

Ozark Society Bulletin



Natural Dam on Mountain Fork of Lee Creek, Crawford County, Arkansas

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This issue of the Bulletin should have been Volume XIII Number 2, Summer, but due to circumstances both good and bad, it has been delayed until we can no longer designate it as "Summer". We will attempt to closely follow with No. 3 to get the Bulletin back on schedule.

Balancing Energy and Wilderness

Arkansas Gazette
October 1979

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The *Gazette* carried a recent news item regarding a resolution adopted by the Joint Interim Energy Committee of the state legislature. The resolution urged the federal government to allow for exploration of energy resources within federal lands designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This resolution is similar by intent to another resolution adopted by the state House of Representatives during the last legislative session that decried the designation of additional acreage for protection as wilderness lands. In both cases the attempt to undermine the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and to deemphasize the need for this kind of land designation represents an unbalanced appreciation of the tenets of multiple land use and resource management.

Over a period, as a nation grows and matures, its needs relative to the interests and goals of the citizenry change in response to different demands. We have seen the frontier times and the need for rapid exploitation of available natural resources take a back seat to the new challenges and opportunities of this day and age. No longer can the people of the United States arbitrarily sacrifice the pristine and wild lands that remain as evidence of a strong, natural heritage; the solutions of our pioneering fathers and grandfathers no longer hold true in this time of diverse national needs. Thus, the short-sighted, inflexible resolution of the Joint Interim Energy Committee must not go unchallenged.

We should remind ourselves of the recreational, scientific, and aesthetic values associated with wilderness lands. The Wilderness Act itself recognizes

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OUACHITA RIVER — 1804

*Excerpts from the Journals of William Dunbar
and Dr. George Hunter*

By
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On October 16, 1804, an expedition left Natchez on the Mississippi to explore the Ouachita River. Their final destination was to be the hot springs that had been reported near the headwaters of the Ouachita. William Dunbar of Natchez was the leader of the group and had organized it at the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson clearly had a need to know more about the recently acquired Louisiana Territory. Dunbar had, on other occasions, made observations in new territories and reported his findings to Jefferson.

Other members of the expedition included Dr. George Hunter, who was a chemist, also an army sergeant and twelve soldiers. They carried four months provisions on a river boat which was approximately 50 feet long with an 8 foot beam. Dunbar had wanted a smaller, more manoeuvrable boat but was unable to secure one by his desired departure date.

Throughout the months of October, November, and December, the group rowed and poled their boat up the Ouachita reaching a camp near the hot springs on December 6, 1804. The observations of the expedition are recorded in the journals of both Dunbar and Hunter. Both of these journals record observations of flora and fauna as well as land types, rocks, salt springs, and even the occurrence of "coal." The latter is most assuredly an outcropping of lignite which is being considered as an energy source in southern Arkansas. Collectively, their observations describe plentiful deer, turkey and buffalo. A few people were encountered on their trip. Near what is now Arkadelphia, Hunter records encountering a Delaware Indian "painted with Vermillion around the eyes." He called himself Captain Jacobs. In Hunter's official report of the trip, he notes that as the Indian saw their boat he remarked, "O! Canoe damned big."

For those who know the Ouachita today, there is quite a contrast to some of the descriptions recorded by these early explorers. The location of the camp from which they traveled overland to the hot springs is in that section of the river now covered by Lake Catherine. In the section of the Ouachita downstream from Lake Catherine, it is still relatively easy to find some of the places that are described in the journals of Hunter and Dunbar. One of the most exciting encounters of the trip took place at a point which is easily visible from the Interstate 30 crossing over the Ouachita near Malvern, Arkansas. Approximately one-fourth of a mile upstream from this bridge is a chain of rocks which extend across the river through which small channels (or as Dunbar describes them, "breaches") have been worn. In his entry for Monday, December 3, 1804, Dunbar describes the encounter which ensued as they entered the famous "Chutes" of the Ouachita. For persons who

*Earlier description of the boat indicated an 8 foot beam.

have done any winter floating, the problems encountered on this cold afternoon and evening may seem very real. A portion of Dunbar's journal entry for December 3, 1804 is given below.

"A little after 4 p.m. we arrived at the Chutes. We found these falls to be occasioned by a chain of rocks of the same hard nature with those we had just seen below, here they extended quite across the river, the water making its way over the chain thro' a number of breaches, which by the impetuosity of the torrent had been worn out of the rock: this chain seemed to proceed from a lofty rocky hill on the left side the appearance of which conveyed the idea, of its having been cut down by the abrasion of the waters to its present level: the various breaches thro' which the water poured, were so many cascades, thro' one of which it was necessary to pass; otherwise the Barge must remain below the Chutes" it was quite uncertain which of the Cataracts ought to be preferred; it was also doubtful whether our barge (9 foot wide)* could find sufficient breadth & depth of water clear of pointed rocks to pass over the Chutes. We came up to the Rock and stopped between two of the Cascades, and sent a couple of Men with a small Canoe who crept along shore and got above the Falls, they made fast a rope to a tree, and letting themselves gradually down by the same rope, came on board in great safety; having now got a number of hands ready to haul in upon the rope, we employed the remainder with poles to give a proper position to the Barge and to guide her into the best passage: we accordingly entered one of the Cascades, but after many fruitless attempts we found there was a deficiency of water; with some pointed rocks which opposed our passage; we therefore dropped down a little way, and moved laterally by poling to a second Cataract much more considerable than the one we had just attempted: the rolling impetuosity of the water is not easy to describe, above and below the fall there was a rapid descent, but just at the fall there seemed to be a step of nearly one foot perpendicular; difficult and dangerous as this place appeared for a frail bark like ours, we were determined to make the attempt and we lost no time in entering the strait, in which our Barge soon stuck fast at the bows, we then concluded it would be impossible to pass, it seemed that an inch or two were just wanting to our success; we however continued our efforts by moving from side to side by the stern, while great efforts were making upon the rope; we perceived a small advancement by every new exertion, our hopes revived, the Barge was in this manner forced half way thro' the Cascade, and now she seemed so completely wedged into the narrow passage, that every effort to stir her in any direction proved ineffectual; the water tho' extremely rapid was not deep and we got four of our boldest men into the water at her bows, as far as possible from the suction of the fall, who by feeling for rocks on which she rested, and raising her sides with all their might, enabled us to advance a step or two farther, beyond which it seemed impossible to move: it was now night, the stars were visible, the water was cold, and altho' the weather was not freezing, it was far from being mild, the therm. being at 45°; we now repented that we had made the attempt to pass so late in the evening, and wished we had delayed until the morning; at the same time the river was falling, and it seemed not proper to defer the attempt, lest we should not get above the Chutes until another swell of river: in this situation we determined to lighten the Barge, by sending all the men, except four, ashore to haul upon the rope, while the four who remained were with hand levers to endeavour to raise up and lighten the bows of the vessel: the first man who went out discovered, that by the violence

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The "breaches", one fourth mile upstream from Interstate 30 bridge over the Ouachita River near Malvern — Joe Nix

of our exertions the rope was beginning to give way and that one of the three strands of which the rope was composed, had actually parted; we were now in a perilous situation, for if the rope had separated, no force on board could have prevented our being dashed to pieces upon the rocks: we immediately ordered every man on board to his pole to support the boat; in the mean time a man was dispatched thro' the water with the end of a rope from on board, which being made fast to the same tree, we were again placed in a state of security; we now sent the other men on shore as had been intended, who gaining a firm footing and exerting themselves with great vigor soon extricated us and drew us safely ashore, greatly rejoicing to find ourselves without accident above the 'Chutes': we are encamped under the incessant roar of the cataracts, which resembles nothing so much that I have heretofore witnessed, as the horrid din of a hurricane at New Orleans in the year 1779: the course of the chain of rocks across the river is nearly S.W. and N.E.— Made this day 7 miles 218 perches—Therm. at 8 p.m. 44°—Extremes 38°-59°."

