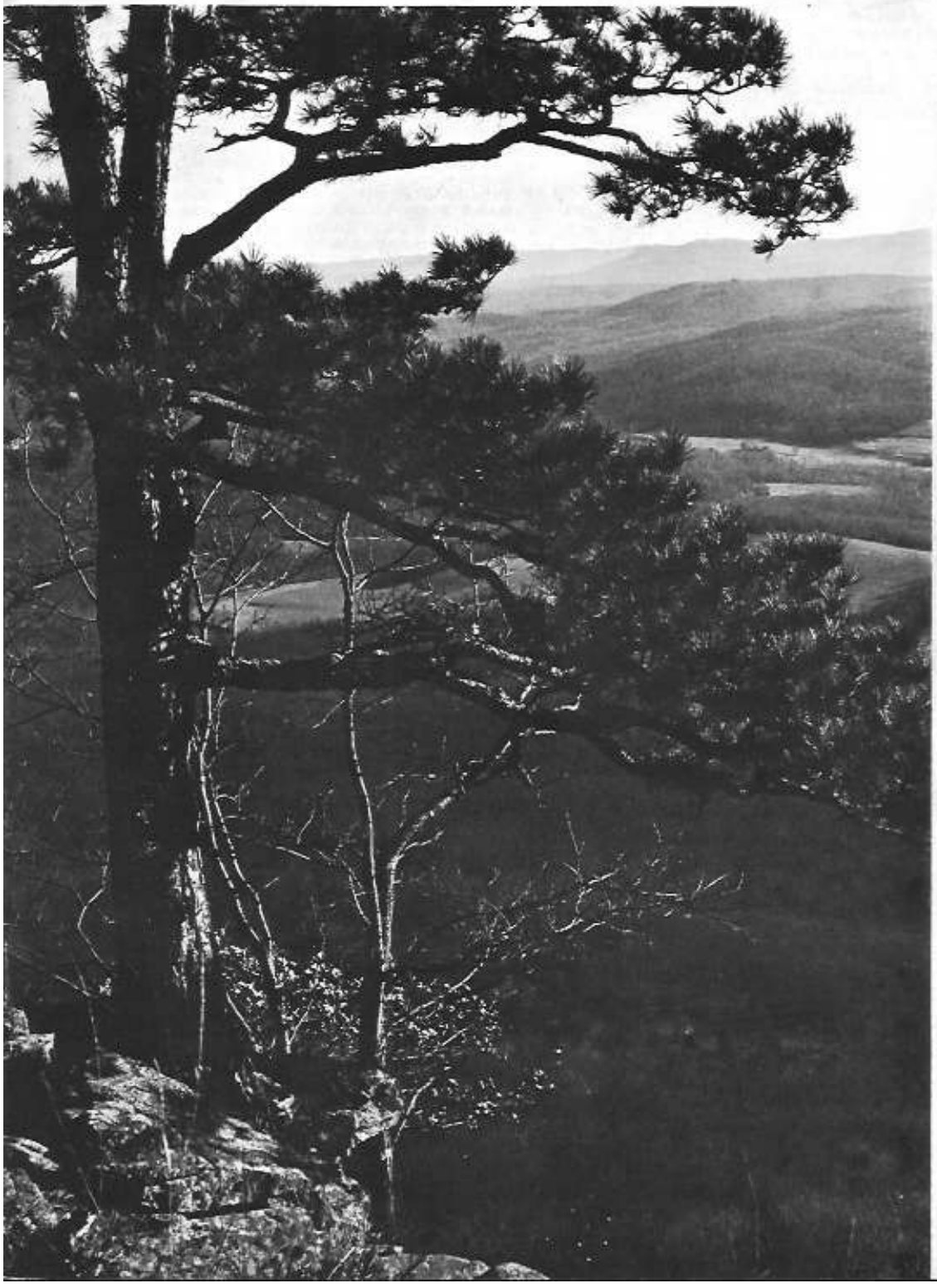
Ozark Society



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From Newberry Point of Gaither Mountain across the Buffalo at Erbie —Neil Compton

Notes from the President

At the fall meeting of the Ozark Society at Russellville, Arkansas, the Board of Directors announced that Ken Smith, author of **The Buffalo River Country**, has been employed to develop a publishing program for the Society. Ken has been employed by the National Park Service for twelve years and has come to Arkansas directly from Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

In addition to the establishment of a publishing program, Ken's other duties will include the building of membership and strengthening communications between individual chapters and the parent Society. His primary obligation will be to develop materials such as books and slide presentations in the areas related to the protection of natural areas. It is our hope that these materials will provide another means for the Ozark Society to expand its activities in the area of conservation education.

During the coming months, Ken will be contacting each of the chapters and trying to establish a date when he can meet with each chapter. I would like to encourage the leaders of each chapter to communicate with Ken as soon as possible. Until Ken has a permanent mailing address, please address correspondence to me.

The Board of Directors approved the petition of a new chapter of the Ozark Society at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Jim Kearney spearheaded the effort to bring together persons who already had membership in the society along with several new members. Dr. Neil Compton met with the group during the month of September. We are happy to welcome this new chapter into the society.

The results of the election of officers at the annual meeting of the Society are given below:

President — Joe Nix
1st Vice President — Steve Wilson
2nd Vice President — Carl Guhman
Secretary — Jo Wilson
Treasurer — Bill Wiggins
Co-Editor of the Bulletin — Joe and Maxine Clark
Membership Chairman — Kriste Rees
Board Members at large — Harold Hedges
David Strickland
Buzz Darby

Persons going off of the Board this year are Tom Foti, Margret Hedges, and Russ Bruner. Even though several board members live outside of Arkansas, we have had excellent attendance at all of our board meetings. I want to thank all of the Board for their efforts and for their support of the Society.

Senator Fulbright has introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States which designates the Mulberry River into the study category of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The number of the bill is S. 3958. The bill has not come up for a vote and the time left in this session of Congress is very short. If this legislation is to pass, we must try to build support, not only in the Senate but in the House of Representatives. Keep in mind that the legislation simply puts the river into the **study** category of the act, it does not put the river directly into the system.

The Natural Area Plan for the State of Arkansas is being prepared by the Arkansas Environmental Preservation Commission and the Arkansas Department of Planning. When published, this plan will provide a firm basis for requesting state money for the funding of the Arkansas Environmental Preservation Commission. The plan will be most effective only if interested persons make an attempt to convince state legislators of the need for such a program. There is no assurance that this issue will come up in the next session of the Arkansas legislature but if it does, we hope what our legislators will have good information and have their questions answered before the session begins.

The Spring Meeting of the Ozark Society has been set for Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2, 1975. The meeting will be a little different from those in the past. We will meet at the Ouachita Girl Scout Camp on Lake Sylvia near Little Rock. Persons who wish may camp. The program is being designed around the idea of several concurrent workshops and will be more of a participation meeting rather than a sit-and-listen type of meeting. Please make your plans to attend.

Earth Said, With Sorrow

Lily Peter

Earth said, with sorrow, to Man: "Why do you perpetrate
ugliness, when the purpose of all my being is beauty?
Why do you tolerate
filth, as if it were a duty?

"The atoms of which I am made are eternal and holy.
But my fabric is fragile and vulnerable, and you have been savage;
your choice too often solely
for waste, for ruin and ravage.

"The stored-up wealth I have for you is irreplaceable;
and unless you can learn in wisdom and honor to measure me,
it will not be traceable
long, for your children to treasure me."

