

# Ozark Society Bulletin

WINTER 1975 - 1976



## OZARK SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Joe Nix, the second president of the Ozark Society, after holding the office for the past three years, ended his leadership at the end of the year. Joe, a member of the faculty of the Department of Chemistry at Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia, has made extensive studies of water quality in general, and of the effects of reservoirs on water and its oxygen and mineral content. He has been invaluable to the Ozark Society in the development of its policies toward various proposed uses and alterations of streams. His ability to get audiences with Arkansas Governors and legislators has been an asset to the Society.

Joe has left the presidency in good hands, to Steve Wilson, a biologist who has worked for the Game and Fish Commission and who is now Environmentalist for the Arkansas Highway Commission. Steve helped organize a large and active chapter of the Ozark Society at the University of Arkansas of which he was elected chairman. After he and his classmates graduated, the chapter went out of existence as school chapters often do.

Steve Wilson and Joe Nix are geographically closely associated and we will continue to have available the talents of both.

## Ozark Society Foundation

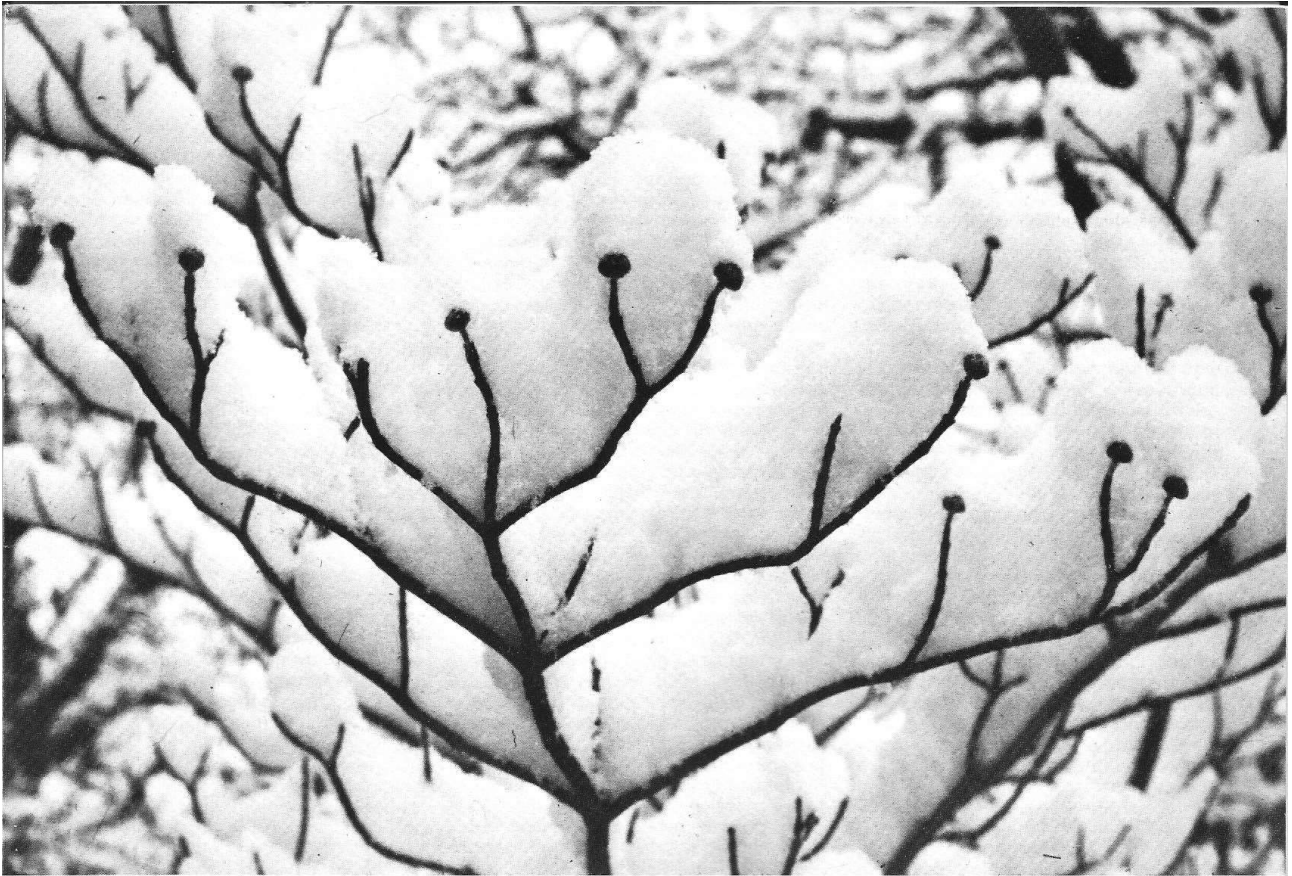
A new organization, the Ozark Society Foundation, was formed in August of 1975. The purpose of the Ozark Society Foundation is to provide a tax-exempt fund for "charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the preservation and conservation of the streams, wildlife, plant life, forests, wetlands, and all natural resources."

At the present time, contributions to the Ozark Society, Inc. are not considered tax deductible by the Internal Revenue Service because of our political and lobbying activities. Contributions to the Foundation will be deductible if the IRS issues a favorable ruling on our pending application for tax-exempt status. We are hoping for such a ruling within the next few months.

Directors of the Ozark Society Foundation are Neil Compton of Bentonville, Bob Fisher (chairman) and Mary Virginia Ferguson of Conway, Tom Foti and Tom McRae of Little Rock.

### FRONT COVER:

Icicles, Dug Hollow, Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area - Neil Compton



**Dogwood Buds** in Winter - Joe Clark

## Winter Tableau

Resplendent moon moved up the sky  
Paused over ice-sheathed hill,  
There for a glittering moment hung  
Lighting winter's glacial chill.

It stretched a ray, a shimmering path  
Up which a moon-drunk soul might flee  
To revel in refracted light....  
And hoard the scene in memory!

For long held breath the tableau stood  
The world a crystal up-turned bowl,  
That subtly changed with changing light,  
Then vanished with the earth's slow roll.

## Dead Embers

Each autumn from this slope came flame  
That warmed my heart through winter days.  
The blazing maples, gold of oak  
Deserved my soul's deep praise.

This year my soul is mute  
My heart has gained no warmth, but chill,  
For lacerated, steel-torn bones of earth  
Replace the former glory of this hill.

Mayme Ferguson



## Cadron Creek Alert

The Soil Conservation Service has once again begun to push for the construction of a total of fifteen dams on the North and East Forks of Cadron Creek and its major tributaries. The SCS distributed a revised environmental impact statement in January and plans to submit the project to the Office of Management and Budget for its approval or disapproval by June 1.

It is important that anyone who is interested in the fate of this free-flowing stream, a vanishing treasure in Arkansas, make his views known to our government.

The primary purpose of the fifteen dams is flood prevention. The size of the impoundments will vary from 14 to 220 acres in the draw-down pools. When filled to flood pool level, the total land inundated is 5085 acres. When the dam sites, spillways, and off-site borrow areas required are added, the total land commitment increases to 5476 acres. There are 24,002 acres in the 100 year flood plain which the project is designed to protect.

Of the approximately 116 miles of streams in the watershed, about 16.4 miles will be permanently inundated and another 26.4 miles will be periodically flooded by the retarding pools.

Total installation costs were estimated at \$16,063,116 (1974 dollars), of which Public Law 566 funds would pay \$9,869,101 and other sources would pay the remainder. The PL 566 costs amortized over the 100 year lifetime of the project at 57/8% will be paid by the taxpayers to benefit a very small number of landowners on the Cadron (some landowners are members of the Citizens Committee to Save the Cadron). The actual costs incurred by the project may be considerably higher if the inflation rate experienced recently continues.