Dr. Hunter's record of the same event is much less dramatic. It should be pointed out that Dr. Hunter was suffering from a burned hand caused by an explosion while he was loading a pistol. A portion of his entry for December 3, 1804 is given below.

"About 4 p.m. came to the great falls or Chutes and hauled our boat over it with considerable exertions, as the water in the whole might have a fall of about 4 feet in ¼ mile. The ledge of Rocks crossed the river nearly in the same direc-

tion as at the smaller falls above described in the same manner differing only in degree. Came this day 7 miles 218 perches."

The difference in the degree of intensity with which each of these early explorers record this event probably reflects their individual involvement in the hauling of the boat through the chutes. Hunter's low key observation may have been due to the fact that he was suffering from a burned hand. Even today, we find that each of us will probably describe our individual encounter with a river in highly differing manners. It is important to remember that not only are rivers highly diverse but the manner in which we interpret them is also diverse. We would do well to remember this as we design programs and policies that arise in an effort to protect rivers. ♣

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THE RIVER RUNNERS

By John Heuston

Arkansas Times, June 1979

The names roll off the tongue as easily as water cascading down a varnished paddle blade: Cossatot, Antoine, Little Missouri, Mulberry, Richland, Falling Water, Strawberry, Cadron, Illinois Bayou and Big Piney, to name a few. They are Arkansas rivers, rising in the tortured crevices of the Ouachita Mountains or in the scarred limestone uplifts of the Ozark Highlands. Most Arkansans know these rivers only casually, if at all. Some streams run their ageless courses far off the beaten tourist paths and are hidden beyond the freeways among the time-slicked ridges and bluffs of Arkansas' high country.

But there is a growing segment of Arkansas' outdoor-oriented populace that knows them well, people familiar with every foaming whitewater bend, every fern-draped undercut bluff, and every sheltering gravel bar. And they are constantly searching for more — a new river, a higher waterfall, a faster drop-per-mile.

They call themselves the "river runners."

Arkansas outdoorsmen, with a variety of rivers and natural manmade lakes to choose from, have always had a lively interest in water sports. But only recently has the sport of technical whitewater paddling in kayak or canoe really caught on and assumed serious stature as a sport. It took almost two decades of evolution, but Arkansas now has a cadre of whitewater paddlers skilled enough to tackle any river in the country, and they compare favorably with river runners in Eastern and Western states where "paddling" is an old and established challenge. And, the sport is not limited to men. Some of the best canoeists are young husband and wife teams. While true whitewater slalom competition has not yet made an appearance in Arkansas, some of the state's paddlers have competed in Missouri and in the southeastern states and have done well. The exposure given whitewater paddling by the Olympic games has certainly helped boost interest in the sport.

It should be made plain that we are not talking about "canoeing" or "floating" in the traditional sense of the famous "Arkansas float trip." Family canoe-camping is an enjoyable pastime, but there is a world of difference between a leisurely weekend jaunt on the Buffalo National River and a whitewater expedition. A mishap on the Buffalo can get you wet and embarrass you — under normal river conditions — but a mistake on a whitewater river can kill you — quick.

Whitewater paddling is strictly for experienced canoeists and kayakers, using all safety equipment, and done only in the company of equally well-trained companions well-versed in rescue techniques.

One experienced whitewater expert, who enjoys both leisurely canoeing and technical paddle work, says of the difference: "I canoe to enjoy the beauty

and solitude of the river and my craft is just a means to that end; I paddle to test and improve my technical paddling proficiency against the roughest water the river can throw at me."

Canoes come in a wide variety of sizes and materials — you can even get reproductions of the famous birch bark canoes of Hiawatha fame. Aluminum, fiberglass and new space-age plastics all have their proponents. Most Arkansas paddlers have graduated to the new tough plastic open canoes and plastic slalom or touring kayaks. Decked canoes are of the C-1 and C-2 types, meaning they hold one or two paddlers. The basic difference between a C-1 canoe and a kayak is that a C-1 paddler uses a canoe paddle while a kayaker uses a doublebladed paddle. The kayaker also sits while the C-1 paddler kneels.

Unquestionably, the improved design and materials of the new types of canoes and kayaks that have evolved during the last several years have done much to foster the appeal of river running. The improvement of human paddling skills has had to await the development of newer, better and more durable watercraft.

Unlike some sports, the beginnings of which are blurred in antiquity, whitewater paddling in Arkansas can trace its origins back to the early 1960s — May 1962 to be exact. It was during that lush spring that a craggy-browed jurist of the United States Supreme Court, William O. Douglas, sipped riverwater coffee beneath Big Bluff on the Buffalo River and proclaimed that this famous Ozark river was "a national treasure too beautiful to die." Douglas' much-publicized trip on the Buffalo attracted national attention and is considered a turning point in the "Battle of the Buffalo." At that time the Buffalo was threatened with obliteration by three dams — Compton, Gilbert and Lone Rock — and its destruction seemed almost certain. Douglas' trip served as a rallying point for Arkansas conservationists.

Dr. Neil Compton of Bentonville helped arrange for Douglas' trip and later that year founded the Ozark Society, which now has chapters in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Louisiana. The society's birth unquestionably popularized canoeing in Arkansas and opened the door to refinements in whitewater paddling. It is no coincidence that most of today's whitewater paddlers are society members, or officers and support its stream preservation efforts. As a result, the society is considered one of the most effective regional environmental organizations in the nation.

To paraphrase an old cowboy saying, the members of the then infant Ozark Society took to canoeing "like a preacher's son takes to sin." The equipment was limited to standard 17-foot aluminum canoes, not exactly a whizbang whitewater craft. Canoes of

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that era were designed for use on flatter water of northern lakes and rivers and a blade keel was standard. The keel was intended to keep the canoeist from being windblown on lakes, but on a whitewater river it was always catching on a rock at a crucial moment and cut down on maneuverability.

