

# Ozark Society Bulletin

WINTER 1971-1972



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"GLORY HOLE"—Dismal Creek—Ozark National Forest

photo: Neil Compton

## Buffalo National River— A Reality!

..The Buffalo National River Bill, H. R. 8382 by Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt was approved by the House of Representatives February 7.

February 9, the Senate accepted the House amendments, and sent the bill, which is Senate Bill 7 in substance, to President Nixon for signature.

## Thank You!

The Ozark Society is grateful for the support of all Conservation Organizations, National and local; the countless individuals who gave their time, talents, and money, and the Arkansas officials who persevered to make the Buffalo National River a reality.

Neil Compton, President

## WILDERNESS WORKSHOP

The Arkansas Ecology Center will host a Wilderness Workshop to study and discuss effective means for getting protection for natural areas; streams, swamps, prairies, mountains, etc. Ernie Dickerman of The Wilderness Society will be involved, helping plan the workshop. Pratt Rummel of the Ecology Center is Chairman. Dates are April 8 and 9 at Arkansas State College, Conway. Those in adjoining states are invited.

Those wishing to receive further information write the Arkansas Ecology Center, 316 Chester Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

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# The Ozark Society Goes To Washington

THE HEARING ON H. R. 8382 OCTOBER 28—29, 1971

From the Notes of Neil Compton

On May the 20th 1971 the United States Senate passed, by unanimous consent, Senate Bill 7, Fulbright and McClellan, for the purpose of designating the Buffalo River in Arkansas a National River. This constituted final action in the Senate on the second bill for this purpose.

In view of past disappointments in obtaining action in the House, all of those concerned for the passage of this legislation expectantly awaited further developments. It will be recollected that there was considerable agitation in the fall and early winter of 1970 to have this measure considered in the lame duck session of the last Congress. Due to factors which were not entirely clear, no hearing on this bill was scheduled. We had been informed by Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt and Congressman Wilbur Mills that it was not an opportune time to have the bill brought before the House. Thus H. R. 10246 died and new legislation had to be submitted in the next session of Congress when it convened in 1971.

It was with considerable satisfaction that we learned that Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt had introduced a new bill May 13, 1971, H. R. 8382, which was similar to H. R. 10246.

Very shortly after the introduction of H. R. 8382, Representative Hammerschmidt arranged a float on the Buffalo River for Congressman Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina, Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Congressman Harold T. Johnson of California of the Subcommittee, and George B. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service. It proved to be, as we later learned, one of the most effective maneuvers on the part of Congressman Hammerschmidt to gain favorable consideration for this bill.

Following this inspection trip on June 13, nothing more was heard about the fate of the legislation until late in September. By this time most of us were again feeling concern over the prospect of a hearing in 1971. However, on the 20th of September, an announcement was made that Congressman Aspinall, Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had set the hearing for October the 28th and 29th. This left us

scarcely more than a month to prepare for it.

The question was how could the Ozark Society lend the very best possible support to this legislation in the time allotted? The first action was to issue an appeal to all members to write to the Chairman of the Subcommittee offering personal endorsement of H. R. 8382. Then all conservation agencies and organizations concerned were contacted with the same request. There was overwhelming response to this request.

The next consideration was the matter of sending delegates to the hearing. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission had offered space for one in its airplane which was to carry delegates from the Commission, the State Parks, Recreation, and Travel Commission and The Arkansas Wildlife Federation. Our contingency fund which had been set aside for this occasion was not sufficient to pay airway fares of more than a few people to Washington.

After much discussion, we decided to charter a 40 passenger bus. Everett Bowman negotiated with Continental Trailways for a bus to make the round trip from Fayetteville to Washington, D. C. for \$1500. The total driving time one way was to be about 25 hours, and the service included moving the delegation about in the city. The bus proved to be roomy, comfortable, and

very easy riding. Our drivers were courteous, efficient, and helpful.

Ken Smith, who fortuitously was on an assignment in Washington at this time, made arrangements with the management of the dormitory complex where he stayed, the McLean Gardens, to accomodate us for \$5.25 per person per night. The surprisingly reasonable rate made it possible for the Ozark Society to guarantee lodging for delegates taking the time and trouble to make the trip. Without Ken's help what turned out to be a very efficient operation could have been a frustrating adventure in the big city.

At the beginning of the hearing fifteen of the Congressmen on the Subcommittee were in attendance. We were told that this was an unusually large number to be present on such occasions, a fact which we accepted as being favorable for our side. The hearing was called to order by Congressman Wayne Aspinall, Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, something else which was, according to our information, somewhat unusual since he did not always make his appearance on these occasions. Congressman Roy A. Taylor, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, presided after Mr. Aspinall departed.

Mr. Aspinall, in his preliminary remarks stated that he was aware

Sidewalk Conference in Washington

photo: John Fleming—Arkansas Gazette





that there had been a great deal of interest in Arkansas in favor of the proposed Buffalo National River, implying that he had been receiving many inquiries expressing concern for the passage of this legislation. He then asked if there was anyone present from Arkansas who was of that opinion and, if so, would they please hold up their hands. A whole forest of hands went up in the back of the room. Mr. Aspinall laughed and said: "That's enough". Those two words from Chairman Aspinall were ample justification for all of the trouble and expense in organizing our delegation and chartering the bus in order to be present on this day.

At the beginning of the hearing, in his preliminary remarks, Chairman Taylor said "I visited the Buffalo last summer and I can understand why it should be preserved. It is truly a beautiful river".

The first witness to speak before the committee was Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt, author of H. R. 8382. He gave a clear, well balanced, and reasoned summary of his purpose in presenting the measure. He explained the absence of Congressman Wilbur Mills who had already gone on record in favor of the bill.

Following this Congressman Bill Alexander, who had introduced H. R. 9119, an identical bill to H. R. 8382, delivered a very emphatic and forceful endorsement of the proposal. Mr. Alexander said in part "the only question is whether the Buffalo shall be controlled for the benefit of everyone or whether it shall be subjected to the ravages of private development for recreation purposes. The latter course is an almost certain death warrant for one of the World's most beautiful pieces of real estate".

Following Mr. Alexander's statement, Congressman David Pryor delivered another very effective speech in favor of the proposal. He said "there are very few rivers in the United States in a free flowing state having a high contiguous land area not yet developed and that have water that is relatively pollution free. The Buffalo River is one of them."

This display of firm support by all members of the Arkansas delegation in the House created a most favorable atmosphere for the proceedings that were to follow.

The next speaker in behalf of the measure was Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Reed explained some of the mechanics that would ensue

providing the bill was passed, and from his testimony it was regarded that the Department of the Interior was on record in favor of a quick beginning on land acquisition which he estimated could be done in 5 years. Members of the Subcommittee quizzed Mr. Reed extensively concerning the intention of the National Park Service in reference to the bill and, as has already been implied, the feeling was generated that it enjoys high priority in the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. Mr. Griswold of the National Park Service gave the outlines of the proposed National River and a description of the plans for it.

William E. Henderson, Director of Parks and Tourism of the Arkansas Parks Recreation and Travel Commission testified for Governor Dale Bumpers. Mr. Henderson gave an unqualified endorsement to the measure and stated the intention of the Arkansas Parks Recreation and Travel Commission to transfer Buffalo River and Lost Valley State Parks to the National Park Service if the bill passed.

Jimmy Driftwood, Chairman of the Parks Recreation and Travel Commission, spoke in favor of the bills. Before the hearing, he had obtained from the Commission approval of the proposal to transfer the State Parks to the National Park Service.

L. E. Surles, Director of State Parks under the Commission, was next, testifying and answering questions from members of the Subcommittee. He was followed by Dick Broach of the Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission who spoke for its Director, Andrew H. Hulsey, Harold Alexander Recreation Specialist for the State Planning Commission spoke for that organization.

J. Sturgis Miller, State Representative, and Joe F. Nix, Chairman of the State Committee on Stream Preservation followed with their statements.

After the testimony of representatives of various government and state organizations, individuals and representatives of various citizen organizations gave their views.