A team of economists, biologists, chemists, and others have analyzed the SCS's Environmental Impact Statement and Work Plans for the project. The result of this effort is a thirteen page criticism of the facts, methods, and conclusions used to justify the project. Specific criticisms are contained in the paper, a copy of

which can be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped (39c) envelope to Bob Fisher, 223 Mitchell Street, Conway, AR 72032.

As a taxpayer, you have every right as well as a responsibility to make your view on this project known to our government. The procedure for consideration of this project is as follows: The finalized version of the environmental impact statement and work plans will go to the Office of Management and Budget by June 1. If approved there, the proposal will go to the House and Senate Public Works Committees.

Immediate action is required if you are to participate in this important governmental decision. The names and addresses of the people who need to hear your views are listed below. I sincerely hope you will view this as an opportunity to give a little in return for the good times streams such as the Cadron have provided for us! We need your help.

Bob Fisher

### WHOM TO WRITE:

Senator Dale Bumpers  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator John L. McClellan  
3241 Dirksen Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Your representative  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. James T. Lynn, Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Executive Office Building, Rm. 2053  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Mr. Ray Roberts, Chairman  
House Committee on Pub. Wks. & Trans.  
Longworth House Office Building  
Room 2455  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Jennings Randolph, Chairman  
Senate Committee on Public Works  
5121 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative John Dingell  
Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife  
2210 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representative Henry Reuss, Chairman  
Subcommittee on Cons. & Nat. Res.  
2186 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Governor David Pryor  
Office of the Governor  
State Capital Building  
Little Rock, AR

**Cadron Creek** in Winter - Kirk Riley





# Drinking Water in Natural Areas

JOE NIX

The water of streams and lakes is introduced into these systems either from ground water sources or directly from rainfall and surface runoff. Along its path, many things happen to this water including interactions with the atmosphere, rock, soil, and organic matter. The results of these interactions give rise to the particular quality of water which we find in our back country and wilderness areas.

Pure water is essentially non-existent in nature, that is, if we define "pure" as the presence of only one chemical substance, in this case water. By using carefully controlled conditions, scientists can manufacture water of extremely high purity. However, these conditions are not present to any great extent in natural water systems. River water, spring water, sea water, and even rain water contain substances other than just water. These substances are present as a result of the interaction of water with the environment.

It is only the scientist who concerns himself with water of extremely high purity. Most of us use the term "purity" to describe the "usability" of water for a specific purpose. More often than not, when we pose the question "Is the water pure?", we mean, "Is the water safe to drink?". Even this does not state an easily answerable question for I know of no single laboratory test which will give a "yes" or "no" answer to this question, possibly with the exception of feeding some water to a person then waiting for the results.

The list of substances which can be present in water is almost endless and the properties and characteristics of these materials are just as varied. It is obvious from history that humans can tolerate the presence of some substances in their drinking water while other substances may have adverse effects, even death.

Scientists have learned to screen water through a series of tests designed for the most common constituents which are apt to cause human difficulties. Once these problems have been identified, it is usually possible to treat the water to render it usable or drinkable. Historically, man has also learned places where the better water is usually found. As a result of taking water from the safest places, along with modern treatment and testing, most of us have a reasonably safe and reliable domestic water supply. However, when we are away from these domestic supplies, there is always some question as to

the safety in drinking the water. This is especially true when we are camping away from treated or inspected and approved water supplies. In such cases, there is only one rule to follow, Don't Drink It. The probability of incurring some problem, particularly bacterial contamination, is simply too great. Persons needing to use natural water systems for drinking water on camping trips should acquaint themselves with the use of field treatment procedures which render most water safe from bacterial hazard. The ideas that water running over rocks for a given distance or that all spring water is safe, have no real foundation.

There are two principal divisions of the types of materials which are most commonly found in natural water systems. The first is the group which contains living systems, including, but not limited to fish, zooplankton, algae, bacteria and virus. The second group is made up of non-living materials, either dissolved or suspended in the water.

The interaction of aquatic biological systems is extremely complex. It has been shown that disease causing organisms such as bacteria and virus can be transported in natural water systems. Although certain types of algae can cause health problems, it is more common to find difficulties originating from bacteria and virus. A great deal more is known about the problems associated with bacteria than virus but a good bit of research is being done to determine the problems associated with the transport of virus in water systems. We still consider bacteria in water as a more direct and immediate hazard.

Bacteria may originate from a variety of sources but fecal material is one which has historically caused a great deal of trouble. As an indicator of the presence of fecal contamination, a laboratory determination can be made to determine the number of fecal coliform bacteria present in water. The presence of this group of bacteria in water is simply an indicator that there may be other disease causing bacteria present. Our health departments use this group of organisms in setting standards for drinking water as well as water used for body contact sports.

Fecal coliform are present in the lower digestive tract of warm blooded animals. When introduced into natural water systems, these bacteria can live for varying lengths of time depending on such conditions as

temperature, chemical nature of the water, and even light intensity. It is the removal of these bacteria and the associated pathogenic organisms that are of the most concern in the safety of our drinking water. Bacteria can be removed by filtration but this is hardly practical in field operation. It is considerably more practical to use a method similar to that used in our municipal water treatment facilities, that is, chemical treatment which kills the bacteria. Most of the field treatment methods involve the use of small tablets or a few drops of liquid which will within a short period of time, kill most of the bacteria present. Some of these treatment methods leave the water with a slightly unpleasant taste, however, this is not nearly as bad as many of the diseases which could be incurred if they were not used.

Even with the use of some field treatment techniques there are a few precautions that should be taken. First, it is best to choose a clear water as compared to a turbid or muddy one. If particles are present in the water, bacteria can find some protection inside the particles. Usually prolonged treatment will ultimately get to the bacteria in the particles, but there is no point in taking the chance if a clear source of water is available. Secondly, a water which is low in color should be chosen for field treatment. Water "color" usually indicates the presence of organic material from such sources as decomposing leaves, wood, etc. These materials usually impart a brown to red color and are more commonly found in the lowland areas where the speed of water movement is relatively slow. Since most treatment techniques use an oxidizing agent to kill the bacteria, it is important to remember that organic matter will "use up" some of this oxidizing agent, leaving less of the substance to kill bacteria.

In recent years we have seen larger numbers of people begin to use back country and wilderness areas. As the number of people who use these areas increases, the probability of incurring pathogenic organisms in the water in these areas also increases. Although probabilities may still be relatively low as compared to developed areas, there is not need to take chances when simple and relatively effective treatment techniques are available. This is one of the prices we pay as man invades the wilderness.

# The Ozark Society Winner Of a "Connie" Award

by the  
Society of American Travel Writers

Washington, D.C., Oct. 17—The Ozark Society has been named winner of a "Connie" award by the Society of American Travel Writers.

The "Connie," representing outstanding contributions to a quality travel environment through conservation and preservation, was given to nine winners in a luncheon ceremony at the official residence of Vice President Rockefeller.

Carolyn Patterson, SATW president and senior assistant editor of **National Geographic**, called the nine winners "an outstanding cross-section of people and organizations representing a wide variety of environmental concern."

The official citation for The Ozark Society praised the organization "for its successful fight to preserve Arkansas' Buffalo River as a wild river, and its continuing efforts to protect wilderness, scenic rivers and other threatened areas in the Ozark-Quachita Mountain region."

The Ozark Society is a regional conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of the natural areas in the Ozark-Quachita region of Arkansas and in the adjoining states of Missouri, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Founded in 1962, the Society has become one of the most active and most effective conservation organizations in mid-America. It now numbers more than 2,000 members and is supported by 13 local chapters in the four-state area.

The Society's initial concern was to save Arkansas' Buffalo River from damming — still one of the organization's prime battlegrounds since the effort to preserve the river's natural beauty was not won with the securing of the National Park status in 1972.

