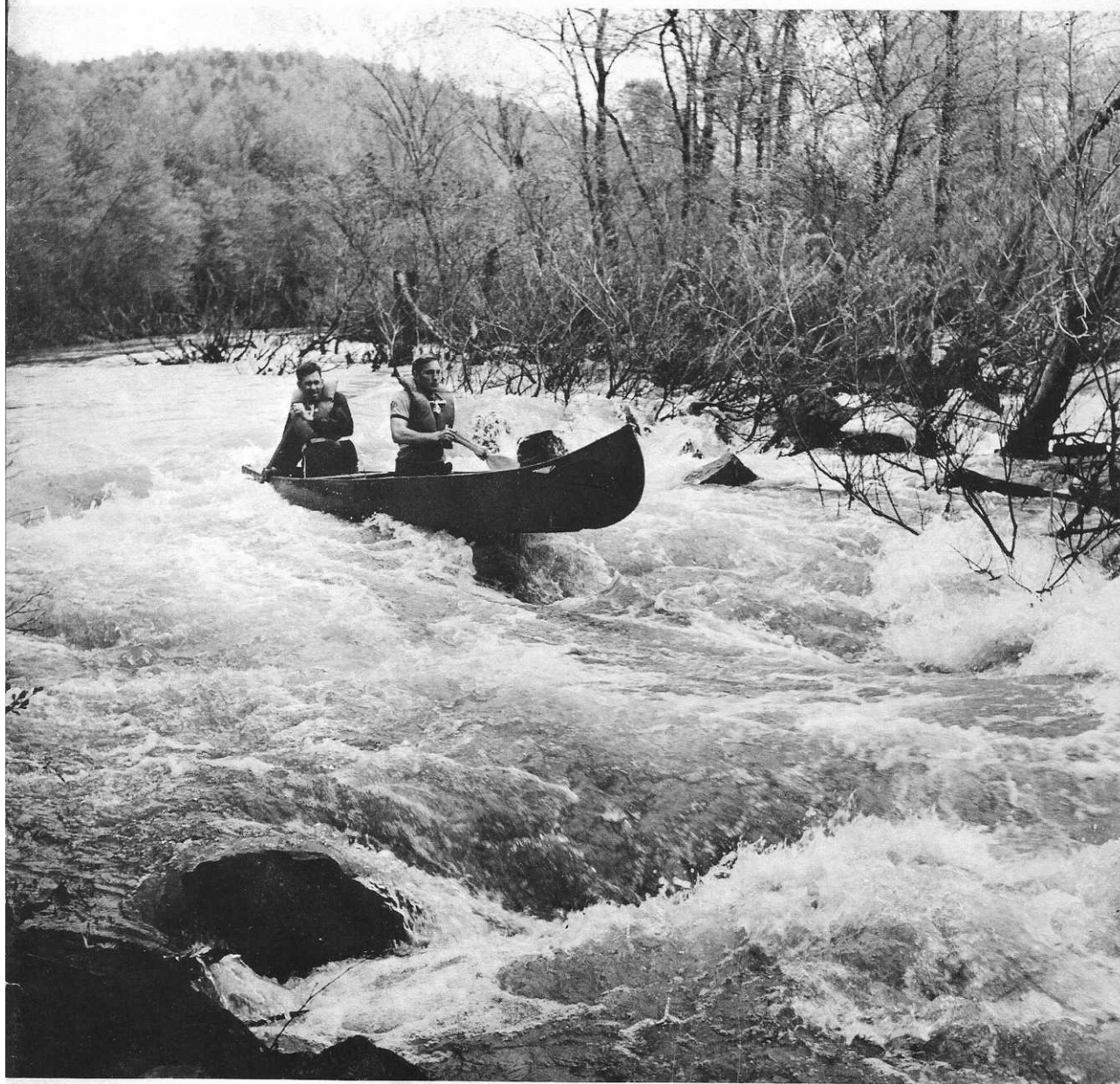


Ozark Society Bulletin



Winter—Spring 1973

Riding High on the Middle Fork
of the Little Red—Marvin Demuth

OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Ozark Society's new emblem. The three lobes of the sassafras leaf are symbolic of CONSERVATION-EDUCATION-RECREATION. The tree is widespread over the Ozark-Ouachita region.

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Picture was made about a mile above Arlberg on the Middle Fork of the Little Red during high water. Mike Galyean in the bow and Pat Shaw in the stern. Both are members of the Bluff City Canoe Club, Memphis.

The North Fork 150 Years after Schoolcraft

BILL BATES

The North Fork of the White River is centrally located on Missouri's southern border and is a favorite stream of Missouri canoeists. In addition to its fine whitewater runs, it is a stream of unique scenic beauty and wilderness character.

From beginnings, deep within Mark Twain National Forest, the North Fork flowed for 115 miles to a confluence with the White River until a dam was completed in 1944, six miles above its mouth. Buried under the waters of Norfork Lake were sixty miles of river environment including numerous springs and tributaries. It is only by looking at the remaining fifty miles above the lake that one gains an idea of the beautiful free flowing stream it must have been. But so much for past loses, there is much yet to be saved.

Our first account of the North Fork is contained in the journal entries of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, nineteenth century explorer and geologist. Schoolcraft first came upon the river November 7, 1818 and spent two weeks traveling its length and studying the area. He describes it as a crystal clear stream with the greater part of its flow being derived from numerous springs which "rise at every step". While this expression is an overstatement, the North Fork is floatable even during summer months due to large springs which feed it. For this reason it became the prime float fishing stream in the Ozarks during the 1930's and 40's. Being unofficially ranked as the finest smallmouth bass stream in America, caused fishermen to come from every state and float its fabled waters. Good fishing, rugged scenery and reliable flow combined to make its reputation,

and the North Fork became even more popular than the scenic Buffalo.

Today the area is more populated than when Schoolcraft walked it, and the fishing seems to have suffered too. Civilization has taken its toll but the upper North Fork and its tributary, Bryant Creek, retain a wilderness character. This is especially true within the national forest boundary, where large stands of pine and a wooded flood plain complement hillsides of oak-hickory forest. Here little has been lost to development.

The river is always floatable below the Northfork campground and still well within the forest. At this point several springs have added their flow and shortly below here is Rainbow Spring. Of the first magnitude, and Missouri's fifth largest, it adds 140 million gallons per day. This large volume of water begins to make the rapids more challenging and with a gradient of 7.5 feet per mile they are numerous.

Below the forest boundary the river takes on a different character with more streamside development, but loses nothing in quality. From here to Dawt Mill Dam more springs enter and the result is excellent fishing. The Missouri Conservation department regularly stocks this area, and waters that have long supported smallmouth bass now yield several species of trout.

Between Dawt and the lake are Repeating Riffle and the Last Drop, two fine rapids with high standing waves. Towering bluffs and fast water continue to the very end and this final section is a favorite of all who know it.

Perhaps the most unique charac-

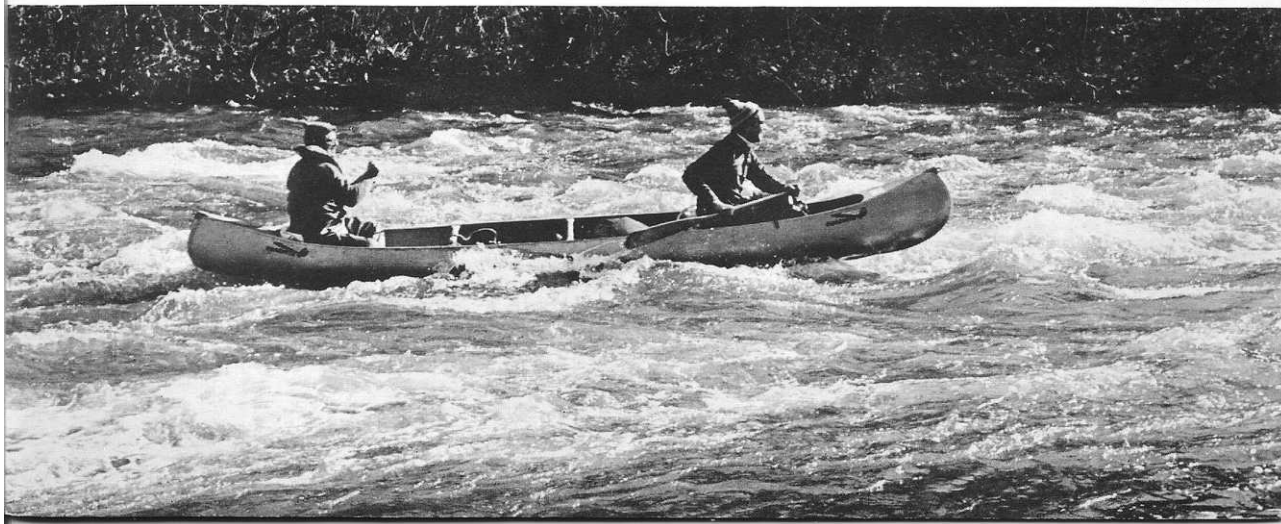
teristic the North Fork possesses is not physical but political. In 1968 the Secretary of the Interior added 28 rivers or portions of rivers, to 5-D status under the National Wild and Scenic River Act. A 5-D river is one that has been recognized as having a wild or scenic quality and therefore potential to become part of the system which protects our nation's finest streams. Conceivably a river so classified can be added to the system either with or without a federal study and in the interim some protection from state and federal projects is assured. Any project which would affect the North Fork must take into consideration the fact that it might someday be part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