Use of the styrofoam type common today was non-existent. The height of canoeing cool was to tape empty pickle buckets, scrounged from hamburger joints, to the thwarts for flotation. Other canoeists preferred to jam inflated inner tubes between the gunwales. Decking was limited to 6-mil plastic sheeting arched over green hickory sticks and duct-taped to the gunwales. And, of course, nobody had enough sense to wear life preservers or use safety ropes. A whitewater spill in such an outfit would leave you entangled in plastic amidst bobbing pickle buckets; you scrambled for survival as best you could. Fortunately, none of the "hot dogs" of that era drowned — a minor miracle — and these "pioneers" laid the foundation for a new generation of whitewater converts.

Today Arkansas has some of the best whitewater paddlers in the Mid-South, most of whom were still sticking bubble gum under their grammar school desks when Douglas made his pronouncement beneath Big Bluff. But they share his love for free-flowing rivers and are scattered throughout the state from Fayetteville to El Dorado, bound together in a loose-knit confederation born on fast water and fostered by mutual respect.

In Little Rock on a Friday night you are apt to find them clustered at The White Water Tavern, a beer joint tucked away on the north side of the Seventh Street viaduct. Here the lighting is dim and the music loud. The walls are decorated with curling photographs of past whitewater triumphs while new ones are planned over cheeseburgers and pitchers of beer.

"I paddle to relax," says Stewart Noland, an engineer. "I don't consider myself any different than a man who takes a week's vacation to go to Florida and play golf. Instead, I prefer to head East and spend a week canoeing the rivers that flow out of the southern Appalachians and the Cumberland Plateau." Noland, who works for Mehlburger Engineers, Inc., plays down the danger in whitewater canoeing. "I don't consider myself a daredevil. I don't take the risks unless I consider them acceptable." Noland prefers an open 16-foot Blue Hole canoe and he and his wife, Debbie, regularly tackle heavy water generally considered only the playground for kayaks or C-1s.

Steve Shepherd, a senior vice president of Savers Federal Savings & Loan Association and an officer of the Pulaski Chapter of the Ozark Society, says: "We have a total dedication to safety. We once witnessed an unnecessary drowning on the Cossatot by a novice who ignored common safety procedures, and it made a lasting impression on all of us."

Mike Beard, who sells automotive and tractor equipment used in agriculture, says that of the several canoe-related drownings in Arkansas in recent years none involved experienced whitewater paddlers equipped with helmets, life preservers and wet suits used to protect against cold waters. And,

says Noland: "A lot of us belong to the Arkansas Canoe Club, headquartered at Fayetteville, which is the closest thing we have to a whitewater paddling organization in Arkansas. One of our goals is to teach proper paddling skills and safety techniques, so we sponsor clinics for beginners."

In any group of whitewater enthusiasts, the conversation will soon turn to favorite streams, and among them for Arkansas paddlers is Richland Creek, a major tributary of the Buffalo that "heads up" just east of Highway 7 near Lurton in Newton County and then flows east to join the Buffalo near Woolem in Searcy County. The creek is a classic Ozark Mountain stream, the kind you see on calendars. It is a miniature of the Buffalo and is a fine fishing stream for smallmouth and rock bass.

The Richland slips innocently by the abandoned community of Moore, then, like Superman emerging from a phone booth, changes from a "mild-mannered" creek into a brawling millrace that plummets some 80-feet-per-mile in a pell mell course downstream to the Forest Service campground and its confluence with Falling Water Creek. On the six-mile journey, Richland cascades off boulders as big as houses and fans over washboard ledges to reach a foaming climax at eight-foot Richland Falls.

And this is where Stewart Noland and his friends go to relax. "Going over Richland Falls is like stepping off an eight-foot curb," Noland says. "But, in a way, it's the easiest part. Some of the blind turns in the boulders are a lot scarier and require more technical paddling skill to keep from getting pinned."

Only in recent years have streams like Richland and Falling Water Creek, a tributary of Richland and equally as wild and dangerous, been discovered by whitewater paddlers, and the quest for other challenging streams and headwater stretches of larger rivers continues. "Searching for streams that haven't been paddled is what it's all about for me," says 28-year-old Robert Booth of Little Rock, who is considered by his peers to be one of the best technical paddlers in the state. Booth, an accountant for the Department of Finance and Administration, has kayaked the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon and successfully run the Chattooga (where much of the movie *Deliverance* was shot) and other famous southeastern rivers. Booth's younger brother, John 24, worked as a guide for Southeastern Expeditions during his college days at Georgia Tech and has run the dangerous Section 4 of the Chattooga many times.

Arkansas whitewater buffs talk of the thrills of the Little Missouri above the Albert Pike Recreation area in Western Arkansas and of the Mulberry, Big Piney and others, but all agree that nothing in the state is quite as intimidating as the Falls of the Cossatot River in Howard County northeast of DeQueen. "It scares the hell out of you," says Noland. "We've all run the Chattooga, Obed, Tellico, Nantahala, French Broad and other famous eastern rivers, but none raise the hair on my neck like the Falls on the Cossatot."

Imagine a two hundred yard stretch of sedimentary rock layers thrust up edgewise with water pouring through it and you have an inkling of what the Cossatot Falls is like. It is a classic geological

The Upper Saline—Fierce and Fast, But Fun

Jim Simmons

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On Saturday afternoon, June 1, 1979 around 5:00 P.M., four paddlers (two open canoes and two kayaks) had a tremendous float on three miles of the Saline River in Southwest Arkansas. The Saline rises on the southern slope of the Ouachita Mountains and tumbles southward as it forms its stream bed. A short distance downstream from its beginning it is interrupted by an overflow dam which forms Shady Lake. Surrounding the lake are campsites of Shady Lake National Forest Campground. This recreation area was completed in the late 1930's as one of the federal work projects, and it is one of the nicest in Arkansas.

The put-in was just below the dam in extremely fast water. As the four paddlers peeled off in a tight formation, excitement was in the air, because immediately around the first bend the action began and did not let up for the entire three miles. The run was a three mile obstacle course requiring constant maneuvering with haystacks violent enough to swamp an open canoe. In about three or four places, the stream channel was not well defined, but on this day there were no obstructions. That could change with flooding, however.

It took exactly 45 minutes to make the float. Not much time was spent in "playing" or "surfing" as the stream was so narrow and constricted, and because of the speed of the current. The gradient varies between 30-40 ft./mile and yet there was only one small fall, a two ledge rapid at the take-out. The float at this high level is a constant class II-III with

much caution needed, because of tight turns, narrow passages, and the steep gradient. The eddies were not very distinguishable so if a paddler needed to hold position, or rest, he had to plunge the boat into a "bush eddy" at the bank since the eddy line was fast and treacherous.

It is recommended that open boaters wear helmets because of bushes and tree limbs that can slap one in the face and head. Tandem canoes should carry additional floatation and paddle in teams of no more than three or four boats. The stream is just not wide enough to accommodate large groups of paddlers at the same time. The lead boat needs to exercise great care and be alert for obstructions at all turns.