To publicize natural area preservation in the four-state region, the Society places heavy emphasis on education through articles in its award-winning monthly Bulletin, other special publications, and by providing speakers for many civic organizations.

The Society is politically active, sending delegations to appear before Congressional Committees and to make statements at regional hearings on environmental issues, as well as organizing letter-writing campaigns.

Through a continuing outing program, each chapter introduces its member to remote areas of natural beauty in an effort to increase understanding of their irreplaceable value. An annual Buffalo River cleanup float has focused nation-wide attention on the need to keep our rivers litter-free.

The Ozark Society's views on environmental matters are now actively sought by agencies involved in resource management. It has campaigned for an Arkansas Scenic River System and has led in the successful effort to include Arkansas wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Ozark Society's activities have been among the most effective in the Ozark-Quachita area in 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.



Vice President Nelson Rockefeller presents award to Steve Wilson.

## OZARK SOCIETY SPRING MEETING

DeGray State Park  
Arkadelphia

February 27 - 28 - 29 , 1976

Make your reservations now to attend the Spring Meeting of the Ozark Society. That weekend is during racing season and early reservations are imperative!!!

The local arrangements are being taken care of by the Ouachita Chapter - contact Joe Nix, phone 501-246-4531, ext. 305.

The program is being arranged by the Highlands Chapter and a detailed announcement will be out in late January.

Friday night February 27 - Board and Council Meeting  
7:30 p.m. Lodge

Saturday February 28 - Program on Arkansas trails  
Saturday Evening - No Banquet - Dinner on your own.

There will be an evening program.

Sunday morning Feb. 29 - Business Meeting

### MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:

DeGray State Park  
Route 1, Box 144  
Bismarck, Ark. 71929  
Single \$17.00/night  
Double \$20.00/night

Holiday Inn  
Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923

Continental Inn  
Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923

CAMPING FACILITIES: State Park Camp Grounds  
and Corps of Engineers Camp Grounds First Come -  
First Served Basis. Maps will be included in next  
mailing.

DeGray State Park is 10 miles north of Arkadelphia on  
Highway 7 from I-30.

# Botanical Notes

MAXINE CLARK

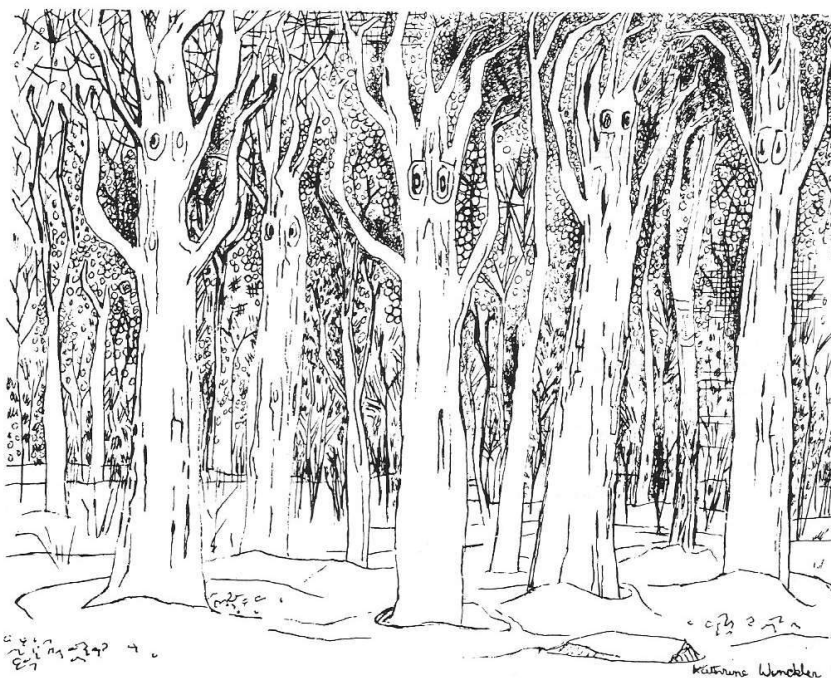
The idea that the winter landscape is dull and lacks interest depends upon the eye of the observer. Winter is the best time to study tree forms and to identify the various silhouettes. As a car passenger, I have spent many enjoyable hours when driving down roads bordered by woody areas. This can be especially exiting in the late evening when the sun is low and the sky is tinged with the last red glow.

The most easily identifiable tree form is that of the American Elm, *Ulmus americana*, which until recently has been the treasured shade tree of lawns and parkways. The stately trees have been devastated by the Dutch elm disease, and so far, science has not produced an effective deterrent for the poisonous fungus and the beetle which spread it. The beetle burrows under the bark, implanting the fungus. To fight the fungus the tree produces an antibody. The gummy substance clogs the tree's sap passages, prohibiting the passage of water and nutrients. The tree is doomed and can die within a few days.

The tree reaches a height of 80 to 120 feet with a diameter of from two to 5 feet. The bole, heavily buttressed at the base, usually divides about 10 feet above the ground into a number of gracefully arching limbs forming a vase-like spreading crown of rare beauty and symmetry. The curving branchlets are twiggy and bear the leaf and flower buds. The flowers, no petals, bloom before the leaves emerge.

There are five species of elms indigenous to the United States. *Ulmus Americana*; *U. alata*, winged elm; *U. crassifolia*, cedar elm; *U. rubra*, slippery elm; and *U. serotina*, the fall blooming elm.

I wonder if the giant elms that witnessed great events in our national history have escaped the dread elm disease. Among these is the famous "Great Elm" at Palmer, Mass.; General Washington stood in the shade of this tree when he addressed his troops three days before he took command of the Continental Army. On the capitol grounds, Washington, D.C., is the John Quincy Adams Elm, planted there during his administration, and the Washington Elm, a native tree that witnessed the erection of the Capitol. Other famous elms include the Penn Treaty Elm, blown down in 1810, the Washington Elm,



now dead, at Cambridge, Mass., and the Friendship Elm, planted in 1860 in Central Park in New York by King Edward VII, the Prince of Wales.

*Quercus* is the generic name for the oaks. I once heard it described as a "queer cuss" because there are many hybrids and the diagnostic characters are not always constant. There are two categories of oaks: 1. White oak group: acorns of the white oak group mature in one year, the leaves have rounded lobes or teeth without bristle tips, the inside of the acorn cup is smooth, the kernel is sweet, and the bark is pale gray. Included in this group are white oak, post oak, burr oak, overcup oak, chinquapin oak, and swamp chestnut oak. 2. Black oak group: acorns mature the second growing season and are found on last years twigs, the leaves have bristle tips, the inside of the acorn is silky-hairy, the kernel is bitter and the bark blackish or dark gray. Included are the willow and shingle oak groups, acorns small, leaves without lobes, end of leaf has a bristle tip.

Because of the commercial value of the wood, white oak has been lumbered extensively. We have seen one forest area bordering the Buffalo River where white oak was lumbered exclusively. The trees were removed about twenty years ago and there are no white oaks there now.

The wood is used for ship building and general construction work, the

manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, tools, ties and baskets. One usage that has taken a heavy toll of white oak is cooperage. There are many stave mills in Arkansas. Distillers age Bourbon whiskey in charred white oak barrels. They are not allowed to use the barrels more than one time. We once bought such a barrel from a pickle factory to saw into two planters for my geraniums. As Joe started to cut it, the bug flew out and hit him in the eye. He retrieved 8 oz. of Bourbon, but it was dreggy.

We were once privileged to see a stand of virgin white oaks in the Ozark National Forest area bordering Hurricane Creek, tributary of the Big Piney. The trees are widely spaced in a mixed stand of northern red oak, sugar maple, linden, white ash, white hickory, black cherry, and beech. One measured 44 inches in diameter. Alvis Owen, forest supervisor, estimated the age of the trees to be 200 to 250 years.