Those speaking for the Buffalo National River were Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary, Citizens Committee on National Resources; Neil Compton, President of the Ozark Society; Marcia Wood, League of Women Voters of Arkansas; Joel Pickelmer, Legislative Information Specialist representing the National Wildlife Federation accompanied by Robert E. Apple, Executive Director

Arkansas Wildlife Federation; Nancy Jack, canoeist and conservationist; Col. Jack F. Diggs, U. S. A. Ret'd, Sierra Club, State of Arkansas; Jim Gaston, representing the Arkansas Travel Council, Ozark Playgrounds, Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce, H. H. Shugart, Sr. for the Arkansas Audubon Society, accompanied by Mrs. Milton Brown representing the South Arkansas Audubon Society and Thomas L. Foti representing the Jefferson Audubon Society; Robert A. Ferris, the Tulsa Canoe and Camping Club; Tommy Jenkins, University of Arkansas Chapter of the Ozark Society; Dr. Francis C. James, the Arkansas Academy of Science, University of Arkansas; Merle W. Zirkle, President Citizens Environmental Council of Greater Kansas City; Robert S. Woodward, II, President of Ozark Wilderness Waterways Club, testimony presented by Duane Kelly; Mrs. Bryant Davidson, the Shreveport Chapter of the Ozark Society, Sierra Club, Louisiana Environmental Society; W. L. Pope, conservationist, Kansas City; Daniel A. Poole, President and representative of Wildlife Management Institute; Mrs. Donald S. (Nicki) Kimball, Jr., as an educator; Ilene Gipson for Arkansas Environmental Research Society; Mary Virginia Ferguson, landowner, accompanied by her son John Ferguson; Dr. Jewel E. Moore, representing the Arkansas Division of the American Association of University Women; Herbert Fowler, Professor of Architecture, University of Arkansas; Charles Johnston, Gallinule Society; Arthur Wright, representing The Wilderness Society; Eastern Region; Joe Marsh Clark, Editor Ozark Society Bulletin; Maxine Clark, Co-editor; Jo Wilson, a mother; Leonard Heman, landowner.

Ozark Society members who attended the hearing but did not testify: Marvin and Donna Demuth, West Memphis; David Strickland, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Everett Bowman; Elston Leonard, and Bill Wiggins, Little Rock; John Ferguson, Conway; and Joe Carver, Fayetteville.

The people representing the opposition were given courteous attention and consideration. P. W. Yarborough, owner of Valley Y Ranch near Ponca, and his attorney, Thomas E. Allen were the first to be heard after representatives of the State Committees. Others from the Buffalo River Valley to testify were Oxford Hamilton, County Clerk of Newton County, Jasper; James E.

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"GLORY HOLE" from above—located by Dick Murray while scouting Dismal Creek for the December 11 hike. Flows through a thick overhang of sandstone; the outlet shown on front cover.  
photo: Neil Compton

## ANNUAL MEETING

Ozark Society's annual meeting at Mather Lodge, Petit Jean State Park, Saturday and Sunday, November 6 and 7 was well attended rivaling that of the Spring Meeting. The attendance at these meetings has been noticeably increasing with a large number of out of state members participating.

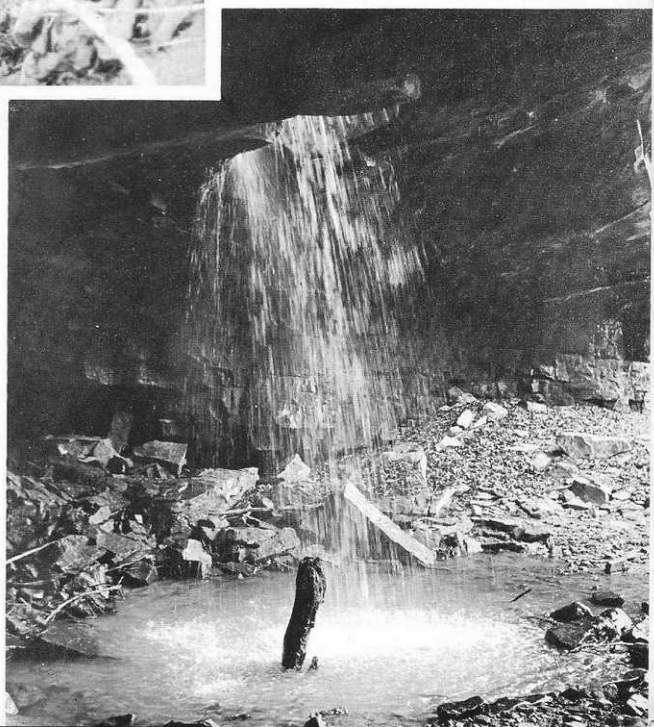
Outstanding speakers were on the program. Maurice D. Arnold, Regional Director, Mid-Continent Region of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was followed by Richard S. Arnold, Texarkana attorney, who has ably conducted the suit to gain a temporary injunction against the completion of the Gillham Dam on the Cossatot until an environmental impact study is made.

We are honored by having a representative of The Wilderness Society, Ernest Dickerman, on the program. Gale Eddins of the Arkansas Ecology Center, Harold Alexander of the Arkansas Planning Commission, and Larry Dablemont, Chief Naturalist of the Parks, Tourism and Recreation Commission all added to our enlightenment and pleasure.

To finish the afternoon, there was a Panel Session by Dr. Joe Nix, Joe Gerard, defender of the Saline River, and Wellborn Jack, Jr. who initiated the action against the Gillham Dam.

The annual banquet was Saturday evening with Jimmie Driftwood,

(Continued on Page 6)



Water spilling from "Glory Hole" into cave beneath overhang. The stump of a tree remains in the pool.  
photo: Joe Clark

# Environmental Congress

The first Arkansas Environmental Congress held December 3, 1971 was attended by approximately 700 people. Governor Dale Bumpers; former secretary of the Interior Stuart L. Udall; Troyt York, Director of the Arkansas Planning Commission; Roy K. Wood, Director Southeast Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Department of the Interior; Dr. A. W. Ford, Director of Arkansas Department of Education; Dr. Eugene B. Konecni, Kleberg Professor, University of Texas, Dr. Earl Murphy, professor of law at Ohio State University College of Law; Dr. George B. Pratt, President of Arkansas Polytechnic College; George Lowe, Head of Environmental Education Program, U. S. Department of Education; Jack E. Meadows, Vice President Georgia-Pacific Corporation and general manager of the company's Crossett plant.

Those attending the conference were given an opportunity to participate in one of seven seminars during the first day's meeting. These were in-depth explorations of various facets of the ecological problems and were moderated by experts in the field.

The congress was held to initiate Arkansas' new Environmental Education Program which was recently funded by a grant from the United States Office of Education. The grant, \$65,000., was made by HEW and is the largest allowed. The Arkansas program is the first in the nation to be approached on a state wide basis. Pilot programs have been initiated in Rogers, Fayetteville, and Hot Springs.

## ANNUAL MEETING—

Chairman Arkansas State Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission furnishing the entertainment, singing folk songs which he accompanied by music from ancient instruments, the "picken" bow, and a "gitar" made from a piece of head board and several odds and ends from other objects of a bygone day. Jimmie was presented a framed scroll prepared by George Fisher, artist and cartoonist, in appreciation of his interest in the preservation of our heritage in both song and environment.

There were outstanding displays of colored photographs by Wellborn and Ginny Jack, and Dr. Howard Stern of Pine Bluff. President Neil Compton presided at the business session Sunday morning. The officers were unanimously re-elected, and the

## THIRD ANNUAL COSSATOT COUNTRY PILGRIMAGE APRIL 29-30, 1972

On the weekend of April 29 and 30, the Third Annual Cossatot Country Pilgrimage will be hosted by the Caddo and Bayou Chapters. By gathering together annually and enjoying what the Cossatot and its country has to offer, we demonstrate support for its preservation.

Organizational meeting will be at 8:00 a.m. Saturday at the Gillham Dam site, also known as Three Shoot Shoals. Primitive overnight car and tent camping is available at the dam site for those who come in Friday night.

Featured activities this year, as in previous years, will include a variety of competently led hikes and floats. Special activities for children and the less athletically inclined will be provided, including a "kiddie" walk, nature tours, birding and car tours. Sufficient leaders will be provided by the host chapters to keep the size of activity groups small, intimate and enjoyable. By keeping the size of groups small, we were able last year to float 102 canoes and kayaks in one day without anyone experiencing any degradation of the wilderness experience while on the river.

A group supper is planned at the Gillham Dam site Saturday evening so that those who day float and hike will have a chance to renew acquaintances from previous years. For the hearty, who spurn fellowship, at least one group of floaters will carry gear and camp on the river. For the less hearty, there are several nice motels at nearby DeQueen.

Floats for conventional canoes will be led on both the white-water (Upper Cossatot) and cruising (Middle Cossatot) reaches of the river. For experienced slalom boaters only, a run of the Shut-ins will be led. The non-floating curious can hike in to watch the action at both Duckett Ford Falls and the Cossatot Falls.

