

Broken Bow Dam Is Dedicated

Albert Issues Challenge

"You have the greatest potential water resources, the finest land and the best people, growth is now up to you," Carl Albert challenged the residents of Southeastern Oklahoma at the dedication of the \$43,600,000 Broken Bow Dam and Reservoir Saturday afternoon, June 6.

"Uncle Sam has bet \$40 million tax dollars that this lake will pay dividends as part of the great growth of the entire nation and specifically for the growth of this area," Albert pointed out.

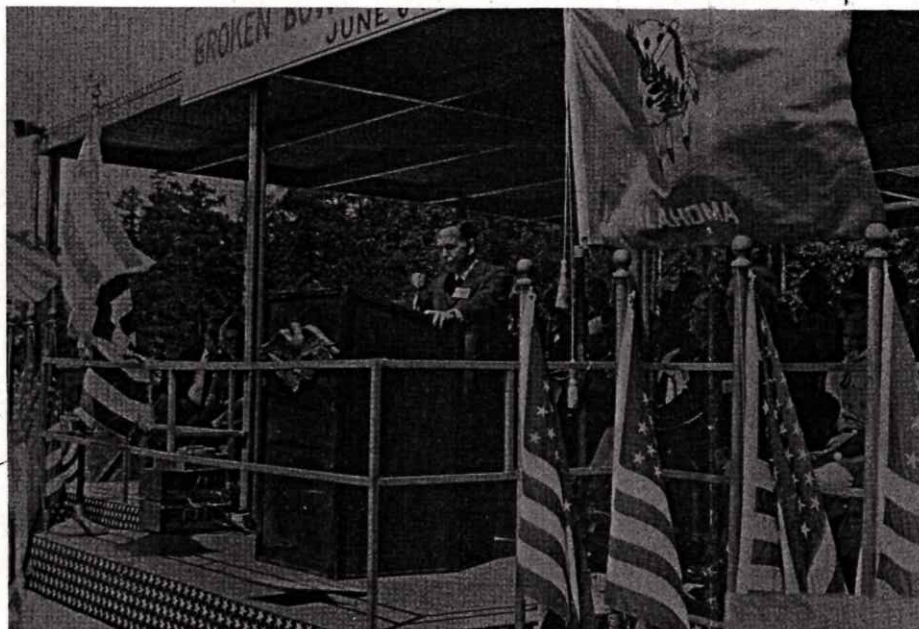
Albert, who could become the next speaker of the house, told the group, "this lake was built by tax dollars from all 50 states. Let us dedicate it to a free and beautiful America, united under God, with greater justice and liberty for all."

Calling Broken Bow reservoir the most beautiful lake he had ever seen, Albert offered special words of praise for the Army Corps of Engineers for their accomplishments.

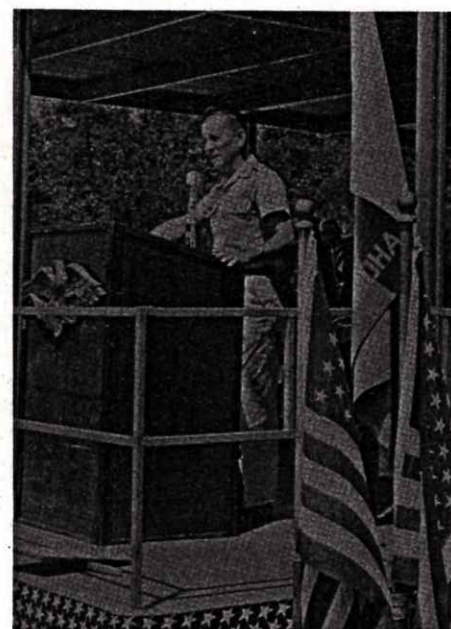
Albert traced, in part, the history behind the construction of the upstream dams in the area and the long fight staged by Albert, the late Robert S. Kerr and Mike Monroney to change the original 1946 Flood Control act which led to eventual authorization of the county dams.