The shuttle is about four miles and is an easy one over good roads. The put-in is located just below Shady Lake Dam on forest road 38 and the take-out is three to four miles west of Athens, Arkansas on Highway 246. Paddlers can judge water levels by looking at the first or last rapid; if there is enough to make those then there will be enough to float. Also, if there is a very substantial flow over the overflow dam (especially after a rain) - GO! Be certain that you don't wait too long because the level on the Saline drops very quickly.

If you paddle in Arkansas a lot and you have just paddled the Little Missouri or the Cossatot, go on up to Shady Lake and finish your day on the Upper Saline. You'll have plenty to talk about if you do! ♪

The River Runners

"shut ins" that creates just about every whitewater thrill a paddler can encounter. When some 3,000 to 5,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) of water is coursing through the Falls, it is an awesome sight, especially from the bow seat of an open canoe. Robert Booth loves it. "One of my dreams is to run the Falls with about 10,000 CFS coming through it," he says. "Some guy caught it that way once back in 1976, but I haven't yet."

But there are other challenges for whitewater enthusiasts besides "haystack" waves and churning "hydraulics." Scratch a river runner and just below the surface you will find a stream preservationist. "Too many of Arkansas' rivers have been dammed, ditched or otherwise altered from a natural state," says Shepherd. "The demand for river recreation is growing and it's time we took pains to protect the few natural rivers we have left." Noland, who is a member of the Arkansas Stream Preservation Committee, agrees that those who derive enjoyment from the state's rivers ought to also work to preserve them. "I decided one day that rivers had brought a lot of pleasure into my life and that it was time I gave

something back," Noland says. "That's when I accepted appointment to the Stream Preservation Committee."

On matters of preservation, today's generation of whitewater enthusiasts is no different from the one that rallied around the Buffalo in the early Sixties. In their own way, Noland and Shepherd reflect the thoughts expressed by Stream Ecologist Harold Alexander of Conway in 1965: "We have many problems in the use of resources, but none more critical than those concerned with water, and none more acute than preservation of the scenic, recreational, cultural and historic values of the rivers, streams and marshes which remain unfettered and undredged." ♪



Botanists get together to recall many decades

By Nancy Pfister
Staff Writer

DAILY COURIER-DEMOCRAT

Russellville, Ark., Sunday, September 30, 1979

Dwight Moore first came to Arkansas in a Model-T in the days when only 30 miles of paved road existed west of St. Louis, Mo.

Times have changed since 1924. Still in a black Ford, Moore drove a Pinto to Russellville to celebrate his 88th birthday Saturday with a friend and fellow botanist, Delzie Demaree, at the home of Gary Tucker. Moore, a former Tech professor, is the kid between the two. Demaree celebrated his 90th birthday.

Moore and Demaree are unknown to most Arkansans, but to botanists and biologists, Moore is recognized as the discoverer of the *Delphinium newtonianum* and author of "Trees of Arkansas". Demaree is nationally known as a collector of scientific plant specimens (80,000) and has several plants named in his honor, such as the *Gaura demareei*. Between the two of these old friends, they have taught at a dozen universities in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Arizona.

Both are billed as Arkansas' oldest living botanists. That may be the least of their honors, even considering the alternative. Demaree's daughter said both men are still in good health because they are mentally alert and enjoy living.

"Or don't enjoy dying," Demaree corrected.

Friends, relatives and former students reminisced about the earlier days. Demaree recalled details most people of any age would have trouble recalling. Moore said his "forgetery" was well developed.

"There are lots of things that I remember well. A good many things, even in high school and during the first World War. But things of the last few years or months even, they don't stick with me," said Moore.

A former student of Moore's came to the birthdays celebration. Moore hadn't seen her since she was a freshman in a class at the University of Arkansas in 1924.

"She's changed some," said Moore, dryly.

Tucker asked to what the men attributed their longevity. Demaree mentioned sassafras tea. Someone remarked that research linked the tea to cancer.

"It's the most ridiculous thing. They feed 200 rats sassafras and one gets cancer. How in the world can they get it identified as what brought it on? It's the most idiotic thing," said Demaree.

Medicine? Ha!

Moore said he's never indulged in alcohol or tobacco, chews his food well and has a good wife.

Demaree replied, "I read about a 102-year-old colored lady who was asked why she lived so long and she said, 'Pass the beer.' Some people say they've lived long because they never drink and smoke, and somebody else comes along and says they've lived long because they do smoke and drink.



Drs. Moore and Demaree

Neither man has had any major medical problems. Moore went into the hospital for minor surgery once before he left to teach at the University of Saigon. He was afraid there would be no doctors in Vietnam. Demaree saw a doctor once in the 1940s when he had a wart removed from his nose.

"A man asked me, 'What medicine do you take? What medicine do you take to stay well?' asking me as though you have to take medicine," said Demaree.

Both men are active. Demaree continues his passion for collecting plants in Arkansas for museums. He has collected more than any single person. His collections have enabled countless graduate students in botany to complete their research projects with fewer problems.

Special places

Life as one of the oldest botanists in the state is bittersweet for Moore. He spends his days visiting his favorite places in the wilds of Arkansas with his wife Clemmy. He discovered these special places during his many field trips with hundreds of students over the years.

But Moore said such places are growing scarce. Industrial growth is to blame, but memory takes its toll, too. Sadly, Moore said he doesn't visit some of his favorite spots with wild flowers and ferns because he can't remember where they are located.

Still, Moore has found in 88 years the natural beauty few will see and appreciate as deeply.



BOTANICAL NOTES

Maxine Clark

Reprint from Autumn 1969

Those of us living in a temperate climate in an area where the deciduous forest is the prevailing vegetational type are indeed blessed. When deciding which season is favored as the most beautiful, we have difficulty weighing the pros and cons of spring and autumn. Spring with unpredictable stormy weather and threats of late freezes seems almost violent. One is awed by the tremendous force of renewed life as the buds swell and a soft downy green replaces the gray-brown drab of late winter. Overnight growth of perennial shoots and rapid succession of the blooming of flowering trees is frustrating to the observer who wishes to watch each phase.

Autumn, by contrast, is gradual, gentle, and could induce a melancholy mood were it not for the flamboyant display of warm glowing colors of various trees. There is always much speculation about the prospects for outstanding coloration and considerable concern that it might be less spectacular. It is a misconception that frost is necessary for change of leaf color; a killing frost will turn the leaves brown and cause them to fall.

If frost is not responsible, what factors bring about this decided change in the leaves? As autumn approaches shorter days result in reduced hours of sunshine, warm days and cooler nights, and there is a slowing down of the food manufactured in the leaves. This condition initiates a change in the cells at the base of the leaf stem at its junction with the twig resulting in the formation of an area called the abscission layer; (the leaf will finally break away from the twig at this point, leaving a scar that is distinctive for the species; directly above is the bud for next years leaf). The abscission

layer gradually restricts the passage of water with nutrients to the leaf and there is a consequent depletion and breakdown of the pigment chlorophyll.