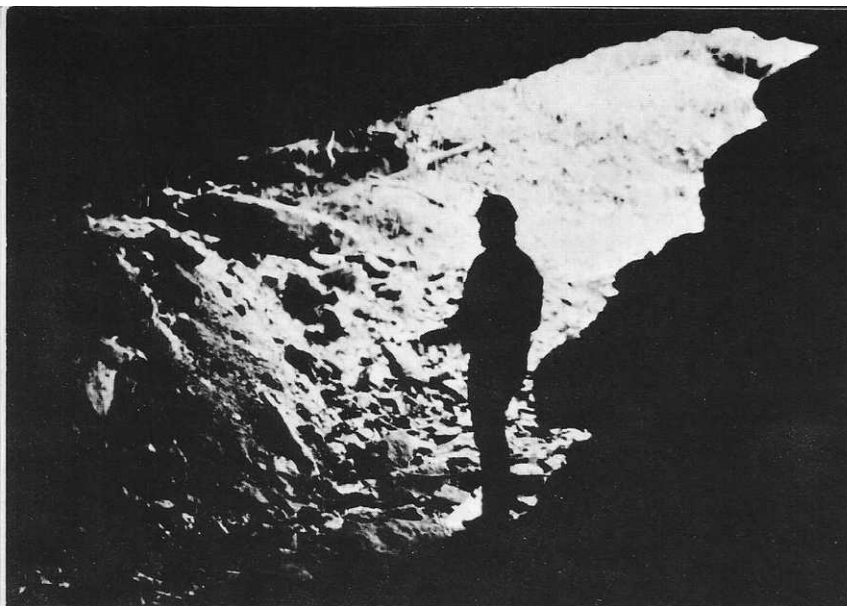
We have in part considered the many aspects of the North Fork which combine to form a quality that is perhaps the most representative of our Ozarks heritage. If we have failed to mention the grist mills still operating in the area, the proposed 4,500 acre Devils Backbone Wild Area, or other favorites, it is not from neglect. Future articles will examine both of these subjects in the detail they deserve. Until then we recommend that you visit the area and discover for yourself its scenic beauty. A river with something for everyone it is well worth your interest.

A guide to the North Fork as well as the other 2,150 miles of Missouri float streams has been written by Oz Hawksley and published by the Missouri Conservation Commission. It has maps, mile by mile descriptions of all rivers, and is available from the Commission's Jefferson City office, for a \$1.00 fee.

Repeating Riffle

Photo by Dudley Murphy





Entrance to Salt Peter Cave, Boxley

Photo by Doug Reagan

Cave Life in the Ozarks

DOUG REAGAN

Although the Ozarks are well known for the scenic beauty of their clear streams and high bluffs, perhaps the most interesting features are underground. A region of limestone north of the Arkansas River extending into central Missouri contains some of the most spectacular caves and cave life to be found anywhere. During the millennia necessary to form the miles of underground passageways, a variety of organisms became adapted to these subterranean environments and form an assemblage of animals unique to the Ozarks. This diversity of life is as important an aspect of the area as the forested hills in which the caves occur.

Because caves receive no sunlight, the energy necessary to maintain life beneath the surface must come in the form of organic debris, usually dead leaves or bat guano, carried in from the surface. Such accumulations within caves are good places to find cave animals. Nearly all of the larger caves contain stream passages, and these contain a variety of aquatic life. Isopods, crayfish, and other invertebrates are often seen in large numbers feeding on organic material in or near the water. In turn, these animals serve as a food source for blind cave fish and salamanders. Since the amount of organic matter carried into caves is limited, populations of larger cave organisms are relatively small. Even a cave with over a mile of stream passage and a bat population in the thousands may be able to support only a few dozen blind cave fish.

Probably the best known

inhabitants of caves are bats, which feed outside of caves but use them for hibernation and for breeding. Several species hibernate in Ozark caves, taking advantage of the near 100 per cent humidity and constant temperature conditions to conserve energy and moisture during periods of quiescence. The Eastern Pipistrel (*Pipistrellus subflavus*) is a species of small brown bat commonly observed hanging singly in caves throughout the region at all seasons. The humidity in the crevices where they roost is such that tiny droplets of moisture accumulate on their fur like morning dew. Another species common in the area is the Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) which also roosts singly in caves.

Some species of bats use caves during the breeding season. The Gray Myotis (*Myotis grisescens*) forms nursing colonies composed of several hundred to several thousand individuals during late spring and summer. In autumn they leave the nursing colony caves and migrate to other caves where they hibernate. Such concentrations of bats provide substantial accumulations of guano and thus serve as an important source of organic material for other life deep in caves.

There are many animals which spend their entire life in the total darkness and constant temperature conditions found in caves. Because they inhabit a demanding environment unique from that found at the surface, they share a number of distinctive characteristics. Their most striking feature is the absence of pigmentation. Insects, spiders,

crayfish, and other invertebrates appear white or transparent. Vertebrates such as the Ozark Grotto Salamander (*Typhlotriton spelaeus*) and the Blindfish (*Amblyopsis rosae* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*) appear pink because of the blood visible through their unpigmented skin. Other characteristics which they have in common are: a loss or reduction of the eyes, a tendency toward long slender appendages, and a lower rate of respiration. The variety of cave life in the Ozarks is impressive. Many of the less conspicuous invertebrates are probably undescribed as species. The Ozark Grotto Salamander and one species of blindfish (*A. rosae*) are found nowhere else in the world.

The two species of blindfish found in caves are superficially quite similar, but differ in internal characteristics. Both are generally two to three inches in length, appear eyeless, and have slender bodies tapering back from broad heads. Their method of locomotion is as curious as their appearance. Rather than darting about with jerky zigzag motions typical of many surface species, these fish use their long slender fins to propel themselves with long measured strokes. This more efficient method of moving illustrates one of the ways which cave animals adapt their behavior to conserve energy. As they have no natural enemies, these fish can be easily approached, providing the water in their vicinity is not disturbed.

One really needs to visit a wild (non-commercial) cave to appreciate the uniqueness of the cave environment. Ozark caves come in all shapes and sizes; from vertical pits to low horizontal crawlways, from completely wet to dust dry passages, and from long tunnels to large rooms. All caves have regions of total darkness, and the larger caverns have zones in which the temperature of the air varies less than one degree annually. Since this is approximately the same as the mean annual temperature of the region in which caves are found, the temperature within Ozark caves varies between 52 and 54 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year.

Like other natural features of the Ozarks, the caves and their life are rapidly being depleted of their beauty by senseless vandalism. It is rare to find a cave, here or elsewhere, that doesn't have the names and dates on numerous visitors painted on its walls and have flashbulbs and wastepaper

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**STATEMENT OF THE OZARK SOCIETY IN SUPPORT OF S. 316
DESIGNATING ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WILDERNESS ON THE
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN NATIONAL FOREST
FEBRUARY 21, 1973**

I am Wellborn Jack, Jr., Attorney at Law, 1625 Slattery Building, Shreveport, Louisiana, 71101.

I make this statement in support of S. 316 on behalf of the Ozark Society, of which I am a member. The Ozark Society is a regional conservation group long active in the preservation of wilderness lands and wild and scenic rivers in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Present membership totals 2,500 active individuals. Although most of our membership is found in Arkansas, the Society has active chapters in Springfield, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Shreveport, Louisiana. The business address of the Ozark Society is P.O. Box 737, Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, 71923.

