

Ozark Society Bulletin



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TURNER MILL, as it was twenty years ago, four miles downstream from Greer Spring on the Eleven Point River in Missouri. Now only the overshot water wheel remains. The wooden flume and its supporting trestle were the first to collapse. Quoting from THE LARGE SPRINGS OF MISSOURI, 1944, "The water flows from a small cave, is carried 250 feet in a wooden flume to a 26-foot, steel overshot water wheel which is used to develop power to operate a saw mill, sorghum mill, and flour mill. ...The spring outlet is aptly described as a 'hole in the bluff', approximately 35 feet above the normal stage of Eleven Point River." At the time of that writing, the mill had been in operation for about sixty years. —Photo; Joe M. Clark

*H.C. Beckman and N.S. Hinchey, THE LARGE SPRINGS OF MISSOURI, Missouri Geological Survey and Water Resources, Rolla, 1944.

Notes from the President

The activities of the Ozark Society go beyond the publication of the **Bulletin** and the preparation of an outing program. I would like to establish a practice of using this short column in each issue of the **Bulletin** to keep you informed of at least some of the activities of the Society.

Funding of the Arkansas Environmental Preservation Commission:

Most of you are already aware that Governor Bumper's attempt to secure funding for the Arkansas Environmental Preservation Commission failed to be approved in the recent special session of the Arkansas Legislature. In addition to money which would have been used for land acquisition, the legislature also rejected a \$60,000 appropriation which would have provided a staff and operating funds for the commission.

As soon as plans to include this issue in the special session were firm, members of the Ozark Society were mailed a newsletter urging them to help build needed support with individual legislators. Although some progress was made in advancing the concept of natural area protection, the defeat of these issues clearly showed the need for us to continue to strengthen our efforts to convince legislators of the importance of protecting natural areas. There is little doubt that someday Arkansas will have a system of natural area protection. The question is simply, when?

Eastern Wilderness Legislation:

The Eastern Wilderness bill which would, among other areas, bring the Caney Creek and the Upper Buffalo Area into the National Wilderness System, has passed the U.S. Senate. Hearings have been conducted on the House version of this legislation. The Ozark Society sent five of its members to Washington to present statements at the committee hearing and to solicit support for this legislation. Hopefully, the House will consider this matter before it adjourns later this year.

Officers of the Ozark Society have met with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service to consider possible modifications of the proposed Caney Creek and Upper Buffalo Wildernes. We are grateful that the Forest Service asked our opinion on this matter. With a few small exceptions, the Ozark Society has continued to support the boundaries set forth prior to the hearings on the original Senate Bill. These boundaries include in excess of 14,000 acres in the the Caney Creek Area and in excess of 10,000 acres in the Upper Buffalo Area.

Third Arkansas Environmental Congress:

The Ozark Society was one of the co-sponsors of the Third Arkansas Environmental Congress. Other groups which were co-sponsors were the Arkansas Federation of Air and Water Users, Keep Arkansas Beautiful Association, Arkansas Wildlife Federation, and the State Department of Education. The one-day congress which was held in Little Rock on July 17 consisted of three major sections, (1) water resource development, (2) energy and the environment, and (3) forest uses. The program was reasonably balanced with some panelists supporting development of the state's water resources with others supporting stream preservation as a valid alternative to massive development. The subject of natural areas and wilderness was also discussed. The highlight of the Congress was Governor Bumper's luncheon address in which he expressed his belief that natural area protection would eventually be a reality in the State of Arkansas.

To many of the participants of the Congress, such concepts as wilderness, natural areas, and scenic rivers protection were not well understood. If the presentations at the Congress contributed to a better understanding of these concepts, the co-sponsorship by the Society was more than justified.

Buffalo National River Hearings:

The National Park Service recently conducted two hearings on the Environmental Impact Statement and the Master Plan for the Buffalo National River. Ozark Society members were informed of the hearings and the need for their support through a mailing to the full membership of the Society. The Ozark Society as well as other conservation groups were well represented at the hearings. Although several modifications in the Master Plan were suggested, a majority of the statements given were directed toward support for the basic concept of the Buffalo National River as set forth in the authorizing legislation.

Within the limitations of our resources, the officers and the Board of Directors of the Ozark Society continue to support activities and programs which will further the cause of natural area protection. As in any volunteer organization, certain limitations are inherent. We simply cannot become involved in every issue, even though the urge may be strong. Even with our limited involvement, I sincerely believe that the activities of the Society are contributing to a better understanding of the need to protect sections of the natural environment as a part of a long range plan for a quality existence.

Joe F. Nix, President

The Witness Tree of the Louisiana Purchase Marker

Lily Peter

The Witness Tree stood in the wild turkey lands,
a sweet gum tree, sturdy and slender and tall,
its starry leaves reflecting the glancing sunlight.
And the men who pattern the modes of empire came
in their jackboots,
with their compasses and cosines,
and with their axes they cut the code of their clan
in the young bark,
making the Tree a living witness
of the beginning of their geometry of possession,
a non-Euclidean geometry of blood,
the exchanging of blood for the ownership of land,
as they marked the shape of the Earth into numbered squares,
triangles, trapezoidal adjustments of sections,
to match the continuing curvature,
for the establishing
of the territorial imperatives of sovereignty.

The Indians who had hunted this land had gone elsewhere,
that the animals there might have a period of replenishing,
and the wild turkey wilderness where no one was living
dreamed in a leafy shade:
the last and the loveliest
of the virgin lands in the precious temperate zone:
the most superb domain on the face of the Earth
that owed its accession to the stroke of a pen,
in the most fantastic land deal ever made.
Spain did not want it:
France did not legally own it:
the United States had no money with which to buy it:
and the Bank of England, with whom we had been at war,
recently:
and with whom France was then engaged in war,
loaned the young, insolvent country the cash for the Purchase,
the money to go to their enemy, whom they were fighting.

Land! Land! Land!
Men looked at it in a vision
of disbelief:
it was here in endless reaches!
Land! Land!
It was here like the ocean, beyond
the limitations of all horizons, it seemed:
and at first they feared it!
Land!
It was menacing, lonely!
But then, drawn in by its lushness and the access afforded
by the Great River and its tributaries, the surge
of empire covered the thirteen million acres
of wilderness in less than a century's turn.

And around
the Witness Tree has arisen a world unvisioned
by the men of Eighteen Hundred Fifteen who came
to mark the place with their axes and their azimuths:
a world that would seem to them a phantasmagoria
of violent decibels, accelerations, velocities,
incredible instrumentations and transpositions.

Men traveling to the Moon in weird projectiles:
to the Moon!
no longer a god or even a goddess!
or a maze to entrap lovers!
or a mask for insanity!
but a floor of cinders, deep in dust, with men
in the garb of super-terrestrial beings, walking
on the Moon,
kicking up the dust in the meager gravity,
bringing back to the Earth a handful of igneous crystals
of four billion years, to confound the geologists!

Men voyaging to and fro in the depths of the sea,
cruising through ribbony forests of sargassum:
breasting through shoals of sharks and scarlet squid
staring with translucent eyes in the green gloom!

Men seeing and hearing the world's events from thousands
of miles away,
their eyes on fire from the cold
neon flashings, a flux and a fibrillation,
a manic dance of drunken and milling waterbugs!

The highways swarming with huge metallic beetles
of all sizes and colors, conveying men
and their myriad works with unbelievable speed:
all through the country fields,
where once were men
with oxen, perhaps, or horses and mules and plows,
now, vari-colored monsters of steel, clumping
and roaring as they do the work of the farm:
and high
overhead, the louder roaring of gigantic steel
condors traversing the skies,
overreaching the speed
of sound itself, in a fury of transportation,
swiveling, spiraling into the blankness of Space
beyond the clouds!

And all, monsters and men,
having at their beck and call an invisible army
of powerful slaves, called amperes, volta, coulombs,
that with their unseen energies create light,
heat, forms and colors past all conception:
words, music, images in exquisite harmony,
or in the anamorphosis of utter distortion!

And the price we have paid for this is the price of our lives:
the wilderness, with its loveliness, vanished forever:
instead, there is a great sourness, an alienation,
for our having lost the feel of the land we own.
Soon there will be no trees, no birds, no wild life:
only a blackened wall where our children's children
will live like rodents, burrow, like moles, through effluvia.

Time is tangled in the roots of the Witness Tree,
its shadow lost in the curvature of the Earth,
where territorial imperatives sprout like marsh grass!

