

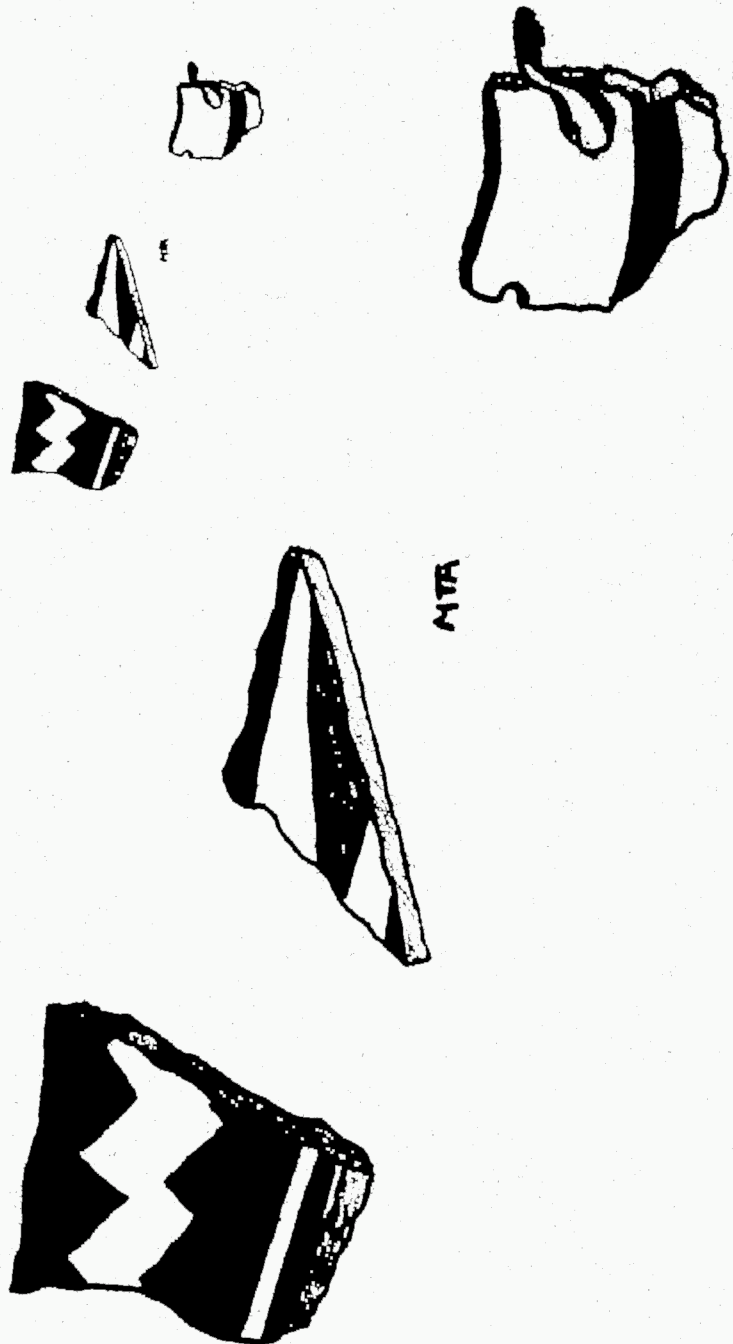


The Confluence

The Journal Of Colorado Plateau River Guides

Volume 5, Issue 1, Spring 1998

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The Confluence

wants to be the quarterly journal of Colorado Plateau River Guides, Inc. Colorado Plateau River Guides is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization dedicated to:

- Protecting the rivers of the Colorado Plateau.
- Setting the highest standards for the river profession.
- Providing the best possible river experience.
- Celebrating the unique spirit of the river community.

Guide Membership is open to anyone who works or has worked in the river industry of the Colorado Plateau.

General Membership is open to those who love the rivers of the Colorado Plateau.

Membership dues:

\$ 20 per year
\$100 for 5 years
\$195 for life
\$225 benefactor

General Meetings and Board of Directors Meetings will be announced.