Smith Creek, a tributary of the upper Buffalo —Neil Compton

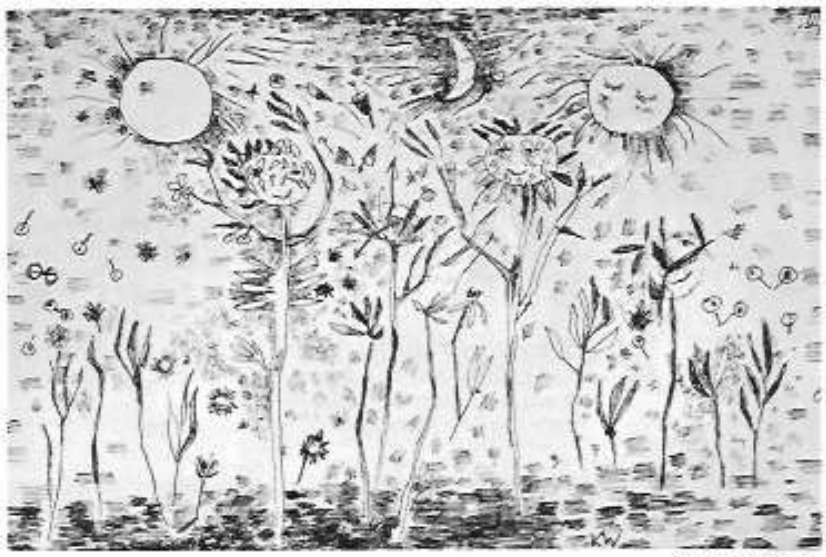
There is much to be done in the field of natural area protection. Sometimes I find myself questioning the effectiveness of the Ozark Society and wonder if another course of action might not produce more results. I believe the Ozark Society is having a definite effect on the outcome of environmental problems related to natural area protection. The effects may be subtle, but even if they are, this is quite an accomplishment for a volunteer organization. Each day I see the need for someone or some group to be present to follow through with ideas and concepts which were begun early in the days of the environmental movement. This does not mean that we should not keep banging at the frontiers and insisting on sound environmental management, but it does mean that some of the things that we have worked for over the past decade can only become a reality if we "follow through". I sincerely hope that the Ozark Society can help to fulfill this need.

Joe F. Nix, President

Ecology is the science which warns people who won't listen about ways they won't follow of saving an environment they don't appreciate. L.G. Heller

Botanical Notes

Maxine Clark



Kathrine Winckler

Why do certain plants flower only in the spring, others in the long days of summer, some in late summer and autumn, and another group at any season provided temperature and moisture are adequate to sustain growth? The stage of development which must be attained before a plant is capable of flowering is known as "ripeness to flower" and is dependent on two factors, temperature and the relative length of day and night known as "photoperiodism".

In 1920 Wightman Garner and Harry Allard, two plant physiologists with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, through intensive research, first established the principles of photoperiodism, a seasonal factor shown to be the relative length of day and night. During the summer season the duration of the daily period of solar illumination is greater than 12 hours, but in the winter it is shorter than 12 hours. Using the simple technique of growing plants in greenhouses having different artifically controlled day lengths, Garner and Allard achieved long days of summer in the winter by using electric lamps, and short days of winter in the summer by darkening the plants during a portion of the day. The immediate problem was to improve tobacco production and concerned a new variety called Maryland Mammoth, a spontaneous mutation from a commercial variety. It grew to heights of 10 - 15 feet and produced as many as 100 leaves on a single plant (lots of cigars in one field). But it would not flower and set seeds before the onset of fall frosts, and of course seeds were needed for propogation. Plants that were moved into the protection of a greenhouse just before cold weather set in eventually flowered in late fall. After experimenting with many factors which might be responsible for the delayed flowering, they finally asked the correct question: Could the time of flowering be determined by the length of day?

Because of the tilt of the earth's axis, the hours of daylight change greatly during its annual journey around the sun. In Washington, D.C., there are 15 hours of daylight on June 21, but just before Christmas there are 9½ per day. Garner and Allard proved that the flowering of Maryland Mammoth tobacco does depend upon day length, in this case, 13 - 14 hours.

The sensitivity of plants to length of day could determine the particular season, even the week of initial blooming. This may explain why certain plants occur in certain latitudes since day length is dependent on latitude as well as season. The research has been tremendously important in commercial agriculture and horticulture.

Further research revealed that plants fall into three broad photoperiodic classes: Short-Day, Long-Day, or Day-Neutral.

Short-Day plants are those which flower when hours of daylight are less than a particular critical length. Examples are soybeans, 14-16 hours of daylight (will not bloom under 17 hour conditions), asters, chrysanthemum, poinsettias, ragweed, goldenrods, and cockleburs. Cocklebur was chosen for much of the research on short-day plants since it was found it could tell the difference between 8 hours of darkness (no flower buds formed) and 8 hours and 40 minutes (flower buds formed). The story is told that some of the early research was lost when some irate congressmen discovered the large greenhouse space devoted to cockleburs and ordered the entire lot destroyed.

Long-day plants bloom in late spring and early summer, usually in response to day length exceeding a critical length (usually more than 12 hours). Examples are black-eyed Susans, hollyhocks, sweet clover, and dill.

Day neutral plants are not particular about day length and include tomato, corn, cucumber, most varieties of tobacco, chili pepper. Some varieties of tomato will flower when the stem has 13 nodes.

What part of the plant is sensitive to the changing day length? Two cocklebur plants, one of which was stripped of all its leaves, were subjected to nine hour nights. Only the plant with leaves produced flowers buds; it was established that if only one eighth of a leaf was left, flower buds would form. Since the leaves are remote from the portion of the stem where flower buds are formed, a traveling stimulus was suspected. Two plants were grafted together at the bases of their stems; one plant had been exposed to long days which inhibits flowering and the other to short days which induces flowering. Both plants flowered and the unknown substance which produces this stimulus has been named florigen.

SURPRISE! Early in the study of photoperiodism, it was assumed that if a plant needed a certain number of hours of daylight to flower, darkening it for a period in the daytime would prevent flowering. But the black-outs had no effect on flowering.

However, turning on of lights for a short interval in the middle of the night did alter the flowering pattern. Brief periods of light during long nights did prevent flowering in cocklebur, and intiate flowering in long day plants which had been kept under short-day conditions in a greenhouse.

In other words, short-day plants are really long night plants while long day plants are really short night plants. This holds much interest for those of us who have followed the succession of bloom from the first bloodroot, trout lily, and shooting star of early spring to the tall sunflowers, goldenrods, and asters of autumn.

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How to Avoid Straddling the Fence On Conservation Issues

Abridged

Harold E. Alexander
Arkansas Department of Planning

*paper presented at: The Thirty-second Annual Conference of The American Association for Conservation Education Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 6, 1973.

"During the past one hundred years there has been, in the western world, an emphasis on the material side of things - on quantity as against quality, on novelty for it's own sake, on control over the forces of nature as agasint control over our own nature, on variety and multiplicity as against unity, on matter as against mind, on technology as against art, (including the art of life), on means as against ends. This trend is taking us off the main line of possible progress".

"The space and resources of our planet are limited. Some we must set aside for the satisfaction of man's material needs - for food, raw materials and energy. But we must set aside others for more ultimate satisfactions - the enjoyment of unspoilt nature and fine scenery, the interest of wildlife, travel, satisfying recreation, beauty in the place of ugliness in human building, and the preservation of the variety of human culture and of monuments of ancient grandure". "In practice this means limiting the uses to which some areas are put." — "The values we must pursue are those which permit or promote greater human fulfilment. — (the) value goals are knowledge and interest, beauty and emotional expression, inner integration and outer participation, enjoyment and a sense of significance"

Julian Huxley, 1957.