THE WITNESS TREE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MARKER by Lily Peter,
poet laureate of Arkansas, is in a new book of poems which is being published this
year. Miss Peter wrote, "I am expressing my appreciation of your magazine by
giving it priority in using this poem." Editor

A Trip on the Strawberry

John Heuston

"I knew there'd be one by that log," said Mike Russ as he set the hook into a lean and hungry-looking spotted bass that then proceeded to tear up the surface of the Strawberry River.

Mike snapped him on a stringer that was beginning to swell to a respectable size with a selection of rock bass, or "goggle-eye", green sunfish, and spotted bass. Behind us we heard a whoop of delight and turned to see Steve Wilson's rod arched double with another, larger bass.

Getting acquainted with a new river is always fun. And with two stretches of the Strawberry under my belt now I'm wondering why it took me so long to get around to floating this fine little river.

The Strawberry begins its 110-mile journey near Viola in Fulton County and flows southeasterly through Izard, Sharp, and Lawrence Counties to its confluence with the Black River south of the Shirey Bay-Rainey Brake Wildlife Management Area. The river drains an area of 811 square miles and its alluvial plain is described as heavily wooded, with 25% of the basin in cropland, 29% grassland, 41% forested, and 5% used for miscellaneous purposes.

Dam proposals, no matter how outdated by economic and sociological changes, have a way of lying around on the shelf until conditions warrant their resurrection. Such is the case with Bell Foley Dam on the Strawberry, which was conceived way back in 1938 when the general public was enamored of dams.

The intervening years, however, have seen the construction of Norfolk, Bull Shoals, Table Rock, Beaver,

Greers Ferry and smaller SCS reservoirs in the Ozark Region. Lake Norfolk, built in the 1940's, still hasn't fully been developed for recreation and neither have the others. Arkansas has more than enough lakes in the Ozarks to satisfy demands for "flat water" recreational experiences and the full potential of existing reservoirs needs to be developed before any new ones are built.

This is important to the future of the Strawberry because the flood control benefits of the proposed Bell Foley Dam are minor and the project will have to be sold on its "recreational benefits".

The \$42.9 million Bell Foley Reservoir will permanently flood 6,700 acres at conservation pool and periodically flood another 5,750 acres during flood periods. It will destroy the stream fishing potential of 27 miles of the Strawberry and require acquisition of about 16,000 acres of land—much of it the finest agricultural land in Sharp County.

And for what? Corps of Engineers calculations in their project report indicate that this permanent flooding of 6,700 acres of prime land will only protect about 6,000 acres downstream from flood peaks that occur every five years. Even less land will be protected during a projected 50-year flood, something over 4,000 acres. And these projections are for all the way to the mouth of the Mississippi River!

Dusting off this worthless exercise in reservoirism at this point in time is especially surprising, since the Corps has been making a lot of noise nationally about placing more emphasis on flood plain zoning. There

has even been talk about some type of flood plain insurance, which is something environmentalists have been stumping for for decades.

What the Corps terms "flooding" is actually a part of the life cycle of a river, as is described so well in the movie, "The Flooding River; A Study In Riverine Ecology". A flood is detrimental to man's activities only when he has some sort of permanent structure in the way of the inevitable rise of the river's waters. Since there is no earthly way a river can be prevented from doing its thing, it makes much more sense to zone the flood plain and keep incompatible developments out (housing projects, etc.). This in no way prohibits agricultural activity—as critics of flood plain zoning claim—but puts the farmer in the position of gambling on losing a crop about every five years.

And, if a farmer loses his gamble, he should be compensated for the full value of the crop he would have harvested. We suspect that if \$42.9 million were deposited in a trust fund of some sort (flood plain insurance) the interest alone would be sufficient to pay farmers back for any flood damage they might suffer. It makes more sense than permanently flooding some 6,000 acres to possibly protect another 6,000 acres downstream.

Several of us mulled these problems and possibilities over as we sprawled out in our canoes and drifted lazily through long clear-green pools canopied by overlapping tree branches. The Strawberry is a family-type river. Rapids are easy to negotiate and the steady current pushed us along at an effortless clip.

Scott Jones of Smithville, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Opposed To Bell Foley Dam, had urged us to come up and see first hand what the Strawberry had to offer. We took him up on it and launched our canoes at a county low-water bridge about half-way between Highway 167 and Highway 58 north of Poughkeepsie.

Several members of the Society's Pulaski Chapter made the trip and we soon learned why Jones and his friends are willing to put up a fight to keep the river from being inundated. This is prime cattle country. In the pastures that were beyond the screen of trees sleek cattle grazed, evidence that this is some of the finest agricultural land in north Arkansas. One area cattleman sold \$125,000 worth of cattle at one Kansas City sale. Strawberry River landowners are not subsistence farmers who'd be better off if forced off the land, as some dam

A typical scene on the Strawberry River —photo: John Heuston



proponents have implied.

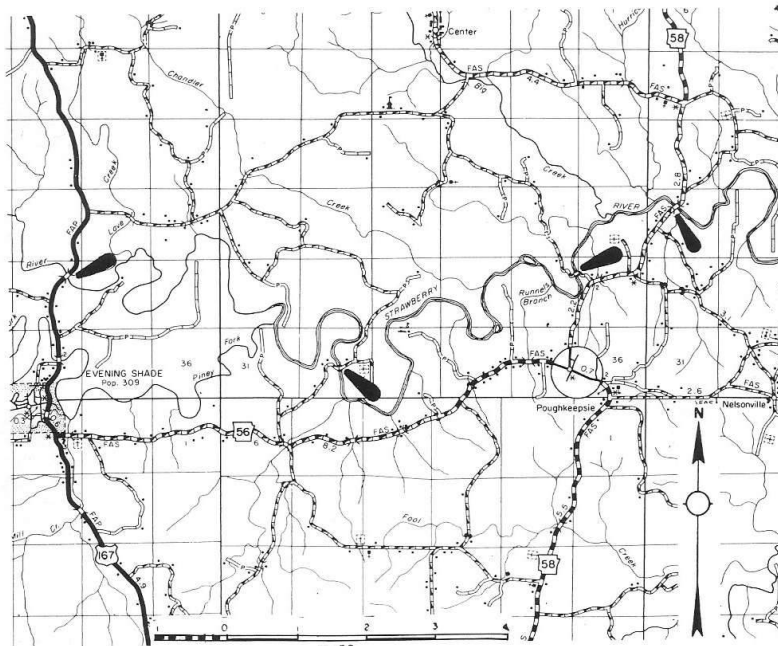
The Strawberry has a personality all its own. One unique feature we enjoyed was the fine gravel bars that slope into pure sand beaches. Sand banks were common where small creeks entered the river. The kids along on the trip wanted to sample the running, jumping and belly-sliding potential of each sandy bank we came to.

We recently floated another stretch of the river, from Highway 167 bridge to the county low-water bridge at which we put in on our first trip. Both floats cover from 9 to 10 miles and we can be negotiated in a day.

The river offers smallmouth bass in its upper reaches, but is primarily an intermediate bass stream with good populations of spotted (Kentucky) bass, largemouth bass, rock bass, and a variety of sunfish lumped under the catch-all term of "bream".

During the last decade a tremendous interest in river recreation has evolved. The Buffalo River controversy focused much attention on the problem of stream preservation and won thousands of converts to canoeing, kayaking, canoe-camping and float fishing.

The handful of canoes that used to gather at the Ponca bridge on the



A Portion of Sharp Co., Ark. from General Hwy Map of Arkansas Hwy Department
Access Points

Gravel bars weren't as numerous on this upper stretch, but the river had a somewhat more isolated quality. Even though the Strawberry flows through cattle country, man's presence is felt but seldom seen. I have yet to encounter another floater or landowner while floating the river, since most homes and farm buildings seem to be built far back from the river.

Unlike some areas, landowners on the Strawberry apparently realize the folly of cutting trees at the river's edge. We saw none of the idiotic bulldozing of streamside cover that has scarred some areas of the Buffalo and Kings rivers.

The Strawberry is a fine fishing stream. Rotenone samples indicate a level of 1,800 pounds of fish per square mile, which is high by any standards.

upper Buffalo has swelled to unbelievable numbers—one weekend 300 canoes put in at Ponca alone. Canoeists are now common on what were once little-known rivers, such as the Mulberry, Big Piney, Illinois Bayou and others.

High quality Ozark rivers are scarce. We need rivers like the Strawberry, South Fork of Spring, and Myatt Creek, to spread the river recreationists around.