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Colorado Plateau River Guides
P.O. Box 344
Moab, UT 84632-0344
(435) 259-8077

Faxes accepted: please call first
E-mail: cprg@olona.com

We need articles, artwork, poetry, photos, stories, and opinions. This journal is composed with Word Perfect 5.1 on an IBM PC. If you use a word processor, we can translate most programs. Otherwise, please send your text double-spaced. Please include useful photos, charts, diagrams and artwork. There really is no deadline, but the beginning of each quarter works best.

Editor: Michele Reaume
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A Disclaimer

The opinions and statements made within the pages of The Confluence are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the position of the guide membership, the board of Colorado Plateau River Guides, nor Canyon Country Volunteers. If you have an opposing or supporting viewpoint please send your comments to CPRG.

Special Thanks To:

John Weishelt for enduring my often interruptions.
I'm glad you could get some of the insulation completed.
Susette Weishelt for dinner invitations.
Molly Martin-Taylor and Nancy Allemard for contributions and editing.

Guide Training River Trips

San Juan Interpretive Upper	April 9-12	AZRA
San Juan Interpretive Lower	April 12-16	AZRA
Desert Waters (MOAB)	April 17-19	CFI
West water Interpretive	April 20-22	Holiday
Cataract Interpretive	April 28 - May 1	Adventure Bound
Dinosaur Interpretive	May 5-8	Adrift

See your employer about attending the above workshops.
Space will probably be limited.

Other Training Opportunities

Patch Clinic	TBA	CPRG & Hatch River Expeditions
Symposium	March 20-22	Anasazi Heritage Center CO
Basic First Aid \$50 fee due Feb 9	Feb 21 Contact: Dale Parriot 435-259-7871	Moab Fire Station

WHERE AM I?



Hint: Cataract



These two, Westwater.

SOLUTIONS TO BE FOUND WITH ARTICLE: *United States Board on Geographic Names*

THE LAW OF THE RIVER

The following documents compile "The Law of the River". It may behoove guides of the Plateau to assign ourselves to become familiar with these various documents and laws.

1. Dividing rights to the Colorado River to the seven basin states and the Republic of Mexico:

The Colorado River Compact of 1922.

2. Authorizing Hoover Dam, the adjacent power plant and the All-American Canal:

The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928.

3. Delivering 1.5 million acre-feet to Mexico from the Colorado River is documented in:

The Mexican Water Treaty of 1944.

4. Dividing upper basin water shares among Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming:

The Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948.

5. Authorizing upper basin storage reservoirs:

The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956.

6. Dividing lower basin water shares among Arizona, California and Nevada:

The Arizona v. California Supreme Court decision (June 3, 1963).

7. Very involved. Authorizing the Central Arizona Project. Limiting diversions to AZ to assure 4.4 million acre-feet to CA yearly. Also establishing future attention to fulfilling the Mexican Water Treaty and directing the Secretary of the Interior to concentrate on long-range operations of the Colorado River's federal reservoirs:

The Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968.

8. Setting priorities for Lake Powell releases and storage for the Colorado River Storage Project reservoirs: **Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs of 1970.**

9. Authorizing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to control national river water quality:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

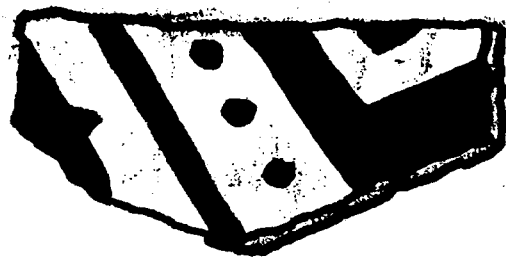
10. Requiring salinity reduction in water slated for Mexico: **Minute 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission.**

11. Establishing desalting projects to improve Colorado River water quality:

The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 and 1984 Amendments.

Colorado River Dams are operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Distribution of the water in these projects are decided by the Secretary of the Interior. Decisions are to be in accordance with all the documents making up "The Law of the River."