I began this paper with a quotation from Julian Huxley, published in 1957. I did so because I believe some of us are prone to assume the environmental movement began very recently - so recently as the first Earth Day. If any of us entertain such views we are very much mistaken. The history of environmental concern goes back many years to the days of Thoreau, Teddy Roosevelt, J.N. Darling, Charles Sheldon, W.T. Hornaday; among others, and more recently to men like Ira Gabrielson, Clarence Cottam, and those of us who continue to fight for the things they believe in and with conservation organizations from the Izaac Walton League to the Environmental Defense Fund. In actuality, the conservation movement in this Country began with the awareness on the part of a few men, that wildlife populations and then habitats were disappearing rapidly, and they began to fight to stem the tide of destruction. Earth Day, in 1970 was a kind of final acknowledgement that things had gone far enough; that pollution, channeling of streams, losses of wetlands, the innundation of rivers behind an ever increasing number of mighty dams, the losses of timberlands, the spewing of poisonous pesticides over the landscape, and the resultant losses of what was historically and biologically significant and scenically beautiful had degraded the world in which we and future generations must live into the distant future. Prior to, and since the date, there has been an environmental movement which has reached into almost all the segments of our society. The term ecology has become a household word, but unfortunately its real meaning is not clear to most people, and its significance is downgraded or exploited by others - for their particular selfish objectives. downgraded or exploited by others - for their particular selfish objectives.

Dr. Clarence Cottam expressed the needs of the future in these terms: "Technology has but one justification; to serve man's needs for food, shelter and clothing so that he can be free to develop his unique assets - mind and spirit."

The Problems

The problems we face are many and diverse, but fundamentally they are based on human attitudes and principles (or a lack of them). Mitchelle (1970) commented: "the crisis of the environment stems from a legacy of economic and technical premises which have been persued in the absence of ecological knowledge." Fundamentally, many of our difficulties result from ignorance, from the failure to assess all the values, and from the damaging results of the impacts of technology and its massive machines on the human habitat.

Nace referred to the three besetting sins that tempt the planner "faith in science, and technology, worship of bigness, and arrogance toward the landscape." Certainly we are well aware of the implications and results of these "sins". We have evidence all about us that these attitudes, have led us into a dilemma from which we may not be able to extract ourselves. But since this dilemma is of our own creation, and the result of attitudes and our own ignorance, I want to list a few of the concepts and "cliches" which have determined our approach to the use of the land and its resources. These common expressions sometimes mirror our positions and our failures. The following are but some examples, there are others.

1. "The fiscal yardstick for measuring resource values, which somebody has said, "leads us into a cultureless desert."
2. "The Common good", which often leads to the "commonplace."
3. "Multiple Use" which is in essence an attitude that we can use "everything for everything." The problems were examplified by citing the problems of putting a "mule, a miner and a picnicker" in the same spot at the same time.
4. "The greatest good for the greatest number" and the question is—"Who makes the decisions?"
5. "Apathy and indifference"—which are the main impediment to saving anything.
6. "The corporate complex"—which leads to the assumption that we shouldn't criticize anybody's right to exploit resources for financial or personal gain.
7. "The ivory tower attitude" which is sometimes prevalent in institutions of "higher" learning."
8. "Conformity" which has been called "a cloak for timed men."
9. The bureaucratic systems, which have been rooted in specializations and limited thinking, and have acquired vast sums of money to promote their particular brand of "progress"; and which like the dinasours, have resisted the acceptance of new ideas and circumstances.
10. The decision making process which has been called "Too limited for the kinds of decisions now in prospect."

This is far from a full list of indices to our way of thinking but may suggest some of it's deficiencies. But perhaps the main problem lies in our failure to expound upon or vigorously persue those high principles to which we are dedicated.

Straddling the Fence

We have the issue of not "straddling the fence" in dealing with the problems we face. All I can say about my own attitude is that I have tried to stay on whatever side conformed to the ideals all of us are pledged to support, and I have not always the been successful. The perservation of a world in which quality and diversity are of major concern, and where other values beyond the "fiscal yardstick" must be recognized, determine our commitments; and I have known a lot of workers and others who did their best to adhere to these principles. Briefly these principles necessitate a concern for the truth, a

(Continued on page 6)

continuing quest for knowledge, and a recognition and application of the methods by which truth is expressed and knowledge is advanced. A most important element in this process is a recognition of the full sum of social needs and attitudes, and the educational, political and social processes through which objectives are achieved. Here are a few ideas. There are, I am sure, many others that are quite as valid and that work for those of you who are confronted with finding the techniques for solving our conservation problems.

We must be aware, of course, that the solutions are difficult. First of all we are dealing with ideas for which this society has no system for evaluating and which are often not saleable (for cash) in the market place. However, we may belabor the issues, or try to adjust the values of such things as natural rivers, wild lands, scenic beauty or wildlife to the monetary system, I do not believe we will succeed until we reach the realization that the significance of these resources can't be calculated in dollar terms. (I've talked with biologists who were sold on the idea that we could fit anything to our monetary standards of checks and balances. I simply don't believe this is a fact.) It will require a whole new pattern of thinking to which we, as a materialist society, are not conditioned; and changing these basic philosophic attitudes is part of our job. Fortunately, I believe some changes in our attitudes are evident. The deficiencies are evident, particularly when we look at some of the mixed up cost-benefit systems which are used to assess economic returns in federal water projects and the "bouncing around" of American dollar values, over which we seem to have lost control.

Secondly, we must realize, as most of us do, that we are dealing with people who create circumstances which are adverse to the preservation of what we are prone to call environmental quality, and who have little or no understanding of those biological process and ecological systems which are linked in complex relationships, and about which the scientists have comprehension, but limited knowledge.

Among our major objectives is the creation of a fund of common knowledge of these relationships which can be easily understood. It is also our job to use every media at our disposal to transmit this knowledge and awareness to the public and political sector who, generally, makes those decisions which have catastrophic effects on the living world around us. Admittedly, this is a most difficult task, and like any other educational system, a slow procedure. It is evident that every method of presenting ideas must be utilized, and I am sure this group is as familiar as anyone with what can and needs to be done.

Thirdly, is the realization that we are dealing with political systems and traditional attitudes and bureaucratic ways that are often self centered and resistant to change. Our present approach to water management is a case in point.

But to return to the main point of this discussion, I would note that the ingredients for promoting the conservation idea are well known—the problem lies in getting across, and influencing the courses of action. Since most of us as workers in a political scheme of things are directly influenced by political systems, the main issue is how to get our ideas across, influence the decision making process, and survive at the same time. I don't really have any formula, and I have been on the "receiving end" too often to feel that I can pose as an authority on getting (and staying) on the right side of the fence. But here are, I believe, a few angles.

1. We must work at this job rather constantly. The idea that some beginning ecologists have that they are entering into a perpetual vacation system is quite erroneous.

2. We cannot be conformists, and it is essential that we take risks. This is as much a part of our job, as it is for the soldier or the man entering upon a shakey business venture.

3. We must learn as much as possible about the political system and how it works, since it is essential that we infilterate our ideas into this system.

4. We must be willing to accept adversity. In fact, I think it is an advantage to be somewhat masochistic and derive some satisfaction from the pains to which we are often subjected.

5. We must constantly seek knowledge and the truth. We must have the facts when we present our case. Unfortunately we are short-handed in comparison with the many thousands of workers in bureaucratic systems which, each day, are developing plans which may be adverse to the conservation objectives we support.

6. We must seek out our compatriots and work with them. They include the numerous conservation groups such as the Wildlife Federations, Sierra Clubs and others. We cannot only help them, but they have even larger capabilities for helping us, and include many dedicated people in their memberships.

7. We must understand that our specialities are only part of the whole picture. Scientific facts, for example, are essential, but there are social, economic and other disciplines with which they must be integrated.

8. We must constantly seek to develop and effect legislation which protects our resource interests. For example, the "Environmental Policy Act" of 1969, provides opportunities to comment on developments inimical to our interests, but this legislation is only a beginning and has flaws which make it only partly effective. The "National Water Commission Report" recommended changes in cost-benefit systems, laws, and project review methods. We must understand and persue certain of these goals if we are to protect and enhance our interests and this means development and promotion of effective legislation.