He told how, when first elected in the autumn of 1946, he had gone to Sam Rayburn, the late speaker of the house, and told him that he was against the 1946 Flood Control Act and the Red River Valley Authority.

Albert was told by Rayburn that the Red River Valley Authority was a highly



CARL ALBERT, dedication speaker, challenged the people of Southeastern Oklahoma by declaring "You have the finest water, you have the finest cropland and you have the finest people in the United States. Growth is now up to you." Rep. Albert, who is prime candidate for the post of speaker of the house at the beginning of the next session of the Congress, dedicated the Broken Bow Dam and Reservoir "to a free and beautiful America, united under God, with greater justice and liberty for all." (Gazette Photo)



COL. VERNON PINKEY, commander of the Tulsa Office of the Corps of Engineers, told the people of Southeastern Oklahoma "We leave you three charges. Take care of the people we are leaving here to conduct the business of the lake; take care of future crews who will come here to build Lukfata, and above all, take care of the beautiful lake we have helped you to achieve." (Gazette Photo)

Event Attracts Guests

A crowd estimated at between 500 and 700 persons attended Dedication ceremonies for the Broken Bow Dam and Reservoir in a scenic site overlooking the dam and lake Saturday afternoon, June 6.

Guest speaker Carl Albert, third district representative and potential speaker of the house, was introduced by Harold Norris, popular Broken Bow businessman and a leader in the fight for upstream dams.

Ed R. LeForce, Idabel attorney, acted as master of ceremonies for the event and helped to keep the program moving along at a rapid and crowd pleasing pace.

LeForce introduced a number of special guests, allowing each of them who desired an opportunity to speak briefly to the assembled crowd. Among those introduced by LeForce were: Hunter Kemmett, director of the state planning division, who represented Gov. Bartlett as the Governor was at Fort Chaffee, Ark., and unable to attend.

J. Howard Edmondson, former governor and potential candidate for that office again.

David Hall, Tulsa attorney and announced candidate for the office of governor.

Jim Lane, state senator for McCurtain, Choctaw and Pushmataha counties.

Mike Murphy, state representative for McCurtain County.

Virgil Jumper, Idabel businessman and member of the Oklahoma Highway Commission.

Neal Merriott, Idabel attorney and member of the Oklahoma Wildlife Commission.

**McCurtain
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Daily Gazette

Albert was told by Rayburn that the Red River Valley Authority was a highly respected organization and that many influential congressmen were backing the act.

"I said, 'Sam, I'm not running for the speaker of the house. I'm a representative for Oklahoma's Third Congressional District and I only got elected to the job by 329 votes.'"

He told how, along with Sen. Kerr and Sen. Monroney they had succeeded in delaying appropriations for construction of the Millwood Dam until further action could be taken.

Albert briefly described how the trio worked in getting a compromise for a smaller Millwood Dam with six upstream dams, three in Oklahoma and three in Arkansas.

"Two of the three in Oklahoma, Broken Bow and Pine Creek, have been built. Money for Lukfata Dam has been authorized but funds are currently frozen.

"I promise you that, if I do become speaker of the house, President Nixon will release funds for the start of construction on Lukfata Dam next year," Rep. Albert told the crowd.

"Everyone is happy now with every part of the Red River and Little River Valley Flood Control Program from the upper end to the lower end," he concluded.

Designed and built by the Tulsa District Corps of Engineers office, Broken Bow day was started in 1961, with plans including retention of as much of the area's natural scenic beauty as possible.

Congressional authorization for the dam was made under the Flood Control Acts of 1958 and 1962 for flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, recreation and conservation.

Impoundment of water began in October of 1968, and the project was completed in 1969.

Third largest in capacity in the Tulsa District, the reservoir can contain 1,268,800 acre feet, including 450,000 for flood control, 470,100 for power and water supply and 448,700 for the power head.

The full power pool covers an area of 14,200 acres and the island dotted lake has a shoreline of 180 miles. The project is one of seven reservoirs in the Little River system.



by

RAY SMEDLEY

Ever wonder why some of the largest businesses, whose names are household words, feel the need to advertise? Let's take the case of Southwestern Bell Telephone.