Probabilities are excellent on these dates for plenty of water for outstanding white water runs. An analysis of thirty-four years of daily discharge records from the De Queen gage shows that the following flows were equalled or exceeded on these

customary reports made. A group of students from Sheridan High School was granted permission to establish the Military Road Chapter of the Ozark Society. Jay Miller, member of the faculty is sponsor and advisor to the new chapter which has an initial membership of ninety.

dates for the per cent of the time indicated (third column shows approximate equivalent in inches of air under the Highway 4 Bridge):

100 Per Cent	100 cfs	31"
95 Per Cent	137 cfs	30 5/8"
90 Per Cent	163 cfs	30"
80 Per Cent	226 cfs	29 3/4"
70 Per Cent	318 cfs	28 3/4"
60 Per Cent	552 cfs	26"
50 Per Cent	1020 cfs	21"
40 Per Cent	1590 cfs	17"
30 Per Cent	2026 cfs	12"
20 Per Cent	3108 cfs	0"
10 Per Cent	5350 cfs	Plus 1'
5 Per Cent	7928 cfs	Plus 2'
1 Per Cent	11300 cfs	Plus 3'

The unseasonably low water experienced on the First and Second Pilgrimages was recorded at the De Queen gage as 133 cfs and 199 cfs respectively.

For further details, write or phone the General Chairman, Russell Harper, P. O. Box 22, Gillham, Arkansas 71841, ph. (501) 386-2501.

## Coors Drops Tin For Aluminum

Kaiser Aluminum Alumination Vol. 2, No. 1 January 1972

One of the most significant announcements of 1971 for the aluminum industry was made in small (population 8,773) Golden, Colorado, last November. Adolph Coors Company, the nation's fourth largest brewery, said that it was discontinuing the use of conventional tinplate beverage cans and henceforth would package only in all-aluminum containers.

At the same time, the company unveiled a totally recyclable six-pack which will have no carton or throwaway opening device.

In making the announcement president William K. Coors said, "From here on, it's strictly aluminum. Recycling is the key to a good environment for America. Aluminum has high salvage value 10 times more than tinplate. That makes aluminum recycling realistic, and consistent with quality environment."

Coors' new six-pack, to be known as the "Stik-Pak," is a first for the packaging industry: it features cans held together by drops of glue, so that no carton or wrapping of any kind is required. The new package also eliminates the ring-pull opener, which Coors said has become "a growing source of environmental concern." In its place will be a press-tab opening device which folds into the can.

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# Ozark Society's New Year's Canoe Trip

Dec. 31, 1971 and Jan. 1, 1972

Margaret Hedges

Twenty-one canoes with 42 people on board took part in the greatest Ozark Society New Year's trip ever!

The trip began for many on Thursday night, December 30th at the Gilbert gravel bar where recent high water (44' reading) had piled sand and soil in various inconvenient spots across the bar. Some road repairs had been made on the road leading to the bar (the high water had played havoc with about half of this road) but no real problems arose when the cars moved cautiously out onto the gravel. With the temperatures mild for the entire trip and the moon putting on an extra bright show for our night time festivities the hardy souls who ventured to Gilbert were well rewarded. The gauge reading was just a little over 3.3' and the water was never clearer when we put on the river shortly after ten a.m. Friday, December 31, 1971. Even a swamping at the first shoal didn't dampen any spirits. Early lunch at Red Bluff or Goat Bluff (as it often harbors several goats) failed to bring forth last year's Bald Eagle though many eyes were glued to the deep blue heavens. Little did we dream that mother nature had something just a little bit better in store for us down stream—nothing less than a magnificent golden eagle, calmly gliding up stream, then down, with a pesky crow determined to drive away our prize. What a way to end the year!

Besides searching for unusual wild life along the stream, the next best entertainment was examining the high water evidence along the banks. When a river drops from 44.5' to 3.3' in a matter of a few weeks, the resulting log and debris piles are something to observe. The course of the river was altered very little by the raging waters but the shoreline was ravaged in many places. Huge trees were overturned with their giant roots making an unsightly scar in an otherwise beautiful landscape, but, most noticeable were the many forms of plastic waste deposited in the tree tops, far out of reach of any clean up crew. How discouraging to know that only the constant beating of the wind will have any destructive effect upon this nearly permanent litter. A mute reminder to us that we are polluting our world.

The sun was still bright as we made camp at Maumee Landing gravel bar on New Year's Eve. What a memorable sight with the many



WINTER CANOEING

photo: Marvin Demuth

brilliant tents popping up all over that enormous bar, interspersed with the glow of many camp fires and dotted with the gay apparel of the winter canoeists. At dusk the full moon brightened the northeastern sky long before it touched the tree tops at Maumee and I wondered as I watched it rise how many times in years gone by the full moon had risen on New Year's Eve. As if in competition to the brilliant light of the moon an enormous fire was the center of our New Year's Eve party. Fire builder, John Ferris of Tulsa, devoted much of the later afternoon to the gathering, sawing and stacking of this celebration fire and, when the match was put to it and the draft began climbing that huge "chimney" of sticks, the warmth spread out among the crowd and the party began. Feasting and chattering mixed well and the party kept everyone in high spirits until triple daylight, savings time announced it was already midnight (9 p.m. C. S. T.)! One portable, model T car horn barked in the New Year and soon the campers disappeared into their tents.

Sunrise comes early at Maumee gravel bar with only low hills between you and the morning sun—only for us on January 1st, 1972 it didn't appear to rise at all. Very early in the morning, clouds had moved in, keeping the temperature at an even 30 but chilling

us with a dampness and a warning of things to come. We shoved off from Maumee at 9 a.m. and enjoyed a fast ride to Spring Creek bluff where we pulled in for coffee and visiting. The river was moving and we were making such good time, no one seemed to be in any hurry. We lingered on this bar for nearly an hour and shortly after we were water borne again the first sprinkles came. It was just past eleven when we pulled in (still sprinkling, too) at the bar just below Water Creek. A vote revealed it was lunch time so we ignored the rain, built some fires, made a pot of coffee and lunch it was. We arrived at Hiway 14 bridge shortly after noon with the sprinkles trying hard to be rain. The road was badly washed from the flood and only 4 wheel drive vehicles were able to maneuver to the river—the rest of us kept warm shuttling gear from canoe to cars. The New Year had been properly ushered in and the memory of that clear water, the full moon, the good companionship were ready to be filed in a very prominent place—we want to be able to get to it easily when the occasion demands that we recall one of the best canoe trips Ozark Society ever had!

# Flood Plain Management

## (Abridged)

Remarks by Maurice D. Arnold, Regional Director, Mid-Continent Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Denver, Colorado, at the Annual Meeting of the Ozark Society, November 6, 1971, Petit Jean State Park, Arkansas.

### Pity The Flood Plain

The flood plain is and has always been the centerpiece of nature's scheme. This occasional stream bottom, this area of transition between relatively wet and dry zones, is a complex orchestration of plant life and insects, and a favorite haunt for many forms of animal life, including one of nature's most interesting creatures: man. Yet man continues to misunderstand, misuse and abuse the flood plain. His favorite habitat is being squandered, especially in the technologically advanced nations. The irony is that, at least in the United States, we pay while losing, because we needlessly battle nature rather than harness and work with her. What is the role of the flood plain? What are we doing to it, and what are the costs? What are the opportunities?

### The Natural Roles

In the continental United States, the one-hundred-year flood plain occupies roughly five per cent of the Nation's total land surface. Put another way, each year there is one chance in one hundred, statistically speaking, that water will claim one-twentieth of our surface, assuming current climatic and geologic conditions and no effective man-made flood protection works. The claim has been worked and proven. Gentled waters gave up silt on stream banks, while gushing runoff gouged, carved, and contoured; altogether a rich legacy was produced: highly productive soils and remarkable contrasts in small environments, a veritable life link in most food chains.

The flood plain produces a greater variety of plants than most other land forms, in greater quantity, with good to high quality. It gives home, cover and food to many vegetarians, which are vital if not absolutely integral to most animals living on higher ground. The undisturbed flood plain brings forth higher quality water and reduces sedimentation on the stream bottom, adding to the capacity of the waters as habitat for fish and other underwater creatures, as habitat for surface water users, and as water supply for the denizens of the land, whether or not they call the flood plain "home." It then is home or key to most creatures and plants.

The most productive of all flood plains is the estuarine area—the water and wetlands—which is home to

juvenile ocean populations and probably are irreplaceable links in the life support system of many if not most of the sea's occupants; on an acre-to-acre basis, these coastal areas are thought to be 8 to 10 times as productive, economically, as our midwest grain fields.

Flooding is necessary for the flood plain to be highly productive; a reduction in flooding quantity or periodicity reduces its ability to play its natural roles.

### Man and the Flood Plain

Man has always been attracted to the flood plain, both as visitor and resident. Water is a magnet. The streambank is pleasant, hospitable, and interesting; it also once gave sustenance and transportation. It produces food; directly or indirectly, it sustains a preponderance of hunting and fishing and is essential to most other recreational pursuits.