The Parks and Tourism Commission has emphatically stated that lakeside parks, which they have enough of already, are low on their list of priorities. They don't need three more on Bell Foley Reservoir.

Strawberry River landowners have been relatively isolated from the recreation boom. But they realize that



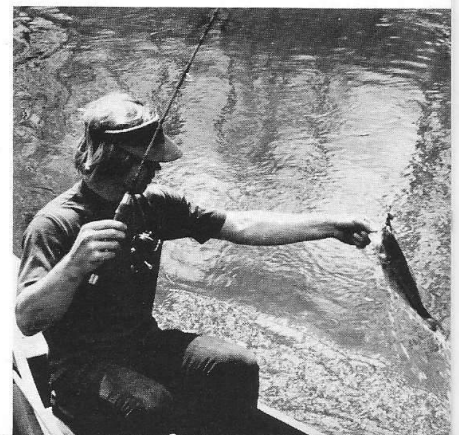
Sandbars are for jumping. The river is great for kids—of all ages. —photo: John Heuston

the publicity afforded the dam controversy will attract many river recreationists to the Strawberry to see what the fuss is all about. This is inevitable.

We in the Society bear the responsibility of setting a good example for landowners who may not be prepared for the influx of people publicity will attract. We need to maintain our reputation for litter-free camping, camping on private land only on permission, and courteous dealings with landowners.

From what I've seen, the people who live along the Strawberry are the friendliest and most helpful folks you will ever want to meet.

Steve Wilson catches a Kentucky bass. —photo: John Heuston



Treating Snakebite

Art Evans

The cut and suck method of treating snakebite is a very valuable and effective skill to know for anyone who works or plays outdoors. There are several pocket-sized snakebite kits available. All are good and have complete and simple directions enclosed. Briefly, they are:

1. Keep the victim quiet.
2. Gently wash the bite (or bites).
3. Apply a constricting band (not a tourniquet) around the limb just above the bite. This should be loose enough that you can still get your finger under it. Move the band up the limb ahead of the advancing swelling.
4. Make one cut through each fang mark one quarter inch long and one quarter inch deep. Cut should be up and down the limb rather than across it to avoid cutting more blood vessels than necessary. Do not cut into a large vessel that you can see near the surface.
5. Suck out as much venom and blood as you can for at least one hour or two.
6. Keeping the wound lower than the rest of the body and cool (like in ice or spring water) will slow down absorption of the poison and (hopefully) the reaction to it.
7. Get the victim to a hospital with all deliberate speed; carry him or let help come to him rather than let him walk. Exercise speeds up the heart and spreads the poison even faster.

Immediate treatment has helped save the lives of many snakebite victims. It goes without saying that anyone can improve his chances of surviving a serious bite by knowing basic first aid for snakebite. Nonetheless, there are several very good reasons for **not** using the cut and suck method of treating it. Don't cut if:

1. The patient is a hemophiliac or "bleeder".
2. The snake was a non-poisonous kind (they bite too!)
3. You can get the victim to a physician within an hour or less.
4. There is any chance you will do more damage than the snake did.

Severity of the bite is related to the size of the snake versus the size of the victim. When a large rattler or cottonmouth bites a small child the situation is much more serious than if a copperhead (usually much smaller than the others) bites a large person. However, even though the bite of any of our pit vipers is a serious accident it is still imperative to keep a cool head, especially if you are without help. The gruesome fact remains that

panic kills more people than all the snakes put together.

DON'T TREAD ON ME! or how to share the garden with the serpent. The Ozarks are abundantly blessed with wildlife as well as scenery. However, some of the wildlife is deserving of a good deal more respect than the birds and squirrels. Respect, not fear. Since "The Garden" people have gilded serpents with a charisma of undeserved ferocity, venomousness, intelligence, and a truly roguish gallery of bad habits. This is most unfortunate for it has perpetuated hate and fear in us for some of nature's most interesting and inoffensive creatures; creatures which have a right to be here just as we do.

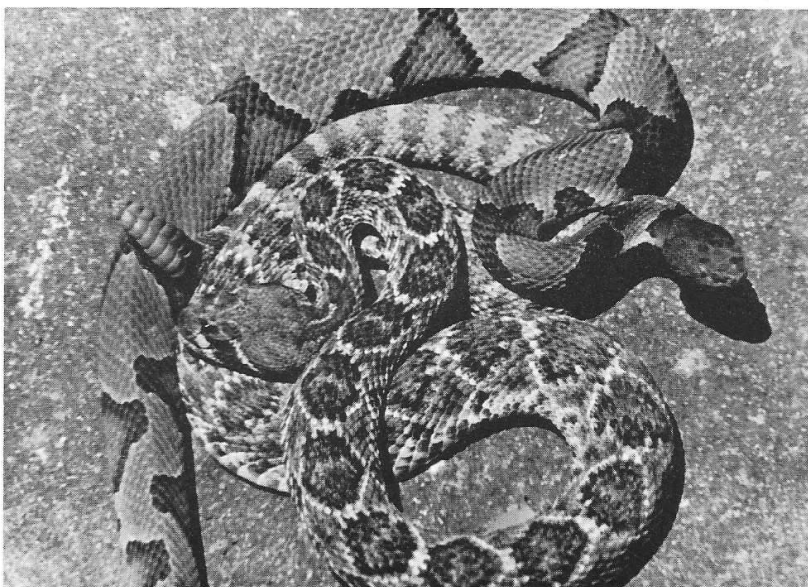
Four families of snakes in North America are poisonous to man. We, in the Ozarks, share our beloved hills with members of all four of those families. They are the rattlesnakes (3 kinds), the copperhead, the cottonmouth watermoccasin, and the eastern coral snake. Except for the coral snake, all the others are pit vipers, and use a poison which acts mostly on the blood and circulatory system. You could drink the poison without harm. The coral uses a nerve poison which is swiftly fatal. Fortunately, the coral is a shy and retiring creature, usually reluctant to use its formidable weapon even when picked up or otherwise disturbed. The pit vipers (rattlers, copperheads and cottonmouths) are not quite so docile as the coral when they are disturbed or threatened. Their reaction, however, is defensive rather than aggressive. Most people are bitten when they step

on or pick up a snake. The best way to deal with snakebite is to avoid it! You can avoid it by observing a few basic dos and don'ts when in the outdoors:

1. Do watch where you put your hands and feet.
2. Do wear leather boots and long pants.
3. Don't be careless even if someone is breaking trail. They may wake up a snake which will then be waiting for you.
4. Don't step over a fallen log before looking over it. What you don't know can hurt you!
5. Don't take a single step while sneezing. The only time I've been struck by a poisonous snake was by a cottonmouth in a dry Ozark creek bed when I had my eyes closed during a big sneeze. Fortunately, the fangs did not penetrate my heavy denim jeans and nine inch high hiking boots.
6. Don't go stomping around in the dark without a light. The pit vipers are all most active at night.
7. Don't panic! This really should be the first rule because more people are injured as a result of panic than any other reason in the outdoors.

Even in the unlikely event that you are bitten, it still is not the "kiss of death" that Hollywood and folk legend would have you believe. By Public Health Service records it has been found that fewer than 5% of poisonous snakebites are fatal. Moreover, no one has died of a copperhead bite in Arkansas in over 25 years.

Copperhead — Rattler — photo: Art Evans





Lunch Stop on the Illinois River

Land Sales in Development Along Illinois River Suspended

The Daily Oklahoman, Aug. 3, 1974

U.S. Dist. Judge Luther Bohanon Friday mustered the power of the federal court to protect the Illinois River from possible pollution in what was called a "landmark decision".

Judge Bohanon suspended all interstate sales at Flint Ridge real estate development on the Illinois River and ordered the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to conduct an environmental impact study to determine the development's effect on the river.

Protection Needed

Calling the river "the apple of the eye of the people of Oklahoma," Judge Bohanon said he felt it was necessary for the court to protect the river from pollution so future generations can enjoy it.

He said he did not like telling the landowners what to do with their property, but added he believed the 3,000-home development site in Adair and Delaware counties potentially has an adverse effect on the river basin.

He said a polluted river and river basin also will harm the multi-million-dollar project.

Project Defended

"The project will only be successful if the Illinois River Basin is protected and kept as it has been for 50 years," he said. "Pollution will not only destroy the river but will destroy what Flint Ridge is trying to do."

The sales suspension will run indefinitely until HUD has written its report and filed it with the court. There was no deadline set.