We urge early favorable action on S. 316. This is legislation we have long waited for and long needed. For some years now we have worked with the administrators of the National Forests in Arkansas and Missouri in an effort to obtain interim administrative protection of the wilderness qualities of the remnant of wilderness which yet remains in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains. These negotiations have met with varying degrees of success and failure. On the whole, our conclusion is that the only way to insure, in the words of the Wilderness Act, "that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas (in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountain region), leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition," is to have our best remaining areas included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Our best candidate areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System are three in number and are listed among the first sixteen citizen proposals in Section 2 of S. 316. These areas are described in the Bill in Section 2, Subsection (2), (3), and (7); namely, respectively, the CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS comprising approximately 14,433 acres in the Ouachita National Forest of Arkansas, the UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESS comprising approximately 10,590 acres in the Ozark National Forest of Arkansas, and the IRISH WILDERNESS comprising about 17,880 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri. These

three areas have been studied thoroughly by members of our organization working with others and have been found to meet fully the criteria for selection for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System as set forth in the definition of "wilderness" appearing in the Wilderness Act.

Our organization has a lesser degree of familiarity with the areas designated in Subsections (17) through (28) of Section 2 of the Bill. Included among these subsections are two areas from our region, namely the GLADES WILDERNESS comprising about 16,400 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri as described in Subsection (28) of the Bill and the ROCK PILE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS comprising about 3,000 acres in the Clark National Forest of Missouri as listed in Subsection (26) of the Bill. In regard to these areas in Missouri, we defer to the judgment of the citizens from Missouri who have come here to these hearings to testify specifically about these areas. If it develops that there has been no adequate opportunity for citizen study of these areas or any other of the areas in Subsections (17) through (28), we urge that they be placed in a study category and that provision be made for the protection of their wilderness qualities pending the completion of such studies.

We address ourselves below specifically to the two Arkansas proposals with which we and our members are most familiar, namely, the CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS and the UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESS.

IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THESE AREAS

Preservation of the CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS and the UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESS is of great importance to citizens of our region. It is of particular importance to those who live in the large, ever expanding urban areas within 200 miles or less of these two wilderness areas, among whom are included the inhabitants of the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas area; the Tulsa-Oklahoma City, Oklahoma area; the Memphis, Tennessee area; the Shreveport, Louisiana area; and, of course, the whole of Arkansas. At but slightly greater distance, but still within weekend driving distance, are the Kansas City, Kansas and Missouri and St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan areas.

Both the CANEY CREEK and UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESSES are sterling examples of the unique natural characteristics of the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains. These mountains are geologically distinct and quite different in appearance one from the other. Each has its own unique flora, fauna, geology, and general aspect and feeling. Inclusion of the CANEY CREEK and the UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESSES in the National Wilderness Preservation System will insure the preservation of representative remnants of these two great mountain masses in an unimpaired condition for this and future generations.

The UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESS will constitute a logical and much needed upstream extension of the recently established Buffalo National River which it will adjoin on its north boundary. The upper ten miles of the Buffalo River and the deep, narrow, rocky canyon which it has carved constitute the principal feature of the area. Ten miles of Upper Buffalo River would be included in the area. The protection of this ten mile segment of the Upper Buffalo River will help insure the maintenance of good water quality in the stream below.

The CANEY CREEK area is remarkable for its size, ruggedness, and the variety of terrain encompassed within it. Local relief varies from 900 feet to 2,330 feet. It contains within its 14,433 acres the entirety of three major mountain masses, 27 miles of razorback ridge, and the entire drainage systems and courses of three major perennial mountain creeks. The CANEY area has a long history of wilderness type management and efforts to preserve it. It formed part of the Ouachita National Park Bill which passed both houses of Congress in 1928 but was pocket vetoed by Calvin Coolidge. The central 10,000 acre core of the area has since that date received some measure of protection first as a Wildlife Refuge, then as a Scenic Area, and presently as an administratively designated Back Country Area.

SUITABILITY OF THE AREAS

Both the CANEY and UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESSES clearly meet the definition of "wilderness" as set forth in Section 1 (c) of the Wilderness Act. Neither contains

(Continued on Page 6)

STATEMENT OF THE—

homes, cleared fields, roads, or structures or developments of any kind. The only prior usage of consequence in either area was light and selective logging in the 1920's and 1930's from which both areas have made complete recovery. Substantial portions of the areas have never been logged. Evidence of prior logging is so unnoticeable that most visitors to the area are unable to distinguish the areas which have been logged from the areas which have never been logged. Each area "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable".

The CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS consists entirely of publicly owned lands. None of the area was ever in private ownership. There are no inholdings. In the interest of maintaining a logical boundary of existing Forest Service gravel roads, approximately 600 acres of recently logged terrain in the southeast corner

of the area has been included in the proposal, following the Forest Service precedent in the case of the Shining Rock Wilderness area where similar terrain was included in the interest of the integrity of that area.

The UPPER BUFFALO does contain approximately 670 acres of privately owned inholdings. None, however, need be acquired. All but three plots of 40 acres each lie upon or corner with the boundary of the area. Unlike the CANEY area which has no history of human habitation whatsoever, the UPPER BUFFALO area does contain some remains of scattered cabins of early settlers, generally the fireplace. The inclusion of these remains in the area is consistent with Section 2 (c) (4) of the Wilderness Act which provides that an area of wilderness "may also contain... other features of... **Historical value**". (Emphasis added)

FEASIBILITY

At the public listening session held by the National Forests in Arkansas

this past year at Little Rock, Arkansas, the state of Arkansas in its official statement recommended that the CANEY CREEK WILDERNESS and the UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESS be preserved and protected by inclusion in National Wilderness Preservation System. This can be done without acquiring a single tract of land presently in private ownership. No road need be closed. No existing development need be removed or abandoned. The total of 24,933 acres contained within the CANEY CREEK and UPPER BUFFALO WILDERNESSES comprises but 1 per cent of the total of 2,434,403 acres of National Forest land in Arkansas.

Inclusion in the National Wilderness System of this relatively small remnant of our original great heritage of wilderness will insure the implementation in our region of the Congressional policy set forth in the Wilderness Act of securing "for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

Wildernesses or Wild Areas—An Issue Before The Congress

From National Wildlife Federation Conservation Report No. 2 Jan. 19, 1973

A resource issue likely to come up early in this Congress centers upon the controversy of how natural areas in the eastern national forests can best be preserved: as wilderness under the umbrella of the National Wilderness Preservation System or as wild areas under a separate system. A basic question revolves around wilderness criteria in the East as compared to that in the West—in short, how "pure" must wilderness be.

The issue arose in the 92nd Congress as several Members introduced bills to accomplish one or the other of the goals. After hearings, the National Forest Wild Areas Act of 1972 was passed by the Senate, but the House took no action. And, so, the discussions will be resumed this year.

Jurisdictions are involved, too. Wilderness bills traditionally have been the responsibility of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. However, the wild areas proposals have gone to the Agriculture Committees because national forests are involved.

Ranged on the side of wildernesses are a number of powerful Senators and Congressmen. Senators Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) and James L. Buckley (N.Y.) are joined by 20 colleagues, including Senators McClellan and Fulbright of Arkansas and the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, in sponsorship of S.316, which last year was known as

the "Eastern Wilderness Areas Act". It would designate 28 new wilderness areas in 16 States, covering some 471,186 acres, which would become parts of the wilderness system. Sen. Jackson said there is also a further purpose behind the bill.

"As it will be considered by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs", Sen. Jackson explained to his colleagues in a statement, "we will focus on a most serious interpretation involving the integrity of the Wilderness Act and our wilderness preservation policy. A serious and fundamental misinterpretation of the Wilderness Act has recently gained some credence, thus creating a real danger to the objective of securing a truly national wilderness preservation system." He said he hopes to correct "this false so-called purity theory".

Sen. Jackson said the 28 areas making up the bill are of two kinds; the first 16 are areas proposed by citizens and conservationists and the remaining 12 from a listing made available by the Forest Service. "I distinguish this second group of 12 Forest Service areas from the others for this reason; the Forest Service has asserted to the Congress that each of these areas is not qualified to be designated wilderness under the terms of the Wilderness Act," he explained.

"I remind my colleagues again that a central purpose of the Wilderness

Act of 1964 was to reserve to the Congress the authority for determining what areas could be designated as wilderness," he lashed out. "It is not up to an administrative agency to make this decision as seems to be the case here."