As we all know this green pigment is the most abundant one in leaves and is the only agent capable of absorbing light energy which is responsible for the photosynthetic transformation of carbon-dioxide and water into sugar. All life on earth is dependent upon this phenomenon. Chlorophyll occurs with lesser amounts of yellow and orange pigments (xanthophylls and carotenes) in saucershaped bodies called chloroplasts; there may be a hundred or more in a single cell. As chlorophyll disappears, leaves take on the color of the unmasked yellow and oranges according to the one which is predominate. We think of the yellows of beech, hickory, mulberry, elm, spicebush and paw-paw, and the orange shades of persimmon, sassafras, plum and some oaks.

This does not explain the flaming reds of sumacs, red maples, sugar maples, sweet gums, black gums, and woodbine. They are caused by the formation of a class of pigments known as anthocyanins. These pigments, not previously present in the leaf cell sap, are water soluble and develop with increased quantities of simple sugars trapped in the leaf. A chemical change has taken place with carbohydrates becoming simple sugars. Anthocyanins form in the presence of strong light; leaves high on the tree and exposed tips of branches color first. Branches of sugar maple near a street light will color prematurely. I have observed the green photographic image on a maple leaf caused by the shadow cast by a higher leaf. The unshaded area turns red.

Anthocyanins are indicators: they change color according to the acidity of the solu-

tion in which they are dissolved and may range from red, purple to blue. Hereditary factors control this phase of flower colors. There is a wide range of color in sweet gums. It would be interesting to observe one particular tree and see if it always has the same fall coloring.

Our favorite places for viewing the autumnal display are many. Highway 7 south of Jasper with a lookout towards the Buffalo River watershed is superb. On White Rock Mountain one may look down on a sea of highly colored treetops, on to the Arkansas River. This year we hope to view the Ouachitas from the Talimena Scenic Drive which is completed from Mena to the Oklahoma state line.

Enjoyment reaches its fullest expression as you drift lazily down the Buffalo, entering quiet pools that reflect the beautifully tinted sweet gums that arch over the river from both banks. Highly colored leaves of many species are suspended on the water's surface and you are loathe to disturb them with your paddle. Reflections of streamside bluffs patterned with brilliant red woodbine are so perfect that it is difficult to distinguish on a photographic slide the actual bluff from the reflection.

The fall color parade has become a big tourist attraction in Arkansas. Bus loads of visitors from surrounding states come and the motels are filled. We are hopeful that those interested in monetary consideration from the tourist trade will take a look at our roadsides that have been sprayed and mowed back to the very fence line with a brush-hog. Where are the "weedy" sumacs that give the most brilliant color of all, the golden Indian grass, the goldenrods and asters? ♡

Distinguished Arkansas Conservationists

(abridged from *Arkansas Out of Doors*)

This year's Sears, Roebuck-Arkansas Wildlife Federation Conservation Awards Banquet was held in the Pine Bluff Convention Center on Saturday, August 11.

Dr. Frederick R. Scroggin, President of the National Wildlife Federation, Clyde Ware, Director of Community Affairs for Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Director of Region 4 of the National Wildlife Federation, Nesbit Bowers, past president of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, assisted by Bob Pierce, Chairman of the Awards Committee of the AWLF, presented the awards to the nine outstanding Arkansas Achievement Awards recipients.

Kaneaster Hodges, Jr. received the *Arkansas Conservationist of the Year* award. Mr. Hodges was recognized for his contribution to conservation in Arkansas and the nation, but especially for his efforts to resolve the Cache River controversy through a compromise proposal which, although not accepted by either the drainage district or by all conservationists, may serve as a model for shaping a new alternative.

Congressman Ed Bethune received the *Legislative Conservationist of the Year* award. Representative Bethune has voted for the Alaska Lands Bill as supported by the Arkansas Conservation Coalition and has demonstrated an acute concern for the quality and diversity of the environment. Especially noteworthy were his efforts to thoroughly investigate the U.S. Soil Conservation's Cadron Creek proposal through a series of field investigations and public hearings to obtain an objective appraisal of anticipated costs vs. benefits. Congressman Bethune observed that "when government proposes to change the natural order, it has a heavy burden to prove the wisdom and correctness of its decision" and concluded that there were many unanswered questions pertaining to the efforts of this project.

The *Youth Conservation Achievement Award* was presented to **Gus Pace**, the 16-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. G.S. Pace, Jr. of Mammoth Spring. Gus, a member of the Mammoth Spring 4-H club, was recognized for his conservation activities as a conservation project 4-H teen leader and for his cooperation in conservation projects with civic groups in his area.

William L. Fulton, Jr., Environmental Education Specialist of the Arkansas Department of Education, received the *Education Conservation Award* for his efforts to increase environmental education in Arkansas. He has been particularly effective in bridging differences between those diverse organizations, agencies and industries which are involved in environmental education in Arkansas and, thanks to his motivation, these groups have been able to agree on a comprehensive plan for environmental education for Arkansas.

Robert A. Norman of Hot Springs received the *Wildlife Conservation Award* for his outstanding ef-

forts to provide educational materials on conservation to every school in Arkansas. His experiences in this area have enabled him to develop a procedures guide which can be used nationwide to improve his program.

Dr. Morriss Henry of Fayetteville received the *Forest Conservationist of the Year* award for his efforts which resulted in the acquisition of the Hobbs Tract. While many people, among them Doris Freyder, Ernie Deane, Kaneaster Hodges, Senators Pryor and Bumpers, and Governor Clinton, and the Nature Conservancy and the Arkansas legislature, played essential roles, the efforts and contributions of Senator Henry were of particular significance in enabling Arkansas to acquire this tract.

Bill Coleman accepted the award for the *Conservation Organization of the Year* on behalf of the Ozark Society Conservation Committee of which he is chairman. This committee reorganized and expanded its efforts in order to address the increasing complexity and diversity of environmental issues in Arkansas. Besides being involved in other significant national and local issues, the Committee organized and conducted a review of potential wilderness areas according to the criteria of the RARE II Review sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service. The Ozark Society field teams surveyed 400,000 acres of forestland and put about 7,000 man hours of effort into the completed report which was submitted to the Forest Service.

Wayne R. Hogan of Pine Bluff was presented the *Hunter Safety Award* for his efforts to train hunters in safety, wildlife conservation, and hunter ethics. Since his certification as an Arkansas Hunter Education Instructor during the first year that the program was activated, Wayne has trained over 400 hunters.

Dr. Frank Reuter of Berryville received the *Communications Conservation Award*. Dr. Reuter, a literature teacher at North Arkansas Community College, is chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Arkansas Audubon Society. Dr. Reuter led the Arkansas Audubon Society's effort to promote legislation for protection of Alaska's D-2 lands through educational efforts to acquaint the public and key legislators with the issues involved and with the consequences of the alternative plans proposed for ownership and management of Alaska Land.