Southwestern Bell employees are frequently questioned by their friends about the company's logic for having an advertising program. "If you are the only phone company in town," the friend says, "why do you need to advertise?"

Like other major businesses, the company and the Bell System advertise for a number of reasons.

First, ads generate revenue. The more extension phones and business services sold, the more revenue produced. Likewise, the promotion of Long Distance calling generates additional revenue. Revenue produced on Long Distance and auxiliary communications items helps the company keep the price down on basic telephone service.

Southwestern Bell also uses instructional advertising to teach the customer how to get the most from his telephone service. This type of advertising benefits the company as well as the customer.

For instance: By teaching customers how to dial their own Long Distance calls where Direct Distance Dialing exists, the customer benefits by getting his call through faster (and cheaper) and the company benefits by reducing the cost of providing that service.

The telephone company advertises to tell customers about such things as rate changes, how to get your money back if a coin phone fails and how to get a repairman after hours. On a cost-per-thousand people reached basis, such advertising is the least expensive way to communicate quickly and efficiently with vast numbers of their customers.

Southwestern Bell also recruits new employees through advertising. And in addition to advertising designed to instruct, they have advertising designed to inform. The "We May Be..." (See McCURTAIN, Page 6)

Head Start Enrollment Scheduled

Enrollment for the Idabel summer Head Start program will begin at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, June 9, at the Booker T. Washington school in Idabel, according to William Wilmoth, county Head Start director.

The program is open to all children 5 years of age whose parents qualify under the Office of Economic Opportunity guidelines, Wilmoth pointed out.

Parents interested in enrolling their children in the Idabel summer Head Start program should be present with the child at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday.

During the Head Start program each child will receive free medical, optometric and dental checkups, and will be furnished a free lunch each day the Head Start program is in operation.

None Hurt In Sunday Collision

There were no injuries, but two vehicles were damaged in a collision occurring at approximately 7:15 a.m. Sunday, June 7, 4.1 miles east of Broken Bow on US 70.

Involved were a 1966 Plymouth sedan, driven by Melton Lewis, 31, of Louisiana, and a 1970 Chevrolet sedan, operated by Roy Preston Bray, 31, US Navy, Key West, Fla.

According to Hubert Hibben, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, investigating officer, the 1966 Plymouth sedan overtook and struck the rear of the 1970 Chevrolet.

Damage to the vehicles was estimated at \$250 each.

Hibben reported that after talking to Bray about the accident, Melton Lewis left the scene.

A warrant charging reckless driving has been issued against Melton Lewis in connection with the accident, Hibben said.



MASTER OF CEREMONIES, Ed R. LeForce of Idabel, prepares to introduce the number of special guests from all over the area who attended the Dedication ceremonies for the Broken Bow Dam and Reservoir Saturday afternoon, June 6, on a site overlooking the dam and the lake. A crowd estimated at from 500 to 700 persons were present for the dedication ceremonies. (Gazette Photo)

Weekend Arrests Told

Thirty-eight persons were taken into custody or issued citations in McCurtain County over the weekend by county and state officers, according to Sheriff Charley Ray Hudgins. Criminal activity remained at a new low level, with only four of the arrests for other than misdemeanors or traffic violations, Hudgins continued.

WEATHER

Continued sunny skies and warmer temperatures forecast for today and Tuesday. Lows in the 60s, and highs ranging from 86 to 92 degrees.

Three persons were arrested for driving while intoxicated and one person was arrested for investigation with possible felony charges to follow.

Persons arrested or issued summons to appear in district court, including traffic citations, included:

- No driver's license, 11.
- Speeding, 5.
- Public drunkenness, 6.
- Failure to display registration, 3.
- Driving left of center, 1.
- Failure to display license tag, 1.
- Driving while intoxicated, 3.
- Improper brakes, 1.

- Improper starting, 1.
- Failure to yield, 1.
- No inspection sticker, 2.
- Improper passing, 1.