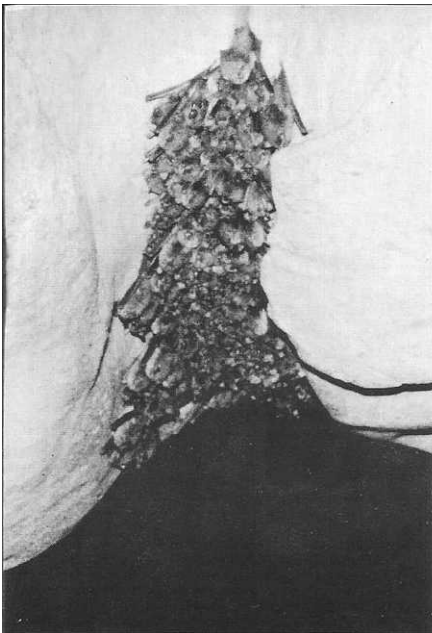
Areas in Arkansas and Missouri Listed in S. 316

Arkansas: "Cane Creek Wilderness", Ouachita National Forest, 14,433 acres; "Upper Buffalo Wilderness", Ozark National Forest, 10,590 acres;

Missouri: "Irish Wilderness", 17,880 acres, and "Glades Wilderness" 16,400 acres, both in the Mark Twain National Forest; and "Rockpile Mountain Wilderness", 3,000 acres, Clark National Forest;

Congressman John P. Saylor (Pa.) 1-11-73 then took to the House floor for an address to explain that he, and Mr. James A. Haley (Fla.) were introducing a bill (H.R. 1758) similar to S. 316. As author of the first wilderness bill to be introduced in the House 16 years ago, Mr. Saylor pointed to eastern wilderness which already has been added to the system. He, too, lashed out at decision-making challenges. "If the U.S. Forest Service or its officials attempt to subvert the Wilderness Act and the National Wilderness Preservation System, or usurp the powers of the U.S. Congress in this field, they had best be prepared for a monumental struggle

(Continued on Page 7)



Colony of Gray Bats Photo by Doug Reagan

CAVE LIFE—

strewn over the floor. Although this is unsightly, the real danger to cave life is in the form of groundwater pollution. Because the streams in caves are formed from water that has seeped through the pores and crevices of the rock from the surface, it may contain toxic concentrations of organic fertilizer, insecticides, and other contaminating materials. Caves and their unique fauna are little known and without an understanding of their fragile environment many of them may be permanently harmed.

Doug (Douglas P.) Reagan received the degree of Ph. D. in Zoology from the University of Arkansas where he is now an instructor in the Biology Program.

WILDERNESS OR—

with this House," Mr. Saylor declared.

Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.) and four colleagues are sponsoring S. 22, "The National Forest Wild Areas Act of 1973", which was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Sen. Aiken said the new draft makes it clear that none of the areas designated as a wild area will meet the criteria for "wilderness" as set forth in section 2 (c) of the Wilderness Act. "In other words, this legislation is not an attempt to turn potential wilderness areas into wild areas, a matter that I know has been of concern to many," Sen. Aiken explained. "Rather it is an attempt to protect certain areas in the eastern national forest system from commercial exploitation."

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Safety And The Outing Program

BY JOE NIX

The outing program of the Ozark Society has been one of the strongest and coherent features of the group since its beginning. Organized outings have introduced many persons to the beauties of Arkansas and surrounding states. The outings mean different things to different people. To some they are simply a recreational experience. For others they provide a few moments of shared solitude with friends who have similar interest and an appreciation for the beauties of nature.

Ozark Society outings include canoe trips, day hikes, back-packing trips, bus tours and group camps. The difficulty of trips range from the more passive bus tours to hikes into some of the most rugged terrain in this part of the country. The degree of difficulty of canoe trips can vary from very calm streams to the more rugged sections of white water. Particularly on canoe trips, the weather factor enters into the decision on the degree of difficulty for even a relatively calm stream can be rather dangerous in extremely cold water.

Especially on canoe trips, we all need to be more careful about using our life jackets. We also need to remember that it is a good idea to keep the canoe behind you in sight.

And it is also helpful if you will inform the trip leader about your level of experience on canoeing. This will help him to make better decisions.

Outings are organized with a trip leader designated to direct the activity. Often the trip leader is faced with making a decision as to the degree of difficulty of a particular trip, taking into account the type of terrain which is to be covered, the weather, and the experience of the participants. Sometimes it is necessary for the trip leader to make some judgments on how well participants are outfitted for a particular trip. I would like to urge that all of our members respect the position of the trip leader and even if he has to make a decision which is not popular, give him your full support.

It is not our desire to make Ozark Society outings regimented and rigid but as long as they are group activities and bear the Ozark Society name, we must insist that safety be the first consideration.

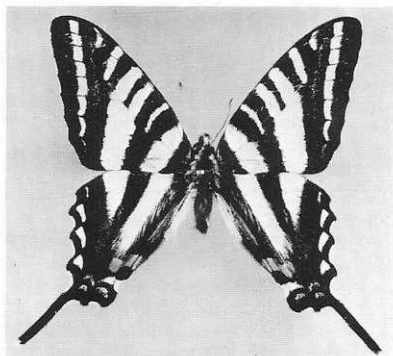
Annual Spring Meeting Of The Ozark Society April 7 and 8, Science Building, State College of Arkansas, at Conway.

There will be a mailing of the program at least two weeks prior to the meeting.

Steve and Jo Wilson with daughter Stephanie hiking in the Caney Creek Wilderness

Photo by John Heuston





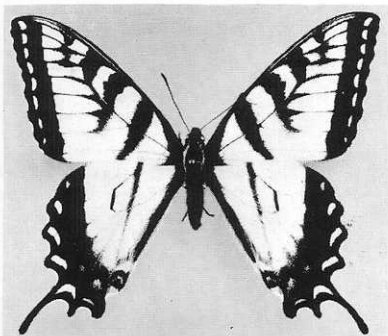
Butterflies of Arkansas

ED GAGE

Arkansas has a total of 146 species of butterflies recorded as actual breeding populations or as occasional migrants due to weather conditions or population explosions in other areas.

The average person is not aware of the many different species that occur in the state, but usually recognizes them as yellow ones, white ones, black ones, etc., when in reality there are several yellow, white, black, brown, orange, blue, and combinations of each that are distinct with very different life histories. One of the most common phrases I hear is, "I saw a monarch today", when half the time they are talking about tiger swallowtails. An explanation for this could be since tiger swallowtails, *Papilio glaucus*, are usually very common in parks and towns, it is one of the showiest butterflies people see. The monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, because of its well known migration patterns, is the most publicized species and people may correlate the commonest big and showy butterfly with the most publicized name.

Butterfly watching can be just as intriguing as bird watching and takes less equipment. To watch and study butterflies requires at most a net which is usually used to closely examine a specimen for correct identification.



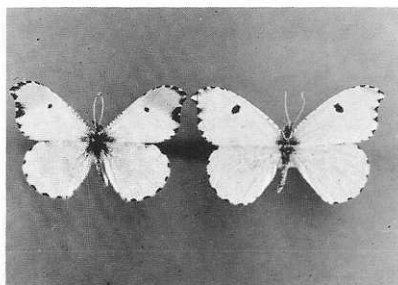
Butterflies pictured are early spring fliers
Photos by Ed Gage

Zebra Swallowtail
Graphium marcellus

Female Monarch
Danaus plexippus

Phil Gipson called my attention to a zebra swallowtail, *Graphium marcellus*, that was collected 22 January 1972 by Harold Hedges at Boxley, Newton County, Arkansas. This is one of our earliest species to emerge in the spring, however, this record is exceptionally early. Last spring was usually warm and many species were seen early.

Many Lepidopterists, butterfly collectors, believe butterflies follow natural flyways such as rivers, streams, or protected ravines. You might also find them using railroads

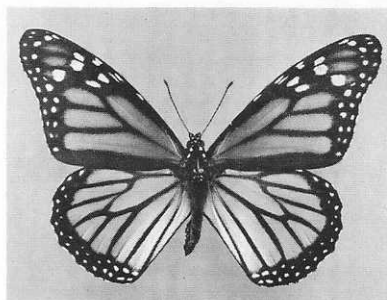


Orange Tip Butterfly
Anthocaris midea

or cleared powerline areas for flyways. Both usually supplies a good source of nectar in the wide variety of flowers that occur along these areas. This usually proves to be the best areas to look for migrating species not native to our area. These species usually come from the west or south as a result of extreme weather conditions such as hurricanes or as a result of drought or population explosions.

Male Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus

Female Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus



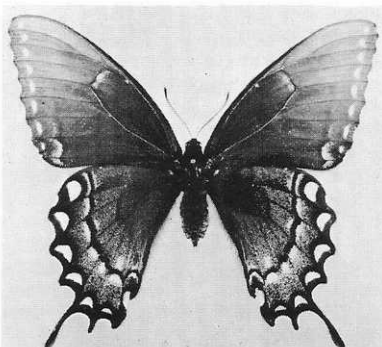
Observers should watch the early flowering trees and shrubs for small species because they emerge early and will soon be replaced by other species as the summer progresses. There are a few species that overwinter as an adult butterfly and may be seen flying around on any warm day out in the woods even before the leaves appear.