Dr. Scroggin presented the National Wildlife Federation President's Award for outstanding service by a federation organization to the **Jefferson Wildlife Association**. Hal Lee accepted the award on behalf of the club. The Jefferson Wildlife Association was one of 14 clubs so honored. This is the second time that the club has received this recognition.

Approximately 200 persons attended the banquet to honor the Arkansas Conservation Achievement Award winners for their exceptional accomplishments in the conservation of Arkansas' natural resources and the preservation and enhancement of our environment.

THEN AND WOW

At right is Roth Prairie Natural Area in the fall of 1976, approximately seven months after it was purchased by the Natural Heritage Commission. Then, with a history of annual mowing, the grasses strained to reach knee high and were dominated by the undesirable broomsedge.

Wow, in October 1979! Three years of protection later, big bluestem - eight and nine feet tall - and little bluestem dominate the prairie. A just completed analysis of species composition on Roth Prairie discloses tremendous improvement, but a picture is worth a thousand words. ♣

Harold Grimmatt, Director
Natural Heritage Commission



FROM PADDLE TRAILS

Newsletter, Pulaski Chapter
October 1979

"The streams in Arkansas are relatively undeveloped. The dams aren't there yet. There's a lot of potential out there to be developed, especially with today's economics." — James Dalton, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dallas Regional Office.

"We cannot imagine any circumstances that would justify the damming of any additional Arkansas streams for hydroelectric power. Man cannot create creeks and rivers but he can destroy them with dams and for only a relatively small amount of electricity. Arkansas' remaining undammed streams, especially those in the Ozark and Ouachita hill areas, are far more valuable for recreation and ecological balance than for the tiny bits of exceedingly expensive electricity they might provide." — Arkansas Gazette, Editorial, Aug. 31, 1979.

It would seem the battle lines are firmly drawn in the decades-old fight to preserve Arkansas' remaining free-flowing natural streams.

HERE WE GO AGAIN — An obscure Ozark tributary stream, The North Fork of the Illinois Bayou, seems destined to become the focal point of one of the hottest "dam fights" to hit Arkansas since the Buffalo River. Why? Mostly because of the extremely dangerous precedent that this dam project could set. We have asked several water resources experts to analyze the project in detail for future PT issues, but the issue involved is relatively clear and simple.

The Russellville area of Pope County is a "growth area" that is looking ahead to ensure an adequate regional water supply. There is no quarrel with this objective. However, out of several viable alternatives, the engineering firm hired by the local water authority chose a site on the North Fork within the Ozark National Forest. The engineering report is couched in engineering lingo, but it comes across loud and clear that the basic reason for choosing the national forest site is that it would not require the purchase of private land closer to Russellville. As one local resident so aptly put it, "Nobody owns that land up there (in the forest)."

And therein lies the "nut" of the issue. Just how much usurpation of federally-owned forest lands, paid for by all of us, can we tolerate just so some local governmental body can save a few bucks when building a reservoir, airport, sewage plant, or whatever?

In brief, there are several places where Russellville can obtain adequate supplies of good water. The possibility of utilizing water from the Arkansas River was dismissed with a letter from the Health Department — which has a history of knee-jerk opposition to use of river water — and the use of deep wells from proven reserves in the area was barely mentioned. More on this later.

Why should we be concerned? The North Fork of Illinois Bayou has a lot of good things going for it. It

is one of the finest early season white-water canoeing streams in the Ozarks that is relatively accessible. Those of us who pursue the wily whitetail deer and the wild turkey know it as an area rich in game, small and large, where one can hunt in an uncrowded setting. Mountain reservoirs are notorious for destroying prime wildlife habitat, which is located in the creek bottoms of otherwise rock-filled and relatively barren hillsides. The creek bottoms are where deer and other game go to feed and hide in the tangled thickets. Contrary to popular belief, deer do not need lakes to obtain water, they get enough from forage foods and the springs and creeks that abound.

Fishing is not spectacular on the North Fork, but a skilled wader can catch a skillet full of "eaters" on every outing, which is the way mountain streams should be fished anyway. If you want to fill your ice box with lunkers, go South to the bottomland ox-bow lakes instead. Mountain stream fishing should be judged more by the quality of the outing — the absence of outboard motors, noise and people — than on the size of the stringer. By this yardstick, the North Fork is tops.

So, everyone — backpacker, photographer, hunter, fisherman, and woods roamers of all persuasions — stands to lose a great deal if this dam is built. If the Russellville water group gets away with it, others will begin eyeing that "free" land you and I own for other projects. We simply cannot afford to let that happen.

As noted earlier, we plan to follow this project with much concern and will cover the technical aspects involved in detail in future issues of PT. ♡

EDITORIAL/OPINION:

Where Have All the Statesmen Gone?

National Wildlife Federation Conservation Report
Nov. 9, 1979

Where have all the statesmen gone? Are any members of Congress more concerned with the overall welfare of the country than about federal handouts into their districts which may win them a few votes?

Observers of the public works charade now being played out cannot help but wonder—and gag at the sorry spectacle. It now appears that Congress will approve the biggest and most costly biennial flood control and water resources bill of all time. At last count, financial swill from the public trough for dams, locks, harbors, levees, bridge and drainage projects would go into at least one-fifth of the Congressional districts. This buys support because few members have the fortitude to vote against construction in their home areas. In fact, most will seek credit for supporting the bill.

This is pork politics at its worst. Some projects cannot pass even minimal economic analyses and have negative benefit/cost ratios. Some are pure handouts and require no local cost-sharing. Some are not even thoroughly studied or planned. The bill is so vague that the Congressional Budget Office cannot even estimate its total costs—and at a time when the national debt continues to soar. The Administration's efforts to institute sound water policies are ignored, as are concerns for fish and wildlife and other natural resources.

To describe it baldly and bluntly, the emerging rivers and harbors bill is a travesty on sound, responsible government and should be defeated. If passed, however, we only hope the President summons up the courage he once had and vetoes this bill. In this situation, no bill is by far the best bill.

BUYERS OF MAMMALS BOOK CAN HELP O.S. FOUNDATION

Rose Publishing Company of Little Rock, distributors of the new book *A Guide to Arkansas Mammals*, has announced that The Ozark Society Foundation will receive a 25% rebate on sales of the book made through the Foundation's sales office, Ozark Society Books.

The 356-page clothbound *Guide* is the only comprehensive book on Arkansas' mammals, describing the State's 69 species with text and with 32 pages of color photographs and many more in black and white. The book also has maps, glossary, bibliography, index, and much other background information. Its author is Dr. John A. Sealander, Professor of Zoology at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and the leading authority on Arkansas mammals.