In summation I wish to observe that the biologist or other scientist can no longer separate his science of his purposes from those of other men. He must recognize that his knowledge presents only a partial view of life. He must know that the pursuit of truth is not enough, and that he is personally responsible, as are all men, for the application of knowledge to the ends as well as the means of life. He must recognize that his science in itself is amoral, and has no particular virtue; that without its application to the ethical concepts of goodness and beauty it may serve for either good or evil. The biologist must recognize that his concern with living things must encompass the understanding that the products of technology are not enough to satisfy all man's needs, and that appreciation of esthetic values and moral truths are essential to the perpetuation of the environment in which he must live. He must apply his knowledge of these complexities of environmental relationships to preservation of a world in which man can live out a wholesome and beneficient life.

He must recognize, finally, that he is not only a scientist but also a man with moral responsibilities. He must have the moral courage to say what he knows so that other men can profit from his special knowledge. He cannot hide behind that "cloak of conformity" which serves as a refuge for timid men, and he can no longer stand aloof from the affairs of other men, but must come forth from the narrow niche of his specialties, and lead the way.

The white light of the hydrogen bomb which glows over the horizon and threatens man's very survival, has seared into our consciousness the awareness that material progress is not enough, and that the uses of science depend, finally, on the moral precepts which form the ethical codes, which govern the affairs of men."

The White River Above Lake Sequoyah

Mike Tillery

The White River originates at Boston in Southeastern Madison County and is in a rather narrow valley which finally widens to over a mile in the Lake Sequoyah area.

Farming in the valley consists largely of raising beef cattle and broiler chickens. Litter from the chicken industry is responsible for the greatly increased fertility of the farmland over the past two or three decades. Some small lumbering businesses are also in operation.

From 1896 to 1932 a railroad ran from Fayetteville to a turntable at Pettigrew, with a spur from Combs to Black Mountain near Cass. Evidence of the old railroad bed is still easy to find. It is said that more hardwood timber was shipped from Pettigrew than from any other point west of the Mississippi. Looking at the condition of the timber stands today makes this easy to believe. Much of the timber removed was in the form of cross ties. In the past, a variety of fruits were grown in this area with probably a half dozen tomato canning factories being located in the valley.

Highway 16 parallels the river on the west for the entire length described below, rarely being more than ½ mile distant. There are many access points, making possible a float of any desired time or distance. All access roads mentioned are all-weather, and access points are relatively easy to use.

The river bank is normally not over 6 to 8 feet high with occasional 10 to 40 foot bluffs and usually covered with cane, shrubs, and trees. Land adjacent to the river is alternately wooded and in pasture. Generally speaking, the upstream stretches give you a more isolated feeling. The river bottom is constantly changing, but is mostly mud and gravel. Long holes with overhanging trees are common.

The river is fished often by local people. Fish caught include: black (large mouth), brown (small mouth), and Kentucky bass; sunfish, black perch, goggle eye; channel, bullhead, and large flathead catfish; gar, and occasional white bass. Wade fishing is good above Springston Ford. Most of the river looks, and is, fishy. There are also red horse, suckers, and carp.

Wildlife in this area includes coon, opossum, deer, beaver, muskrat, mink, bobcat, red and gray fox, red and gray squirrel, cottontail and swamp rabbits, chipmunk, groundhog, coyote, and an occasional bear and armadillo. Common larger birds include crows, turkey buzzards, roadrunners, screech owls, great horned owls, red-tailed hawks, king fishers, pileated woodpeckers, whip-poor-wills, green heron, little blue heron, and some turkey, flicker, marsh hawk.

Highway 74 Bridge over the White River near Elkins —Mike Tillery

The forest type is mixed hardwood. Making up the overstory are river birch, American elm; silver, red and sugar maple; several species of hickory, red oak, and white oak; sweetgum, and sycamore. Also present are black willow, winged elm, buttonbush, blackhaw, black locust, honey locust, catalpa, two species of dogwood, smooth alder, spring witch-hazel, wafer ash, bladdernut, red bud, hackberry, black gum, wahoo, sarvis, ash, cedar, walnut, hornbeam, and hop horn beam. While coon hunting near river mile 17.2, hunters located a silver maple with a diameter of at least 6 feet dbh on the edge of a field on the west bank of the river.

Wildflowers common to the area include trilium, jewel weed, cardinal flowers, shooting star, crows foot, rue anemone, bloodroot, spring beauty, violets, adder tongues, mayflowers, larkspur, jack-in-the pulpit, fire pink, sweet Williams, early saxifrage, Queen Anne's lace, goldenrod, honeysuckle, and possum grapes. Several species of ferns and moss are also to be found.

Typically, there are short, sharp corners with brush at the end of holes. Because the river changes with each rise and fall, channels, log jams, and the depth of the riverbed itself do not remain static long enough to make many notes on them. Four major floods in the past three years have made a number of changes in the river.

The river is canoeable from the arrival of the fall rains until early or midsummer. The best months are from late October through April or May. During average river height, canoeing must be done below the Thompson Cut ford to avoid excess dragging. The canoeability of the river can be determined with good success by studying the shoals at any access point. The point for measuring river height is where the access road first reaches the left bank at Thompson Cut. If the water level is more than 2' below road level, there will be dragging at most shoals. During the dry part of the summer, dragging may be necessary along the entire length of the river. If the water is within 4" of the road level, the entire river can be floated. This is near ideal height.

Difficulty: I, and II in high water

Gradients: 14' from 0.0 to Thompson Cut, 6.5' from Thompson Cut to Lake Sequoyah

Maps: St. Paul and Elkins Quadrangles, Madison and Washington County maps

Counties: Madison and Washington

River Information: Jerry Craun, Star Route 4, Elkins, 643-2262; Mike Tillery, Pinnacle St. Rt., Elkins,

(Continued on page 8)

Between Stringston Ford and Elkins —Mike Tillery

643-2316; Bill Carrigan, Delaney, 677-2258

0.0—Highway 16 and 23 bridge, one mile west of St. Paul. All services in St. Paul. Good access and parking space on right side of bridge. Dirt road parallels river on right bank first .9 mile with chicken house visible at end. After first .3 mile, bluffs are occasionally visible for the next mile. Visibility occasionally poor with small trees growing across river and possible log jams.

2.6—Roadside park. Steep bank access on left bank. Plenty of parking space.

3.2—Mill creek comes in from the left.

3.4—Concrete low water bridge. Hwy. 16 and town of Combs ¼ mile to left. Country store; gas and groceries. Closed on Sundays. Remains of old swinging bridge just upstream from low water bridge. Plenty of parking space.

6.8—Concrete low water bridge. Hwy. 16 and Patrick Store 100 yards to the left. Limited groceries, pop candy. Closed on Sunday. Plenty of parking space.

8.0—Private residence of W.A. Carrigan on Hwy. 16. Large brick house. One-half mile east is Delaney. Steep access with pole slide for getting canoes and boats to and from river. Parking for 3 or 4 cars. At the end of this hole of water (the old mill hole) are old pilings at top of shoal where dam for grist mill once stood (closed in late 20's). 15' bluff on left side of hole. At downstream side of bluff is old pump once used to supply water to tomato canning factory in Delaney.

8.2—Small gas pipe passes overhead to chicken house on right bank. Cables from old swinging bridge lay along right bank below this.

8.3—Delaney Creek on left.

9.5—Sharp left turn.

9.7—Sharp right turn at base of steep hill. Log jam likely.

10.2—Crosses creek on left. Gravel bar extends well out into river.

10.4 Low water bridge on left bank on road to Hwy. 16.

10.8—Low concrete bridge over river. Hwy. 16 and Crosses store ½ mile to left. Gas, cafe, and groceries. Open 7 days. Plenty of parking space. Below here the river goes through a pasture that has had trees cut right up to the river's edge.

11.1—River divides. Right channel probably best. Next 1½ miles more of wilderness feeling. Occasional gravel bar suitable for camping.

13.2—High bluff on left with old railroad bed at foot of it. Excellent gravel bar on right.