I am working on an Arkansas Butterfly Survey and a rare and endangered species list. Any butterflies you think are unusual or that you wish identification on could be sent or brought to Ed Gage or Gerald Wallis, ARKANSAS BUTTERFLY SURVEY, Department of Entomology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701. The most important thing is that it be labeled: the date collected, where collected (by what river, Hwy, nearest town and county), and the name of the collector.

We have several rare and endangered species in Arkansas and with a little observation the list could grow, all of which are worth protecting as much as a bird, reptile, or mammal.

You might look around when you are out hiking along the many Ozark streams and trails for the bright and everchanging flower ornaments, the delicate butterflies.

Ed recently came from Washington State, where he spent many summers in the national forests observing wildlife and studying butterfly populations. He is now doing graduate work at the University of Arkansas in the Department of Entomology.



The Ozark Society's Third Annual New Year's Float

RICHARD GARRITY

The annual New Year's Float of this year is one to be remembered, at least by three of the participants. The river was rising and approximately forty-six canoeists and their twenty-three canoes traveled up to Lost Valley State Park to camp and wait for a drop in the water. Saturday was lost to the exodus from Gilbert, but Sunday morning the river had dropped enough to entice the more experienced and intrepid into running the stretch from Ponca bridge to the Boy Scout Camp, a distance of twelve miles.

The story of this run, concerned mainly with the three participants who will long remember it, was written by Richard Garrity, member of the Ozark Society and president of the O.K. Canoers of Oklahoma City.

THE BUFFALO RIVER CAPER BY THE THREE LOST O.K. CANOERS

A bright sun on a frost filled twenty degree morning. The Buffalo River was high from yesterday's rain. Ponca, bright and still in the early morning sun. The sorghum mill unturned, the mule stabled for the winter, the pummies in disarray about the press. Hay stacks, white frothed, filled the river, taunting the canoes. A balance of the elements - 40 degree air and 40 degree water-made in or out of the water equal.

A spectacular Buffalo River trip-cliffs climbing from the water's edge waterfalls leaping and sounding from the heights. A dark, fast turn in the shade of a bluff, a sun drenched turn into the sun, rapids catching, reflecting.

Eleven canoes landed at the Boy Scout Camp, prepared for take-out and return to camp. Impossible as it may be, two canoes containing Carl and Phil Hervey and Garrity, solo, missed the group and went merrily on their way towards New Orleans.

When the forty-five minutes to take out became a hour and a half, time for thinking was at hand. Lost on a strange river, dark approaching, and what?? Supplies consisted of matches, two canoes, some food, dry clothes, and flashlights. Primitive survival.

At the farthest point north on the upper Buffalo, half way between the Boy Scout Camp and Pruitt at Blue Hole, a house on a steep bank. Maybe a telephone, and a chance to find the lost party. We were not lost, as we knew where we were.

At dark in a house, a change to dry clothes, but more problems - no telephone here, but one a mile down

the road.

The lady of the house soon had coffee made for us, and began to make ready a meal. In response to our impatience to be on our way, she suggested that we relax and forget the others as they had lost us, so why should we worry.

Soon a great meal - stewed chicken and all of the fixings. This was much better than our own promised camp fare. Always below us we could hear the sound of the rapids.

After coffee and cake, we were moving in her car. The first house must be passed because teen-age girls (Phil was to meet them) had company. A fast trip down the rough, narrow country road to escape her following dog. Those sharp turns had a scare or two.

A stray dog, lost, was pursued into the woods, caught, identified, and to be returned to a neighbor's home. All of this in the dark, and still no contact with Hedges.

A racket under the car sounded like more trouble, which it soon proved to be Bolts had loosened and dropped out of the rear motor mounts of the car, and the rear of the motor was down on the drive shaft and brake cables. A nice fix on a country road in the dark. A stop at a nearby farm house for bolts, offered a selection from a wheelbarrow full, which contained two that would fit. Repairs were made.

At this stop we were able to get a telephone and to try to get a call to Lost Valley State Park and get us found. All of this took much time and many errors, as we were not sure what we were trying to find. This was complicated by the fact that all of this was happening on eight party lines - a total of sixteen! Also at this point we found the owner of the lost dog. Here both the people and dog were found.

More delays, nearly running out of gas, and finding the last station open - but closing at Jasper, and a slow trip over the mountain; finally arrived in camp at 10 o'clock.

Buffalo River time was changed that night. It was an honest twelve o'clock and a New Year before all of the tale was told at the campfire - in twenty degree weather - before every one was ready for bed.

The lady would not stay, but felt that she must make her lonely way home. It is to her that we owe many thanks for our return.

Shomehow, I wondered if everyone believed this story. It was a great New Year on the Buffalo!

—o—

Buffalo River Canoeing Guide

by Margaret and Harold Hedges, price \$1.00 from Box 2914, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203. Inquire for quantity discount.)

OZARK SOCIETY announces the publication of the new revised BUFFALO RIVER CANOEING GUIDE by Margaret and Harold Hedges. This 16 page booklet replaces the original guide printed first in the OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN and reprinted in booklet form in March 1971.

The typography of the new guide has been changed throughout and the format is excellent. There are ten beautiful photographs of canoeing action and scenic wonders along the river. Included is a map of the river from Boxley to the White River; a chart with river mileage between major access points and the entrance of major tributaries. Also listed are U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the area and services available for canoers at various points along the river.

Aside from being technically correct, the guide as written by Margaret Hedges is fascinating reading as she extols the beauty of the river, the excitement of the rapids and hidden hazards with names such as "Wrecking Rock", "S Curve", "Hells Half Acre", "Close Call Curve", and "Crisis Curve".

Quoting from two great conservationists, Margaret and Harold Hedges, "National Park Status did not come swiftly, overnight, but rather through the long, slow, tedious path already too familiar to conservationists across the land. Hopefully this is not the last river in America to be preserved but only one of many. Man needs natural areas: rivers and forests, beaches and prairies, mountains and plains, for recreation, for meditation, for renewal of body and spirit. He needs to know that in his rush to produce material comfort for himself and his children he has not failed to leave a heritage of things wild and wonderful."

Have you ever wondered how many feathers it takes to cover a bird? The most is 25,216 feathers on the whistling swan. The fewest is 940 feathers on some hummingbirds. For passerine (perching) birds, the number varies according to species from 1,500 to 3,000 feathers. Texas Fish and Game

Botanical Notes

Maxine Clark

Hiking the Goat Trail of Big Bluff is always an exciting adventure. Here you are 350 feet above the Buffalo River valley, walking a narrow, rocky ledge frequented by an elusive flock of goats who tread the trail and find shelter in the shallow caverns along the bluff face. One wonders how many generations of goats have used the trail and which pioneer family first brought them into the area. Watch your step and take care, remember you are not a goat; many rocks have been worn smooth by repeated rubbing by the goats bellies as they scramble up on the trail. But do wriggle through the one hole just big enough for a goat.

As we approach the trail by the path on the wooded hillside, I always have a feeling of awe and enchantment. I ponder the antiquity of this bluff carved by the river below; the primitive people with a culture that permitted them to survive; and the isolated vegetational type adapted to the arid bluff niche.

Big Bluff faces south and is exposed to year-round radiation from the sun and the drying effect of southerly winds. The vegetation, which is growing in the thin, rocky limestone soil, has no doubt persisted for centuries. Its bleak aspect is in sharp contrast to the lush vegetation of the river valley below and narrow protected ravines of north-facing hillsides.

On the wider portions of the trail gaunt, sculptured cedars lean out over the rimrock. One senses immediately that this is not the familiar red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*, that covers eastern United States. It is white cedar, *Juniperus ashei*, also known as *J. mexicana*. The botanist recognizes diagnostic differences which are: white cedar branches freely from the base of the tree, sometimes from the ground; the heartwood is pale brown and the broad band of sapwood is nearly white; the bark is thin, ashy gray and separates into long shreds; the crown is irregular or rounded; usually only one seed occurs in the fleshy blue cone (resembles a berry); under magnification the scale-like leaves are finely toothed.

Eastern red cedar has a solitary trunk, spreading erect branches forming a dense pyramidal crown; the heartwood is red and fragrant; the blue "fruit" is smaller; seeds are two or more, pitted at the base; the leaf edges are smooth and the gland at the base is elongated. Again use your magnifying glass.