This spring we are planning a trip to the St. Francis Forest on Crowleys Ridge. Here we should see the giant oaks which are interspersed with beech. In this area are tulip poplars, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, reported to have a height of 150 feet and a diameter of 7 feet. We will visit the site of the famous Singer Sewing Machine white oak forest near Wynne, Arkansas, hoping that some of the trees are still standing.





George and Irene Armstrong swamped, undaunted, and still in the race.

# **FUNNY CANOE RACES AT THE AUTUMN MEETING, LAKE SYLVIA**

Each couple entering the race had a passenger from the opposing team who sat in the middle of the canoe with a bucket. He attempted to sink the canoe by bailing water into it as fast as he could.

photos: Joe Clark



Lake Sylvia, scene of the action



If we hadn't seen it, we wouldn't have believed it; a canoe can move forward, even if under water, as long as the canoeists can wield their paddles.

Dog Gone!

# Proposed Navigation Project Endangers Fish and Wildlife Habitats and Environmental Quality Along the Lower White River

HAROLD ALEXANDER

The White River originates in the high hill country in North Arkansas and south Missouri. Originally, it was a swift-flowing and beautiful clear-water stream, famous for the quality of its waters and the smallmouth bass that lived in its pools and swift shoals. The "best smallmouth stream in the country" Ozark Ripley used to say.

Over the past 25 years, the swift flowing waters of the White have been stilled behind three mighty dams, and speed boats, water skiers and party barges have largely replaced the john boats and keeled canoes which carried fishermen and white-water enthusiasts past multicolored cliffs and white gravel bars which were reflected by the clear waters. Now, below Bull Shoals dam the native fishes have been replaced by trout raised in hatcheries and stocked annually. The native fishes cannot survive the cold and fluctuating waters released from the large impoundments.

Far down-stream the cold waters are warmed somewhat by the sun and inflow from tributaries. Below the town of Newport the White meanders through the lowlands, past farm lands and hardwood forests, finally meandering its way through the 110,000 acre White River National Wildlife Refuge before its water mingle with those of the Arkansas further down-stream.

Along these lower reaches the gradients is reduced and the river flows quietly, bordered by the remaining stands of hardwood timberlands and by lowland lakes and wetlands, which serve as aquifers to sustain the underground water table, and provide a habitat for fish, wintering waterfowl and other native forms of wildlife. In these lower reaches the White recovers much of its original character and its capacities to sustain the life cycles of the interdependent forms of aquatic and terrestrial life. In fact, habitat conditions along the White River and especially within the White River Refuge provide food and aquatic habitats for thousands of migrating ducks and geese, for other game and for endangered species dependent on the protection of the remaining woodlands for their very survival. For the people, these remnants of an earlier day provide enjoyment and historical perspective for all those who hunt, fish or visit the lower River and its remaining wild lands. Here, too, the River and woodlands serve other purposes, fur-

nishing commercial timber, modifying climatic extremes, and preserving beauty.

Now, all this is threatened by the proposed navigation plans recommended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: In total, there are six plans, but only two of these are being considered. These two plans are the N.E.D. (National Economic Development Plan) and the E.Q. (Environmental Quality plan).

Both of these plans recommend construction of a nine-foot (deep) navigation channel from the River mouth to Augusta, with realignment of the River (bendway cut-offs, straightening, etc.), dredging, land smoothing and other radical alterations along these extensive reaches of the lower White, and dredging further north to Newport.

It should be remarked that dredging, after construction of the navigation channel, would be continuous, regularly disturbing the normal bottom types of the River, disrupting spawning and feeding areas for fish and wildlife, and degrading water quality through dispersal of silt and releases of dredged "spoil" into the waterway. Clearance of stream-side timber and land-use alterations would follow construction of this navigation system. It is, for example, estimated that sedimentation (N.E.D. plan) would "adversely affect" about 900 "forested" acres in the White River Refuge and other lands in the Hurricane Lake area. These changes would not, of course, be confined to the lands in public ownership, but would change the entire character of the River along its dredged and straightened course.

The second (E.Q.) plan includes proposals for preservation of woods, wildlife habitats, lakes and shorelines "encouragement of sound land use", "wildlife management practices, construction of hiking trails, boat ramps and other mitigation measures" to provide opportunities for enjoyment of the natural environment." Like other mitigation measures, however, much of what is lost is irreplaceable, and this plan presumes that somehow, the "natural environment" cannot be enjoyed unless it is changed. In support of these contentions, the Fish and Wildlife Service has this to say: The E.Q. plan "...will result in no overall improvement or enhancement of wildlife resources...." In fact, "just the opposite would be the case."

There are other considerations

which prompt us to question the validity of either of these navigation plans. These include the following adverse features and considerations:

1. The initial costs are estimated at \$21,000,000.00 for the N.E.D. plan; \$25,000,000.00 for the E.Q. plan. For each of these plans, \$18,500,000. would be paid for out of the public purse. There would also be interest and amortization and ongoing dredging & management costs over the life of project (100 years).

2. Losses of water from accelerated flows would result in destruction of wetlands, lakes and, potentially, reduce the water table, which is highly important for agricultural and domestic uses and to perpetuation of wildlife habitats.

3. Impacts on the White River National Wildlife Refuge would degrade the quality of the environment and carrying capacity of this publicly owned and nationally significant area.

4. Habitats for endangered species would be reduced. These species include the bald eagle, eastern cougar, alligator and red cockaded woodpecker in the lower White region.

5. And perhaps most important is the concern for the cumulative effects of the other large projects planned or under construction on the tributaries of the White. These include Village Creek, Cache River, Bayou DeView and Big Creek and tributaries projects — all of which will result in extensive alteration in these stream systems. Contingent with these are Soil Conservation Service watershed projects on the lesser streams, with channeling, timber clearance and radical changes in the hydrology of the stream systems. The total (and massive) impact of all these projects, and their costs, should be assessed before any more projects are constructed or new ones are considered.

6. Finally, overriding concerns are the economic costs in terms of

(Continued on Page 11)



Falls of Long Creek, in the proposed Hercules Wilderness - R. Roger Pryor

## Forest Service Threatens Missouri Wilderness

The above is the title of an article by John A. Karel in the December-January Ozark Sierran, excerpts from which are:

The Chapter has just discovered Forest Service plans to enter several of the proposed Wilderness Areas and conduct timber sales. Some of these timber sales would involve clear-cuts.

For at least three years the Forest Service and citizen conservationists have had a firm understanding that the agency was honoring an agreement to hold off on any timber sale activity in all the identified potential wilderness areas until some final resolution was forthcoming. Apparently, after the passage of the 1974 Eastern Wilderness Areas Act, the Forest Service unilaterally decided that the issue of wilderness in Missouri had been so resolved. A decision was made to lift the "hold" on three of the areas that have been proposed for wilderness consideration and already protected for several years by the Forest Service itself.

Even more disturbing, however, is the fact after this unilateral decision, no effort was made to inform any of the citizen groups with whom they had been supposedly working.

In essence, we have assumed that the Forest Service was honoring an orderly process of public education and improving political understanding leading up to a thoughtful, considered Congressional decision on the issue. Instead, they are apparently attempting to preempt Congressional discretion, unilaterally and secretly forcing "legislation by chainsaw".

(From the February-March Ozark Sierran)

The Ozark Chapter has recently learned that the supervisor of the National Forests in Missouri, Donald Rollens, has flatly rejected a written request from Missouri's Governor Bond (see below) to refrain from activities, such as timber sales and road building, that would damage the wilderness values of several proposed wilderness areas. We had earlier learned that a similar request from Senator Thomas Eagleton was likewise turned down (see "Forest Service Threatens Missouri Wilderness", *Ozark Sierran*, Dec./Jan. '76).

