. His scientific knowledge and great interest in conservation make him the valuable officer the Society needs.

As all the services are voluntary, and each officer is necessarily limited as to

the time he can devote, the Society is indebted to others for help generously given when called upon.

Col. Jack Diggs has worked many hours on a suggested revision of the Society's constitution, and his work has in turn been carefully reviewed by Mr. Clayton Little, attorney. Dr. Compton appointed a committee to consider them.

Resolutions were passed in regard to THE BUFFALO RIVER, urging "that the next session of the U. S. Congress expedite consideration of the legislation embodied in Senate Bill 704 (Fulbright-McClellan) and H. R. 7020 (Hammer-schmidt) during the recent session;" THE ILLINOIS RIVER-LAKE TEN-KILLER WATERSHED STUDY, urging "the State of Oklahoma to establish a Scenic Rivers system protecting these streams"; THE SALINE RIVER, stating that "the Benton Dam is neither necessary nor desirable from the standpoint of cost effectiveness and economic benefit"; THE ELEVEN POINT RIVER urging "the Arkansas Congressional delegation to introduce legislation so that the Arkansas portion may be included in the National Scenic Rivers System....thus giving protection to the entire stream"; WILDERNESS AREAS, requesting the administrators of the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests to

review possible areas for consideration as wilderness; a CONSERVATION BILL OF RIGHTS, asking that it be incorporated into the report of the newly established Constitutional Convention for Arkansas.

Mrs. Jean Leever, chairman, Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, addressed the afternoon session on the activities of that organization and how it can be helpful to the Ozark Society. The evening meeting included showing of a film by Dr. Compton on road construction in scenic areas, and of two Sierra Club films, Grand Canyon and The North Cascades.

Mrs. Leever has given valuable assistance in the cause of the Buffalo National River and plans to carry the efforts of the Great Lakes Chapter still further by arranging for a spring float on the river for which members from nine states are expected and which may include national officers of the Sierra Club.

The Sierra Club itself has already expressed its support for Buffalo National River. This, and Mrs. Leever's dynamic efforts on behalf of the river, are important and greatly appreciated.

Evangeline Archer, Secretary

The Arkansas Wildlife Federation Conservation Awards

The 1968 Governor's Award dinner was given in Little Rock November 7 by The Arkansas Wildlife Federation which is affiliated with The National Wildlife Federation. The event was sponsored by The Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Arkansas conservationists "who have made outstanding contributions in the field of conservation" during the year, were honored.



Among those honored were the Editors of the OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN.

The following note and picture were received from John Heuston:

"If you don't run the pix of you and Governor I will personally drown both of you on the next float. This is no time for modesty, since the award reflects much credit on Ozark Society." John

We don't want to drown. So many have helped us make the BULLETIN a success that we wish our panther would have kittens for us to pass around. (Awards were statuettes of endangered wildlife.)

THE TULSA CANOE and CAMPING CLUB whose officers also head the NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA CHAPTER of the OZARK SOCIETY, has a very interesting schedule of outings. Those interested can get a copy by writing Bob Ferris, 2811 East 22nd Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114

THE OZARK SOCIETY
P. O. Box 38 Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Dues are for the calendar year. They are: Regular, \$3; Contributing, \$5; Sustaining, \$10 or over.

Please check:

New Member ☐
Renewal ☐

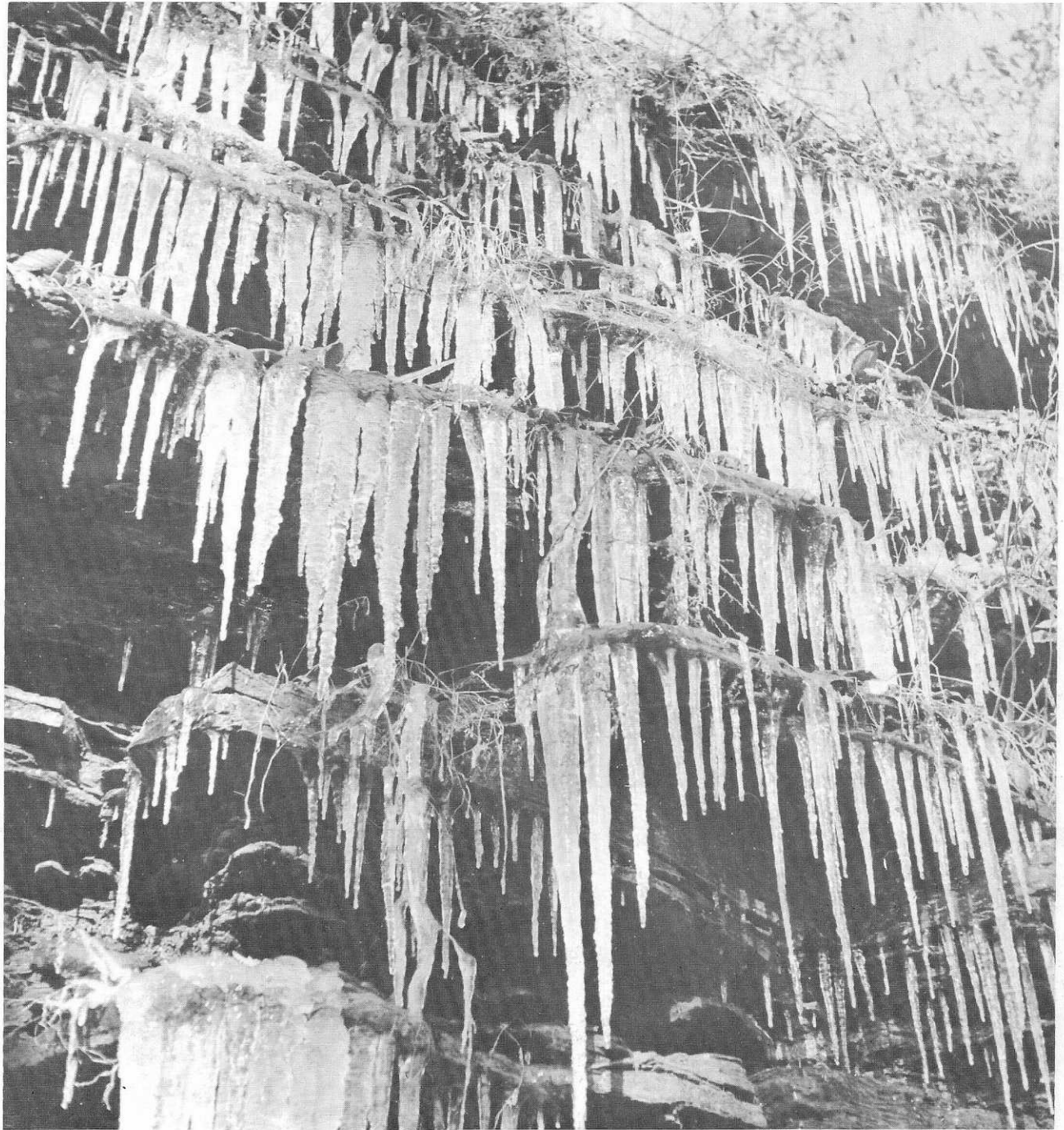
Date _____

Name _____

(If Mr. and Mrs., please specify)

City _____ State _____ ZIP No. _____

DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE



ICICLES - "TERRIPIN" CREEK

NEIL COMPTON