According to manuals consulted,



Goat Trail on Big Bluff

Photo by Joe M. Clark

white cedar occurs on limestone glades and bald knobs along bluffs of the White River and tributaries in southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas; also at White Cliffs in Little River County, Ark. It is found in northeastern Oklahoma on bluffs of Pryor Creek and in the Arbuckle Mountains. In Texas it forms cedar brakes on the Edwards Plateau and extends on into Mexico. According to Dwight M. Moore *Trees of Arkansas*, the largest specimen recorded for the United States is in the Sylamore Forest, Stone County, Arkansas. The tree has a circumference of 7 feet, 5 inches and is 27 feet high.

The trees seem to be practically indestructible. We saw old trees with dead trunks, partially enveloped at the base with live sapwood which developed into vigorous new trunks. Along the Buffalo, low bluffs that come to the waters edge are crowned with these trees festooned with streamers of green-gray lichens, and tempt the canoeist to backpaddle for a photograph. Don't be misled when someone tells you this is Spanish moss.

Possibly the rarest plant growing along the Goat Trail is a western plant called Indian mallow, *Abutilon incanum*, which also grows in the Arbuckle Mts., Texas to Arizona, south to Mexico. The plant is not recorded for Missouri, and the Goat Trail is the only place I have ever seen it; but surely it could be found on other dry limestone bluffs or glades.

Members of the Composite Family

which flower in late summer on the Goat Trail and grow on calcareous barrens and glades are: Missouri coneflower, *Rudbeckia missouriensis* which is easily distinguished from other coneflowers by the quite hairy stems and narrowly oblong leaves, and lemon yellow ray flowers (so called petals); gumweed or tarhead, *Grindelia lanceolata*; and tassel flower, *Brickellia grandiflora*. The goldenrod of the limestone bluffs is *Solidago radula* and is often seen high on a bluff face with beautiful *Aster oblongifolia*.

The most striking plant, which grows plentifully along the trail, is commonly known as beauty berry or French mulberry, *Callicarpa americana*. This shrub belongs to the Verbenaceae Family. Clusters of small flowers grow in the leaf axils developing into beautiful berries of violet purple.

A good lesson in ecology is demonstrated on the Goat Trail. There are two seep areas where water drips down from above into shaded overhangs. In one is the delicate, lush green maidenhair fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris*. Growing above in small crevices on the bluff face, exposed to intensive sunlight, is slender lipfern, *Cheilanthes feei*, with fronds curled tight to conserve moisture, the exposed back sides generously covered with hairs, and the spore cases protected by the turned-back edge of the leaf. In the other seep area is a struggling sycamore, bent to conform to the edge of the overhang.

Missouri Wildflowers

MISSOURI WILDFLOWERS with its 250 color plates is the most comprehensive guide to Missouri and Ozark wildflowers in full color published to date.

Through the skill and generosity of one of Missouri's best known amateur naturalists, Edgar Denison of Kirkwood, The Missouri Department of Conservation is able to offer a new publication, MISSOURI WILDFLOWERS. Almost 400 species are described and 249 of them are pictured in full color. All of the descriptions and all but eight of the photographs were provided by Mr. Denison.

Much of the design of the book is based on his long experience in introducing people to the wonders of the natural world. He believed there was a need for a durable field guide which could be easily utilized by the beginner.

The 270 page, 6 inch by 9 inch volume, is divided into two sections with the color plates in the front and detailed information about the flowers and plants in the second section. The color plates are arranged by color with color tabs indicating groupings on the edge of the page.

EDITORS NOTE: This is the only comprehensive, botanically correct field guide to Ozark wildflowers that has been published. We highly recommend it for use in Arkansas, especially north of the Arkansas River.

Maxine Clark

Available from the Missouri Department of Conservation offices in Jefferson City, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield, for \$4.

Book on Canoeing in Louisiana Just Published

To paraphrase an old song the NOW generation used to hear (the NOW generation being those NOW over 45), we in Louisiana say: "Come on down to my state, Honey, and see what's there to see." What you may see are quiet streams winding through dense hardwood, cypress or pine woods. Sometimes the water is bordered by eye-squinting bright white sand banks. In other places cypress knees—frozen wood people, sometimes four or five feet tall, guarding their woods, peer at you as you pass. Louisiana streams are short on canoe-eater rocks but canoe-gitters disguised as logs and brush lie hidden beneath the water to smite the unwary.

To encourage canoeing in Louisiana, Sea Explorer Ship 648, Lafayette, Louisiana, led by Bayou

Ozark Society Welcomes Two New Chapters

Two new chapters are listed on page 2, CAROLINE DORMON of Monroe, Louisiana, and TOAD SUCK FERRY of Conway, ARKANSAS.

Christine Drane of the Caroline Dorman Chapter gave the following information: Interested persons met

Chapter members Dr. and Mrs. Richard Williams, have compiled a guide, CANOEING IN LOUISIANA, published by the Lafayette Natural History Museum. Complete information including history, distances from put-in to take out, maps, and description is given for eleven streams. Also included are conservation comments, safety tips, and suggested equipment. The eleven streams are: Whisky Chitto Creek, Calcasieu River, Bayou Teche, Vermilion River, Atchafalaya Basin, Bogue Chitto River, Amite River, Tangipahoa River, Kisatchie Bayou, Bayou Dorcheat and Lake Bistineau, Saline Bayou.

The wealth of information in this small book is available for only \$2.00. It may be purchased from Bayou Chapter, 203 Pennsylvania Ave., Shreveport, Louisiana, 71105. It's a nice book to own and a nice book to give.

Eleanor Gibbs

October 26, 1972 in Monroe with Eleanor Gibbs and Russ Bruner as consultants for organizing a chapter of the Ozark Society. We have since had several regular meetings and two hikes in the river hills near the Ouachita River below west Monroe. Virginia and Wellborn Jack, Jr. came with slides on Ozark Society activities. Dr. Wallace from the biology department of NLU presented slides on some of the wildlife of South Africa, and we have had slides on the wildflowers and plants of our Northeast Louisiana Area. We are encouraged by the responses to our presence in Monroe.

The name of the chapter is in honor of Caroline Dorman who was a nationally known naturalist, author, painter and educator who lived in her woodland home, Briarwood, in the northern portion of Kisatchie National Forest, the creation of which was due to her efforts. Since her death on November 21, 1971, devoted people and the Caroline Dorman Foundation are working to preserve Briarwood. We hope to publish more about Caroline Dorman and Briarwood in the Bulletin.

The Toad Suck Ferry Chapter was chartered at a meeting on January 30, (Continued on Page 15)

Ancient Juniper on Big Bluff

Photo by Joe M. Clark



Resolutions Adopted at the Annual Meeting Nov 11 and 12, 1972

1. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society, recognizing the renowned accomplishments, dedicated service, and enlightened leadership of Dr. Neil Compton, establish an annual award, **The Neil Compton Award**, to be presented at the annual banquet to the Society member most nearly exemplifying these qualities. The recipient is to be selected by the Neil Compton Award Committee from nominations from the Society membership. The Award shall consist of a letter of commendation from the Society and a commemorative token, the nature of which shall be decided upon the Neil Compton Award Committee as approved by the Board of Directors.

The President and Secretary of the Society were authorized to sign each of the following resolutions and transmit copies to the proper authorities or take other proper action.

2. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society urges the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission to re-evaluate, by thorough field investigation, the population status in Arkansas of the river otter, *Lutra canadensis*, and that commercial trapping of otters in Arkansas be suspended until such time as conclusive evidence shall have been produced demonstrating that annual harvest of the species can be sustained consistently with maintenance of a healthy reproductive stock.

3. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society requests of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission that it revise its officially issued hunting regulations to declare specifically and unmistakably the totally protected status in Arkansas of the cougar, black bear, and alligator as well as the red wolf, so long as these species shall continue to enjoy their present protected status;

Furthermore: the Society urges the commission to delete the word **wolves** from the list of animals that may be hunted or killed in Arkansas—since, in fact, the protected red wolf is the only species of wolf occurring in the State.

4. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society proposes to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission that it remove the coyote, *Canis latrans*, and the bobcat, *Lynx rufus*, from their present official status as nuisance animals, to be killed almost without

restriction throughout the entire year, and establish them instead as game animals to be hunted under regulation during the regular open season on furbearing animals—November, December, and January—but to be protected during their breeding seasons.

5. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society objects to the use of Mirex for fire-ant control; and to agricultural use of any of the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, which are long-lived in the environment and in food chains build up concentrations that can be harmful to man and even fatal to some wild animals.

The Society, furthermore, invites other conservation organizations in the State to join it in endorsing the principles of this Resolution.

6. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society supports the intent of H.R. 13720, introduced by Representative Ullman in the Ninety-second Congress, which would have permitted organizations to attempt to influence legislation without jeopardizing their tax-exempt status—so long as such activity did not represent more than a small, prescribed percentage of the organization's budget; and the Society urges that a similar bill be passed by the next Congress.

7. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society reaffirms its opposition to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cache River-Bayou DeView Project and to ill-advised "channel improvement" in general.

8. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society supports establishment of statutory wilderness areas within the White River National Wildlife Refuge and requests that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife administratively treat as wilderness a sufficient area of the Refuge to represent the range of forest types typical of this bottomland environment, with the understanding that as these areas recover from the work of man, their potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System will be re-evaluated.

9. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society commends personnel of the Ozark National Forest, the Ouachita National Forest, the Mark Twain National Forest, and the Kisatchie National Forest for their continued

involvement in vital environmental issues, for their sustained interest in Ozark Society functions, and for their conscious effort to elicit and accept input from the Ozark Society.

10. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society commends the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for initiating and conducting the Trail Symposium in Little Rock on November 2 and for their involvement in pioneering trail development in Arkansas.

11. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society express its appreciation to the Ouachita Marine and Industrial Corporation for donating a canoe each year to the Society's annual clean-up.

12. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society recognizing the importance of preserving whole watersheds and stream banks, continue its efforts toward scenic rivers legislation in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

13. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society recognizing that the Cossatot is the only major unimpounded stream in the Ouachitas, continue its efforts to preserve it as a free flowing stream.

14. WHEREAS: the Ozark Society is concerned with the preservation of the environmental quality of the State, and

WHEREAS: it recognizes that other conservation organizations within the state and nationally have common objectives, and

WHEREAS: it recognizes that the achievement of conservation goals depends to a considerable degree, on the unification of efforts of all those individuals and societies which have these common concerns.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the Ozark Society supports efforts to establish a Federation of Conservation Organizations in Arkansas and adjoining states which can unite these organizations in their efforts to support and achieve their common goals—and recommends that actions be taken to establish and support such a Federation of conservation groups and organizations.

15. BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society supports full wilderness designation for Caney Creek area in the Ouachita National Forest, the Upper Buffalo area in the Ozark National Forest, and the Irish

(Continued on Page 13)

RESOLUTIONS—

Wilderness in Mark Twain National Forest.

16.

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society objects to the U.S.D.A. practice of encouraging landowners to clear steep Ozark hillsides. Federal agents who by mandate of Congress are supposed to be promoting good soil conservation practices are offering tax inducements as well as verbal encouragement which result in clearing of steep hillsides which are not conducive to pasture development. Subsequent erosion results in ground and surface water disruption. These practices could result in the drying up of famous Ozark springs as well as changing the flow patterns of streams and small rivers.

17.

WHEREAS: the Governor of Arkansas has proposed that some \$10,000,000 (10 million) be appropriated from the general fund for acquisition and protection of natural lands, waters, and ecological systems; and

WHEREAS: The Ozark Society has strongly supported and actively promoted studies and programs developed for the purpose of preserving streams and wetlands, and

WHEREAS: these streams and wetlands are endangered to a point of extinction:

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society strongly recommends that the State continue its efforts to study, survey, and acquire stream zones and wetlands, and that adequate monies from funds set aside for such purposes be allocated to continue these efforts, and to acquire a system of natural areas for their historic and other values. It should be recognized that these efforts are segments of efforts made to preserve the total environmental quality of the State.

WHEREAS: the Ozark Society has attained one of its major goals to this date—namely the preservation of the Buffalo River, a free-flowing stream with national protection; and

WHEREAS: the Society finds itself at a point in its development with its goals for the future as yet undetermined; and

WHEREAS: those conservation efforts are most effective that have behind them well-thought-out goals and direction;

BE IT RESOLVED: that the Ozark Society directs its Board of Directors to study the directions and goals of the Society, and to make recommendations to the Society at its spring meeting in 1973.

National Water Commission's "Draft Report"

"There consequently is no need in the next 30 years for federally subsidized water resource development programs to increase the agricultural land base of the country," says the prestigious National Water Commission in its draft report that has sent the ditchers and dam builders into squaling spasms of rage. The Commission, composed of some of the most astute businessmen in America and chaired by the President of Consolidated Edison, has decided to plug up the pork barrel and the Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service and their "front" organizations don't like it one bit.

The commission contends that America has enough land to meet "food and fiber" needs in cultivation

now and no more is needed until at least 2000. The Cache-Bayou DeView drainage schemes are, of course, 90 per cent justified on the basis of providing the very "food and fiber" the commission is talking about.

The Ozark Society is urging all members to write our representatives and the Commission, Room 405, 800 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va., 22203, and urging the Commission to "stick by its guns" and not be pressured into changing its draft report to benefit the bulldozer faction.

—From Paddle Trails

When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe.

Bluffline Falls in the Seven Falls area of Dug Hollow with leaf pattern of young beech in foreground. A good example of the appearance of the waters of nativity of the Buffalo River as they arise in the Boston Mountains.

Photo By Neil Compton



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 chair man or secretary for final details and instructions.

HAROLD HEDGES, OUTING CHAIRMAN

Mar. 31-Apr. 1, DELTA: Float the Mulberry. Meet 9 a.m. at Turner's Bend on Hwy. 23 north of Ozark. Float with empty canoes both days and camp at Turner's Bend (\$1 fee, well water available). Non-floating members of family may enjoy scenic drive to White Rock Mtn., hiking or lazing around. **EXPERIENCED CANOERS ONLY—life jackets required.** Leaders: Harold and Margaret Hedges. Check with Tom Parsons, Pine Bluff, ph 535-2775 or 534-3400; or Harold Hedges, Ponca, ph 428-5445, as water level on this date may be unsatisfactory. If so, alternate dates will be April 21-22—be sure to check.

Mar. 31-Apr. 1, OUACHITA: Bike hike around DeGray Reservoir (two days). Meet at 9:30 a.m. Sat. at the Ouachita Univ. Student Union. Transportation of camp gear to camp site on Caddo River will be provided. Return to Arkadelphia by mid-Sunday. Leader: Dr. Joe Jeffers, Box 748, OBU, Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923 ph 246-4531 Ext. 306

APR. 7-8 OZARK SOCIETY SPRING MEETING, CONWAY, ARKANSAS (see item elsewhere in Bulletin)

April 7, BAYOU: Bicycle around Caddo Lake. This trip is approx. 70 miles and all participants must have light, multi-gear bike and should be able to travel 15 m.p.h. For the experienced bicyclist. Leader: Arnold Yukelson, 102 Duncan Road, Marshall, Texas, 75670. Local contact: Ella Edwards, 868-1131.

April 14, TOAD SUCK FERRY: Canoe trip on Cadron River, Hwy 65 bridge to Bono bridge. Leader Robert Kirkwood. For details contact Von Dell Mooney, Methodist Student Center, SCA, Conway, Ark. 72032.

April 14-15, ALL CHAPTERS: Buffalo river canoe trip (**annual Dogwood float**) from Ponca to Pruitt. Camp out on river Sat. nite away from cars. **Experienced canoers only.** Meet at 8:00 a.m. Sat. at Ponca low water bridge for car shuttle. Trip leader, Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670 ph 428-5445. Ass't leader, Hubert Ferguson

April 15, BAYOU: Dogwood Trail and Delaney Mountain Dayhike. Near Shreveport, easy, for the less experienced. Leader: Don Duggan, 859 Captain Shreve Dr., Shreveport, La. 71105. ph. 865-9582.

April 20, 21, 22, Easter; BAYOU: Ouachita River Float. Above Lake Ouachita. Water conditions will govern locations and distances. Leader: George Armstrong, 311 E. 76th E. St., Shreveport, La. 71106 ph. 865-8302.

April 20-21-22, INDIAN NATIONS: Devil's Den State Park (Ark.) campout. Leader Glen Swan, 9110 E. 49th Place, Tulsa, Okla. 74145 ph 627-4294

April 21, HIGHLANDS: Hike Beech-Hurricane Area, Ozark National Forest. Meet 9 a.m. at Pettigrew, Madison County P.O. Leader, Glen Parker, Dutton Ark. 72726 ph. 677-2473

April 27-28, TOAD SUCK FERRY: Backpacking trip along Hurricane Creek to see Natural Bridge-Ozark Nat'l Forest. Hike from Chancel to Ft. Douglas. Robert Kirkwood leader. For details contact Von Dell Mooney, Methodist Student Center, SCA, Conway, Ark. 72032

April 28-29, DELTA: Hike Indian Creek area in Buffalo River Nat'l Park. Very rugged and beautiful hiking. Not recommended for children under 12. Meet Sat. 9:00 a.m. at the Kilgore Store on Mt. Sherman at west end of pavement on Hwy 74 west of Jasper, Ark. Meet Sun. at 9:30 a.m. at Lost Valley Lodge store in Ponca. Camping at Lost Valley State Park or accommodations at Lost Valley Lodge or Jasper Motels. Trip leader, Chalmers Davis, Altheimer, Ark. ph 766-8301

April 28, 29 BAYOU: Hike to the scenic and rugged "Winding Stairs" and second day over Blaylock Mountain. Base camp at Bard Springs Friday and Saturday nights. Leader: Bill Meier, 237 Rutherford, Shreveport, La. 71104. Ph. 865-2982.