This action is an unexpectedly callous reaction to the sincere efforts of these political representatives. It is also a serious indication of disregard for the long-enduring efforts of literally thousands of Missouri and Midwest conservationists to secure a wilderness resource and allow our state to at least participate in the National Wilderness System.

In frankness, we are reluctant to place full blame directly on Mr. Rollens or his staff. The sequence of events tends to indicate that anti-wilderness pressures are being brought to bear upon the Missouri National Forests both from higher levels in the Forest Service and from self-serving commercial timber interests. Even so, however, the Forest Service bears full legal and moral responsibility to protect the National Forests for all Americans, not just the commercial interests.

In light of the fact that current legislative wilderness proposals add up, all told, to less than 4% of National

(Continued on Next Page)



## FOREST SERVICE THREATENS—

Forest lands in Missouri, the denial of administrative protection is inexcusable. Administrative protection is crucial if Congress is expected to have an opportunity for thoughtful consideration of wilderness legislation.

As a result of this apparent Forest Service disregard for our Senator and Governor, the Ozark Chapter has decided to initiate an appeal process to seek a change in agency policy. When any segment of the public feels that it has been aggrieved by a Forest Service decision, as is blatantly the case here, there are procedures set up within the agency that provide for official reconsideration of the offending action. This is the process we have begun. We are sincerely hopeful that the Forest Service will respond positively.

We hope the Forest Service will step back briefly and review the situation: The state of Missouri has demonstrated its unmistakable majority will to protect these last Wilderness areas. Both of Missouri's resource agencies, the Conservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources, have officially endorsed them. Our Governor and Senator have personally written in an attempt to prevent their desecration. Every major conservation organization in the state has endorsed them. Even a group that had earlier opposed wilderness, the Sho-Me State Heritage Association, has moved much closer to approval since needed boundary revisions were worked out.

In the face of all these realities, and in the face of our Chapter's clearly unconditional commitment, Missourians can rightfully hope that the Forest Service will voluntarily reconsider its actions, protect the wilderness, and come forward again as an open, responsible agency working with the people of this state for a balanced natural resource program.

John A. Karel

Copy of a letter of Nov. 25, 1975, written by Governor Christopher S. Bond of Missouri to Donald L. Rollens, Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri:

Dear Mr. Rollens:

The State of Missouri is fortunate to have a variety of natural scenic resources. I take pride in the efforts of conservation-minded citizens to include certain areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System as small remnants of Missouri's wilderness heritage for the benefits of all future generations of Missourians.

In recognition of these far-sighted efforts the two major land resource agencies of Missouri, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation, have identified and endorsed several potential wilderness areas in the National Forests in Missouri (statement enclosed). These areas include:

Bell Mountain	8,533 acres
Rockpile Mountain	4,170 acres
Paddy Creek	6,888 acres
Hercules Glades	12,605 acres
Piney Creek	8,432 acres
Irish Wilderness	17,320 acres

It has come to the agencies' attention that several of these areas may be subject to management activities, including timber sales, which could adversely affect their eventual consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I sincerely hope that the wilderness option for these few areas will not be lost and request that the Forest Service protect the wilderness character and values of these areas until Congress has had full and complete opportunity to determine their suitability for wilderness designation.

Your consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Christopher S. Bond  
GOVERNOR

## PROPOSED NAVIGATION PROJECT—

public money and other resources, and the validity of calculated costs vs. benefit systems used to determine the benefits for projects of this type. These values have been questioned by National Water Resource Commissions and others which, during the past five years, have recommended that a thorough study be made of impacts, costs and benefits of navigation projects in the central United States before any additional public funds are expended for other extensive navigation projects, which would commit this country to increased indebtedness, without adequate assessment of other means for transporting goods and materials.

Such studies would include evaluations of costs and benefits for projects completed or under construction and would include an assessment of other transportation means and facilities

now existent or planned for the future.

At the recent hearing conducted by the Engineers, which was held at Newport, great concern was expressed by a representative of the railroads, who called attention to the competition, which such a project, built at public expense, would impose on the private railroad industry, which is in deep financial trouble. Certainly this is a most important concern, since existing rail lines must be perpetuated for economic, defense and other reasons; and the public is increasingly concerned about taxation and who benefits from tax dollars.

But for the hunter, the fisherman and the nature lover, the farmer, lumberman and people living along the lower White, the projected impact on timberlands, wildlife habitats, wetlands, water tables and the cumulative effects of multiple projects on the

River is of utmost significance.

The first public hearing on the project was held at the proposed upper terminus of the proposed navigation channel. Another hearing is planned, and it should be held at a location down-river where the damaging effects will be most apparent. When this hearing is convened, sportsmen and others who are concerned over the adverse effects of such a project, and the costs in losses of other values, should be on hand to express their views and to help protect the inherent resources which should not be sacrificed for a singular purpose.

December 20, 1975

Prepared for publication in The Arkansas Wildlife Federation magazine, *Arkansas Outdoors*, January, 1976 issue.

## Status Of The Buffalo National River

In response to a request for an updating of our information on the status of the Buffalo National River, Donald M. Spalding, Superintendent sent us the following resume:

Public law 92-237 was passed on March 1, 1972 "To provide for the establishment of the Buffalo National River in the State of Arkansas ... for the purpose of conserving and interpreting an area containing unique scenic and scientific features, and preserving as a free flowing stream an important segment of the Buffalo River in Arkansas for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations...."

The maximum total acreage to be set aside was 95,730 acres along a 132 mile segment of the meandering Buffalo River. The acquisition ceiling set forth in the Act was set at \$16,115,000.

Shortly after the National Park Service got started on the job of land acquisition, a group of people, primarily comprised of landowners within the authorized boundary, filed suit in federal court in July, 1972. This group, known as the Buffalo River Conservation and Recreation Council, contend that the right of the National Park Service to condemn land under eminent domain of the government is unconstitutional.

In May, 1973 the same group filed motions pointing out that the National Park Service had not properly filed an adequate Environmental Impact Statement. U.S. District Judge J. Smith Henley granted an injunction barring the National Park Service from condemning land, beginning any new construction, until a legally sufficient environmental impact statement was filed. The Service was allowed to continue to purchase land from willing sellers, and to continue planning.

In October, 1973, the two former State Parks, Buffalo River and Lost Valley, were donated to the National Park Service. An amendment to the injunction was granted by Judge Henley to clarify that he had no intention of prohibiting the National Park Service in operating the areas as they had been operated by the State of Arkansas. A group of individuals later filed a suit in state courts, questioning the legality of the donation of the Parks to the federal government. That action is still pending.

In December, 1974, a public hearing was held in Harrison, Arkansas, to involve the public in studying the wilderness possibilities along the Buffalo River. A number of alternatives were presented to the public in an environmental assessment, and a report has been prepared for the President, whose ultimate recommendation will be made to the Congress.

An approved Interpretive Prospectus for the interim period, until construction of visitor facilities are complete, was completed in April, 1975. Present interpretive activities are limited to Buffalo Point, and to off-site talks at clubs and schools.

In August, 1975, an approved Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Attorney's Office in Fort Smith filed a motion in U.S. District Court requesting the court to dissolve the injunction.

In October, 1975, an Approved Master Plan came out, after public meetings were held in July, 1974 at Little Rock and Harrison, Arkansas. The plan states the direction the National Park Service intends to take in the general development and management of the National River.

The court injunction, issued in May, 1973, was lifted on November 10, 1975, by U.S. District Judge Terry L. Shell. This legally cleared the way for the National Park Service to resume active implementation of developing the National River.