We permanently occupy a part of the flood plain. In the U. S., it is thought that around 7 per cent of the human population lives in the flood plain, and the percentage is probably growing. Some of these people live complacently in areas having short term, structural flood protection; others know the risks, but nevertheless face them. Though used, most of the flood plain is still free of man's homes and other buildings.

Yet, owing to the lack of land use policies and strategies earth wide, the highest and best role of the flood plain for man and other competitors has never been settled or even comprehensively and rationally discussed. A pity for man. And for the flood plain. Ironically, the need for settlement and man's dependence on the flood plain, grow as technology advances, because the amount of flood plain diminishes as technology develops, conservation needs balloon and become more critical to technological man, competition for tax receipts increases as man develops his technological "answers," and the need for flood bank occupancy decreases as relatively more energy is put to machine use than to animal and vegetable.

Farming has been recognized as a legitimate flood plain activity from time immemorial, yet in their haste to simplify ecosystems and to focus on flood losses, agriculturists have generally failed to properly and ef-

ficiently harness or manage the flood plain.

We must institute protection for estuarine wetland and water populations if we wish to preserve and use the oceans' food supply, and to directly utilize economically the rich diversity of this flood plain which is so ideal as habitat for a host of species and so undoubtedly vital to man's well being, both emotionally and organically.

Potholes and lakes, and their wetlands, supply a lion's share of hunting, fishing, and birding opportunities; permanent occupancy of their shorelines must be prevented and nearby farming rigidly controlled if we hope to get maximum realization of these activities, otherwise current practices shall continue, bringing on lowered productivity and hastening the aging process.

We need scientific study areas, large land tracts set aside and cordoned off in order to see what will happen without direct interference from man (that is, "yardsticks"), outdoor education, and preservation of historic sites and natural landmarks, or man may be condemned to repetition of current land use malpractices, to possibly sacrificing himself, and to reinventing the wheel, figuratively speaking. The flood plain meets some of these purposes best, and parts ought to be devoted to all these uses.

We have many open space functional needs. One is to guide neighborhood growth, thus promoting a sense of community, so essential to combat blight, to vitalize citizen participation in political affairs and to help residents assume more responsibility for what happens. A second is to keep communities reasonably apart, harmonizing and humanizing the urban giant, and increasing the range of diversity of surroundings. A third is to relieve the sense of crowdedness. The crowdedness we urbanites—and that's most of us, you know!—experience is probably not a function of population density, but of sameness, frequent and jolting interruptions in space and time, disarray in surroundings and disharmony. A fourth is noise abatement. Noise and a sense of crowdedness—undoubtedly related to one another—probably are our most



serious and insidious urban environmental problems, causing emotional and physical disorders and social aberrations. Neither is under control. Some other functional uses are water runoff control, climatic relief and air pollution abatement. The effectiveness of open space in solving the problems depends on the locale and the kind and nature of the problem, and varies from being the best answer to quite marginal; nevertheless, the average city should probably devote at least 20 per cent of its horizontal surface to open space. Few do. It is clear that we know little about the functional uses of open space and practice them less.

The abused urban flood plain can provide much of the required park and open space, in greater quality than alternate lands and at less cost. Yet the urban flood plain is usually converted to other uses, and you and I pay, in blight, diseconomy, discord, expensive renewal programs and unnecessary flood control works.

We do not lack other buildable lands of greater stability than those in the flood plain. In the U. S., permanent living and working structures cover less than 3 per cent of total land surface. When, as it is speculated, we reach population resource equilibrium around the year 2500, that percentage will be less than 20, much less than that available. Probably all U. S. settlements have or can get their hands on at least four or five times enough buildable lands to meet their structural needs until the year 2500. There is no compelling need to render the urban and peripheral flood plain occupiable by protecting it from the floods it requires to play its proper roles adequately.

The shorelines, wetlands and upper flood plain of ocean, gulf, estuary, lake and pothole do not need to be occupied for industrial, business or housing activities. Except for docks, some dikes, pipes and roads, it would be safer, more economical and generally just as, if not more, efficient to locate these structures on higher ground.

In many respects, we have given short shrift to highest and best use of the flood plain: conservation. Meantime, we give high priority to poor priority use. Little wonder that this lack of balance in land use has produced manifold problems—instead of harnessing nature, we fight her, converting friendly floods into unfriendly ones. We pay, unnecessarily, in resource loss, in human terms, and in coin, even though we could be profiting by working with nature. Yes, we pay while losing.

#### Losses and Costs

In the U. S., the natural stream and its flood plain is disappearing, probably rapidly, but, regrettably, no one seems to know just how fast or how much. Figures given here then are mainly speculations, as are the characterizations.

Owing to our ability to structurally protect coastal plains, the coast is now under heavy development pressure, and the average citizen will soon be called upon to put up with considerable resource and recreational losses, as well as financing for elaborate hurricane and sea walls. By the turn of the century, probably over half the Atlantic, Gulf and California coastal plain will have man's flood protection breastworks of one kind or another, given today's practices and rates of occupancy.

All of the continental estuaries have been manipulated, 23 per cent severely, 50 per cent moderately and 27 per cent slightly. Filling for housing and industry have been the main reasons for losses, though dredging for navigation and industrial purposes—oil and gas pipelines are a major reason—is an important motive, too. The filling for housing and industry was probably unwise in almost all cases, even for the stated purposes, but clearly they are unwise when one considers—which is generally not done at all—the palpable, irreplaceable loss in marine productivity. Much of the dredging for industrial purposes is poorly done, with regard mainly for immediate cash outlay and little biological knowledge or environmental concern being applied. Much of the dredging seems necessary. Some navigation projects improve current flow and productivity. Others deprive. That is, they stir up the bottom, reduce oxygen availability and increase pollution potential.

Owing to reduction of fresh water flows, creation of obstacles to estuarine currents, great increases in pollution, and reduction in water surface, the productivity of estuaries is diminishing. This has already brought adversity to fishing industries, and is causing some fish and crustacean contamination. The pace of destruction continues, even though it clearly and beyond a reasonable doubt is sheer madness not to give estuaries better protection than they now receive.

Of the original 127 million acre wetlands asset in continental U. S., over half has been lost to filling and drainage, for industry, housing, and farming. The tradeoff for industry and housing is generally unjustified, being done mostly in ignorance. The

tradeoff for farming is not so clear; it is rare if ever for drainage projects to be carefully evaluated, but generally speaking, the trade is again in marginal farmland and loss of highly productive marsh. To put it more definitively, the irony is that, for now now at least and for some time to come in the U. S., much of the time the trade has meant the loss of highly productive habitat needed for a dwindling wildlife and fishery resource, key to so many life support systems and to the well being of man for marginally productive farming not needed for most forms of food production!

From 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the urban flood plain has been lost. The water and plain have been filled in, ditched, or put in pipes, for housing, business and industry. This exchange makes little sense. Scarce, highly useful—potentially or in fact—park and open space, so crucial to the viability of the city and to its citizens' well being, is converted into unneeded building space—it is better to say, "negatively needed," for buildings here will trigger many, many untoward side effects. A diamond for pottage! Only to the developer does this sort of exchange make sense. He is the one who makes most of the land use decisions in America; he has acquired the flood plain land at a low price and, through help from a docile and cooperative local governing body, realized windfall profits from rezoning, through irresponsible building in the flood plain, or by filling in the lowlands. But the deal is even worse than that in most cases. Sometimes, the developer will put the structures in the unprotected flood plain; then, he, a flood, the floodees, and a very willing flood control agency, will combine to build flood protection works and pass the bill on to the general taxpayer. This is why most flood control programs are referred to as "programs for scoundrels and fools"; the scoundrel who reneges on his responsibility and passes on flooding and its costs to others, and the fools, who buy the structures and who pay the taxes needed to build flood works rather than make the beneficiary pay. There's more. The local government then turns around and buys park land elsewhere, which costs more than flood plain land and is not as good for park purposes!

The natural lakes and potholes have diminished in size and number, but we don't know how much. The alternate use is generally for farming and housing. The tradeoff has the

(Continued on Page 11)



## BOTANICAL NOTES

Maxine Clark

Nature Conservancy has recently arranged to purchase beautiful Leatherwood Cove to insure protection of the area prior to its inclusion in the Buffalo National River. Leatherwood drops from an elevation of 2200 feet to 1010 feet in a distance of 2.4 miles (much more for the hiker if you count ups and downs over boulders and ledges), and enters the Buffalo at the Ponca low water bridge.

The magnificent canyon offers a real challenge to the hiker who starts on the rimrock and follows the course of the stream as it flows through moss and lichen covered boulders forming a series of waterfalls interspersed with quiet deep blue pools. At a lower level the stream has carved a flume through step-like terraces of an exposed outcrop of limestone. At the next bend pale gray cherty bluffs give an ethereal quality to the scene, tempting the hiker to linger and enjoy the solitude.