Judge Bohanon made his ruling after three days of testimony in a lawsuit brought by the Scenic Rivers Association and the Illinois River Conservation Council.

James Ikard, one of the groups' attorneys, called the ruling a "landmark decision". He said this was the first lawsuit of its type filed in the nation.

Judge Bohanon's decision on sales is limited to the suspension of interstate sales, or those sales conducted through interstate commerce.

But Ikard said most sales in a development of this size are done through interstate commerce or by means which are involved in interstate commerce themselves.

He said sales conducted by telephone, telegram or by the mails would be affected. Sales developed through newspaper and magazine advertisements also would be affected.

Paul Thieman, attorney for Flint Ridge, said the company stands to lose possibly \$1 million in sales.

Thieman asked Judge Bohanon to force the conservation groups to post a bond with the court to offset the loss.

Judge Bohanon ordered the groups to post only a \$100 bond.

In other action, Judge Bohanon dismissed four other federal agencies

from the lawsuit — Department of Interior, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Since Flint Ridge was offering more than 50 lots for sale, it had to file a statement of record and a property report with HUD's office of interstate land sales registration.

The conservation groups' attorneys argued that filing of the report lent implied approval of the sales by HUD and such approval required an environmental report.

Dennis A. Dutterer, a Department of Justice attorney representing HUD, said HUD does not make any such approval and environmental reports are required only on major federal actions.

David Strickland, President of the Scenic Rivers Association of Oklahoma, is a member of the Illinois River Conservation Council and is on the Board of The Ozark Society.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS.

Notice of Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws of The Ozark Society as provided by Article XIV of the Bylaws which states "that at least thirty days advance notice of the proposed changes have been given to the membership by the president." To be submitted for adoption at the 1974 Annual Meeting:

Article IV. Board of Directors Section 1. now reads: "The Board shall be the governing body of the Society with the authority to carry out the provisions of the articles of incorporation, these bylaws, and the decisions of the membership." The proposed amendment would add the following sentence to the above Section: "It shall, at its discretion, designate such employees as shall be retained and determine the amounts of their salaries and expenses."

New Article XIV

"Upon the dissolution of the Society, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the Society, dispose of all of the assets of the Society exclusively for the purposes of the Society in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for conservation, education, or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under section 501 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors shall determine."

THE UPPER MOUNTAIN FORK

a river survey
by John W. Jones

John Jones is the younger brother of Jim who contributed the Glover River survey published in the Spring 1972 BULLETIN. Like his brother, John is a schoolteacher. Last July he completed his master's degree at East Texas State University.

With friends, John made several floats covering the upper Mountain Fork above Broken Bow Reservoir, and its Eagle Fork and Buffalo Creek tributaries, in 1971-72. He put a wealth of knowledge into his survey notes.

Here we summarize facts, but have space to only mention John's feelings about his river. For instance, after one trip he wrote us, "...how wonderful a float it was...clear water, one good morning rain shower, whippoor-wills at night, dogwoods blooming, gravel bar camps, and the fog on the river in the morning...." Go, if you will, and see what he means.

—Editor

THE MOUNTAIN FORK OF LITTLE RIVER begins in the hills of Oklahoma and slips into Arkansas west of Mena. Swinging south and west, it returns to Oklahoma and bends south to disappear into Broken Bow Reservoir. Below the dam, the lower Mountain Fork leaves the hills and winds through lowlands to join Little River.

The upper Mountain Fork, above the reservoir, is unpolluted except possibly for cattle along the stream, and possibly spraying of hardwoods by the Weyerhaeuser Company or the U.S. Forest Service. (John Jones, from lifelong habit, often drinks from the middle of the stream.) There are a few if any dependable springs along the river, so it may be best to carry drinking water. The lower Mountain Fork, closer to civilization, suffers from effluent discharges from a Weyerhaeuser plant.

Weyerhaeuser does not place any unreasonable restriction on recreational use of their land along the river. Information on camping, etc., can be

obtained from any Weyerhaeuser forestry station, or from their office or the Chamber of Commerce in Broken Bow. Private owners may restrict access or camping, as is their right.

Along the upper river are sycamores, pines, and black and sweet gums, but most of the bank-side trees are river birches. Low banks are also heavily covered with ash and alders. At Buffalo Creek the first cypress appears.

There is a good variety of wildlife—beaver, squirrels, deer and even a few elk which were re-stocked in this area some years ago. (John: "...we observed a mink, the highlight of our animal watching..." John and his friends saw hawks, wood ducks with their young, a pair of ospreys, a wild turkey.)

The fishing can be good. On the upper river, smallmouth is the dominant bass species and green sunfish can weigh up to one pound.

The Mountain Fork by sections:

From Mile 0.0 to the West Valley Bridge (13.3 mi.) the river is floatable during spring and early summer (if too low at 0.0, try putting in at Mile 5.5). The river flows through a broad, fairly open valley with large cleared fields in view at times. Banks are low and the channel is narrow, with some sharp turns and overhanging brush. Much of the stream bottom is gravel, with gravel shoals.

From the West Valley Bridge to Hatfield Crossing (8.2 mi.) the stream widens, banks are higher in places and there are a few rock bluffs. The

valley is less open than upstream, and pines are noticeable on the surrounding hills.

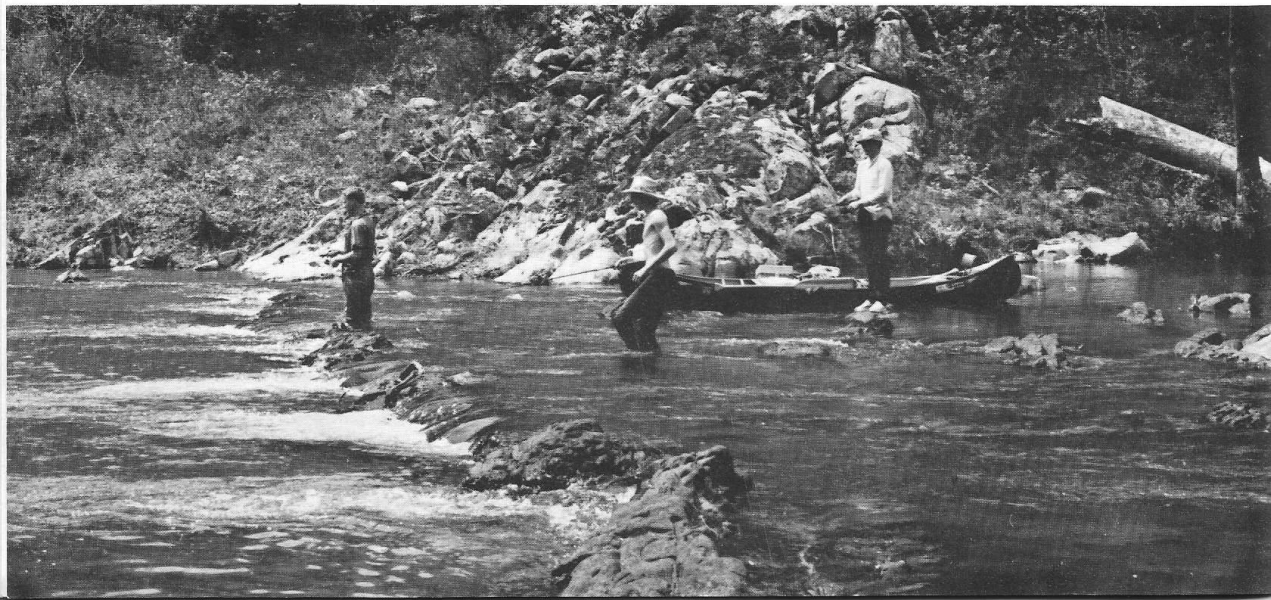
From Hatfield Crossing to Smithville (11.5 mi.) is the most secluded and scenic portion of the Mountain Fork...large holes of water, broken by gravel shoals or rock riffles. The river is bounded for the most part by high rock banks and steep pine-forested slopes. There are numerous gravel bars and areas suitable for camping.

From Smithville to Broken Bow Reservoir (11.0 mi.) the river is floatable not only in spring and early summer but also in late fall, after mid-October. There are a few open fields along the river near the mouth of Eagle Fork, and several rocky rapids and falls as the river flows south again across tilted rock strata.