Stanley W. Woodruff, 41, Golden, was arrested at 10:50 p.m. Saturday on charges of driving while intoxicated. Arresting officer was Lt. Flanigan of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol. Woodruff was given a breathalyzer examination, recording a reading of .24 per cent.

Robinson Perry Jones, 63, Smithville, was arrested at 6:35 p.m. Saturday on charges of driving while intoxicated and no driver's license by

Deputy George Bengé at Smithville.

Earl Batey, 22, Idabel, was arrested at 7:30 p.m. Friday, June 5, south of Broken Bow on US 70 on charges of driving while intoxicated.

Arresting officers were State Troopers Ace McCown and Bob Pogue. Batey was given a breathalyzer examination, recording a reading of .16 percent. He is free on \$500 bond.

Edward Earl Anderson of the Spring Hill community was taken into custody by Idabel Policeman Walter Hill and is being held for investigation.

Neal Merriott, Idabel attorney and member of the Oklahoma Wildlife Commission.

Col. Harley Ladd, executive vice president of the Arkansas river complex.

C. Alvin Watts, executive vice president and director of the Red River Valley Association.

Col. Vernon O. Pinkey, commanding officer of the Tulsa District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

LeForce presented a brief history of the area's battle to secure upstream dams, crediting both the work of Albert, Mike Monroney and the late Sen. Bob Kerr along with the efforts of local leaders.

Memorializing local leaders who have died, LeForce asked Mrs. Mort Welch and Mrs. Herbert Chandler to "stand in" on the speaker's rostrum for their late husbands during the dedicatory prayer.

In a brief ceremony held immediately before the start of the dam dedication program, a plaque was presented to the Broken Bow highschool band and its director, Jerry Hull, for the outstanding record earned by the band.

The Broken Bow highschool band had been featured in a pre-dedication concert, and at the close of the ceremonies played the state song, "Oklahoma."

Prior to the ceremony, the roadway across the top of the dam was sealed off and traffic was directed around the loop through the scenic new Beavers Bend State Park area to parking spaces near the new swimming pool site.

Traffic was directed and the flow maintained properly by elements of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol and State Game Rangers.

From the parking area, dedication visitors were shuttled to and from the dedication site by bus. Refreshments at the dedication site were made available by the women of the Broken Bow Assembly of God.

Citizens To Meet

The Concerned Citizens committee of Idabel will meet at 8 p.m. Tuesday, June 9, in the Catholic parish house at 13 SE Jefferson in Idabel.

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REVISED DRAFT - SPEECH FOR BROKEN BOW DEDICATION

Six years ago, in September 1964, the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, came to Oklahoma. Here, in the Third Congressional District, he dedicated a dam at one of the largest man-made lakes in the world to the people of this great State. The President celebrated with us that day at Lake Eufaula, and he shared our pride in a project which took twenty years of planning and construction, and which cost the Federal government \$121 million. Since that day in 1964, the reservoir at Lake Eufaula has prevented millions of dollars in damage by storing flood waters in its upstream drainage area. It has supplied the people of the Southwest with hundreds of millions of kilowatt hours of electrical energy. Its magnificent parks and recreation areas have welcomed well over two million visitors every year.

But in his address at Lake Eufaula, President Johnson also laid down a challenge. He challenged the citizens of Oklahoma, and all the people of the United States, not to rest on past accomplishments, but to look forward and plan for the future. By the end of this century, a short three decades away, there will be more than 300 million Americans, and they will need water in quantities approaching one trillion gallons a day. This is more than three times what we are using now.

Many of us who had been working on this problem for years, both

in government and in private citizens' groups, knew what had to be done. We knew that the future of this country depends on what we do now to deal with the problems of water supply, and flood control, and the increasing pollution of our air and water. I am not just talking about the economic future of this country -- I am talking about the future of life on this planet as we know it.