The narrow precipitous ravine faces northwest, and is shielded from the direct rays of summer sun and the drying effect of the prevailing southerly winds. The forest is predominately Carolina beech (which extends almost to the rimrock, with sweetgum, cucumber Magnolia, dogwood, black gum, basswood, red oak, white oak, hickories, sugar maple, and walnut. Understory trees are umbrella Magnolia, dogwood, Carolina buckthorn, redbud, and pawpaw, ironwood, muscle tree, and alder along the banks on the lower level. Notable shrubs are spicebush,

wahoo, strawberry bush, paper ash, bladdernut, azalea (on more acid soils of sandstone and chert), Virginia witch-hazel on wooded slopes, and spring blooming witch-hazel streamside, and leatherwood.

There is great diversity of plant habitats in the shaded ravine provided by the mature hardwood forest and a thick accumulation of humus on the forest floor. A wealth of ferns grows on moist rock surfaces, in niches of accumulated soil and on the rich wooded slopes. Liverworts are found on rock surfaces near the fluctuating waterline; Equisetum (horsetail or scouring rush) grows in pockets of soil between streamside boulders.

Apparently the cove was named from the abundance of the shrub, leatherwood; we wonder about the person who first designated this particular cove as such. The shrub is somewhat of a botanical oddity (if there is such a thing). Quoting from Botanical Notes, Ozark Society Bulletin, Spring 1967.

"An interesting low shrub, *Dirca palustris*, leatherwood, was prominent in the forest of the alluvium bordering the stream. The inconspicuous pale yellow flowers hang down in clusters of three or four from as many dark brown hairy scales, from which later emerge the leaves. The mature leaves are oval, inverted egg shaped with a short petiole (stem) whose base conceals next year's bud. The twigs are very supple and can be tied in knots without breaking. These were used by Indians for baskets and thongs. The bark, taken internally, acts as an emetic and purgative. The one seeded berry is said to have narcotic properties. A shrub two inches in diameter may be one hundred years old; the annual rings may be counted by using a magnifying glass. The author has seen *Dirca* in abundance along the Kings and

Mulberry Rivers, and Leatherwood Cove of the upper Buffalo was named for this shrub. Someone sent me a section of a trunk, two inches in diameter, apparently cut with great difficulty, the cut surface so burry that it was impossible to read the rings.

Ozark Society Bulletin, Autumn 1967. "A letter from Walter F. Lackey to Dr. John Imhoff—Aug. 4, 1967. Lackey Homestead (Here since 1870) Low Gap, Arkansas. In the Ozark Bulletin, summer 1967, I see you are scheduled to lead a group down through Leatherwood Cove; I suppose from our home. I wish to tell you of an important place on the Leatherwood Creek, the high bluff about 1/2 mile above the low water bridge, Ponca. In this bluff and for years it was, and still may be, a buzzard roost, or nesting place. Years ago I wanted to see what a baby buzzard looked like. I walked around the ledge to the shelter and the mother buzzard came thundering at me, and in the excitement, nearly backed me over the bluff. I made my retreat without seeing the baby buzzards and was scared for a long time.

Years ago, a man from Ohio, Jess Thrall, was in the stave business. He lived and owned much property above Ponca on the Buffalo River. He had purchased some timber in the Leatherwood Cove and to get the staves down to where it would be easy to get to them by truck, he built a long chute above the bluff and back some distance. What a thrill it was to watch the staves speed down the chute and over the bluff.

I enjoyed the description of the Leatherwood shrub as given by the lady. It is a beautiful shrub when in bloom. Back in the early days, it had other uses besides its beauty. Minnow seines were not in use here, that is, when they cost money. My older brother Craft J. Lackey collected a number of shrubs, peeled the bark for ties and wove it together making a very satisfactory seine for minnows. We used the seines on Leatherwood Creek and Clark Creek below Lost Valley. There was plenty of water in these creeks and the Buffalo at that time. We always went home with a good supply of fish."

## FLOOD PLAIN—

same ingredients and values (though not necessarily the same magnitudes) as for wetlands versus farming. The productivity of lakes and potholes is decreasing, because of pollution and accelerating eutrophication, or "aging"; the latter is due to increasing rates of nutrient flow from sewers, farm fertilizers, and shoreline homes.

The 725 major streams (550 cubic feet per second or over) of the continental U. S. had over 100,000 natural stream miles; few of these have escaped manipulation, which has probably reached at least 60 per cent of total stream mileage. Ninety per cent of this prime stream mileage may be manipulated by man by 2000. These figures do not include levees, laterals and similar devices not located in or substituted for the natural stream channel. Of the more than 3 million natural miles of small streams in the continental U. S., we have no idea how much has been realigned, covered or treated (i. e. banks worked or stabilized); the percentage is probably around 20.

Manipulation varies from local self-help bank treatment (car bodies and piling being the favorite materials) to inundation by reservoir to substitution of a man-made ditch (channelization) for the natural stream. Reservoirs displace about 30,000 miles of natural stream, a small fraction of the total, while streambank treatment and channelization account for most of the loss.

Reservoirs being good values, like hydropower, water supply, temporary flood protection, recreation and open space, so one cannot reasonably make generalizations about their value and disvalues as a class. Bank treatment has varying adverse effects on fishing, birds, animals and plants, from none to significant, depending on the nature of the work to be done and the amount of dewatering. Channelization is vicious. Its effects on the flood plain are radical and profound. It virtually makes the stream and streambank sterile for almost all resource uses, ruining the fishery, eliminating most habitat, dramatically reducing recreational potential, adversely affecting the amount and quality of open space, increasing a sense of crowdedness in the urban setting, increasing the rate of urban blight, and reducing aquifer potentials. All these and other adverse effects are costs which are not generally fully accounted for when channels are planned, and are probably far, far greater than channel construction

and maintenance expenditures. It is almost never the correct answer for any water resource or land use problem, and should not be used for flood control, as the channel merely transfers a flood threat downstream and does not solve the flooding problem.

Much, though not all by any means, of the changes made by man in natural stream configuration are done for navigation or flood control purposes. Navigation projects are many and varied, containing over 22,000 miles of waterways at this time, plus open waters. The tradeoffs and economics vary from project to project and incrementally.

We can generalize more readily on flood control.

We have spent at least \$9 billion at the Federal level thus far for over 300 flood control reservoirs, over 50,000 miles of channelization, over 6000 miles of levees and breastworks and for other efforts to control floods.

Tax expenditures will go up steeply. Yet, flood losses and costs appear to be going up; it is quite likely if present conditions continue into the next century there may be man-made disasters resulting from current approaches to flood control. This is because we rely principally on structural methods mainly the reservoir and the channel. As noted earlier, the channel is not an effective flood control tool as it simply transfers the threat from one point to another. The reservoir controls the flood for a time until sedimentation or the other purposes to which it is put, prevent it from being an effective flood control device.

A flood control reservoir should be thought of as a temporary device for absorbing excess runoff for a period of from 50-100 years, assuming a dam with a sedimentation design capacity of 250 years. The intervening period of protection should then be used to vacate and establish public control over building rights and runoff in the "protected" flood plain below; the dam building and removal of non-floodable facilities below should be approached as a package.

Instead, our practice is to build the dam only. The results are to encourage a hastening of the process of permanent occupation of the flood plain below and to encourage building in other "unprotected" flood plains. In addition to creating bonanzas for real estate developers, at least two other events can be predicted. One, as the dam will progressively lose its ability to control floods—this may not be as "progressive" as it appears at first blush if the reservoir serves other purposes than just flood con-

trol—the flood, though long in coming, will be much more disastrous below the dam than would have been the case if the dam had not been built at all. Second, the hard surfaces (roofs, streets, etc.) which replace absorbent greenery and soil in the open watersheds shall increase the likelihood of flooding elsewhere. This is part of the reason why we have a vicious cycle of flood plain building, then flood protection, then more flood plain building, then more flood protection, etc., etc. Each time the cycle is completed, flood control expenditures would increase logarithmically were it not for some countervailing land use practices. Today's land use practices and current flood control planning add up to further gigantic drains from the public treasuries for flood control expenditures; projections seem to indicate that State, local and Federal taxpayers shall have a staggering annual flood control bill by the turn of the century, as high as \$12 billion annually. Flood losses may go up too! Consider the dreadful poignancy: we pay while losing; we could gain while paying less!