Buffalo Creek (17.4 mi.) is a little-known, scenic tributary flowing into upper Broken Bow Reservoir from the east (John calls it "...an extremely beautiful and exciting float...remote, tranquil, relaxing..."). Both hardwoods and cypress line its banks, and pines grow on the steep hills flanking the stream. The creek can be floated during medium-high water. If the water gets low, the float can be a drag. The creek can be fairly narrow and brushy in its upper reaches, but there are also long holes of water.

(The lower Mountain Fork from Broken Bow Dam to U. S. Highway 70, 12.0 mi., is influenced by power generation and a re-regulation dam. It also changes from a mountain stream to a placid lowland river.

Upper Mountain Fork between Hatfield Crossing and Smithville —photo: John W. Jones



From U. S. 70 to Little River, 9.4 mi., the river meanders through lowlands, floatable year-round but lacking the scenery—and the water purity—of the upper river.)

PUT-IN AND TAKE-OUT POINTS are given below. The figures for the upper Mountain Fork are river miles downstream from a bridge across the river about 10 miles west of Mena, Arkansas. The map shows selected routes of access, omitting other roads which are too rough for travel. (For more map detail, see three U.S.G.S. 15-minute quadrangles covering the area: Potter and Cove, Ark.-Okla.; and Smithville, Okla. These are available for 75 cents each from the

Distribution Section, U. S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.)

0.0—Wooden bridge on gravel road 0.5 mi. W. of Ark. Hwy. 8, and 0.3 mi. upstream from mouth of Mill Creek. No good parking or camping areas nearby.

1.1—Begin Barber Eddy, a fairly long hole of water. At 3.2, begin Connely Eddy. At 4.0, Hays Eddy.

4.9—A long natural rock wall down the left bank to 5.3. Scenic.

5.5—Alder Springs low water bridge (Potter Crossing). Parking, swimming hole. Campsites at end of hole below bridge.

7.6—Camp Pioneer (Boy Scouts) on left. Avoid float lines across river to mark swim area. Portage to left of low-water dam.

7.7—Twomile Creek on left. Camping, with permission from caretaker of Camp Pioneer, when scout camp is not in session.

8.4—Big Eddy, to 8.9.

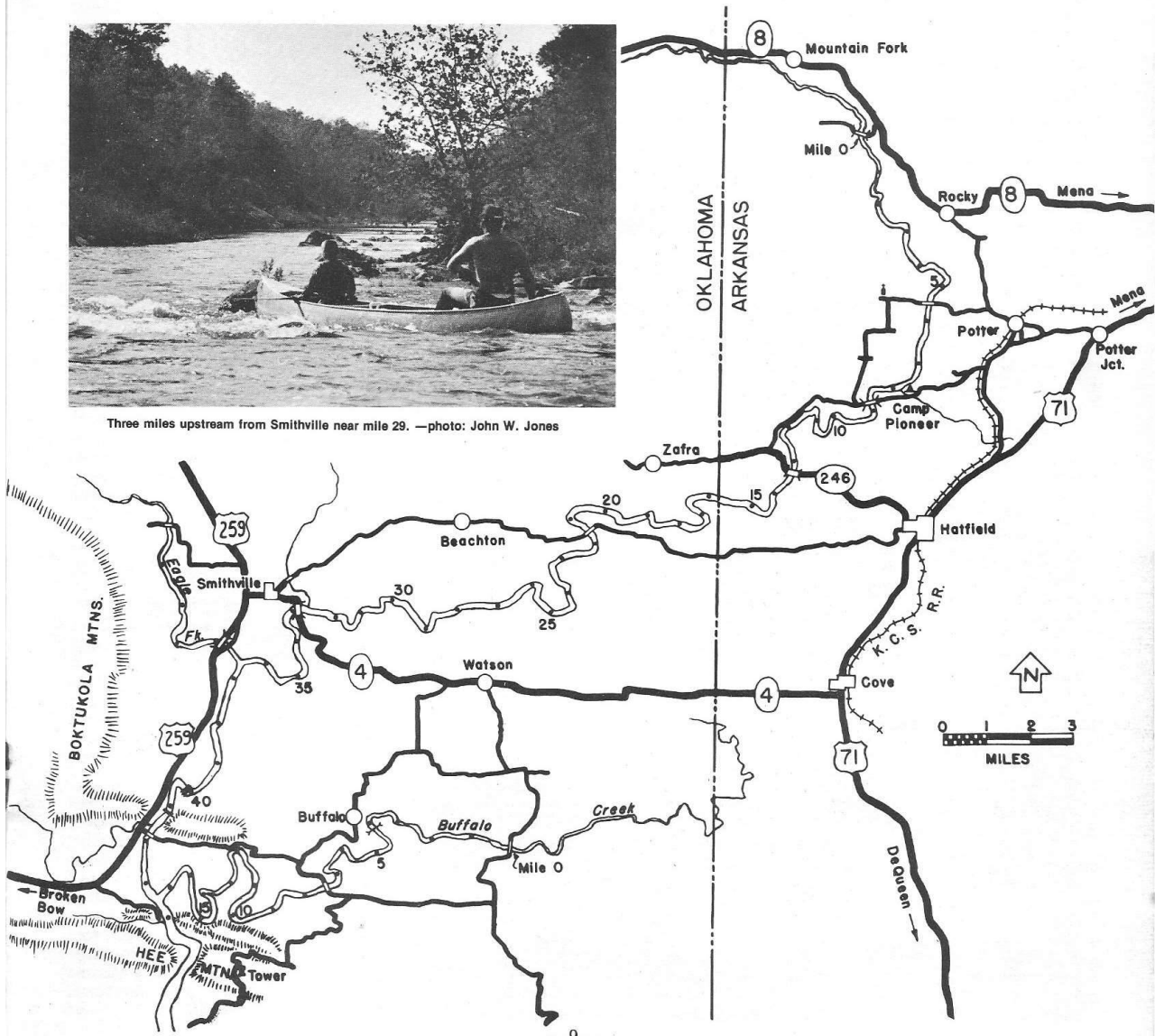
8.8—Old steel bridge (Kinnerson's Bridge at Nichols Crossing) on county road. No access to river.

10.3—House on right bank.

11.5—Nichols Eddy, to 12.4, named for the Nichols family, first settlers in this area, who came about 1830 before the country was opened to homestead. A few Nichols still live nearby.



Three miles upstream from Smithville near mile 29. —photo: John W. Jones



11.6—From here to 12.4, several ways of access from county road along right bank, but no parking or campsites.

13.3—New concrete high bridge (West Valley Bridge). Blacktopped Ark. Hwy. 246 to Hatfield (gas, groceries), 4 mi. SE. Primitive camping under W. end of bridge. Public swimming hole 50 yd. downstream. Parking.

14.3—Gravel bar campsite; shady.

15.8—Oklahoma state line, at fence corner at end of big field on left bank.

17.2—Pine-covered bluff on left; scenic.

17.4 Campsites on right; access by jeep road. Spring branch on left near small gravel bar; good water at times.

20.0—Rapids, a problem at low water.

22.5—Hatfield Crossing. Low water bridge on gravel road from Hatfield, Ark., 8 mi. E., to Smithville, Okla., 8 mi. W. Primitive campground; parking.

24.4—Gravel bar campsite. Old river ford (Pike's Crossing). Access by jeep road; emergency exit from right bank.

25.0—Jeep road to river; emergency exit from right.

29.8—Jeep road; exit from right.

26.0—To 26.6, a rip area which could be difficult in low water.

27.8—To 31.0, several long, rapid riffles.

32.7—Mouth of Rock Creek on right. Access during high water 0.3 mi. up Rock Creek at dirt road due east from Smithville.

32.9—Okla. Hwy. 4 bridge. Mtn. Fk. Lodge on right; lodging. Access and parking for small fee.

33.0—Old road crossing below bridge. Park near old gravel pit off S. end of bridge; walk to river.

33.1—Good sandbar; campsites.

36.4—Private boat landings, both sides of river.

36.7—Mouth of Eagle Fork on right.

Eagle Fork—an enjoyable short easy float.
0.0—County low water bridge 4 mi. NW of Smithville. No good parking or camping spot.

2.8—Campsite; ask permission of landowner (house on left, across field on hill).

4.2—U. S. Hwy. 259; no access.

4.4—Old highway bridge; access off E. end. Bank is muddy when wet.

4.8—End Eagle Fork, at Mtn. Fk.

37.3—River divides; take left channel.

37.6—Top of flood pool, Broken Bow Reservoir, elev. 627.5 ft.

38.0—Another split; go right.