Purchasers can mail the book's retail price, \$19.95, to Ozark Society Books, Box 3503, Little Rock 72203. O. S. Books will have Rose Publishing mail the books to purchasers, and Rose will rebate to The Ozark Society Foundation 25% of the price of each book sold in this manner. ♪

"Jack Allsup, of the Pulaski Chapter, will be leading a trip to Mexico Feb. 2-Feb. 9, 1980 to climb Orizaba (18,880') and Popocatepetl (17,882'). These are the third and fifth highest mountains in North America. It will not require technical climbing, but participants must be in good physical condition. **This is a private endeavor and not sponsored by the Pulaski Chapter.** If you are interested, write to:

P.O. Box 55115
Hillcrest Station
Little Rock, AR 72205

WANTED: CROSS COUNTRY HIKERS

September Paddle Trails

Lil Junas of Conway advises us that the American Hiking Society is soliciting for volunteer hikers from all parts of the country to participate in a cross-country hike in March 1980 to dramatize the need for more hiking trails. The hike will be from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. and details can be obtained from the Society at 1489 South Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida, 33130. ♪

BUFFALO NR UPDATE

September Paddle Trails

At long last, Federal Judge Elsijane Trimble Roy dismissed the lawsuit that challenged the state's right to give two state parks to the federal government for the establishment of the Buffalo National River. Judge Roy ruled the landowners' group that filed the suit had "no standing to sue." The state had given Buffalo River State Park and Lost Valley Park to the National Park Service in 1973. This, apparently, clears away the last of the harrasing legislation that has slowed full national river development and land acquisition.

We sometimes take the creation of the Buffalo National River for granted, not that it is a reality, and some of our newer members don't realize that the Buffalo was once threatened with obliteration by three dams and a host of real estate development schemes that would have made the traffic jams at Ponca bridge pale to insignificance by comparison. Can you imagine an airstrip and resort hotel at Big Bluff? It almost was a reality. ♪

Status of Canoeing In Oklahoma vs Arkansas

(Currents, Bluff City Canoe Club, Memphis)

The following is an Opinion by the Attorney General as published in the Oklahoma Bar Journal:

"All rivers, streams, creeks and waterways within the State of Oklahoma forming a definite stream or course are public waters, subject to appropriation by the State for the benefit and welfare of the people. Riparian owners along waters forming a definite stream, navigable or non-navigable, may not fence across said waters for the purpose of limiting public use thereof; however, riparian owners may take reasonable action to prevent physical trespass upon their property by those persons seeking access to public waters. Since definite streams are public waters, an individual is not subject to fine and punishment for fishing upon the same without the consent of the riparian owner; however, those utilizing private property to gain access to public streams without consent of the landowner are subject to fine and punishment upon the filing of a proper complaint."

Wouldn't it be great if Arkansas would take the necessary legislative steps to join with its neighboring state in protecting both canoeists and property owners? ♪

MULBERRY RIVER UPDATE

On September 13, 1979 the Transcript and Record of Appeal for the Mulberry River suit was filed by the Ozark Society, Wayfarer's Expeditions, and the Arkansas Attorney General's Office. The case was assigned to the new Court of Appeals. The attorneys are investigating whether we wish to stay in this Court or request to go directly to the Arkansas Supreme Court. The attorneys have forty days in which to file their briefs after the appeal is filed.

The transcript of the trial in Ozark was not available until late August which is what has caused the delay in filing the appeal. The Arkansas Attorney General's Office requested and paid for the transcript which saved us \$1600. The work by the Attorney General's Office has saved the Ozark Society considerably in the cost of this lawsuit. We do appreciate their help.

The Mulberry River Legal Fund has collected todate enough money to pay the trial expenses. The Fund is \$1200 ahead at the moment. Our attorney estimated that an appeal would cost the Ozark Society between \$1000 and \$1500. So our Legal Fund is in good shape. Should the appeal cost more we will let you know.

What has been encouraging is that over seventy percent of the moneys donated have been in the 5-10-20 dollar range. When you consider that about \$6000 has been sent in, you realize just how many people have participated in the effort, just how many friends the Mulberry River has. Much of the money has come from people living in the areas around the Mulberry, but a lot of money has come from outside the region that we commonly consider to be our own. Our membership has been very supportive in this effort and the Board of Directors wish to Thank You. Your suggestions and financial help have been greatly appreciated. It is at times like this that the Board of Directors realizes what a great membership the Ozark Society has. ♪

"Taking the Measure of the Land"

(on exhibit at Old State House)

Garnette Mullis, Development Director

For as long as new frontiers have been explored, their characteristics have been communicated and recorded in one form or another. Their measure has been taken. November 23 an exhibit will open at the Old State House in Little Rock which traces 200 years of "Taking the Measure of the Land" in the United States.

Ozark Society members are invited to attend a reception opening the exhibit November 23 at 7:00 p.m. or to visit the exhibit at the Old State House from November 24 until January 6. The museum is open from 9:00 until 5:00 Monday through Saturday and from 1:00 until 5:00 Sunday.

On loan from the National Archives, the exhibit includes maps, photographs, letters and other official documents dating from 1769 to the present. It will be supplemented by historic Arkansas maps from the collections of the Arkansas History Commission, the Arkansas Territorial Restoration and the Old State House.

"Taking the Measure of the Land" is divided into exploration, scientific, survey and military mapping. Each section shows clearly both the development of map-making and the history of the land the maps record.

The federal government took a leadership role in geographic exploration of the nation beginning with the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1803. Included in the exploration section of the exhibit are a map drawn by Lewis and Clark in 1804, a letter from them to President Jefferson, written in 1805, and a letter from President Jefferson to the Senate, written in 1806. Later maps show California goldmines; the route from Camp Floyd to Carson Valley, explored by Captain J. D. Simpson in 1859; the territory from the Mississippi to the Pacific, drawn in 1857; and the Mississippi from Cedar Lake to St. Louis, drawn by Anthony Nau in 1805-06. Also included are geological profiles, other correspondence and watercolors from explorers' sketches. All of these documents provide insight into the nation's process of geographical self-discovery.

Scientific Mapping includes twenty-nine maps, engravings, photographs, drawings and stereograms. Side-by-side are an ink drawing of the reconnoitering of Chesapeake Bay made by James Kearney in 1818 and a false-color photograph of the lower Chesapeake Bay taken in 1974 by Landsat satellite. Survey mapping shows a range of boundaries from those of a Georgian plantation drawn in 1769 to that drawn to divide the United States from Mexico in 1853. Military mapping shows battlefields, fortifications and reconnaissance surveys as well as surveys of railroad routes, canal construction and harbor maintenance. An 1868 map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, in watercolor and ink, measures more than 144 square feet in area.

Supplementing the National Archives exhibit are Arkansas maps which show the changing face of the state from the 1830s until 1900. Five original territorial counties became seventy-five counties of the state. Champagnelle on the river disappeared when the railroads were completed. Jackson Port was replaced by Newport three miles inland. Little Rock grew from an initial population of twelve settlers. And boundaries of the state were drawn, disputed and decided.