The only effective method of controlling floods in the long run is flood plain management; it does not sacrifice resource options, and is the most economic. "Flood plain management" refers to placing the flood plain under a regimen which permits no structures in the plain unless they can be flooded: the lands so managed are then devoted to conservation, agriculture, and certain other compatible purposes. It is the oldest method known to man and the only one in which man harnesses instead of fights nature. The floods use the "occasional" stream bottom, the flood plain, enrich it, and life is made richer for man; he then has parks, agricultural products, open space, endless varieties of species of plants and wildlife, most of which must have niches in our life system if man is to survive, balanced land use, fewer "unfriendly" floods, lower losses, less taxes, to name a few advantages.

### Correction

Correcting is not easy. We are dealing with human nature, a "frontier" spirit, pressure groups, ignorance, and with situations which are neither black nor white in most cases. But we must correct and not levy blame for past acts, for in most cases, the obvious public and private agencies are not as blameworthy as we might think, and in all cases, you and I share the blame, as consumers of land and resources and as voters who often see not.



# A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Hearing

The following is a first hand report of the funny side of the 50 hour bus trip to Washington, D. C. entered into by several Ozark Society members in October. No attempt has been made to show how seriously we all took our mission. We are very grateful to the Ozark Society for providing the opportunity of a lifetime in attending this hearing and for the opportunity for us to say how we feel about the Buffalo River.

BY JO WILSON AND NICKI KIMBALL

On Tuesday, October 26 at 1 p.m. fourteen innocent unsuspecting people departed from the Fayetteville bus station on a long to be remembered pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. Benjamin Franklin Johnson, owner of Johnson Orchard, served pears sacked in baggies, complete with napkins, to everyone on the bus. Pears not immediately devoured were confiscated by Joe Clark and will be heard about later in the story.

We were met in Conway by four more avid conservationists ready to save the Buffalo. In Little Rock we were joined by eight more happy passengers and members of the press sporting cameras, tape recorders, and note pads. KARK-TV held an "on the street interview" with our leader, Dr. Neil Compton. Not being aware of how many cafeterias we were to encounter later on the trip we hiked cheerfully to Frankes Cafeteria for a quick supper. After this episode several faithful Ozark Society members were at the bus station to wave us good-by. We picked up our last passengers in West Memphis around 8 p.m. and then settled down to a long night of napping, talking, and getting acquainted.

Several people dozed off shortly after midnight only to be rudely awakened about 3 a.m. at notorious Knoxville, Tennessee, bus station where we acquired the new bus driver, alias Harold, who was to introduce us to every Union 76 truck stop between there and Washington. Harold's favorite saying was "Harold Cox is my name; Bus driving's my game!"

While the bus was being serviced we ate an early breakfast. The people who chose eggs soon found the cook could only manage one egg at a time; although toward the end of the line she would occasionally attempt two. This event took up most of our time here and ended with those who were served first, namely Tom Foti and Herb Fowler, having to return for seconds. Then everyone climbed aboard the bus hoping for a longer nap.

About 8 a.m. we were awakened with a loudspeaker announcement that Bristol was a unique city possessing two police forces and a street having one side in Tennessee and one side in Virginia. We found Bristol possessed another unique

feature in that the men's restroom was open only during certain time periods of the day as stated by a large sign on the restroom door: Open from 8:00 a.m.-8:20 a.m., 8:40 a.m.-9:10 a.m. etc. Also the men were required to pay 10c to get into the restroom and then 10c more to use the restroom. As David Strickland so aptly remarked, "They've got you coming and going."

After this stop we were all wide awake to view the beautiful Alleghenies. We were brought out of our reveries by strange sounds emanating from the back of the bus. Glancing around we realized Joe Clark was beginning his reputation as a mischief maker on this trip by getting locked in the restroom of the bus. With a few encouraging words and help from Everett Bowman Joe soon emerged. When asked why he didn't push the call button Joe replied, "I only saw one button to push!"

Later our driver, Harold Cox, said in his eastern Tennessee drawl that "Had I knowed hit, I would have slammed on my brakes real quick and Joe Clark would have come out a lot quicker than he did."

We arrived in Washington about 5 p.m. to find McLean Gardens, a series of government dormitories, one of which was to be our home away from home. We continued our cafeteria experiences by eating in the cafeteria of the building which turned out to be another Hot Shoppe. Following an orientation meeting with Ken Smith the group split up for the first time in 28 hours. Some folk toured the town and some folks went to bed (with only one case of lost pajamas—Joe Clark, again!)

We arose early to prepare for the first day of the hearing. After a quick breakfast we loaded the bus and viewed the White House, Washington Monument, the Capitol and Embassy Row on the way to the Longworth Building where we were met at the door by armed guards checking briefcases, suspicious bundles, and Leonard Heman's waterproof camera case. There was one surprised guard when Joe Clark opened his briefcase to reveal aforementioned Arkansas pears which he was planning to present to John Paul Hammerschmidt at the request of Mr. Johnson. After bribing the guard with a pear, Joe was admitted.

At the hearing we were pleased to

find in attendance Chairman Aspinall and about fourteen other members of the committee who seemed favorable to our cause. The hearing ran smoothly until the members were called to the House floor for a vote. Then the members of our group split up to visit various representatives. Neil Compton, Marcia Wood, Ilene Gipson, Jo Wilson, and Joe Carver spent approximately one hour with Representative Hammerschmidt. Everything from China to the Buffalo was discussed.

The second night more people went out on the town and some people even got downtown. . . but were constantly amazed by the bright mercury street lights and the number of policemen.

Ilene G., Nicki K., Jo W., Tommy Jenkins, and Joe Carver, disdaining another Hot Shoppe Cafeteria, went to "Mother Earth", a rock musical, at the Ford Theater and then to a snazzy sea food restaurant where Tommy tried his best to order chicken, but was talked into clams instead. Upon returning to the dorm they finished the scrolls for the University chapter which contained 870 names favoring the Buffalo National River. Due to the late hour Tommy was not functioning at his best so he is now recorded on the House records as "Tammy" Jenkins.

The next morning breakfast goes were more sparse and spread out. The second day's hearing was dominated mainly by the Subcommittee Chairman, Roy A. Taylor, who seemed to help the favorable witnesses find more favorable things to say about the Buffalo River. When Mr. Taylor asked the audience how the Buffalo got its name Joe Clark was quick with a reply. His reply was so complete that Mrs. Taylor had to ask Mr. Clark if he could get in a word or two. (Editors note: He said this to someone else—I'm not that gabby) After the hearing ended and all concerned dragged back to the bus we counted heads to make sure no one was left in Washington.

Dissension arose between the driver and passengers over the location of the lunch stop. Mrs. Hank Shugart gave a ten minute oration on the glories of viewing Washington and eating at the Kennedy Center only to be told by Harold the bus driver that

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## Ozark Society Activity Schedule Listed By Chapter Name

Those wishing to participate in any activity are requested to contact the leader at least one week in advance. It is often necessary to make changes in plans. Telephone or send a self addressed envelope to leader, chapter chairman or secretary for final details and instructions.

Feb. 5, INDIAN NATIONS: Hominy Lake, camping and fishing. Call leader Glen Ramsey, 1725 S. Yorktown, Tulsa, Okla. 74104. Ph. 918-936-1546.

Feb. 5-6, BAYOU: Atchafalaya River Basin Outing. Limited to adults. For details contact leaders, Dick and Joan Williams, 306 Lawrence, Lafayette, La. 70501 or Eleanor Gibbs, Shreveport, La. 318-868-9570.

Feb. 5-6, SCHOOLCRAFT: Long Creek hike thru the glade country of Mark Twain Nat'l Forest. Leader Bill Bates, 1713 Madaline, Springfield, Mo. 65840. Ph. 417-883-5199.

Feb. 12, BAYOU: Canoe Clinic, Part 1. An introduction to canoeing for beginners. Broadmoor Bayou. Contact instructor Wellborn Jack, Jr. 1625 Slattery, Bldg., Shreveport, La. 71101. Ph. 318-865-3303.

Feb. 12-13, DELTA: Sylamore Creek hike in Ozark National Forest. For details call leader, Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark. 72004. Ph. 501-766-8301.

Feb. 19, U of A (FAYETTEVILLE): Dismal Creek hike to view "Glory Hole" and canyon. Very spectacular. Bring water and sack lunch in pack. Meet behind Science and Engineer Bldg. at 6:30 a.m. for rides. Leader, Karen Imhoff, 224 W. Cleburn, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. 501-521-2194. Ass't leader, John Carter. Ph. 501-521-3442.

Feb. 19, BAYOU: Canoe Clinic, Part 2. Canoe a tame portion of the Sabine River in Texas—a beautiful part of the river yet unseen by most Bayou canoeists. Leader George Armstrong, 311 East 76th, Shreveport, La. 71106. Ph. 318-865-8302.