May 5, 6, BAYOU: **All Chapter Cossatot River Pilgrimage, A Memorial to Russell Harper.** The annual canoeing, hiking, nature studies, etc. This may well be the last pilgrimage because the mountain sides have been stripped at the dam site and the earth fill is to begin early this summer. Leader: Wellborn Jack, Jr. Contact Frank Hampson, 1010 Marshall St., Shreveport, La. 71101, Day 318-422-4572. Night, Ella Edwards 318-868-1131

May 5-6, INDIAN NATIONS: Big Piney (Ark.) canoe trip, Treat to Long Pool. Leader, Mel Smith, 305 NE Morningside, Bartlesville, Ok. 74003 ph 333-1072

May 5-6 SCHOOLCRAFT: White water weekend. Run the shut-ins and Silver Mine Dam section of the St. Francis river in eastern Mo. Experience required for this class III water. Decked canoes or kayaks available. Other chapter members welcome. Contact leader Jerry Toler, 1350 E. Portland, Springfield, Mo. 65804. ph 417-866-2318

May 12, HIGHLANDS: Canoe trip on Kings River from Marshall Ford to Piney Creek—11 miles. For shuttle meet at 9:00 a.m. at Marshall Ford, one mile So. of Metatlon on Ark. 21. Then west on White Oak road about 8 miles. (See Autumn '72 Bulletin). Leader A.T. Shuller, Rt. 2, Berryville, Ark. 72616 ph 501-423-2776

May 12, 13, BAYOU: 60' Sternwheeler up Red River from Shreveport. Camping on sandbar at upper location Saturday night. Return to Shreveport Sunday. No children under 15 permitted. Skipper: Al Horn, 310 Coleman, Bossier City, La. 71010. Office ph. 746-5248

May 12-13, INDIAN NATIONS: Glover River (Okla.) canoe trip. Base camp at Pine Creek—Fall River Rec. area. Trip leader Bob Ferris, 2811 E. 22nd, Tulsa, Okla. 74114 Ph 747-4836

May 19, BAYOU: Bicycle to Naylor Plantation from Shreveport. 8-10 miles of flat, hard surface road, easy. Leader: Lloyd Naylor, 224 Oil & Gas Bldg., 323 Market St., Shreveport, La. 71101 Res. 868-7061. Bus. 423-8183.

May 19, DELTA: Big Piney Canoe trip—Treat to Long Pool. **Experienced canoers only.** Life vests required. Meet at Long Pool Rec. Area at 9:00 a.m. Sat. for shuttle. Non-canoing members can spend the day at camp swimming, sunbathing, or fishing—a very beautiful place. Harold and Margaret Hedges trip leaders, Ponca, Ark. 72670. Local contact, Tom Parsons, 535-2775 or 534-3400.

(Continued on Page 15)

ACTIVITY SCHEDULE—

May 19-20, INDIAN NATIONS: Barren Fork (Okla.) canoe trip. Trip leader Otto Behnfeldt, 2648 E. 2nd, Tulsa, Okla. 74104 Ph 939-1665.

May 20, UALR: Buffalo river canoe trip for beginners. Hwy 14 bridge to Rush. A very good chance to learn basic canoeing skills. No prior canoeing experience necessary. For details contact Robt Booth, 6911 Skywood Road, Little Rock, Ark. 72209 Ph 664-5419 or Tommy LeCroy ph 565-5844.

May 26, 27, 28, BAYOU: Big Piney Creek Float. Meeting at put-in Friday evening May 25th, shove off 9 a.m. next morning. Water level permitting, the entire upper river will be floated down to about Mill Creek. Overnight on the river only. Beginners not recommended. If high water, 20 canoes maximum, **white water experience and pre-registration a must!** Leader: Frank W. Hampson, 1010 Marshall, Shreveport, La. 71101 Bus. 422-4572, Res. 868-7112.

May 26, 27, 28, INDIAN NATIONS: Buffalo River canoe trip. Ponca to Pruitt. Leader Lowell Dodson, 709 North Garfield, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063 ph 918-245-3018.

June 2, HIGHLANDS: Canoe Buffalo river from Gilbert to Maumee, Meet at Gilbert gravel bar at 9:30 a.m. Sat. Leader Dick Ourand, 2210 Briarwood Lane, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph 501-443-5638.

June 2-3, SCHOOLCRAFT: North Fork River (Mo.) canoe trip—a two day float with overnight camp on the river. Northfork Forest Service campground to Tecumseh. Contact leader Bill Bates, 1630 Madaline, Springfield, Mo. 65804, ph 417-883-5199.

OZARK SOCIETY WELCOMES—

1973 with approximately forty-five persons present, including President Joe Nix.

Kay Speed, Secretary of the chapter furnished the following note on the origin of the name:

Toad Suck Ferry is the name of an Arkansas River crossing six miles west of Conway on State Highway 60. It was first established about the time of the Civil War. In steamboat days there was a saloon on the Conway County bank of the river at the ferry site as Faulkner County was dry. Heavy drinking at the saloon caused one traveler to say "those fellows suck at the bottle until they swell up like toads." From this chance comment came the ferry's name: Toad Suck Ferry. (This colorful name is not indicative of the activities of the chapter.)

June 2-3, INDIAN NATIONS: Canoe on lower Lee Creek (Ark.-Okla.) Trip leader Otto Behnfeldt, ph 939-1665.

June 9-10, DELTA: Canoe the lower Bufflao river. An early summer leisurely weekend of good company, good floating and nice gravel bar camping. Check details with trip leader, Chalmers and June Davis, Altheimer, Ark. 72004 ph. 766-8301.

June 9-10, INDIAN NATIONS: Outing to Honey Creek State Park on Grand Lake (Okla.) For details contact leader Audrey Allison, 5942 E. 5th Tulsa, Okla. 74112 ph 835-6076.

June 9, 10, BAYOU: Family outing On Lake Greeson, Parker Creek Area. Camping, swimming, skiing, etc. Leader: Bill Meier, 257 Rutherford St. Shreveport, La. 71104. Res. 865-2982 Bus. 686-5357.

June 15, BAYOU: Moonlight paddle on Bistineau Lake. Barney Gibbs camp. Cookout, swimming and canoeing at night. June 15th full moon. Leader: Elanor Gibbs, 203 Pennsylvania, St., Shreveport, La. 71105 Res. 868-9570.

June 16-17, SCHOOLCRAFT: James River (Mo.) canoe trip—a two day float with overnight camp on the river. Hootentown bridge to Galena—a good fishing section. Contact leader D.F. Darby, 1903 S. Maryland, Springfield, Mo. 65804 ph 417-883-5685.

June 16-17, INDIAN NATIONS: North Fork River (Mo.) canoe trip. Base camp at Hammond Mill camp, east of Dora, Mo. (near West Plains) Mark Twain Nat'l Forest. For details contact trip leader, Perry Dickey, 4407 Bridle Rd., Bartlesville, Okla. 74003 ph 333-2676.

June 23-24, INDIAN NATIONS: Will Rogers State Park (Okla.) campout. Canoe below dam or sail on the lake. Trip leader, Bob Ferris, ph 747-4836.

RUSSEL HARPER

Arkansas conservationists lost a valuable ally January 12 when death claimed Russell Harper of Gilham. Russell is well-remembered by many who have hiked, camped and floated on the Cossatot. He was a plaintiff in the suit to half work on Gilham Dam and bore the full weight of his neighbors' wrath. All who were fortunate enough to meet Russell shall often recall his gentle humor, his store of wisdom, and especially his great love for the Cossatot River country he chose for his home. We shall miss him greatly.

PAY YOUR 1973 DUES NOW!

Ozark Society dues for 1973 are payable now. Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check to Margaret Hedges, Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203. Your promptness in paying dues eliminates much work for your membership chairman.

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 _____



Repeating Riffle From Overlooking Bluff North Fork River—Photo by Dudley Murphy