13.5 Red Hill. Concrete low water bridge. House on right just upstream from bridge. Land is posted, but no problem just putting in. Limited parking. Road to left reaches Hwy. 16 (across from house, on pipeline) after steep climb. Approx. ½ mile from Hwy. to bridge.

13.8—Rock ledges on left.

14.2—Panther (Painter) Creek on right. Small bluffs up creek.

14.3—Go left out of hole, and then enter "Connie's Corner" turning right. Tree across left channel and brush along right. Good waves with sufficient water. Solid rock bottom to next hole.

14.5—Deep hole known as Scritch Hole. Flat rock ledges on left. Steep dirt bank on right.

14.6—Flat Rock. Flat rock ledges on right. Good picnic and camping area. Landowner Carl Craun appreciates being asked permission to use this area.

14.9—Remains of old swinging bridge.

15.0—Thompson Cut Ford. Take out on left. Plenty of parking space. Approx. ½ mile to Hwy. 16. Residences of Carl and Jerry Craun just above river on road to Hwy. This was a flagstop on old railroad.

15.5—White rock hole (deep). Fritz Creek on right at lower end of hole. For the next ½ mile there are interesting high bluffs less than 200 yards from river on right side. Bluffs up to 50' high.

17.4—For some distance below this point (a seldom-used ford) there are numerous channel choices. Generally, the right channels have been best.

18.7—The beginning of a long hole with shale bluff on the left and a solid rock bottom.

19.1—Durham. Hwy. 16 100 yards to left past sawmill. Snake Branch on left. Good access. Store in Durham, closed Sunday. Gas and groceries. Plenty parking space in and around Durham.

19.2—Good dirt road runs on left bank of river from this point to Springston's Ford. Good standing waves at this point with sufficient water. Access at nearly any place desired along River Road. When water is low, there are rock formations in this stretch of the river resembling huge turtles' backs sticking up out of the water. Some local trash dumped in this area.

21.0—Springston Ford. Gravel bar. Good access. Plenty of parking space. Residence on left bank. Hwy. 16 is 1 mile west. Gas and garage at Hwy. 16. Occasionally in this stretch of the river, trees have been cut up to the rivers edge.

22.4—Ballard Bluff on the right. 20' high.

23.4—Rock ledge on left. Swinging rope from sycamore on right. This is the swimming hole for Elkins (Elkins Bluff Hole).

23.5—Concrete bridge above river on paved county road 44. Gravel bar and good access on right below bridge. Plenty of parking along road. Elkins and Hwy. 16 are ¼ mile to west. Cafe, gas, groceries and mechanic available in Elkins.

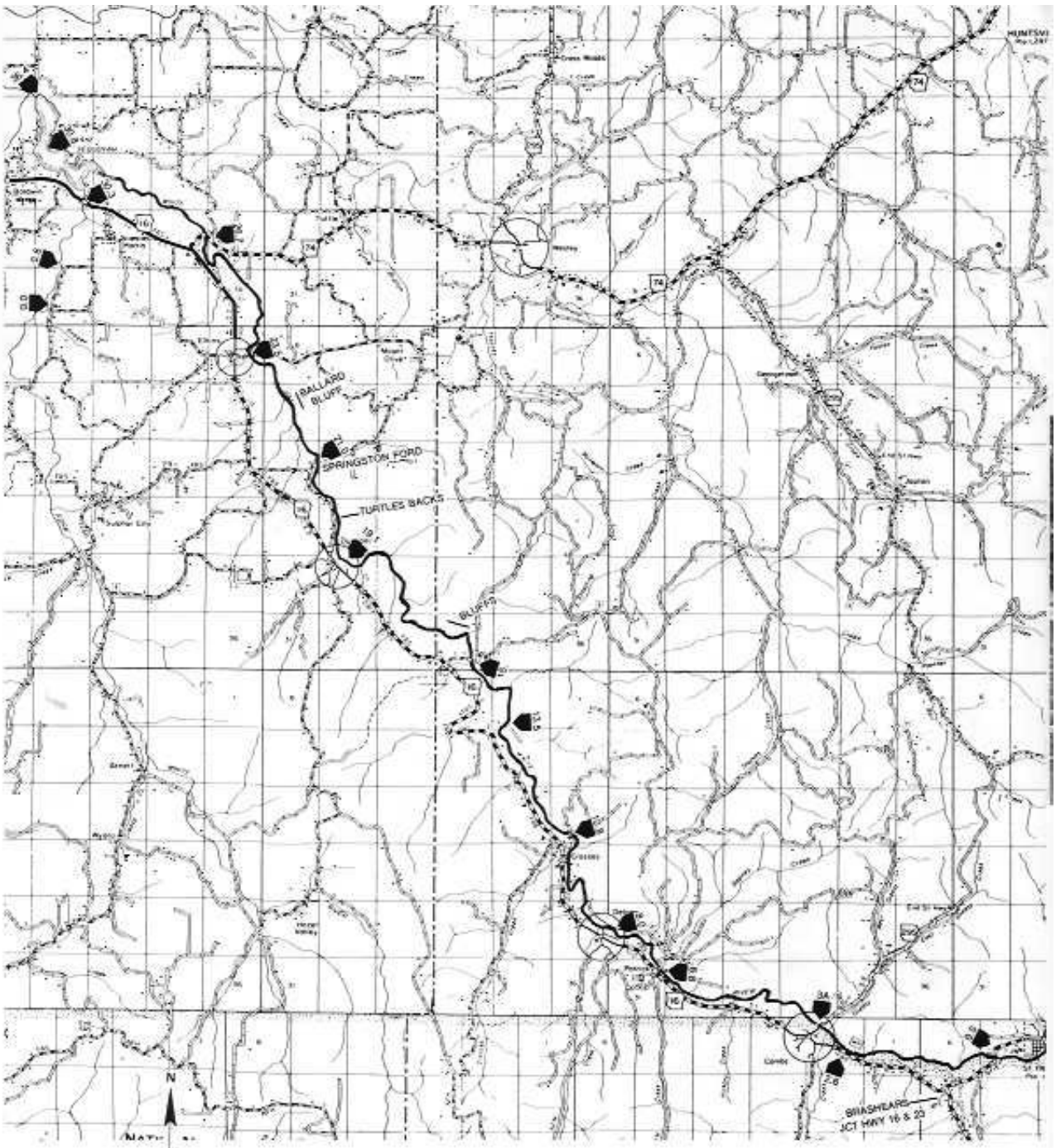
25.1—Island. Left channel usually best. Island is a couple hundred yards long.

26.1—Homes on left bank about 100 yds. from Hwy. 16.

26.7—Hwy. 74 bridge. Good access at gravel bar on right above bridge. Plenty of parking space. Hwy. 16 is ¼ mile west. Groceries, gas, and laundramat at 16 & 74 junction.

27.0—Island. Right channel deadends during dry weather. Left channel narrow with lots of trees and log

(Continued on page 10)


BALLARD BLUFF
SPRINGSTON FORD
TURTLES BACKS
BLUFFS
BRASHEARS
JCT HWY 16 & 20
N
ACCESS POINTS

1963

jams. Would be dangerous when river high enough for some white water. Island approx. .4 mile long.

28.0—Upper end of Lake Sequoyah. No access.

30.3—Middle Fork river bridge (concrete) on Hwy. 16. Steep access on either side of bridge. Difficult to find channel from main river bed in lake to bridge because of shallow water covering area. Mileage includes .9 mile from main river to bridge. Limited parking on side of highway.

30.8—Public boat dock on right and concrete bridge over lake. Community of Baldwin approx. 1½ miles southwest on Hwy. 16. Groceries and gas. Plenty of parking space.

31.4—Dam. Dirt road on left goes south ½ mile to boat dock road. Good access and plenty of parking space. Short portage around left end of dam to continue downstream.

31.6—West Fork on left.

MIDDLE FORK

Would not canoe unless desiring to fish. Good fishing and can wade fish entire creek down to back water of Lake Sequoyah. Brushy much of the way, occasionally with numerous beaver dams.