Layperson's Guide to the Colorado River, prepared by the Water Education Foundation, authors: Jeanne Duncan and Rita Schmidt Sudman, 1991. Paul Baker Printing.



Who's Who? Agencies

BLM- Administers 270 million acres of public land. Mostly in western United States and Alaska. Established 1946 as part of the Department of the Interior. Took over functions of the General Land Office and US Grazing Service. Responsible for planning the best combination of uses and managing it in the public's interest. Logging, minerals, grazing, recreation, wildlife.

Bureau of Reclamation - agency which manages, protects water resources in the western United States. Plans projects to wring efficient use of water in municipal, hydroelectric, irrigation and recreation applications. Preserves fish habitat. Established in 1902 to develop western states water resources. Constructed dams, reservoirs, water distribution, canals/systems, power plants and maintains projects. In 1987 Reclamation announced it will no longer do large scale construction. It is part of the Department of the Interior.

US Forest Service - of the US Department of Agriculture. Manages 191 million acres. Monitors forests for insects, disease, fire. Supervises grazing, wildlife. Established 1905 as Forest Service although founded as the Bureau of Forestry.

Fish & Wildlife Service - conserves the nations' birds, mammals, fish and other wildlife. Operates 400 refuges, field stations and research laboratories. Regulates hunting/fishing. Restores endangered species. Established 1940, Department of the Interior.

National Park Service - Bureau of the Department of the Interior. 350 million acres in the National Park system. Preserves natural landscapes, historic and archeological sites and structures. Established 1916. Yellowstone was the first park in the world.



STRESS

Diet, exercise, breathing and meditation can result in toppling stress.

Avoid refined sugars. Breathe deeply through your nose inflating the lungs and releasing this big breath through your mouth. Sitting quietly with your eyes closed is the simplest form of meditation. Eliminate images, sensory perception, internal dialogue. Focus on breathing. Remember stress is the consequence of extraneous demands for action being programmed into the body by mental preoccupation with emotionally loaded future or past event. (Freedom from Stress, Phil Nuernberger, Ph.D.) Stretching exercises aid in the relief of stress. Pumping exercises energize the muscle. Does not release tension. Focus on time management. Set reasonable goals, attend priorities, protect unstructured leisure time. This is essential for stress management.



Guidelines for Managing Conflict

1. Conflict resolution takes time.
Slow communication down, avoid interruption so real discussion blooms.
It may take months to realize a satisfactory outcome. Patience and listening is paramount to weigh issues to settle an agreement.
2. Defensiveness interferes with resolution.
Consider the merit of other's opinions. Avoid behavior that assassinates another's character or manipulates to force predetermined solutions. You don't know-it-all.
Avoid stubbornness. Cooperate.
3. Avoid deception.
Could destroy your credibility. Deal honestly, ethically, directly. Deceit to increase your bargaining power will impede the process.
4. Recognize misstates and admit to misstates.
Ridicule, gloating or blame is inappropriate if the conflicting party accepts your valid points. Also, be willing to let go of some of your original points.
5. Avoid assumptions.
Spell out details. Write them down. Ask questions. Rational, explicit communication aims at resolving conflict fairly.

Follow these guidelines for manageable activities to help make conflict rational and constructive for positive outcomes for involved parties.

-----Berryman-Fink, Cynthia (The Manager's Desk Reference), AMACOM, NY, 1989.

InformationPlus; Wylie Texas; 1983,85,87,89,91,93.

Cornelius B. Cessna, B.A., M.A.

Nancy Jacobs, B.A., M.A.

Carol D. Foster, B.A., M.A.

A Book Report

Michele Reaume

Water is vital in the role of humans.

Most common substance on earth. Covers 3/4 of the earth's surface. Yet, earth is the only know place in the universe where liquid H₂O exists.

65% of the adult human body.

90% of the body's blood.

Main ingredient of most fruit, vegetables and meat we eat.

We can survive weeks without food, die in days without water. Quenches thirst, nourishes crops.

Also, water adds pleasure to human lives.

Surf, fish, beaches, honey-mooners at Niagara Falls, cleans our body, boating.