As the elected representative of the people of southeastern Oklahoma, I returned to Washington after the dedication of Lake Eufaula, and in my position as Majority Leader of the U. S. House of Representatives, I helped pass a law called the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. Today, five years later, as we gather here to celebrate another milestone in the development of our State, I want to take a few minutes to report to you on the progress we have made and on our prospects for the future.

The Water Resources Planning Act authorized a study of the nation's water resources by a panel of experts known as the Water Resources Council. The Council cooperated with many Federal and State agencies and presented a comprehensive report to the Congress in November 1968. It found that the country's water problems are as big and as varied as the country itself. To the east of us, for example, in the Lower Mississippi Region, the primary objective is to control flooding and improve drainage. In the densely populated North Atlantic Region, on the other hand, the chief need is to get large quantities of

water to the giant industrial centers of the northeast.

In our area, the Arkansas-White-Red Region, which includes all of Oklahoma and parts of seven other states, two major problems were identified: First, water is not available in sufficient quantities in the particular areas where it is needed, and second, considerable water is unfit for agricultural, municipal and industrial use because of natural and man-made pollution. These are problems which we are helping to solve here today.

Several years ago, a cartoon in the British magazine Punch showed a very hairy but bald man sitting in a barber chair. The barber was telling him, "Yours, sir, is not a problem of production, but of distribution." The same words apply to our world water supply. As every schoolboy knows, three-quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water. Yet today people in many parts of the world, from South America to Asia, must depend upon poisoned streams or walk miles for an adequate supply of water. Even in the United States, the water we all take for granted was not always so readily available. As a boy, growing up not far from here in Pittsburg county, I never lived in a house with running water until I was sixteen years old.

Man's struggle to make efficient use of his water resources is as old as man himself. The oldest known dam in the world, a rockfill structure located in Egypt, was built 5,000 years ago. It was 355

feet long and 40 feet high, and was designed to store water for drinking and irrigation. The ancient peoples of Assyria and Babylonia, of Israel, Greece, Rome and China, all built similar facilities long before the Christian era, and some of them are still serviceable after thousands of years.

In those ancient villages, the average person needed only four or five gallons of water a day to satisfy his needs. When I was a boy, in a house without running water or electricity, we would use about ten gallons of water a day. In 1970, the average American living on an electrified farm or in an electrified urban house, uses more than sixty gallons of water every day. Each of us uses about
a year
18 tons/of food and clothing and all the other things we need to keep us alive, but we use 1,500 tons of fresh water every year. The tremendous growth of our water requirements in recent years is a direct result of the progress we have made as a nation. We now have 100% rural electrification. We have irrigated dry lands and made them productive for farming. We have the most efficient factories in the
a
world and we have/rapidly expanding population. All of these factors which contribute to our prosperity require water, and because they do, we have embarked on a national program to make the best possible use of our water resources.

When I was first elected to Congress in 1946, there was only one

major reservoir project in this District, Denison Dam on the Red River, which was built in the early 1940's. Today in the Third Congressional District there are eleven major reservoirs either completed, under construction, or in planning, with a total cost of nearly \$500 million. The dams at all these reservoirs, laid end to end, would stretch for nearly twenty miles. We are also engaged in a \$1.2 billion project to make navigation possible from the Mississippi River to Catoosa, Oklahoma, just outside Tulsa. Half this amount, about \$600 million, will be spent on projects in this State.

What we are doing is necessary for the continued economic expansion of southeastern Oklahoma, and as the people of McCurtain county well know, our work has already paid off. In September of last year, Weyerhaeuser, Incorporated, one of the largest producers of forest products, acquired Dierks Forests, which owned eight mills and 1.8 million acres of timber-land here in McCurtain county and just across the line in Arkansas.