38.5—Rock and gravel area; campsite. River forks. Right channel has rock in middle; left channel may be safer.

38.7—Another forks; take the right.



"About three miles upstream from Smithville a young bull elk was just around the bend." —photo: John W. Jones

39.4—Large cabin on low bluff at left. A rough rocky falls here; carry over or go to the right. Cabin owners have rocks cemented across the falls for footpath.

39.7—From here to 42.5 are several primitive campsites, some with access from hwy. on the right.

40.2 A tricky rock ledge riffle; inspect it first. This is the Dance Hall Falls, with the Dance Hall Hole of water just below.

41.2 A falls, about 3-4 feet high. Lead around or ease over.

41.6—The Narrows, where the river and U. S. 259 squeeze between Buddy Brown Mountain on the right and Short Mountain with a high rock bluff on the left. Access; also a gas station.

41.7 Boktukola Creek (creek-two, in Choctaw) on right. Access.

41.9—Narrows low water bridge. Access.

42.8—Top of normal pool, Broken Bow Reservoir, elev. 599.5 ft. From here the flat water of the reservoir is noticeable.

43.6 Buffalo Creek on left, with a large cypress which is the first one you'll see coming down the river.

43.9—Panther Creek Landing on right, a reservoir access area reached by a gravel road (Club House Trail) from U. S. 259. Parking. The landing is marked by a sign on U. S. 259.

44.2—Panther Creek on right. End of Club House Trail. Campsite.

Buffalo Creek—a good one- or two-day float when water is high enough.

0.0—Low water slab across creek on Union Valley Road, 5 mi. S. of hamlet of Watson on Okla. Hwy. 4. Swimming hole above bridge. No parking space at bridge. Primitive campsites nearby. (If water is more than 6 in. below top of slab, put in downstream at bridge on Hee Mtn. Tower road.)

2.0—Jeep road crossing. At 3.0, another jeep road.

3.2—Power line crossing.

3.9—House on right bank.

4.0—"Swinging Bridge Hole" to Mile 5.6, the longest still body of water on the creek. The old swinging footbridge is at 4.2.

5.9—Jeep road crossing.

7.4—Hee Mountain Tower road. Low water bridge, 5½ mi. E. of Narrows bridge at Mile 41.9 on Mountain Fork. Several primitive campsites are on right, below Hee Mtn. bridge, where old logging road passes close to creek. There are other sites farther downstream.

12.1—Hee Mtn. Tower road passes close to right bank at outside of bend. Emergency exit.

14.2—Top of flood pool, Broken Bow Reservoir. At 16.5, top of normal pool.

17.4—End Buffalo Creek, at Mountain Fork. Float 0.3 mi. down Mtn. Fk. to access at Panther Creek Landing on right.

This is one of a series of river surveys to be published in the BULLETIN as material becomes available from stream surveyors of the Ozark Society's adopt-a-river program.

It is hoped that eventually the material gathered by these surveyors will be comprehensive enough for re-publication as a guidebook to float streams in the Ozark-Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma.

Eastern Wilderness House Hearings and New Senate Bill

The House Public Lands Subcommittee, chaired by John Melcher, held hearings March 26 and April 2 on H.R. 13455, the House equivalent of S. 316. Chairman Melcher made it clear that the subcommittee and the full Interior Committee are anxious to act on Eastern Wilderness. He was unimpressed by the industry and Forest Service argument that there is no "wilderness" in the East. He said he does not share the Forest Service's hang-up regarding pristine purity as a prerequisite for "wilderness" designation. Melcher was troubled by the possibility that inholdings could be condemned under the bill. His fears may have been eased by the Forest Service's promise that it would use condemnation sparingly.

The sole witness at the March 26 hearing was Chief McGuire of the Forest Service.

In the hurried House hearings on April 2, several Congressmen and panels of environmental and industry interests testified. Testimony was well received, and detailed written statements submitted by witnesses and non-witnesses are being studied by the Subcommittee staff. Folks came from as far away as Wisconsin, Arkansas, New Hampshire, and Indiana. The Ozark Society was represented at this hearing by Gregg Bruff of the Schoolcraft Chapter, Missouri, Neil Compton, Harold Hedges, and Jim Jackson of Arkansas, and David Strickland of Indian Nations Chapter, Oklahoma.

A similar bill, S.3433, passed the Senate on May 31, but the Eastern Wilderness bills are widely regarded as being in trouble in the House because of lack of interest by the western-oriented House Public Lands Subcommittee. The initiative of the five Congressmen gives hope that a bandwagon effect may take hold. Many citizen conservationists are asking their own Congressmen to cosponsor H.R.13455. There is no deadline on cosponsorship.

From "Paddle Trails": A VICTORY FOR CANEY CREEK—Senate Agriculture Committee reported out S. 316 with full 14,433 acres restored to Caney Creek Wilderness, as requested by The Ozark Society and promised by Fulbright. Forest Service had tried to cut it down to 10,000-plus acres. Acreage was restored to several other areas too. However, some subtle politicking seems evident — S. 316 is too good.

The Bill's strict wilderness provisions made to apply to West as well as East, a move seen as a threat to some western wilderness areas since it would prohibit grazing and might arouse ire of western ranchers who have not fought western wilderness because grazing, mining, etc., was allowed.

COSPONSORS SOUGHT ON EASTERN WILDERNESS

A bipartisan group of Congressmen from the East, Midwest and South on June 20 wrote to all members of the House inviting cosponsors for the Eastern Wilderness Areas Bill, H.R.13455, which parallels the measure approved by the Senate Interior Committee earlier this year and endorsed by citizen conservation organizations.

At this late date in the second session, the only way any wilderness legislation is going to get through is if it is backed by a vast cross-section of congressmen. If the big package is

broken into many smaller ones with only a few interested Congressmen supporting each small one, none will be able to stand alone against the fierce lobbying of the timber and mining interests. The Senate was able to treat the omnibus bill as one; surely the House should realize that this is the more efficient way of proceeding.

What You Should Do

Now is the time to telephone, wire, personally write and call upon your state congressional delegation. Indoctrinate them. Call their attention to the "Dear Colleague" letter. Implore them to join as co-sponsors in the re-introduction of H.R. 13455. Send a letter today to your own congressman. Find out when he is due back in the home district. Make a point to see him.

As of July 11, of the four Arkansas Representatives, only one, Bill Alexander, had become a co-sponsor of the Bill. Let's do some writing.

Black and Yellow Garden or Writing Spider (*Argiope aurantia* Lucas) found on the high grasses of the Prairie. —photo: Joe M. Clark



Botany Notes

Maxine Clark

In the Ozark Society Bulletin, Summer 1973, I described the physical aspects of the two remaining tall grass virgin prairie areas in Benton County, Arkansas. We have made monthly trips during the blooming season for the past two years, recording the succession of bloom, keying the specimens to species designation, and photographing extensively. Our records are not complete because the prairies were mowed on August 4, 1973, and July 12, 1974. Severe drouth has limited the recovery of the area. We have been able to supplement our photographs by visiting the railroad right of way between Gentry and Gravette.

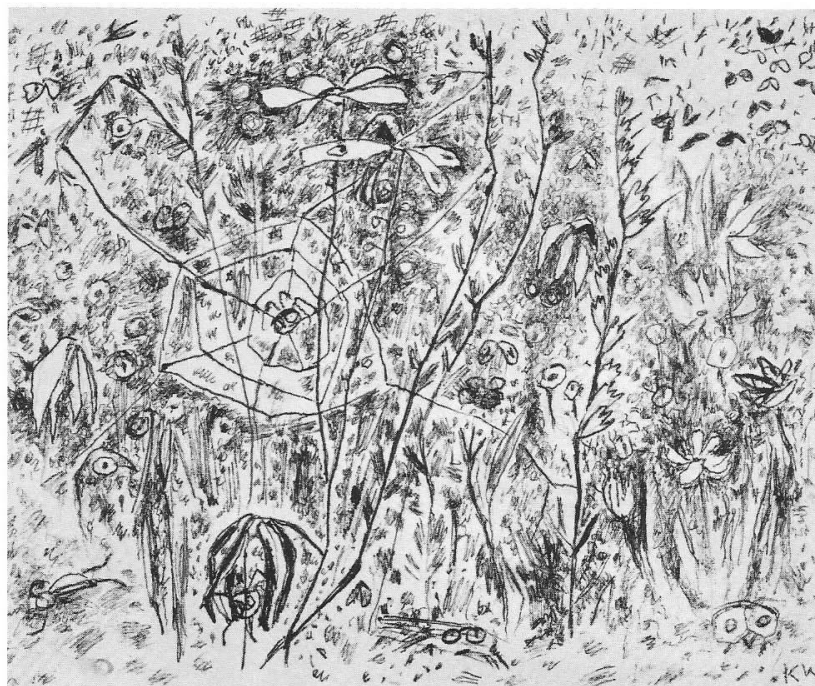
The two prairie plots are remnants of Lindleys Prairie which was once 5.6 miles long and over 4 miles wide. They are a mile apart and although they share many of the same plant species, ecological differences give a diversity of habitats which broadens the interpretation of the prairie as a whole.