While essential to human existence, water isn't always friendly:

Drownings, rust, roof leak, hailstones destroy crops, icy roads, flood, drought, carries disease (waterborne disease accounts for 3/4 of all disease).

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Two hydrogen. One Oxygen. Written H₂O. The atoms of any molecule are joined by a process-chemical bonding. Here atoms share electrons. This bonding is particularly strong in H₂O.

THREE STATES OF WATER

Liquid (most common form), solid (ice) and gas (water vapor). Most liquids contract with freezing, water expands, eventually exerting tremendous force on surrounding objects. Enough to crack or shatter boulders.

Because water expands with air, ice is lighter than water. Why ice floats. Fortunate results of this phenomenon: Rivers and lakes freeze top to bottom. Otherwise, frozen solid water would kill aquatic life. Liquid is the molecules ability to slippy slide around with a loose bond. Vapor, water molecules have little attraction as they move rapidly.

THE EARTH MOVER

Scientists believe Earth formed 4 billion years ago. Earth cooled from molten mass. Water formed in the atmosphere for many years forming oceans.

Ever since the formation of oceans, water has

been attempting to wear the Earth into a smooth surface with its flowing and rubbing actions. If other forces weren't counteracting by raising hills/mountains, the planet would be a vast shallow ocean.

FLOW OF WATER: flattens mountains; cuts canyons; hollows caverns. Creates soil by breaking down rock, organics and depositing. Glaciers advanced, receded thousands of years ago. Redesigned face of earth.

WHERE IS WATER?

1. Soil moisture: since vegetation withdraws soil moisture, frequent renewal with rain or irrigation is needed.

2. Atmospheric moisture: rain, snow, sleet, hail are precipitation. Plants give up moisture thru leaves. That process is transpiration. (A large tree may give up 50 gallons per day. That's 40,000 gallons a year). (An acre of corn uses 3,000 to 4,000 gallons every day).

Transpiration usually produces more water vapor than evaporation of lakes, rivers. Although the ocean is tops in warmer climes of the planet for evaporation, vapor.

3. Permafrost: underlies a fifth of Earth's entire surface. Extensively in Northern Hemisphere. Some Antarctica. 2,000 ft thick, Alaska; 5,000 ft thick, Siberia. Despite the enormous amounts of water surrounding us, only 3% is fresh water.

The Hydrolic Cycle is a closed system. The desert receives less than 1/10 of one inch per year compared to 900 inches in the tropics. California's 15 inches requires supplemental irrigation for American crops grown there.

POPULATION PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES

Pollution: concern launched environmental movement of the 1970s. 1972 Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), first major environmental legislation enacted by congress.

Intervention: increases or diverts water supplies for household, irrigation and hydroelectric uses.

- ▶ pumping ground water; aquifers deplete quicker that can replenish.
- ▶ dams not only effects river but entire ecological system.
- ▶ deforestation/overgrazing results in excessive erosion. Reduces transpiration which results as less water, less rainfall. Makes deserts.
- ▶ global warming (factories and automobiles) cause glacier melting. Raises ocean levels, floods coastal cities, destroys marine habitat.

☛ Don't drink the coffee,
I made it out of river water. ☛
Zane Taylor

WATER USE

Water use in the United States is classified as:

offstream use- either withdrawn from its source or conveyed to the place its used.

1. public supply(water utility companies)
2. domestic (drinking, food prep, washing, flushing, watering)
3. commercial(restraunts,offices, museums, hotels, govt offices)
4. irrigation (surprisingly, highest consumptive use of the eight categories. Only 24% return flow; 56% consumed)
5. livestock (fish, dairy, feed lots, grazing)
6. industrial
 - a)cooling water
 - b)process water
 - c)boiler feedwater
 - d)sanitary services

(15%consumed; 85% return flow, yet returned contaminated)

7. mining (washing, milling. 31% consumed; all water self-supplied. Difficult therefore to determine quantity. Saline groundwater is a by-product of petroleum extrication processes.)