Judge Terry L. Shell conducted court in Harrison, Arkansas, on November 21, 1975. Time was set aside on the docket to hear any pre-trial motions concerning the BRC&RC original suit that dates back to July, 1972. However, at the request of Judge Shell, attorneys for the BRC&RC and the federal government, met in chambers with Judges Shell and Henley to discuss the case. Judge Shell indicated that he wished both sides to continue to try to work out a solution acceptable to both parties. He set the date of February 20, 1976, as a deadline to report any progress being made.

The status of land acquisition at the end of 1975 is as follows:

Offers Accepted	51,261 acres
State Parks	2,301 acres
BLM (Federal land)	940 acres
U.S. Forest Service	2,064 acres
56,566 acres = 60% of the project	

By the end of this fiscal year the National Park Service will have expended all available funds authorized by Congress in Public Law 92-237.

It is estimated that an additional \$14 million will be needed to complete the acquisition of lands within the authorized boundaries. Congressional action is necessary to raise the authorized ceiling before additional funds can be appropriated and major acquisition can continue.

Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt (Rep., Ark.) Friday introduced legislation to increase authorized funds for land bought on the Buffalo National River.

Hammerschmidt said he was introducing the bill, which would increase authorized funds from \$16.1 million to \$30.7 million, "to make certain that landowners are reimbursed a fair price based on current land values."

More than 33,000 acres must be bought to complete planned land acquisition on the river. A total of \$4 million remaining in the original authorization will be spent this year.

Hammerschmidt said litigation has slowed land acquisition along the river and, in the interim, prices had increased beyond projections.

"The entire Ozarks region has experienced an increased demand for vacation and homesites," Hammerschmidt said. "One of the results has been higher land prices."

## The First Annual "Play for Pay" Canoe Trip

The Ozark Society had its first outing on a fee basis October 12 - 18, 1975. This was a canoe trip on the Buffalo River which Harold and Margaret Hedges promoted and led in a similar manner to the Sierra Club Canoe Trips which they have been leading each summer. A good profit was made which has been earmarked for The Ozark Society Foundation as soon as the Internal Revenue Service allows it to function. The following excerpts are from a letter written by Harold Hedges reporting the venture to Bill Wiggins, Treasurer of The Ozark Society:

We had a very fine six day canoe trip on the Buffalo from Gilbert to Norfork on the White River - distance 68 river miles. All went well, no problems, and the weather was perfect.

The river was quite low with a reading of .5 at Gilbert the day we put-in. With a lot of dragging over some of the shoals, no one complained. It was just great to be out. Water temperatures ranged from 71 degrees at the start down to 67 degrees the last day out (before the White). Nearly everyone went swimming several times each day the first three days for the air temperature was quite warm. The last several days were cooler but even so some swimming was still done. We never did see frost any of the mornings but down sleeping bags did feel good.

Everyone on the trip remarked many times what a great trip it was, what fine fellowship and especially what excellent food and plenty of it. We ate steaks two different nights with enough left over to have cold steak for lunch the next day. All fresh meats for the evening meals were grilled over charcoal fires with green hickory bark added for flavor. We carried fresh food for the entire trip and did need refrigeration for it all the time. No dehydrated or freeze dried foods were used. Additional food was brought in at Rush on Thurs. AM by Bakers Store from Gilbert.

When we discussed trip costs with our trippers, they all agreed they would have gladly paid more than \$100 for the trip - even allowing for a generous profit to Ozark Society.

Much of the credit for a successful trip goes to the commissary leaders, Margaret and Mary Virginia Ferguson. They worked hard and inspired others to do so in helping with food preparation and cleanup. Marian Norman and Connie Thomas were especially good helpers. Marian is from Muskogee, Okla., and Connie all the way from Ithica, N.Y. We had good help for all camp chores. At the start of the trip, jobs were assigned to everyone - even a Sanitary Engineer! There was very little 'gold-bricking' done.

We enjoyed planning and carrying out this trip for Ozark Society. We hope you will get only good reports on it. If Ozark Society wants us to try it again next fall, I believe we will be willing. There is no reason why O.S. can't carry on an outing program that includes more of these 'fee' trips. If Sierra Club can do it, we can too. We could break in to it gradually - and certainly with a 'profit' motive in mind as well as 'Conservation-Education-Recreation'.

We would like for the profit from this trip to be ear-marked for the new O.S. Foundation fund.

## Second Annual "Play for Pay" Canoe Trip

Harold C. Hedges

The second annual Ozark Society fall "play for pay" canoe trip down the Buffalo River has been set for October 3rd thru 9th. These dates will take advantage of the full moon occurring on the 7th. Water permitting, the trip will start at Pruitt and end at Hiway 14 bridge, a distance of 70 miles. Camping at nights will be on the river gravel bars. The trip, limited to 18 persons, is open to all Ozark Society members who have had prior river canoeing experience. Cost of the trip is \$110.00 per person. This includes leadership, canoes, food, camp fee and parking. If you bring your own canoe and paddles, adjustment will be made in the trip fee. Canoes need to be a minimum of 16 ft in length. Each person is to furnish his own personal camping gear and life vest (required). To make reservations send a \$10.00 non-refundable reservation fee to the trip leader, Harold Hedges, Ponca, Ark. 72670. The balance of the fee will be due not later than September 15th at which time reservations will close. Any profit from the trip will go to Ozark Society. The trip leaders will be the same as last year - Harold and Margaret Hedges, Ponca, Ark., and Mary Virginia Ferguson, Conway, Ark. For additional information about the trip contact any one of the above named leaders.

## Indian Nations Newsletter:

Oklahoma conservationists were elated when the Congress included the Illinois River among the several scenic rivers across the country to be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The study is now under way, but opponents are working hard to sabotage it. Bills they are having introduced in the Oklahoma legislature are very threatening to scenic river conservation and would preclude protection for the Illinois under the National Scenic River act.

When one listens carefully to the opponents he will be struck by the repetitive use of the words "develop" and "dollars". Never will there be noticeable evidence of any sense of stewardship.

Events of this year will determine the fate of the Illinois River, such developments including what happens in the legislature and whether the Illinois study committee can produce an objective report untainted by coercion and political pressures.

It's time for those who want to see the river given protection to stand up and be counted.

### Q. What makes a rattlesnake's rattle rattle?

A. Its rattle is built like a stack of tiny teacups, each attached to the next, and each with three small bumps on it. When the rattler shakes its tail (at about 50 shakes per second) the bumps of one cup tap against those on the inside of the next cup.

National Wildlife Federation



# Ozark Society Activity Schedule

CARL GUHMAN, OUTING CHAIRMAN  
1315 S. SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202  
PHONES 374-8127 & 371-1941

Please contact trip leader before departing for any outing. All outings are subject to change without notice due to weather changes or unforeseen circumstances and leaders do not have time to track you down. It is your responsibility to stay informed.

## ALL CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

FEB. 27-28-29 Ozark Society Spring Meeting, DeGray State Park - notices mailed.

APR. 24-25 Annual Dogwood Float - stretch of river depends on water conditions and the number of people using the river. Leader, Carl Guhman

### BAYOU CHAPTER, Shreveport, Louisiana, Area Code 318

SATURDAY, 21 FEBRUARY - Canoe Clinic I. Leader, Irene Armstrong (ph. 865-8302) Basic Instruction in canoe handling & equipment. Several canoes will be available for those who do not own one. East Kings Highway & Patton on the Bayou in Shreveport.

SUNDAY, 22 FEBRUARY - Canoe Clinic II. Leader, Irene Armstrong (ph. 865-8302). Float trip on Sabine River. We will try to provide for those who do not have canoes but arrangements must be made through the leader and at the Clinic I on Saturday.

SATURDAY, 6 MARCH - Canoe Clinic III. Leader, Tom Carson (ph. 868-7839). Float trip on Bodcau - Red Chute. This trip will provide an opportunity to increase your canoe handling skills.