0.0—Fair access at Strain Church.

0.8—Good access at corner in road.

1.6—Enter lake water - top of pool.

2.3—Bridge on Hwy. 16. Steep access.

Finally, I want to advise you to get on whatever side of the "fence" your principles lie. Mark Twain once said that he couldn't decide whether he wanted to go to heaven or hell "since he had friends in both places." You will probably catch a lot of hell on the side of the fence you choose, but you'll find some friends there, and, anyway, is more comfortable than setting astride a picket fence.

A turtle rock between Durham and Stringston Ford —Mike Tillery

The Flatulated Litterbird (Tincani beveragia)

Field marks: Long legged birds with flattened faces. Large expressive eyes. Flightless. Variable plumage.

Similar Species: a. Aluminae coori
b. Schlitzilwaukee

Voice: A plaintive, oft-repeated, 3-syllable call: re-cyc-le

Habitat: Rodsides, parks, picnic grounds, parking lots, etc. Seldom nests in trash cans.

Where Found: Common and widespread. Always preceded by Homosapiens.

Status: Unprotected. No evidence of becoming an endangered species.

from Mary Louise Myers, Shawnee, Kansas

Talimena Scenic Drive Guide

The Talimena Scenic Drive Guide, by the Talimena Scenic Drive Interpretive Association in Cooperation with the Forest Service, U.S.D.A. is a noteworthy contribution to the interpretive materials available to the public about the Ouachita National Forest.

"The Talimena Scenic Drive leads the visitor along the crests of Rich Mountain and Winding Stair Mountain in the Ouachita ranges of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma.

It offers breathtaking vistas and opportunities to explore and inquire into a world of rocks, forests, flowers, birds and animals in endless array.

It takes you into times past when early white settlers in the young State of Arkansas and the Choctaw tribe in Indian Territory found the beauties and the hardships of their new land a balanced and rewarding way of life.

Your guidebook is your passport to enter this fascinating world. It is a publication of the Talimena Scenic Drive Interpretive Association, a non-profit corporation composed of a broad spectrum of members interested in giving the visitor a rewarding experience in one of the little-known natural and historical areas of the United States. The Talimena Scenic Drive Interpretive Association was organized in 1973 to 'further pursuits assisting or advancing historical, scientific, educational, or interpretive programs of the Talimena Scenic Drive and its environs on the Ouachita National Forest of Arkansas of and Oklahoma.' "

The authors of the Guide are Ailleen McWilliam, Loyd Lane, and Homer L. Johnston. Miss McWilliam is one of the best known botanists and plant photographers in the central United States. Her partial check list giving common and scientific names of woody and herbaceous species of the Ouachita area is valuable for both the casual visitor and serious student of botany.

Mr. Lane is a long time member of the Polk County Historical Society and has served as its president. He relates the history of the area, going back to the early Indians.

Mr. Homer Johnston served many years as a game management specialist, working with the State of Oklahoma, The U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, developing the Rich Mountain, Holson Valley, and Walker Mountain Management Areas.

Copies of the Talimena Scenic Drive Guide may be purchased for $1.50 each, by writing the Chamber of Commerce, Mena, Arkansas, or the C.C. Poteau, Oklahoma. They are also on sale at entrance stations to the Drive.

M. C.

A New Chapter

As mentioned in **Notes from the President,** a new chapter of The Ozark Chapter has been formed in Ft. Smith. The elected officers are:

Chairman.....Jim Kearney
5003 Summit St., Ft. Smith, Arkansas 72901, ph. 452-0814
Vice-Chairman.....Jerry Yarbrough
2305 S. Greenwood, Ft. Smith, ph. 782-2898
Secretary-Treasurer.....Rosemary Rapley
2218 S. 46th St., Ft. Smith, ph. 782-2951
Outing-Chairman.....Diane Elkins
1204 N. 33rd St., Ft. Smith, ph. 782-1102

We have long thought that there should be a chapter in Ft. Smith, ever since the early days when members of the Micropterus dolomieu Society of Ft. Smith turned to the Ozark Society after its members had been roughly handled by the "law" in Searcy County.

Springs of Missouri

By Jerry D. Vineyard
& Gerald L. Feder

Missouri—the land of caves, man-made lakes and unique geological features—has also been blessed with an abundance of springs. More than 1,100 are currently on record at the Office of the State Geologist, Missouri Department of Natural Resources (formerly Missouri Geological Survey & Water Resources) in Rolla, Mo. Many of these springs played a major role in the settlement and development of the state.

SPRINGS OF MISSOURI lists 585 of the state's springs and describes many of them, as well as providing their rate of flow and information on water composition and quality. Yields from springs range from a few gallons of water per day to amounts capable of supplying the needs of a large metropolitan area. In fact, on an average day, more than a billion gallons of water flow from the ten largest springs in Missouri. Because this book contains new information on what makes springs work, it is expected to stimulate research in spring hydrology and to be useful in preventing pollution of springs. Unusual animal and plant life found in these springs are covered in special sections by William L. Pflieger and Robert G. Lipscomb.

The 272-page profusely illustrated book was a cooperative effort of the Office of the State Geologist, the USGS Water Resources Division and the Missouri Department of Conservation. It is available for $4.00 a copy from the Office of the State Geologist, Buehler Park, P.O. Box 250, Rolla, Mo. 65401.

Editor's note:

SPRINGS OF MISSOURI is a worthy successor to THE LARGE SPRINGS OF MISSOURI by H.C. Beckman and N.S. Hinchey 1944. The new book takes advantage of thirty years of advances in the technology of photography and printing to appear as an attractive addition to any library. During that time the results of continued research have accumulated to produce a much larger book.

The many excellent photographs are black and white, and blue and black duotones with a sprinkling of four-color reproductions. The numerous diagrams and maps are simplified by a generous use of color. The maps locating the springs are of the various river basins in which the springs occur. By mapping according to river basin, larger scales are used resulting in more detailed and easily read maps. Small physiographic and geological maps of the state are included.

This book, in addition to being invaluable to geologists, hydrologists, naturalists and engineers, should be of interest to members of the Ozark Society, especially those who expect to wander around in the Missouri Ozarks.

WHEN A MAN despoils a work of art we call him a vandal. When he despoils a work of nature we call him a developer." Joseph Wood Krutch

—Missouri Conservationist

DELTA CHAPTER recently elected new officers who are: Chairman Jim Dardenne; Vice-Chairman Jane Parsons; Secretary-Treasurer Carolyn Gettler.

Report on the 8th Annual Clean Up Float

Jo Wilson

Although the rains threatened, an eager group showed up at Gilbert to clean the river! Twenty canoes made the Saturday run from Gilbert to Maumee and picked up about the same amount of trash as in previous years. A greater number of broken paddles appeared in the trash this year - maybe due to more rain than usual during the spring canoeing season.

A feast was served Saturday evening under the sponsorship of Joe Barnes and his most able co-workers, Mrs. Barnes and a friend from Louisiana. Chicken gumbo, pinto beans, and chicken and dumplings made everyone forget his fatigue.

Sunday morning arrived dreary and rainy but Channel 7, KATV-TV, from Little Rock appeared as promised and shot several hundred feet of film which was shown on its news show Monday, September 2. About fifteen canoes made the Sunday race from Maumee to Buffalo Point. All participants were instructed to arrive at the take-out no later than 2:30 or face disqualification. All made it, with a scarcity of trash when compared to Saturday's total, except for Jack and Fern Downs who arrived about 4 p.m. after all prizes had been awarded and most people had started for home!