I worked closely with my Congressional colleagues from Oklahoma and Arkansas, and with the Governors of both States, to bring this industry to southeastern Oklahoma. I am proud that our efforts will result in the construction of four new mills and in the creation of 2,037 new jobs for the people of this county. Current plans call for a capital investment of \$100 million in McCurtain county, far more than

is planned for the three other Arkansas counties combined. Just this week, the Federal-State Ozarks Regional Commission, which the Congress created in 1965, announced approval of a \$22,500 grant for Wright City, to foster industrial and community growth in McCurtain county. This money, together with a separate \$22,500 grant from the Federal Water Quality Administration, and with the \$30,000 raised by local sources, will pay for the construction of a \$75,000 waste-treatment lagoon and the installation of sewer lines and lift stations to serve the entire community. This new disposal system will enable the Weyerhaeuser Company to expand its plywood plant at Wright City and create 200 additional jobs.

Since Weyerhaeuser's announcement, there has been an influx of wood-related industries into McCurtain county, and there is every reason to believe that employment and population increases will far exceed present estimates. Also this week, the Farmers Home Administration approved a \$50,000 grant and a \$332,000 loan to the Forest Grove Water Corporation, to build a central water system serving 250 rural families northwest of Idabel.

This is the kind of activity I have tried to help bring to this area, because better living conditions and expanding job opportunities and increased recreational facilities of the kind we see around us today will keep our young people in southeastern Oklahoma. A recent

study shows that almost half of the people in McCurtain county, 41.6 percent, are under 19 years of age. This is considerably higher than the average in the rest of the State. I want these young people to stay in southeastern Oklahoma where they can continue the work which we have begun.

The dam we are dedicating today will go a long way towards insuring the future of our young people. It is the only dam in Oklahoma constructed of an impervious clay core with gravel shells. The main dam is the highest earthfill structure in the Tulsa District of the Corps of Engineers. Broken Bow is a key part of the seven-reservoir system in the Little River Basin, which also includes Millwood, Dierks, Gillham and DeQueen reservoirs in Arkansas, and Pine Creek and Lukfata reservoirs in McCurtain county. All of these, except Lukfata, are presently under construction or have been completed.

Operation of this system will provide a high degree of protection to 139,000 acres of land in the Little River Basin and to 663,000 acres of flood plain area along the Red River. The annual crop production in this area under present conditions is worth about \$20 million and the value of other property, excluding minerals, is in excess of \$100 million. This is a rich area, and the Broken Bow dam and reservoir will make it even richer. Annual benefits from

reservoir operations, including flood control and water supply, are estimated at well over \$1 million per year. Impoundment was started just twenty months ago, in October 1968, and already the dam and reservoir has prevented over \$2 million in flood damages. The power facilities here will provide an average of 129 million kilowatt hours of energy every year.

In addition, because of its proximity to beautiful Beavers Bend State Park, this reservoir will have high recreational value. Last year, the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation released over $\frac{1}{2}$ million largemouth bass and $\frac{1}{4}$ million channel catfish into the lake. Just this spring, the Department introduced walleye in an attempt to establish that species here. Oklahoma now has more than a thousand square miles of water available for fishing, swimming, boating and water skiing. McCurtain county alone has approximately 15 man-made lakes covering an area of over 2,000 surface water acres. The Park, the Oklahoma State Game Preserve with its deer, wild turkey and elk, the man-made lakes, the dams and reservoirs and your numerous streams will make McCurtain county not only a leading center of industrial activity, but a major tourist attraction as well.

But if we are to protect the scenic beauty of this area, and at the same time expand our industrial resources, we must come to grips with the other major problem facing us -- the problem of increasing pollution. We know that this country is going to require tremendous amounts of water in the very near future. We also know that polluted

water is wasted water. It is not only wasted, it is a threat to wildlife and to human health. As long ago as the fifth century, B. C., Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, recognized the dangers of pollution and recommended that drinking water be filtered and boiled.

Today, after many decades of neglect, there is an increasing national awareness that prompt action is required if we are to preserve our great natural heritage. In an effort to channel this concern in constructive directions, I introduced in the House of Representatives earlier this year a resolution to establish a Joint Committee of the Congress on Environment. I was supported in this effort by the Republican Leader of the House, Congressman Gerald Ford. Two weeks ago, on May 25, this resolution was passed by the overwhelming vote of 285 to 7. Coming at a difficult time in our country's history, this vote was a clear demonstration of national unity.