8. Thermolectric power generation (cools condensers and reactors. Greatest consumer after irrigation. 98% of withdrawals is return flow. And return flow is a different temperature, hurting aquatic life.

Instream use

1. Hydroelectric power (drives plants' turbine generators. Water that is used but not consumed is called *return flow*.)

FUTURE

Use is approaching or exceeding available supply. Prediction: Year 2000, water will be more expensive than oil.

THE ARID WEST-WATER IS SCARCE

Lower 48 states total renewable water supply is 1,400 billion gallons (U.S.G.S. survey). That's more than 14 times the nations daily consumption. However, this abundance is not spread evenly in the states. Results in conflicts.

Introducing dry basin and deserts from the Continental Divide west to California. Of the 1.9 billion acres in the lower 48 states, nearly half is semiarid and arid. (Receives less than 20 inches of precipitation per year).

This regions precipitation is lost to evaporation. Runoff is the primary renewable water supply. Ground water from the Oglala aquifer (serving eight states: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming) is rapidly depleting through wells faster than rainfall can replenish it.

California relies on groundwater when drought short supplies surface water. The expense of sinking deeper wells, energy to lift that water for irrigation is passed on to the consumer of crops or water supply.

The West's ecosystem is forbidding. Demanding adaptation to exist.

HISTORY

Large migration of people to the American West: gold/silver in mts.. Was first development. Second was irrigation for crop production. Miners diverted streams into pipes, thus an informal water regulation commenced

in mining camps. First to file claim was allowed priority of later claims. This, 100 years ago, was "prior appropriation doctrine."

Later farmers adopted this 'legal practice'. "First in time, First in right" priority system, guaranteed water during the frequent droughts. With West's expansion, laws were written down. Rules were modified. Landowner's rights to water based on 'beneficial use.' Now owner could lose rights over a time period, "use it or lose it."

The Reclamation Act of 1902 (PL57-161) began federal involvement to encourage economic growth and settlement of the west. The Act subsidized water projects for farmers up to 320 acres. Support industries followed. Cities sprang up.

The Southwest in the 1990s. Population drawn to stark beauty. Technology permits telecommunication to faraway offices.

With the increase of population, parallels an increase in water needs and a shift in accepted water rights. 1986 Aurora, Colorado bought for over \$50 million water rights from 300 financially-strained farmers in the Arkansas River Valley. Aurora gained 30% supply increase. At one time, sale by farmer was unthinkable-but demands are forcing sales. Federal money for water projects is no longer available. So cities look to farmers. Could be a farmers economical best interest. May prevent further damming of rivers.

The value of water?

Perpetual rights. Costs \$200 per acre ft, Salt Lake City. \$3,000-\$6,000 per acre ft, Colorado front range. (Acre ft= 326,000 gallons =supplies two typical households for a year=irrigates a third of an acre of farmland for a year.) Advocates for the sale of water rights maintain a free-market will allow efficient distribution of an often subsidized source. It reduces federal govt role in developing new water supplies. More efficient use, lessens need for environmental harmful dams.

Opponents claim sales drain the life from rural communities, waterless land bakes, cracks, dusts. Continuing farmers worry for the increasing barren lands surrounding his own land, for resulting effects, harms.

Water Banks are a derivative of current water demands. Farmers-to-city- transfers distribute water to an area of greatest need. A federal program in California negotiated water transfers during the 1976-77 drought, thus a precedent. Mostly temporary, sometimes permanent.

Water Ranching, a more drastic way to obtain water. State law prohibits buying rights to water without also buying the associated land. Tucson and Phoenix bought 515,000 acres of farmland to be used as 'water ranches.' As Tucson expands irrigated agriculture will disappear.