Except for the early herbaceous plants in April and May, vegetation on the mounds or "pimple hills" is different from that of the surrounding areas. As the season advances shrubby woody species, leadplant, hoary pea, and New Jersey tea crown their tops. It is also of interest that many of the plants were named for or by Thomas Nuttall the famous naturalist who visited Arkansas in 1819.

The Stump prairie, 20 acres, is one mile north of the Rice Prairie, 40 acres, and is traversed by a very small stream which maintains some flow except in extreme drouth. It flows south joining a larger stream which flows east-west near the southern boundary. The prairie slopes east and south toward the streams. The "pimple hills" are more pronounced on the Stump Prairie and areas surrounding them may be boggy in April or May or during periods of heavy rainfall.

Most of the plants are perennials with roots closely intermingled with the grass roots, making it difficult to dig specimens for study. Species blooming first are from four to fourteen inches tall and seldom exceed the stubble of last years grasses.

For a colorful display of brilliantly colored flowers, no area can rival the prairie. The picture changes from April til frost. One small area south of the larger stream on Stump Prairie is



Kathrine Winckler

never mowed, possibly due to the difficulty of moving machinery into the area. Here we can follow the succession of bloom through to the maturity of Indian Grass and Big Bluestem and see the very large flowered aster, *Aster paludosis* Ait., subsp. *hemisphericus* Cron.

The blooming period begins about mid April. Most of the plants have a preference for acid soil. The most spectacular early plant is the Indian Paintbrush or Painted Cup. The scarlet bracts enclose the true flower and the roots are said to be slightly parasitic on the grass roots.

Associated with the Painted Cup are pale yellow lousewort, masses of birdfoot violets and arrow-leaf violets, yellow stargrass, bastard toadflax, blue eyed grass, potato dandelion, shooting stars, brilliant orange puccoon, and prairie buttercup.

In late May through June short species of plants are succeeded by taller one capable of competing with growing grasses for light and moisture. Before the big show starts in May the areas surrounding the mounds are covered with the delicate spires of *Aletris farinosa*, Culvers-root, of the Lily Family. Possibly it occurs elsewhere in Arkansas but I have not seen it. Vivid pink Carolina rose, golden sundrops, rose purple milkwort, fleabane daisy, spiked lobelia, pink meadow beauty and a blue scurf pea, Sampsons root, follow.

Then there are delightful little surprises when you find the delicate little ragged orchid, the grass pink,

also an orchid, or the tiny sundew (called Venus Flytrap) whose gland tipped leaves are capable of trapping insects and literally digesting them for the benefit of the plant. These we have seen only on the Stump Prairie.

Rooted in the small stream flowing through the Stump Prairie is the water plantain spearwort, a weak stemmed little buttercup with very small showy yellow flowers and submerged leaves which support the plant. Along the stream is a matted undergrowth of the delicate bedstraw with shiny green leaves and white flowers only 1-2 mm. wide. Yellow-eyed grass, sedges and rushes, and loosestrife border the stream. From a distance you may follow the course of the stream by the tall, robust water-hemlock, a member of the parsley family, whose roots are deadly poisonous. Ohio spiderwort fills the southeast swale but is replaced by masses of golden coreopsis on the higher southwestern area. Bearded Tongue, *Penstamon digitalis* grows with the spiderwort but *P. tubaeiflorus* is found on the drier Rice Prairie.

In early June the Rice Prairie is a riot of color. Pale pink coneflowers, blue delphinium, yellow crownbeard, black-eyed Susan, fleabane daisy and *Coreopsis* cover the entire area. Tall wand-like plants of magenta poppy mallow accent the scene as they wave in the breezes.

A rare plant of particular interest to me is prairie cinquefoil, *Potentilla arguta*. The densely hairy stem crowned by pale yellow flowers

stands 3 feet tall. Two species of rosin weed are the compass plant, *Silphium laciniatum* and *S. integrifolium* (leaves entire).

In July the next cycle of bloom begins. Gay feather, *Liatris pycnostachys* and ash sunflower, *Helianthus*

mollis (my favorite) cover both prairies. *Liatris aspera* is in bud but the prairies are mowed before the flower buds expand. One aster, white flowered *Aster pteramicoides* and goldenrod, *Solidago rigida* bloomed before August 4, 1973, but not in 1974.

This description of the remaining prairie plots of Benton County, Arkansas, is far from complete, but it is our hope that some effort shall be made to preserve these irreplaceable remnants of the former extensive prairies of Benton County.

Species List of Flowering Plants in Order of Succession of Bloom

24 Families - 47 Species

(Not all inclusive)

R - Rice Prairie		S - Stump Prairie	
Species	Family		
S-R Birdfoot Violet <i>Viola pedata</i> L., var. <i>lineariloba</i> D.C.	Violet	S-R Highbella <i>Lobelia spicata</i> Lam.	Bluebell
S-R Arrow-leaved Violet <i>Viola sagittata</i> Ait.	Violet	S Grass-Pink, Swamp-Pink <i>Calopogon pulchellus</i> R. Br.	Orchis
S-R Puccoon, Indian Paint <i>Lithospermum canescens</i> Lehm.	Borage	S-R Ragged Orchid <i>Habenaria lacera</i> Lodd.	Orchis
S-R Lousewort <i>Pedicularis canadensis</i> L.	Figwort (flrs. pale yellow)	S Sundew <i>Drosera brevifolia</i> Pursh.	Sundew
S-R Scarlet Painted Cup, Indian Paintbrush <i>Castilleja coccinea</i> Spreng.	Figwort	S-R Tickseed <i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> Hogg <i>C. palmata</i> Nutt. <i>C. tripteris</i> L.	Composite
R Bastard Toadflax <i>Comandra richardsoniana</i> Fern.	Sandalwood	S-R Sensitive briar <i>Shrankia uncinata</i> Willd.	Legume
S-R Prairie Blue-eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i> Brickn.	Iris	S-R Fleabane Daisy <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> Muhl.	Composite
S-R Early Buttercup <i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i> Muhl.	Buttercup (Crowfoot)	S-R Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Composite
S-R Shooting Star, American Cowslip <i>Dodocatheon meadia</i> L.	Primrose	S-R Ohio spiderwort <i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i> Raf.	Spiderwort
R Western Daisy <i>Astranthium integrifolium</i> Nutt.	Composite	S Penstemon, Beard Tongue <i>Penstemon Digitalis</i> Nutt.	Figwort
S-R Corydalis (Ancient Greek for crested lark), Mealy Corydalis <i>Corydalis crystallina</i> Engelm.	Fumitory	R Penstemon tubaeformis Nutt.	
S Water Plantain Spearwort <i>Ranunculus laxicaulis</i> Darby	Buttercup	S Prairie Parsley <i>Polytaenia Nuttallii</i> D.C.	Parsley
S-R Potato Dandelion <i>Krigia dandelion</i> Nutt.	Composite	S-R Larkspur <i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Walt.	Buttercup
R False Indigo <i>Baptisia leucophaea</i> Nutt.	Pea	S Unicorn-root <i>Aletris farinosa</i> L.	Lily
S Bedstraw, Cleavers <i>Galium obtusum</i> Rigel.	Madder	S-R Indigo-bush <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L., var. <i>oblongifolia</i> Palmer	Legume
S-R Carolina Rose <i>Rosa carolina</i> L.	Rose (low shrub, 12" to 18")	S-R Leadplant <i>Amorpha canescens</i> Pursh	Legume (on mounds)
S Scurfpea <i>Psoralea psoraliodes</i> Cory, var. <i>eglandulosa</i> F.L. Freeman	Pea	S-R Hoary pea <i>Tephrosia virginiana</i> Pers., var. <i>holosericea</i> T & G.	Legume
S-R Sundrops <i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> L., var. <i>linearis</i> S. Watts	Evening Primrose	S-R Milkwort <i>Polygala sanguinea</i> L.	Milkwort
S-R Flax-leaved Evening Primrose <i>O. linifolia</i> Nutt.	Evening Primrose	S Water Hemlock <i>Cicuta maculata</i> L.	Parsley
		S-R Mock Bishop's Weed <i>Ptilimnum nuttallii</i> Britt.	Parsley

Resolutions

Resolutions passed at the Spring Meeting of the Ozark Society in Little Rock, on March 17, 1974.