In the past five years, Congress has passed 42 major bills dealing with the environment, including the National Environmental Policy Act, enacted during the present 91st Congress. This Act declares that it is the policy of the U. S. Government to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony. This policy has already been put into operation at Broken Bow. The Tulsa District Corps of Engineers has received two citations for its

diligence in preserving the natural environment of the Broken Bow Dam and Reservoir project, while at the same time meeting the needs of a large area of southeastern Oklahoma for flood control, water supply, power production and recreational resources. From the beginning, the Environmental Resources planners and architects of the Tulsa District office worked with engineers to achieve a balanced treatment of the environment and ~~was~~^{to} preserve the wilderness-like beauty of this area.

The Broken Bow project has been widely publicized for its unusual beauty and scenic appeal. In 1969, the Tulsa District was selected by the Oklahoma Society of Professional Engineers to receive a "Wonders of Engineering" award for the Broken Bow project, as well as the Society's award for Government Professional Development. A few months earlier, the Tulsa District won one of the three awards given in the natural beauty competition of the Army Engineers Landscape Design Award Contest for 1968, for its design of the new dam site public use area at Broken Bow Dam.

We have made great progress, but much more remains to be done. We have a responsibility to future generations to make this land, in the words of the Old Testament, "A good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills. . ." I will continue to do everything I can to protect and promote our beloved

southeastern Oklahoma, and it is for this reason that I am happy to be here today to dedicate the Broken Bow Dam.

Mr. A -
These may be
discussed at Broken Bow -
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MABANK EASEMENT

Rex Chandler, owner of Broken Bow Hardware, and Chester E. Shrouder, President of the Broken Bow Lions Club, have written Mr. Albert concerning an easement requested by the Mabank Land Company of Broken Bow from the Corps of Engineers.

The easement would be off an access road leading into Beavers Bend State Park. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Shrouder point out that there is a very limited amount of land that can be publicly sold, and therefore every available acre must be utilized. They feel that the proposed road and development of the surrounding land would benefit county merchants through the sale of building supplies, groceries, sports equipment, gasoline, etc.

The Engineers have routinely denied the easement request and proposed an alternative access road, which Col. Pinkey has privately admitted is ridiculously impractical. Mr. Albert said he hoped something could be worked out at the Dam dedication on Saturday.

Colonel Pinkey has agreed to take another look at the situation. Broken Bow civic clubs and business men are extremely interested that this access road be approved so this development can proceed. It will mean much to the area. Colonel Pinkey and you may want to take a look at this while you are there.

Mr. A.
This may be
discussed at
Broken Bow

BROKEN BOW GOLF COURSE

JUNE 1969 -- Mr. Albert announced approval of a \$61,200 grant through the Land and Water Conservation Fund for construction of a nine-hole golf course at Beavers Bend State Park.

JANUARY 1970 -- Preliminary plans released for the golf course, subject to final approval by the Corps of Engineers. \$50,000 in State funds made available for capital improvements.

MAY 20, 1970 -- David B. Norris, President of the Broken Bow Chamber of Commerce, talked with CLW and wrote Mr. Albert concerning Corps opposition to the course. The Engineers are apparently concerned about the location of the course and its effects on the ecology of the State Park. David Norris says there is absolutely no local opposition to the project, which is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and Senator Jim Lane. They estimate 469 golfers in the area and a minimum of 50 who will pay the \$100 annual golfing fee.

MAY 23, 1970 -- Mr. Albert wrote Col. Pinkey, Tulsa District Engineer, and requested that he get in touch with David Norris.

Col. Pinkey has advised us that the Engineers are adamantly opposed to a golf course and will continue to oppose it, ~~unless extreme pressure is brought to bear on them~~. They feel that it will destroy the scenic beauty of the area. Colonel Pinkey suggests that the golf course be located on state land in the Beaver's Bend State Park. Senator Lane was going to see if this might be possible.