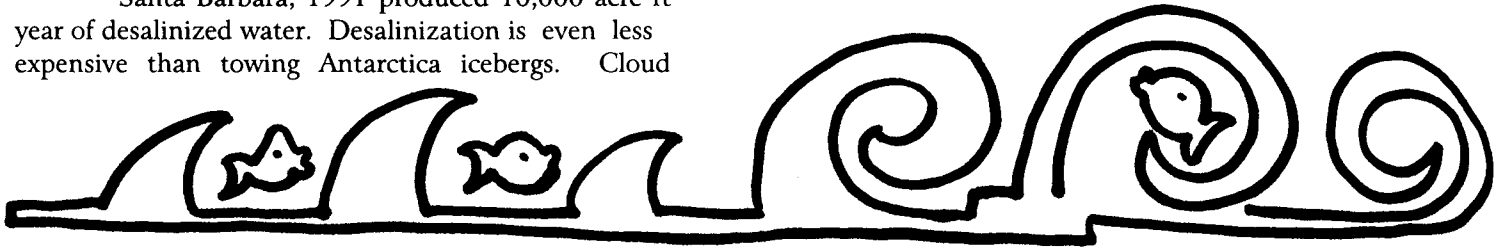
Urban Impact California's 7 year drought of 1986-1993. Methods to save water due to forced rationing: low flow shower heads, ultra-low volume toilets, stop washing cars, filling pools/hot tubs, minimize dishwash use, let lawns

brown. Categories of 'clear'/tap and 'grey'/reused and 'black'/septic water devised.

California considered an Alaska pipeline for importing water. Congress decided the plan was not a feasible method for a water source. A less drastic idea is desalinization. The Middle East already practices this method for acquiring water supplies.

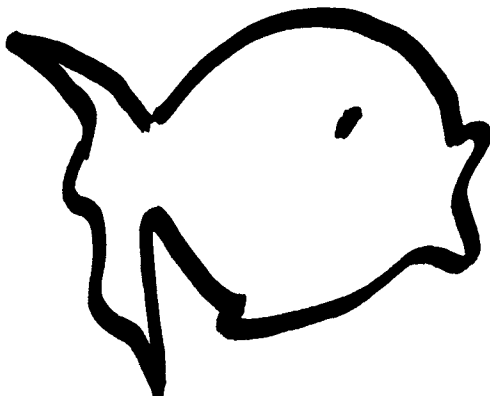
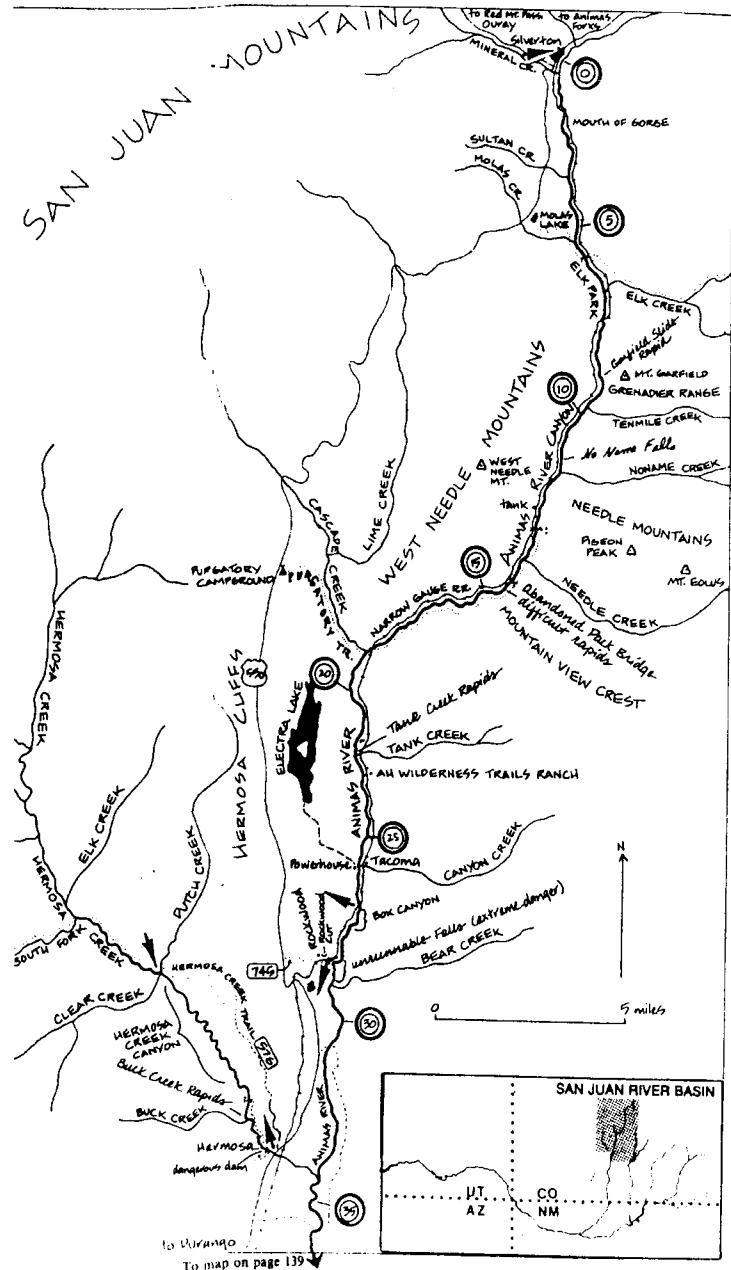
Santa Barbara, 1991 produced 10,000 acre ft year of desalinized water. Desalinization is even less expensive than towing Antarctica icebergs. Cloud