The **grand prize** winners were Dick Byrd (who with his son won about 6 years ago) and Mike Moriarity of Pulaski Chapter; the prize being a 15 foot Mon-Ark Aluminum canoe donated by the Mon-Ark Co. of Pine Bluff, arranged for by Stan Kahn and the Delta Chapter. **Second Place** winners were Jim and Roger Gaither (brothers) of Pulaski Chapter. Their prizes were a Himalaya backpack donated b y the Himalayan Co. of Pine Bluff and a Coleman stove courtesy of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. **Third place** was taken by Stephen Lynn and Bill Cains of Russellville. They took home a Sawyer paddle donated by Harold Hedges and a Clement paddle from Dr. Jim Van Patten of Little Rock. Lee Kuyper (who placed second in '72 and '73) teamed up with Kathy Hatfield, both from Fayetteville, to take **fourth place**. Their prizes were a Stearns life vest donated by the Highlands Chapter and a sleeping bag from Ozark Outdoor Supply of Little Rock.

Fifth Place: Bob Fischer, Conway, a backpack stove from the Indian Nations Chapter, and Bob Ritchie, Pulaski Chapter, an Old Towne paddle donated by Scott and Carolyn Cook of Fayetteville.

Sixth Place: Gary Douglas and Jim Lawson, Little Rock, a flotation vest and sleeping pad from The Orvis Shop, Little Rock.

Seventh Place: Bill and Britt Zaist, Pulaski Chapter, a Camp Trails backpack from Herold Hedges and an Old Towne paddle from The Orvis Shop, Little Rock.

Eighth Place: Jack and Fern Downs, Pulaski Chapter, a Coleman Stove from Wal-Mart Stores and a Fancy Canoe Cushion from Kampers Korner, Shreveport.

Steve Wilson, Chairman of the Clean Up float, expresses his appreciation to all who helped make it a success, with a special thanks to the National Park Service for its cooperation in hauling off the trash, and to Mr. Joe Barnes for his help in transportation and food.

Line-up of the winners —Joe Clark

Feasting at Maumee

—Joe Clark

Steve Wilson Leader of the Clean Up Float, Wife Jo, and a wet, cold Stephanie

—Joe Clark

The Ozark Society's Spring Meeting

The Spring Meeting of the Ozark Society will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2, 1975, at the Ouachita Girl Scout Camp on Lake Sylvia, near Little Rock.

The program will feature workshops covering the following topics: minimum impact camping techniques, outdoor safety, hiking trails in the Ozark Society region, canoeable rivers in the Ozark Society region, backpacking equipment, techniques, and suppliers; hints for publishing a chapter newsletter and outdoor photography; environmental impact statements, citizen responsibilities, effective legislative techniques, and conservation organizations in the Ozark Society region. There will be special presentations on the Eastern Wilderness Bill and its implications to Ozark Society members, and stream preservation on the state and national level. It is tentatively planned to have a special afternoon meeting for school-age children with a naturalist who will present live specimens and conduct a nature walk.

A pot-luck dinner with people sharing their favorite camping recipes is planned along with a special guest speaker. The after-dinner program is tentatively planned to include a history of the Ozark Society featuring original motion pictures of some of the first Ozark Society outings, followed by an Ozark Society "sing along" featuring guitars, banjos, and any other available instruments. If you have one, bring one!

The meeting site has cabins with cots, central bath facilities, no kitchen facilities, no food and no heat. Each person will bring his own food and cooking equipment and bed rolls. There are no restaurants or motels close by but there will probably be a Forest Service campground open for campers and trailers.

A special mailing detailing the spring meeting will be out the first part of January. It will be necessary to send in reservations at that time.

Now is the time to mark your calendar for the Spring Ozark Society meeting to be held March 1 and 2. Be looking for more details soon and we'll see you there.

Jo Wilson
7500 Ember Lane
Little Rock, AR 72209
Phone 562-4053

Resolutions Passed At Fall Meeting

October 6, 1974, at Russellville, Arkansas.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urge the Congressional delegations of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma to support preservation of the quality of the Illinois River.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to eight incumbent senators and all incumbent representatives and (where appropriate) after the November election to newly elected members of Congress from these four states.

WHEREAS, Senator J. William Fulbright has introduced Senate Bill 3958, which would require that the Mulberry River be studied for determination of its suitability for inclusion in the National Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers System;
BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urges the Congressional delegations of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma to support this proposed legislation.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to the same list of people as in the Illinois River resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society supports the United States Forest Service in periodically closing certain roads within the National Forests by administrative discretion, when necessary for the protection of forest resources. The Society recognizes that such closing of roads may require of persons seeking outdoor recreation some sacrifice of ease of access to parts of the National Forests, but the Society agrees with the Forest Service that, when choices have to be made, resource protection should receive priority over recreational use.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to Larry Henson and Alvis Owen.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society support the request of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission for an increase in license fees, this support being conditional upon the Game and Fish Commission's firmly declaring its intent to upgrade its program in the following particulars:
1) that the Commission place far less emphasis on lake construction and intensive management for higher yields of harvestible game and fish and give greater attention to the preservation of existing stream, wetland, and forest habitats;
2) that the Commission raise its educational standards for biologists and other professional staff;
3) that the Commission broaden and strengthen its program of research; and
4) that the Commission adopt a role that goes far beyond responding to the requests and demands of sportsmen and accept responsibility for providing positive conservation leadership through a greatly strengthened public education effort.
FURTHER, That copies of this Resolution be sent to all members of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Director Andrew Hulsey, and all members of the Arkansas General Assembly.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society thank the Indian Nations Chapter for planning the Fall 1974 meeting and for arranging an outstanding program of talks and film presentations.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to the President of the Indian Nations Chapter.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society thank Arkansas Polytechnic College for providing their best physical facilities for the Fall 1974 meeting.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to the President of Arkansas Polytechnic College.
WHEREAS, Public Law 92-500 in Title II, Section 201 requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to encourage waste treatment management which 1) results in the recycling of potential sewage pollutants through the production of agriculture, silviculture, or aquaculture products or 2) combines open space and recreation considerations with such management;
WHEREAS, A) the increased costs and reduced availability of commercial fertilizers made from natural gas and B) the national trade deficit largely caused by oil imports have now increased the economic feasibility of an environmentally sound process that can greatly reduce the pollution of Arkansas' water resources;
BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urge the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology and the Arkansas Department of Health to take whatever steps may be appropriate to encourage and assist local governments in designing sewage systems that will safely recycle nutrients through the reuse of treated waste water wherever technical considerations permit.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to Ladd Davies and Dr. John Harrell.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society urge Governor Dale Bumpers to take whatever action may be necessary and appropriate to reactivate the State Committee for Stream Preservation and to provide such Committee with the assistance that it requires for fulfilling its responsibilities;
FURTHER, that copies of this Resolution be sent to Governor Dale Bumpers, to gubernatorial candidates Ken Coon and David Pryor; Charles T. Crow, Director of the Arkansas Department of Planning, and to all members of the State Committee for Stream Preservation.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Ozark Society thanks the Administration of the Ozark National Forest for supplying on very short notice two excellent presentations for the Fall 1974-meeting.

The President and Secretary of the Society are authorized and directed to sign this resolution and to transmit a copy thereof at an early date to Larry Henson, Gordon Small, and Bob Strosnider.

A big reason for this current outdoor boom is the growing awareness that the wonders of nature are often more intriguing than the inventions of man.
National Wildlife

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.

Listings before the date the Bulletin reaches you are for the record; the complete schedule was furnished your chapter much earlier.

OCT. 19-20 INDIAN NATIONS: Richland Creek-Twin Falls of the Devils, Fork, campout and hike.

OCT. 26, 27 INDIAN NATIONS: Buffalo River float.

NOV. 2, 3 INDIAN NATIONS: Backpack, Cedar Lake area.

NOV. 9, 10, PULASKI: Belle Starr Cave Wilderness - overnight back packing trip. For details contact leader, Carl Guhman, 1423 West 3rd Street, Little Rock, AR 72201 ph: 501-374-8127.