Feb. 19, INDIAN NATIONS: Pawnee Bill Museum visit and pot luck supper. For details contact leader Howard Allison, 5942 East 5th, Tulsa, Okla. 74112. Ph. 918-835-6076.

Feb. 19-20, UALR: Big Bluff and Hemmed in Hollow hike. Day and overnight. For details contact trip leader Larry Price, 1712 Glenda Dr., Little Rock, Ark. 72205. Ph. 501-225-2097.

Feb. 19-20, HIGHLANDS: Sam's Throne hike and camp out in Ozark Nat'l Forest. Explore spectacular bluffs in this area—one or two days. Meet at Fairview Recreation Area—one mile north of Pelsor on Hiway 7 at 9 a.m., Feb. 19. Leader Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Ph. 501-428-5445.

Feb. 19-20, SCHOOLCRAFT: White's Creek hike in Mark Twain Nat'l Forest—a proposed "Back Country" area. Leader Bill Bates, 1713 Madaline, Springfield, Mo. 65804.

Feb. 27, CADD0: Roaring Branch hike. For details call leader Jerry Teasley, 210 Georgian Terrace, Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. 501-774-6911.

Feb. 27, BAYOU: Jacobs Park Nature hike. Leader Eleanor Gibbs, 203 Pennsylvania, Shreveport, La. 71105. Ph. 318-868-9570.

March 4, INDIAN NATIONS: Osage Hills State Park—stew dinner. For details contact Bob Rench, 6303 East 4th Terrace, Tulsa, Okla. 74112. Ph. 918-838-1261.

March 4-5, SCHOOLCRAFT: Black River Canoe float, water permitting. Hiway 21 to Hiway K—25 miles of fine canoeing. Leader D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield, Mo. Ph. 417-883-5685.

March 4-5, BAYOU: Canoe Clinic, Part 3. Cossatot river canoe trip on Sat. damsite to Ladd bridge. Sunday, Hiway 4 to Duckett Ford. Leader Lloyd Naylor. Contact Geo. Armstrong, Ass't leader. Shreveport, La. Ph. 318-865-8302.

March 12, BAYOU: Barksdale Stroll—on a back

country hiking trail developed by the air base. For details contact leader Tom Dodder, 127 State Court, Bossier City, La. 71010. Ph. 318-742-0849.

March 12, CADD0: Red River day hike. For details contact leader Stern Feinberg, 7 Broadmoor, Texarkana, Ark. 75501 Ph. 501-774-7269.

March 18, INDIAN NATIONS: Illinois river canoe trip (stag). Tahlequah bridge to Horseshoe Bend. Base camp at Horseshoe Bend. Leader Glen Ramsey, 1725 S. Yorktown, Tulsa, Okla.

March 18-19, DELTA: Hike Leatherwood Canyon first day (near Ponca, Ark.) Second day hike to be determined later. For details contact leader Tom Foti, Pine Bluff, Ark. Ph. 501-534-7107.

March 18, 19, BAYOU: Brazos River (Texas) canoe trip. Led by John Moore of Dallas. Local contact, Russ Bruner, 815 Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La. 71104. Ph. 318-868-1379.

March 18-19, SCHOOLCRAFT: Richland Creek hike—an overnight back pack hike to Richland Falls and Twin Falls of the Devils Fork in Ozark Nat'l Forest. Leader Gregg Bruff, 1464 E. Bennett, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Ph. 417-869-8324.

March 18-19, HIGHLANDS: Hike first day to natural bridge near Arburg in Stone County—very rugged canyon requiring heavy footwear. Hike second day to see natural spherical boulders in the area of Prim on Hiway 263 in Cleburne County. Departure each day at 9 a.m. from Whillock Motel on U. S. Hiway 65 in Clinton, Ark. Campers may camp at Choctaw Landing on Greers Ferry Reservoir, 9 miles south of Clinton. Leader Dick Murray, 2006 Austin, Fayetteville, 72701. Ph. 501-442-8995.

**MARCH 25-26, SPRING MEETING VERSER DRAMA CENTER OUACHITA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, ARKADELPHIA.**

March 25-26, CADD0: Richland Creek backpack hike. For details contact leader Royce Weisenberger, Jr. 2016 Beech St., Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. 501-772-7525.

March 31, April 1-2, INDIAN NATIONS: Buffalo River canoe trip—Ponca to Pruitt. Wilderness camp at Camp Orr. Meet at Lost Valley State Park for car shuttle at 8 a.m., Friday. Leader Paul Kendall, 4813 E. 26th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114 Ph. 918-939-1839.

April 1-2, U of A (FAYETTEVILLE): Buffalo River canoe float, Ponca to Pruitt, for experienced canoers. Meet at 9 a.m. Sat. at Ponca low water bridge for car shuttle to Camp Orr—camp Sat. Night at Camp Orr. Shuttle cars to Pruitt, Sun. at 9 a.m. Leader Steve Wilson, 1297 Farmers Ave., Rt. 10, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. 501-521-5184.

April 1-2, SCHOOLCRAFT: Bull Creek and Swan Creek canoe floats. One day on each of these crystal clear streams. Base camp. For details contact leader Paul DeRigne, 1420 S. Pickwick, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Ph. 417-866-7033.

April 1-2, BAYOU: Ouachita river canoe float. Base Camp at Fulton Branch Nat'l Forest Campsite. For details contact leaders George Armstrong or Bill Meier. Ph. 318-865-2982.

April 8, INDIAN NATIONS: Twin Bridges on Grand Lake. Floating, fishing, spooklight and visit to Ottawa canoe plant. Leader to be announced. Contact Paul Kendall for details.

April 8-9, CADD0: Athens to Big Fork Trail backpack hike. For details contact leader Jim Jackson, 2806 Hickory St., Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. 501-772-8509.

April 8-9, PULASKI: Pedestal Rocks—North Fork of Illinois Bayou. A combination day hike (for Saturday only types) in Pedestal Rocks, Kings Bluff area and an overnight back pack for those so inclined from Pedestal Rocks down Northfork of Ill. Bayou to Victor road. Back packers meet at Booger Hollow Trading Post on Hiway 7 at 9 a.m. for car shuttle. Day hikers join group at Pedestal Rocks about 10 a.m. Backpack leader John Heuston, 5424 Chauvin Dr., N. Little Rock, Ark. 72114. Ph. 501-758-0814. These hikes not recommended for small children.

April 8-9, BAYOU: The Dogwood Trail hike. Mt. Delaneys springtime beauty near Plain Dealing. Leaders Russ Bruner and Jim Key. Contact Tom Dodder, Shreveport, La. or Eleanor Gibbs, Shreveport, La.

April 9, DELTA: Grand Prairie. Visit virgin prairie near Stuttgart. Contact trip leader Tom Foti, Pine Bluff, Ark. Ph. 501-534-7107.

April 9, U of A (FAYETTEVILLE): Mulberry river canoe trip. From Little Mulberry to Cass. EXPERIENCED CANOERS ONLY. Wear life vests. Camp Sat. nite April 8 Forest Service Camp ground at Redding, east of Cass. Car shuttle 8 a.m. Sunday from Redding. Leader John Carter, Fayetteville, Ark. Ph. 501-521-3445.

April 15, INDIAN NATIONS: Pettit Bay on Tenkiller Lake. Canoe instruction on lake. Leader Lowell Dodson, 709 N. Garfield, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063. Ph. 918-245-3018.

April 15-16, OZARK SOCIETY ALL CHAPTERS: Annual Dogwood canoe trip—Ponca to Pruitt. Camp along the river. Experienced canoers only. This is the most beautiful and exciting stretch of the Buffalo. Car Shuttle begins 8:30 a.m. from Ponca bridge. Be there early to load your canoes. Leader Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Ph. 501-428-5445.

April 22, DELTA: Mulberry river canoe trip. Section of river canoe depends upon water level. Meet at Turner Bend Campground near Cass, Ark. Car shuttle begins at 8 a.m. sharp, Sat. morning. EXPERIENCED CANOERS ONLY. Wear life vests! Leader Harold Hedges.

April 22-23, INDIAN NATIONS: Upper Lee Creek canoe trip. Natural Dam to Short, Okla. bridge. Base Camp. For details contact leader Mel Smith, 305 N. E. Morningside, Bartlesville, Okla. 74003. Ph. 918-333-1072.

April 22-23, BAYOU: Caney Creek back pack hike. Overnite from Bard Springs to West Hanna Mt. a Family affair in the cool beauty of the Ouachitas. Leader Bill Stevenson. Ass't leader and contact, Tom Dodder, Shreveport, La. Ph. 318-742-0849.