SUNDAY, 14 MARCH - Walter Jacobs Nature Park. Contact, Bill Stevenson (ph. 686-2658). The Park Director will take us on a leisurely afternoon tour of this new facility that we helped establish.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 20 & 21, MARCH - Saline Bayou. Leader, Jim Allen (ph. 865-8961). A beautiful & challenging bayou trip, camp at a Forest Service campground Saturday night & either float another section of Saline Bayou or possibly go over to Kisatchie Creek & float.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 3 & 4 APRIL - Caney Creek Wilderness Area, Clean-Up. Leader, Bill Meier (ph. 222-0685). Combine early springtime hiking & backpacking with a needed clean-up of the trail and many fire-ring campsites. Make it an enjoyable and useful family outing.

EASTER WEEKEND - Ouachita River. Leaders, George Armstrong (ph. 865-8302) and Frank Hampson (ph. 222-4572). This is a long weekend (15 April thru 19 April) for some. George will lead a series of Day Floats and Frank will go as far up stream as water conditions permit, then make a 2 or 3 day trip down.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 1 & 2 MAY - Ouachita Trail Backpack. Leader, Bill Stevenson (ph. 686-2658). A section of the Eastern part of the Trail (above Hot Springs, Ark.) will be selected.

MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND, 29, 30 & 31 MAY - Mulberry River. Leader, Frank Hampson (ph. 222-4572). This trip will be limited to a total of 10 canoes with experienced canoeists only. Present plans call for camping on the river.

### CAJUN, Lafayette, Louisiana, Area Code 318

FEBRUARY 7 - Lake Fausse Point Canoe Trip to be led by Harold Schoeffler, 984-5456.

FEBRUARY 14 & 15 - Orientating Event. Kisatchie National Forest to be led by Roy Wall, 232-8659.

FEBRUARY 28 & 29 - Atchafalaya River run (canoe) to be led by Harold Schoeffler, 984-5456.

MARCH 6 - Seminar on Outdoor Activity, Jim Scott & Joan Williams, 232-5854.

MARCH 13 & 14 - Hiking (& canoeing) at Marsh Island. Harold Schoeffler, 984-5456.

MARCH 20 & 21 - Tangipahoa Canoe Trip. Lou Groth, 984-6263.

MARCH 27 & 28 - Hiking at Caney Creek. Owen Gibbs, 981-2875.

APRIL 3 & 4 - Ouiska Chitto River (canoe). Rick Michot, 233-5709.

EASTER, APRIL 15-18 - Buffalo River. Owen Gibbs, 981-2875.

APRIL 24 & 25 - Hiking, Pond, Miss. Roy Wall, 232-8659.

MAY 1 & 2 - Centennial Canoe/Boat Parade. Breaux Bridge, La.

MAY 8 - Crawfish Boil - Lake Dauterive. Joan Williams, 232-5854.

MAY 15 & 16 - Bogue Chitto River (canoe). Steve Barnes.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 29 & 30, 31 - Upper Bogue Chitto. Steve Schneider, 233-3108.

JUNE 5 & 6 - Upper Tangipahoa River. Larry Sides, 232-7462.

JUNE 12 & 13 - Ouiska Chitto River. Don Long, 981-3605.

JUNE 26 & 27 - Tangipahoa River. Richard Hebert, 981-1982.

### INDIAN NATIONS CHAPTER, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Area Code

FEB. 14 & 15 - Sat. hike Dismal Creek, See Glory Hole. Base Camp Lost Valley. Plans are to shuttle cars to where hike will end. Hike will be all down hill for 5 to 6 miles. Wear good hiking boots. Sun. will be ½ day hike Leatherwood Cove. Leader Bob McCoy 743-7544.

FEB. 28 & 29 - Red Bud Valley trail work and day hiking. Sat. at 8:30 a.m. meet at Red Bud Valley parking area. Sun. 2:00 p.m. same place. Group will work with Dr. Lindsay. U of Tulsa. Leader Geo. Pierson 835-2241.

MARCH 13 & 14 - Canoe Trip on Illinois River - Camp at Flint Side Park (camping fee) leader will announce details in newsletter. Leader Dave Strickland 1-687-7485 and Jim Smith. Tulsa contact June Kendall 939-1839.

MARCH 20 & 21 - Backpack Hercules Glades in southwestern Missouri (proposed wilderness area). Contact leader for details after 6:00 p.m. Leader Dan Hobelman 747-3991.

MARCH 27 (one day) - Field Trip to Spring Creek with Dr. Lindsay U of Tulsa. Nature study. Leader Geo. Pierson 835-2241 (this should be interesting trip).

APRIL 3 & 4 - Belle Star Cave area overnite backpack Ouachita Ntl. Forest. Leader Bob Ferris 747-4836 (combined with TCCC)

APRIL 16, 17 & 18 - Buffalo River canoe trip Ponca to Pruitt (water permitting) Thursday night camp at Lost Valley. Car shuttle 8:00 a.m. Friday. Camp on river Fri. and Sat. nites Kiles Boys Camp. Sat. Hike Indian Creek to head. (bring flashlights for all). Sun canoe to Pruitt. Leader Paul Kendall 939-1839 (combined with TCCC)

MAY 1 & 2 - Backpack into Piney Creek (southwest Mo.) Proposed wilderness area near Cassville, Mo. Contact leader for details. Leader Geo. Pierson 835-2241.

MAY 29 - Sat. one day trip to Dripping Springs, Okla. with Dr. Barclay U of Tulsa. Leader Frank Duncan 664-6393.

MAY 30 - One day float on Flint Creek above highway 33 and stop at Becks Mill. Leader Dave Strickland 1-687-7485. Tulsa June Kendall 939-1839.

JUNE 5 & 6 - Canoe Elk & Big Sugar. Camp at Cyclone or Huckleberry Ridge. Leader Olie Crosby 742-1134.

JUNE 19 - Picnicking, canoeing & fishing Camp Russel Broken Arrow. Contact leader for details. Leader Glen Ramsay 936-1546.

(Continued on Next Page)

## ACTIVITY SCHEDULE (Continued)

### PULASKI CHAPTER, Little Rock, Arkansas, Area Code 501

FEBRUARY 8 - Forked Mountain Day Hike. Leader Bob Ritchie 225-1795.  
FEBRUARY 14-15-16 - Lost Valley Hike/Upper Buffalo Float. Leaders Bob McKinney 664-3023, Alice Andrews 663-3023.  
FEBRUARY 21-22 - Hurricane Creek Backpack. Leader Dick Byrd 225-7354.  
FEBRUARY 27-28-29 - Ozark Society Spring Meeting, DeGray State Park.  
MARCH 6-7 - Belle Star Backpack. Leader Jack Young, 664-3243.  
MARCH 13-14 - Richland Creek Backpack. Leader Mike Moriarty 664-3006.  
MARCH 14 - Pinnacle Mountain Day Hike. Leader Bob McKinney 664-3655.  
MARCH 20-21 - Middle Fork of Little Red River Canoe/Kayak (Intermediate skill). Leaders Fern & Jack Downs 663-0749.  
MARCH 27-28 - Big Piney, upper and lower Canoe/Kayak. (Advanced). Leader George Toney 225-8124.  
APRIL 3 - Kayak Clinic - Illinois Bayou (Intermediate - Advanced). Leader Robert Booth 663-0517.  
APRIL 3-4 - Cadron Creek, upper and lower Canoe (Beginners). Leaders Bob Ritchie 225-1795, Alice Andrews 663-3023.  
APRIL 10-11 - Pulaski Chapter Spring Outing, Petit Jean State Park.  
APRIL 17-18 - Caney Creek Backpack. Leader George McAlister 565-6119.  
APRIL 24-25 - Upper Buffalo River Canoe/Kayak (Intermediate). Leaders Jack & Fern Downs 663-0749.  
MAY 1-2 - Mulberry River Canoe/Kayak (Advanced). Leader Bob Ritchie 225-1795.  
MAY 8-9 - Buffalo Beginners Canoe. Leader George Toney 225-8124.  
Dry Creek Backpack. Leader Mike Moriarty 664-3655.  
MAY 15-16 - Kings River Canoe (Beginner-Intermediate). Leaders Downs & Andrews, 663-0749, 663-3023.  
MAY 22-23 - Glover River (Oklahoma) (Intermediate). Leader Alice Andrews 663-3023.  
MAY 29-30-31 - Lower Buffalo River Canoe (Beginner). Leader Bob Ritchie 225-1795.  
JUNE 5-13 - Week of the Rivers (Chattooga, Nantahala, Hiwassee, Little Tennessee & others).  
JUNE 19-20 - Spring River Canoe/Kayak. Leaders Lou Burroughs & Tom Millard