seeding is not dependable. Finally, 60-90% of potable water is discharged into sewage systems. After treatment (killing pathogens and removing contaminants) it can be reused for irrigation, industrial use and stream flow. Municipalities may need to inject this wastewater into its aquifer to prevent saltwater intrusion. Water. A little information, plus.



"We sold our ranch to the Del Webb Corporation and they gave us good money, but they are trading it to the BLM. We sold the ranch because there's too much bureaucracy, our costs of production are increasing steadily and the income from the merchandise we are selling is going down. Government pressure has forced us into it. There is no market here because of Harry Reid's legislation and it's an open market for The Nature Conservancy as well as Del Webb and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Also, the attitude of the Bureau of Reclamation toward farmers is bad. Farming is secondary as far as they are concerned."

Hammy Kent
Rancher and Farmer
Fallon, Nevada
Fall 1996, Range



UPPER ANIMAS

Michele Reaume

The Animas River drains the San Juan Mountains on the east and the La Plata Mountains on the west. It is the largest tributary of the San Juan River. The other three major tributaries are the Piedra, Los Pinos and the Navajo. Flows on the Upper Animas range from 400 c.f.s. in April to over 6,000 c.f.s. in June. The drop from Silverton averages 80 feet per mile. That's extremely fast current. Experts fire synopsis choosing routes through the rocks and anticipating impacts and high side leaps.

Silverton is a mining village and destination of the narrow-gauge spur from Durango. The Denver and Rio Grande Southern Railroad is a steam train that can be flagged down on an afternoon return run from Silverton to complete your river running shuttle. The 28 mile run from Silverton to Rockwood is difficult to do in one day.

On this day Tom Klema of Peregrine River Outfitters hauls JJ Macleod's Maravia. JJ is the regional Maravia representative, taking a break during his circuit to service customers. Joining JJ are two employees from Canyonlands Field Institute, Chris Phelps and Michele Reaume. It's a threesome tagging along with a training raft, support kayak and two commercial guests in a third raft.

The support kayaker largely works for another company out of Durango. He is chatty on our way to Silverton. He points out the side canyon names, describes the migration of the local elk herd, tells tales about previous Animas experiences. His passion to share the region is enjoyed. It's easy to reference him as "a good guide."

Ever finish your first descent to reflect that it was a blur? There was no one on our raft familiar with names of rapids, no hand free to inspect a map. The kayaker comments he'll be close to warn about chief maneuvers, then he begins to cavort and gambol with the river. The three are digging the 'read and run' vintage of this experience and trust the kayaker and Klema will intervene as necessary.

There's a low train bridge early on after the launch that requires portaging. Everyone lends a hand. The rafts are launched with little delay.