April 29-30, OZARK SOCIETY ALL CHAPTERS: **THIRD ANNUAL COSSATOT COUNTRY PILGRIMAGE.** Canoeing, camping, hiking—something for everyone. Bayou and Caddo Chapters co-hosting. Contact leaders for details. Russ Bruner, Shreveport, La. Ph. 318-868-1379 or Bill Brown, 3004 County Ave., Texarkana, Ark. 75501. Ph. 501-773-6332.

April 29-30, INDIAN NATIONS: Illinois River canoe trip. Base camp. For details contact leader Otto Behnfeldt, 2648 East 2nd, Tulsa, Okla. 74104. Ph. 918-939-1665.

May 6, PULASKI: Illinois Bayou canoe trip. From Hector bridge to Scottsville bridge. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Kirby Danley store in Scottsville (Jct hiway 27 and 164) for car shuttle. Chapter "social" at Bayou Bluff Nat'l Forest Campground on Friday eve May 5th. All O. S. chapters invited. For more details contact trip leader, John Heuston, N. Little Rock, Ark.

May 6, INDIAN NATIONS: Big Piney canoe trip—Treat to Long Pool. Base Camp. For details contact Mel Smith, trip leader, Bartlesville, Okla.

May 6-7, SCHOOLCRAFT: White water weekend canoeing. Canoe the Shut-Ins and Silver Mine dam section of St. Francis river in eastern Mo. EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY PRE-REQUISITE FOR THIS CLASS III WATER. DECKED CANOES OR KAYAKS ADVISABLE. Other chapter members welcome. For more information contact leaders Dudley Murphy or D. F. Darby, 1903 Maryland, Springfield, Mo. 65804.

May 13, INDIAN NATIONS: Illinois river canoe trip or (Glover-Fall river Rec. area). For details contact trip leader Bob Ferris, 2811 E. 22nd Tulsa, Okla. 74114 Ph. 918-747-4836.

May 13, BAYOU: Saline Bayou canoe trip. A challenge in canoe handling where is no white water. Eerie Louisiana beauty. For details contact leader, Bill Stevenson, Shreveport, La. 71108. Ph. 318-686-2658.

May 13, HIGHLANDS: Kings river canoe float. U. S. Hiway 62 bridge to near Grandview. Meet at Roadside park at 9 a.m. for car shuttle, at Hiway 62 bridge crossing of the Kings, eight miles east of Eureka Springs. Leader Dick Murray, 2006 Austin, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701 Ph. 501-442-8995.

May 13, DELTA: Big Piney Creek canoe trip—water permitting. Treat to Long Pool. EXPERIENCED CANOEISTS ONLY—With Life vests. Meet at Long Pool campground, 8 a.m. Sat. for car shuttle. Leader Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Local contact, Tom Parsons-535-2775, Pine Bluff, Ark.

May 13-14, CADDO: Ouachita river canoe trip. For details contact leaders Donald Duncan, 2412 Briar Rose Drive, Texarkana, Ark. 75501 Ph. 501-772-1828.

May 20, INDIAN NATIONS: Barren Fork canoe trip. Christie to Eldon. Base Camp. For details contact leader Lyle Schoonover, 1815 N. Columbia, Tulsa, Okla. 74110 Ph. 918-936-0491.

May 21, UALR: Buffalo River canoe float. Gilbert to Maumee. For details contact trip leader Robert Johnston, L. R. Ark. Ph. 501-565-7531—ext. 241.

May 27-28, CADDO: Caney Creek backpack hike. For details contact leader Bill Brown, 3004 county Ave. Texarkans, Ark. 75501. Ph. 773-6332.

## Ozark Society—Spring Meeting

Date: March 25 and 26, 1972

Place: Verser Drama Center  
Ouachita Baptist University  
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

Program Coordinator: Joe Nix

Registration for the 1972 Spring Meeting will begin at 9:00 A.M. on Saturday, March 25. The program begins at 10:45. There will be two talks before lunch. No plans have been made for the group having lunch together.

The meeting will reconvene at 1:30 and the afternoon session will last until approximately 5:00 P.M. On Saturday evening there will be a banquet in the Ouachita University cafeteria.

The business meeting will begin at 9:30 A.M. on Sunday and should be over well before noon.

Those wishing to camp can utilize any of several camping areas on beautiful DeGray Reservoir. If you have fond memories of the Caddo River and wish to avoid DeGray Reservoir, other camping sites are available.

Several Motels are available for those who do not wish to camp.



## THE OZARK SOCIETY—

Carter, Landowner, Search County Cozahome; Hilary Jones, on behalf of the town of Pruitt and Buffalo River landowners; and Wendell McCutcheon, Principal of the Mt. Judea Schools, Mt. Judea, New County.

The hearing was finished by 11:30 a.m., Friday the 29th. We immediately went to our rendezvous with the bus. We were soon rolling along through the supremely beautiful countryside of northern Virginia. We enjoyed a pleasant treat stop at the point where the highway crosses the Blue Ridge Parkway. Here some of us took a short hike along the Appalachian Trail.

We carried with us a sense of deep satisfaction and a feeling of accomplishment for what had happened at the hearing. There was no doubt that after ten long years of ups and downs and disappointments that the hope of seeing a Buffalo National River had now a definite possibility of being fulfilled. H. H. Shugart of the Audubon Society summarized it as we rode along when he said "This goes to show that we can do anything that we want to if we will work at it."

After the hearing, one of our opponents lamented in the Harrison Daily Times that they had no "jubilee bus" to ride home on. This indeed it was and the writer is thanked for his graphic description of this marvelous machine that carried us to Washington and back.

You may obtain the Record of the Hearing on H. R. 8382 before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the establishment of a Buffalo National River, October 28-29 1971 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 or from Congressman Hammerschmidt's office, 417 Cannon Building, Washington, D. C. 20515.

## A FUNNY THING—

"he had a better idea". Amid the groans as we pulled into the Wax Museum Cafeteria parking lot (Harold's better idea!!) Joe Clark was overheard saying, "I don't know if I can eat with all those cadavers looking at me!" Surviving even this cafeteria we change into traveling clothes when Maxine Clark, trying to keep up with Joe, managed to get her slacks on backward.

We then really hit the road for home by way of the Skyline Drive over the Blue Ridge Mountains. Elston Leonard treated us all to apple cider from Shenandoah National Park where some people even set foot on the Appalachian Trail.

Later in the evening, after several folks had dropped off to sleep, the "Odor Monster" attacked our bus. First noticed by the people at the rear of the bus, Mrs. Shugart tried to ward off the monster by spilling a bottle of perfume, but it continued to move forward in the bus until everyone was awake wondering what the problem was. It was discovered that the bathroom had malfunctioned. This odor was punctuated intermittently during the evening by four unlucky skunks who met their demise for the cause of saving the Buffalo.

The next rest stop happened to be Knoxville, Tennessee, where we lost Harold the bus driver, and acquired a can of spray deodorant. Different activities were entered into during this early morning layover—such as a race around the block led by Leonard Heman (also winner of the non-stop-

H. R. 8382 was passed by the Subcommittee during the first week in December, and the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs passed it on January 26. The bill may be voted on by the House before you receive this copy of the BULLETIN.

talking award as witnessed by Mary Virginia Ferguson).

Toward the end of the trip, looking our grubbiest, we stopped at the nicest place yet—the Riverside Holiday Inn in Memphis. We lost two passengers here and began to realize that this wonderful trip was coming to an end.

Upon reaching Little Rock we lost more passengers, but found we had gained fame upon reading the Saturday edition of the Arkansas Gazette.

Somehow everyone was quieter for the last few hours of the trip. The drizzle we met in Fayetteville did not dampen our spirits for we felt we had accomplished our mission. The sensational aspects over, we realize that we must remain vigilant as to the progress on this bill and the continued character of the Buffalo under the bill so our efforts will not have been in vain.

## COORS DROPS TIN—

to throw away and compound America's growing litter and solid waste problem," Coors said in announcing the novel package.

The cans themselves, he stresses, are recyclable aluminum. Because of their high salvage value, used aluminum cans are worth approximately 10 cents a pound when turned in at recycling depots independently operated by certain aluminum producers (such as Kaiser with its Can-Do program as well as beverage manufacturers).

The Coors organization has been a leader in these aluminum can recycling programs. Since January of 1970 when the company began its recovery program, it has received about 21 million pounds of aluminum—some 504 million cans at an average 24 cans per pound—for recycling.

## PAY YOUR 1972 DUES NOW!

Ozark Society dues for 1972 are payable now. Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check, to Box 38, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Your promptness in paying dues eliminates much work for your membership chairman. Send your dues today.

Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100; Student, courtesy membership, \$1.00.

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

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

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

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ If Student-name of school \_\_\_\_\_



WINTER, Leatherwood Cove

photo: Neil Compton