NOV. 9, 10, SCHOOLCRAFT: Taum Sauk Mountain backpack trip - hike the first half of the trail from Elephant Rocks State Park to the highest point in the state of Missouri. Contact leader Dudley Muprhy, 723 East Delmar, Springfield, MO 65807 ph. 417-831-0391

NOV. 9, 10, BAYOU: Glover River Canoe Trip in S.E. Okla. For details contact leader Dave Ginsberg, 522 Boulevard St., Shreveport, LA 71104. Ph. 318-865-7233.

NOV. 16, HIGHLANDS: One day hike down the headwaters of Little Mulberry Creek - about 4 miles. Meet at 8 a.m. at Red Star, Ark. on State Hiway 16 for car shuttle. Leader Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville, AR 72701. ph. 501-442-8995.

NOV. 16, 17 INDIAN NATIONS: Backpack and trail work, Greeleaf Lake.

NOV. 28, 29, 30, ALL OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL THANKSGIVING CANOE TRIP. Complete with turkey and all the trimmings. Somewhere on the Buffalo River. By reservation only. Contact Scott or Carolyn Crook, 892 Longview, Fayetteville, AR 72701 ph 501-443-5162 (**Possibility of Cancellation, so check**)

DEC. 7, DELTA: Hike the Tram Road through the Wabbaseka Scatters. Wear hip boots. Contact trip leader Jim Dardenne, #3 Malcomb, Pine Bluff, AR 71601. ph 501-536-3476

DEC. 7, HIGHLANDS: One day hike along ridge top road for 2½ miles and return on Richason Mt. to overlook of Hurricane Creek Valley. Meet at 9 a.m. at Forest Service Lookout Sign on Forest Service Road 1003, 3 miles west of White Rock and 2 miles east of Hurricane Creek bridge near Dockeys Gap. Leader Fay Meade, 934 N. Gregg, Fayetteville, AR 72701 ph 501-442-6456

DEC. 7, PULASKI: Saturday day hike on Ouachita Trail near Little Rock - optional overnite for those who may want to stay out. Leader Bob Richie, 1509 Old Forge Drive, Little Rock, AR 72207. Ph 501-371-1071

DEC. 7, 8, SCHOOLCRAFT: Current River Base Camp. We plan to camp near Powder Mill Ferry, possibly in a heated cabin. Several activities (hiking, canoeing, etc.) to chose from. Contact leaders Bill Bates or Larry Lambeth, P.O. Box 692 J.S. Springfield, MO 65801. ph 417-883-5199 or 865-5829.

DEC. 7, 8, BAYOU: Ouachita mountain trail backpack trip. For details contact leader Frank Hampson, 236 Carrolton, Shreveport, LA 71105. ph 318-222-4572

DEC. 7, 8, INDIAN NATIONS: Camping and trail work, east side Ft. Gibson Lake.

JAN. 1, 1975, ALL OZARK SOCIETY ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S FLOAT. Weather and water permitting we will canoe the Buffalo from Ponca to Camp Orr. Meet at Lost Valley Park near Ponca on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, 1974, to see the New Year in. Bring a treat for the party. NO LIQUOR, PLEASE. Call or write leader Harold Hedges, Ponca, AR 72670 ph 501-428-5445.

A NEW MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

The listing of Officers of the Society at the top of page 2 has one major change in this issue; the position of Membership Chairman has been taken by Kriste Rees because of the resignation of Margaret Hedges. Margaret assumed the chairmanship nearly five years ago, and during her tenure, the membership has grown greatly. As it grew, Margaret constantly improved her files and methods of keeping in touch with the members.

Kriste comes to the job with a long history of service to The Ozark Society within the Delta and Ouachita Chapters. Like Margaret, Kriste is an active outdoors person.

Having nothing to do with the resignation, Margaret was recently involved in an automobile accident which injured her knees. She will be out of action during the winter months, but we except her to be as active as ever next spring.

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 Kriste Rees
Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.

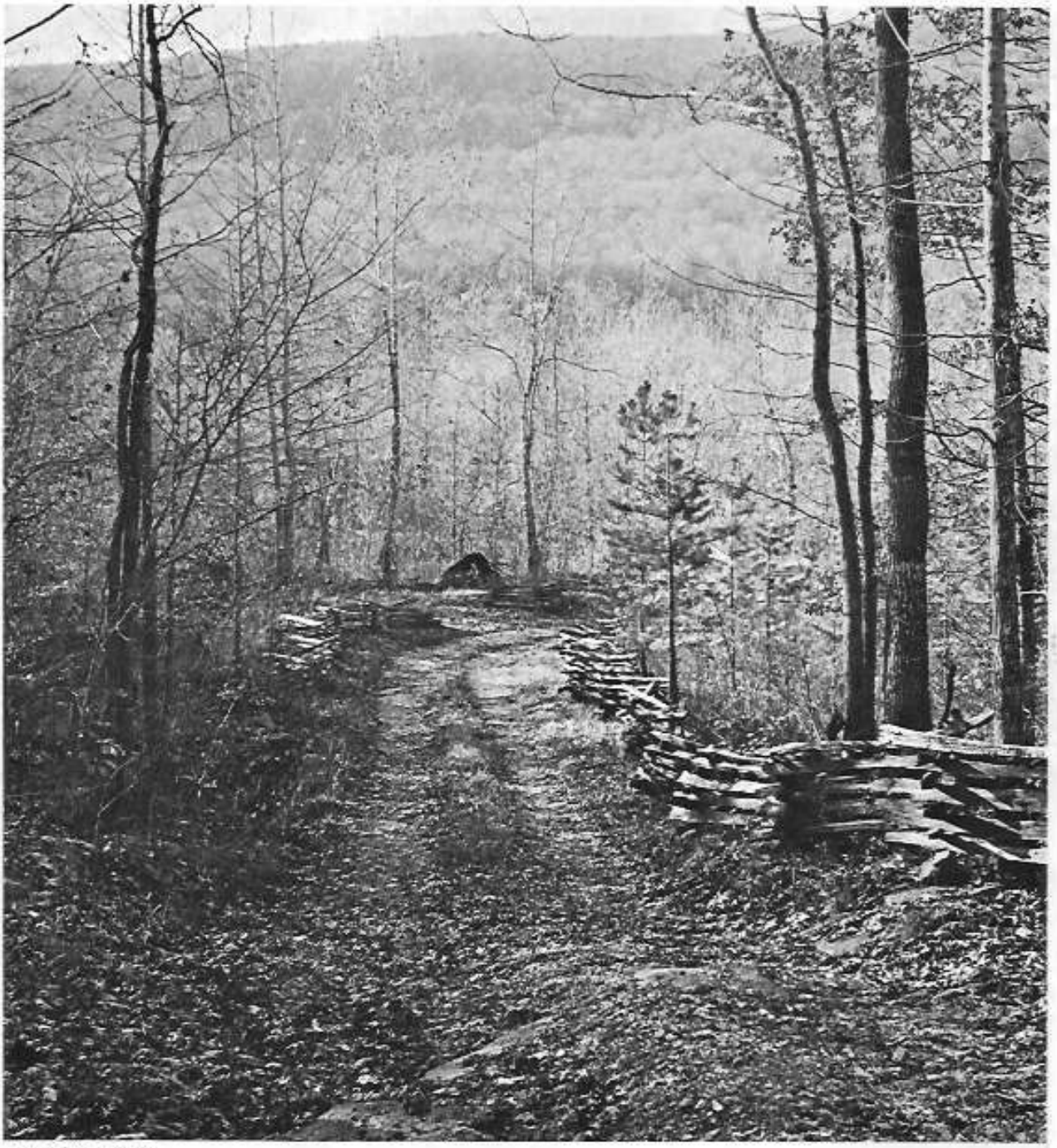
Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), $5; contributing, $10; sustaining, $25; life, $100; Student membership, $1.00.

Please check: new member;_____ renewal_____ Date_____

Last name_____ first names of husband and wife_____

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Telephone_____ If Student—name of school_____



Ozark lane —Joe Clark