The National Archives and Records Service is the official depository of all records of enduring value made or accumulated by the United States government. Among the records from which this important exhibit is drawn are over 2,000,000 maps and 2,500,000 aerial drawings. This is the last stop the exhibit will make before the collection returns to Washington. ♪

SOCIETY MEMBERS IN NEPAL

Paddle Trails

As you read this, several members of our Chapter and the Society, led by Thomas McRae, should be winding up their hiking/climbing expedition to Nepal — a society first. We will have one of the group write up their experiences for a future PT. We aren't going to name who went at this time 'cause we ain't sure, but will have a complete roster later. ♪

BALANCING ENERGY (continued from page 2)

that wilderness is an area "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man," where undeveloped federal lands retain their "primeval character and influence," and where there are outstanding opportunities "for primitive and unconfined recreation."

The Act further recognizes that wilderness may also contain "ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value." Our understanding of these terms has improved over the years, and now it is possible to determine the true opportunities to realize the expressed goals and interests of the Act. These are heartily supported by many resourceful individuals and groups over the state as a whole.

Many people today see the current difficulties of energy supply and demand to be the kind of problems that can be met with a series of solutions that do not require the further degradation of the quality of life in this country. In this regard, the preservation of wilderness lands in this state (and nationwide) requires the serious commitment that it has received to date. Exploration for mineral and energy resources within the few wild and pristine lands left to us would surely result in tragic despoliation and degradation of the wilderness qualities of these lands.

Without bowing to the short-term thinkers, it is possible for us to opt for reasonable programs: Conservation, more efficient materials usage, recycling and reclamation, and exploration within public and private lands not designated for wilderness status.

Many changes and adjustments in the way in which we lead our lives may be necessary, but these can occur in harmony with the over-all national interest and without the sacrifice of our supporting base systems.

If the Joint Interim Energy Committee is to represent all of the interests of all of the people of the state in charting a course of energy futures, then let it speak out in support of diverse and sensible alternatives; let it support the preservation of wilderness lands in Arkansas in accordance with a balanced scheme of land usage. ♪

Bill Wiggins, President, The Ozark Society

TOLL-FREE TOURISM INFORMATION

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism has installed a toll-free information number for use by state residents. By phoning 1-800-482-8999 from anywhere in the state, travelers may request vacation literature, and receive information about special events taking place throughout the state.

The toll-free telephone number will be staffed by trained travel counselors who will assist the public by answering a wide range of questions. They will also be taking requests for travel publications covering the variety of vacation destinations the state has to offer.

For additional information, contact the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. (501) 371-1511. Or call toll-free 1-800-482-8999. (Out-of-state to request a vacation travel kit, call toll-free 1-800-643-8383.) ♪

Energy Committee Produces Unacceptable Alaska Bill

October 31, 1979

In a repeat of legislative history, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee yesterday finished action on an Alaska lands bill that would subject the sensitive calving grounds of the nation's largest caribou herd to mandatory oil exploration and would allow mining in two of Alaska's most spectacular proposed national parks. Starting on October 9 with the same weak bill the committee reported last fall, committee members spent three weeks in deliberations only to produce a bill that is completely unacceptable to conservationists and to everyone who supports the fine House-passed bill, and S.222, the Durkin-Nelson-Roth Alaska lands bill.

As compared to the Udall-Anderson House-passed Alaska lands bill, the committee bill would:

- Subject the calving grounds of Alaska's largest caribou herd to **mandatory** oil exploration in the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range. **The committee went further** with this year's bill to actually mandate exploration by **private** industry.
- Leave half of the famed Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska open to possible clear-cut logging. Such a move goes against the wishes of the Forest Service and of the Indian villagers of Angoon—the island's only village—who depend on the forest for subsistence hunting and fishing. **The committee went further** this year to actually allow new land selections on the island by **development** interests.
- Allow mining, mining roads, and mining towns inside major portions of two great Park System areas—Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St. Elias. In addition, **the committee went further** with Wrangell-St. Elias to increase by 500,000 acres the amount of land open to dall sheep trophy hunting. This addition is above and beyond the careful balance achieved in the House-passed bill where 50% of the land was open and 50% closed to hunting in the prime habitat areas.
- Cut 40 million acres from the National Wildlife Refuge System, including essential caribou, bear and waterfowl habitat.
- Cut 23 million acres of wilderness designations within the National Wildlife Refuge system where such protection is vital.
- Legislate a guarantee to the timber industry of specified number of boardfeet of timber per year from the Tongass National Forest. Such a move is unprecedented and amounts to a congressional mandate to overcut the Forest.

THE NEXT STEP

Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts was the leader in the fight to produce a bill that would be acceptable to conservationists. Clearly disappointed with the committee's final product, the senator has promised remedial action on the floor of the Senate. The probable recourse is to improve the bill either by introducing several comprehensive strengthening amendments or a total sub-

stitute bill. Either course will bring the committee bill up to the standards set by the House-passed bill. A clear alternative to the committee bill should become apparent in the upcoming weeks.

Completion of committee action before November leaves open the possibility of Senate floor action on the Alaska issue before the Senate recesses in mid-December for the winter holidays. Although the Senate does have a busy floor schedule, a "window" in the schedule could open up at anytime with only a few days or hours notice—the Senate leadership could schedule Alaska in one of those windows.

Therefore, it is especially important that all senators be made aware of the committee's poor response to the unique conservation challenge of the Alaska lands legislation.

ACTION: Contact your senators now

Whether or not your senators are members of the Energy Committee, contact them now to let them know why you feel the committee bill is unacceptable. It is very important for the future of the legislation in the Senate that each senator be made aware of the inadequacies of the committee bill. Each senator must be urged to support whatever action is necessary on the floor of the Senate to bring the committee bill up to par with the House-passed bill and S.222.

THE MESSAGE: The committee bill is flatly unacceptable. Each senator must be urged to take whatever action is necessary to produce a bill that meets the fine standards set by the House passed bill. ♪

"CADRON CREEK" FOR CHRISTMAS?

Dr. Lil Junas, our favorite intinerent journalist/photographer, advises us that her long awaited book on Cadron Creek will be ready about Nov. 19 — just in time to make an ideal Christmas gift. "Cadron Creek: A Photographic Narrative," is being published by the Ozark Society Foundation. Lil says that some of the books are being shipped to Bob Fisher at Conway and some to Mac Richardson at Scott. Plans are to get those being sent to Richardson to Burns Park for the Dec. 4 Christmas Party. The book is a 9x12 hard cover format and, if we know Lil, the photos will be sensational. Lil also hopes to be on hand to autograph copies. We can't all attend public hearings and travel to Washington, but we can support the Cadron Creek effort in other ways; one of which is by buying this book and giving copies to our friends. At \$9.95, it may be the best sawbuck you ever spent. Let's support the publications efforts of our Society by promoting this book by word-of-mouth to all who will listen. It just might help do what Ken's book did so well for the Buffalo — save Cadron Creek from "dam-nation." ♪

Dues Notice

Please send in your dues for 1980.

Fill out the blank below and send it with your check to Steve Shepherd,
Membership Chairman, The Ozark Society, Box 2914, Little Rock, Arkansas 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 _____

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