Whereas, the state of Arkansas is blessed with a year around climate favorable to camping and other forms of outdoor recreation,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urge the U.S. Forest Service to keep open and maintain the campgrounds in the Ozark and Quachita National Forests on a year around basis.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society support the Eastern Wilderness Legislation, with restoration of the Caney Creek Area to its original 14,300 acres.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society express its appreciation to the Schoolcraft Chapter and to Rose Hogan and Edwina Walls for planning the Spring 1974 meeting.

Whereas, the U.S. Forest Service has recognized the significant scenic and recreational value of the lower portions of both Big Devils Fork and Long Devils Fork, including the well-known Twin Falls of Devils Fork at the junction of these streams, by including them in a 3,000 acre administrative protection area; and, Whereas, the upper portion of the watershed is currently unprotected by administrative designation or otherwise, and is not proposed for inclusion in the 2,200 acre wilderness study area;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urge the Forest Service to enlarge its administrative protection area to include approximately 7,300 acres, including the upper Devils Fork watersheds; and That the Ozark Society urge expansion of the Richland Creek Wilderness Study Area, to be designated in S316, to approximately 7,300 acres, including the upper Devils Fork watershed, in order to provide protection for the unique features which are now included in the bill.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society support the inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System of a suitable area in the Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Mississippi County, Arkansas.

Whereas, Senators John L. McClellan and J.W. Fulbright have endorsed and supported the Eastern Wilderness Bill, S316, and favored the restoration of the Caney Creek Wild-

erness Area to its original size of 14,300 acres,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society wishes to express its appreciation to the Senators for their support of this legislation.

Whereas, Senators Eagleton and Symington have supported the Eastern Wilderness Bill, S316,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society wishes to express its appreciation to the Senators for their support.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society believes that the consideration given alternatives by the Environmental Impact Statement for Bell Foley Dam is inadequate and urges full consideration of alternatives to impoundment on the Strawberry.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society support the Land Use Planning Act of 1974 (H.R. 10294) as reported by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The Society supports an appropriation of \$100 million as necessary for meaningful effort in this critical area and urges inclusion of sanctions in the law.

Whereas, there is a crime being perpetrated, a crop being harvested, or a game being played on the high seas today that could be variously described as "the final solution to the whale question", the mismanagement of a resource, or "who can kill the last whale",

Whereas, with the fury of Captain Ahab and the technology of modern times, Japanese and Russian whalers are playing this game with deadly efficiency, while choosing to ignore quotas set by the International Whaling Commission of which they are members, and

Whereas, decimation of the whales to the point of extinction would jeopardize every conservation effort, for who could seriously fight for natural balance with seventy-one percent of the globe in permanent ecological disequilibrium, and

Whereas, whales should be allowed to perpetuate their own kind—whales should have rights too,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society joins with others against the further slaughter of whales and also urges our elected representatives in Congress, the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the President of the United States to use whatever economic pressure necessary to sharply curtail or halt whaling, thereby helping ensure the ecological integrity of the oceans; and that notification be

sent to the Japanese and Russian Governments, via their embassies, of our desire to guarantee whales, as well as all other oceanic creatures, the freedom of the seas.

Whereas, Section 143 of the 1973 Federal Aid Highway Act directs the Secretary of Transportation "...to report to Congress by January 1, 1975, on the feasibility and necessity for constructing to appropriate standards proposed highways along the following routes:

(1) A route from Brunswick, Georgia, or its vicinity, to Kansas City, Missouri, or this vicinity, so aligned to serve the following intermediate locations or vicinities thereof: Columbus, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Tupelo, Mississippi; Memphis, Tennessee; Batesville or Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Springfield, Missouri.

(2) A route from Kansas City, Missouri or its vicinity, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or its vicinity, so aligned to serve one or both of the following locations, or vicinities thereof: Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Texarkana, Arkansas; or Little Rock, Arkansas, or any other route through the State of Arkansas determined feasible by such state and the Secretary," and

Whereas, the language of this bill does not stipulate specific location nor design type (interstate, four lane, etc.) but rather asks only for a report on feasibility and necessity;

Whereas, wise land use is the most significant resource issue facing the nation;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urges the Department of Transportation and the Arkansas Highway Commission to consider in the feasibility study the following:

(1) Route selection consistent with wise land use, specifically that existing routes not be excluded without systematic comparison of the long-term costs involved in route selection;

(2) Identification of and assignment of appropriate weight to all social and environmental costs in determining feasibility;

(3) A design based on actual and realistic traffic needs as affected by recent developments in energy supplies;

(4) Identification and assessment of non-user as well as user costs and benefits;

(5) Explanation of the relationship between this study and the proposed expressway between I-40 and the Missouri border.

Jo Wilson, Secretary

Species (Continued)

S Yellow-eyed Grass <i>Xyris torta</i> Sm.	Yellow-eyed Grass	R Tall Prairie Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla arguta</i> Pursh	Rose
S False Loosestrife <i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Evening Primrose	R Compass Plant <i>Silphium laciniatum</i> L.	Composite
S Loosestrife <i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i> Walt.	Primrose	R Entire-leaved Rosinweed <i>Silphium integrifolium</i> Michx.	Composite
S-R Flax <i>Linum striatum</i> Walt. <i>L. medium</i> Britt., var. <i>texanum</i> Fern.	Flax	S-R Gay Feather <i>Liatris pynostachys</i> Michx.	Composite
S-R Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L.	Composite	<i>L. aspera</i> Michx.	Composite
S-R Pale Pink Coneflower <i>Echinacea pallida</i> Nutt.	Composite	S-R Ash Sunflower <i>Helianthus mollis</i> Lam.	Composite
Tall Grasses			
S-R Blue Larkspur <i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Walt.	Buttercup	S-R Big Bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardi</i> Vitman.	Grass
R Poppy Mallow <i>Callirhoe digitata</i> Nutt.	Mallow	S-R Indian Grass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Nash	
S-R Crownbeard <i>Verbesina helianthoides</i> Michx.	Composite	S-R Switch-Grass <i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	

Activity Schedule

Each person desiring to attend an outing should notify the trip leader well in advance. Some trips will be limited as to numbers attending in order to decrease the impact on a fragile area. Be sure to check with your trip leader just prior to the trip date to see if any changes have been made in the trips plans.

AUG. 31-Sept. 1, OZARK SOCIETY ALL CHAPTER ANNUAL BUFFALO RIVER CLEAN UP FLOAT. Gilbert to Buffalo Point with overnite camping at Maumee Landing. Prizes offered. Meet early Sat. a.m. at Gilbert for car shuttle. Leader Steve Wilson, 7500 Ember Land, Little Rock, AR 72201.

AUG. 31-SEPT. 1, BAYOU: Sabine river canoe float (or possibly Buffalo River in Ark.). Subject to change. Leader George Armstrong.

SEPT. 14-15, INDIAN NATIONS: Annual Illinois River (Okla.) Clean up float. Base Camp at Round Hollow Rec. area. Leaders Glenn Ramsay, 1725 S. Yorktown, Tulsa, OK, ph. 936-1546.

SEPT. 14-15, DELTA: Rock hunt near Mt. Ida, Ark. Camp at Crystal Campgrounds. For details contact leader Bob Winn, 3104 Almeta Dr., Pine Bluff, AR 71601, ph 879-0764.

SEPT. 21-22, INDIAN NATIONS: Backpack and trail work at Greenleaf State Park (Okla.). Call Mrs. Paul Kendall, leader one week before trip. ph. 939-1839, 4813 E. 26th St., Tulsa, OK 74114.

SEPT. 22, SCHOOLCRAFT: Day hike into upper Buffalo Wilderness. Leader Bill Bates.

OCT. 5-6, OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL FALL MEETING AT RUSSELLVILLE, ARK. See details in this issue.

New memberships are good for the remainder of this year and 1975.
Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check to Margaret Hedges
Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.

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 _____



Summer Woods. —photo: Joe M. Clark