### HIGHLANDS, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Area Code 501

FEB. 14 - One-day hike along frontier road atop high ridge of Ozarks from Pea Prong Gap to Kilgore Gap, 4 miles. Meet at Dutton Post Office at 9 a.m. for car shuttle. Leader: Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, Phone: 501-442-8995.  
MARCH 13 - One-day hike down Indian Creek on Sherman Mountain near Ponca. Meet at Ponca bridge on Buffalo River at 9 a.m. for car shuttle. Bring wading shoes, a towel, and a flashlight. Children under 12 not recommended. Leader: Dick Murray (as above).  
APRIL 17 - One-day hike under bluffs of Home Valley. Meet at Nail Church and Cemetery at 9 a.m. for drive to take-off. Leader: Dick Murray, 2006 Austin Drive, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, Ph. 442-8995.  
MAY 15 - One-day canoe float on War Eagle Creek, Rocky Ford (near Withrow Springs State Park) to State Hiway 45 bridge (near Clifty). Meet at 9 a.m. at intersection of Hwys. 68 and 45 (one mile north of Hindsville) for car shuttle. Leaders: Glenn & Helen Parker, Dutton, Ark. 72726. Ph. 677-2473.  
JUNE 12 - One-day canoe float on White River, Thompson's Cut Ford (near Washington-Madison County Line) to Springtown Ford. Meet 9 a.m. Durham store on Hwy. 16 for car shuttle. Leaders: Scott & Caroline Crook, 892 Longview, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. Ph. 443-5162.

### OUACHITA CHAPTER, Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923, Area Code 501

Outing Chairman, Joe Scott, 421 North 14th, Ph. 501-246-4794.  
FEBRUARY 14 - Caddo River Float, Paul Thorne 501-246-5905.  
FEBRUARY 21 - Caddo River Float, Paul Howard.  
FEBRUARY 28 - Little Missouri Hike, Joe Jeffers, O.B.U. Ext. 306.  
MARCH 6 - Roaring Branch Hike, Joe Scott 501-246-4794.  
MARCH 20 - South Fourche Float, Jim Rees.  
APRIL 3 - Antoine River Float, David Etienne 501-246-6216, H.S.U. Ext. 209.  
APRIL 10 - Little Missouri Float, Jim Rees.

**OZARK SOCIETY T SHIRTS** are now available from The Ozark Society, P.O. Box 2914, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203 at \$4. each. They come in sizes S M L, and Ex. L. One is gold with one of George Fisher's "Keep Busy" cartoons of a U.S. Engineer. The other is white with the insignia of the Ozark Society in green.

PHILLIPS LITHO CO., INC., SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS

## Dues Notice

New memberships are good for 1976.

Please fill out the blank below and send it, along with your check to Kriste Rees  
Box 2914, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.

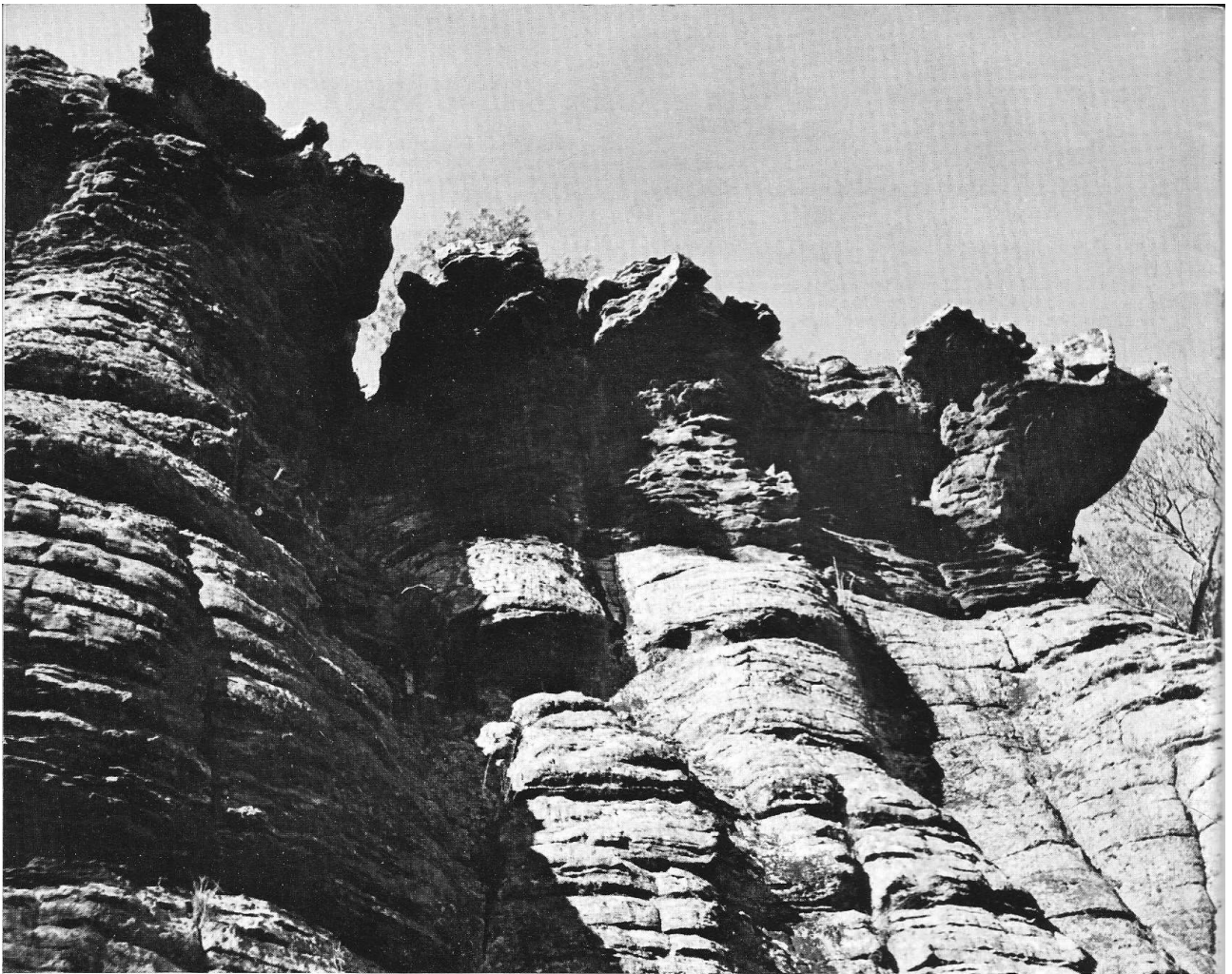
Dues are for the calendar year. They are regular (and family), \$5; contributing, \$10; sustaining, \$25; life, \$100;

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

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

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

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



Neil Compton