On our Maravia R-3, there were scrimmages. The two paddlers chose their path despite the commands of the tiller. Then the paddlers are astute to the commands of the tiller when the pace shrinks the space of 'room for mistakes'. The self-bailer raft is a wondrous tool for this kind of water-light, maneuverable.

At one point, the boat strikes an obstacle that upsets Phelps. His toes are tucked beneath a thwart. He's splayed backwards, paddle in hand. I'm thinking, 'use those abdominals and haul yourself upright.' JJ is focused on the rapid. There's a significant rock looming ahead. Just as JJ and I decide Chris needs assistance, we simultaneously move to reach Chris and run up on that rock. As momentum has us, as things are, we are each high siding right up the high side and out onto the rock. I've leapt to a gravel bar to fetch a paddle that has been launched aside from our vigors. I land to go about face because JJ has tugged the vertically pinned raft free, set it back on the river's surface and is shoving off. The spare paddles are freed. We eddy-out immediately to retrieve one paddle. We do so again

later, however, this paddle belongs to another outfitter. That's our excitement for the first half of the day.

We stop for an involved scout. We are posted with throw bags to assist passage. A private and another commercial group run through at this time also. There's one swimmer who excellently self rescues. Michele chooses to remain on the river bank as support. The guides in-training are amped to paddle in her place. Michele evaluated that the rain began a while ago, she was short on calories, slightly shivering. If she were to swim, it may be a tenuous recovery. Mileage-wise, this trip is already behind schedule. Really don't need to tack on any other delays. Following safe runs lunch is included at this stop.

We stop around Rockwood. Have our gear up the hill. A train has arrived. Is loading. We all pitch in and have our gear ready to toss just as the last of the backpacker equipment is resigned to cargo. Part of the crew hike out to awaiting vehicles dropped earlier this morning. The rest of us enjoy the scenery from the train. A bear is sited on a hillside among all the rest of the spectacular scenery.

We sit on a tailgate at the train yard waiting for the train to unload gear. It's a misty rain. The kayakers discover dents in the hulls of their boats and report the damages. Everything else appears to be in order. We even return the recovered paddle to the other river company, who also wraps up a trip today.

The Upper Animas was exhilarating. It was especially interesting to be on water that eventually feeds the San Juan. It is easier to understand why the Viocito [spelling] Conglomerate is smooth in the Juan. Plenty of energy in the Animas to tumble the rough edges off of everything.

For More info: Wheat, Doug, *The Floater's Guide to Colorado* p.131.

ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT

Congress first approved the Animas-La Plata water project in 1968. It was a good idea then. It was created to satisfy century old tribal water rights for irrigation and development on the reservations. Now the ALP project is alive and kicking.

The project has become a non-Indian project. An article in The Daily Sentinel of October 27, 1996 reports concerns expressed by tribal leaders. The project does not include a delivery line to the reservations. The Southern Utes Grassroots Organization applied for \$60, 000 grant to educate tribal membership on repercussions of this project and the financial responsibilities of all involved. The grants come from The Campaign for Human Development (a Catholic based organization that provides low-income people with a bigger voice).

The Daily Sentinel of November 1997 reports Ute tribes efforts to work with non-Indian users to ensure tribal rights without taking water from other users. 58% goes toward tribal use (Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute and Navajo) and 10% goes toward irrigation. A \$750 million delivery system to La Plata Basin farmers has been scratched through this dialogue.

A resolution of four pages fulfills Colorado's obligation to Ute tribes to settle their claims to water rights from the San Juan, Animas, La Plata, Mancos and other southwestern Colorado rivers. The proposal goes to Congress in January 1998.

Educational Psychology

edited by Michele Reaume

Gleaned from The Psychology of Learning and Instruction, Second Edition, by John C. De Cecco and William R. Crawford.

Restricting freedom of participation early in the program or trip increases dependence and decreases achievement.

Restricting freedom later in the program or trip does not increase dependence. However, will increase achievement.

Expanding freedom of participation early in the program or trip decreases dependence and increases achievement, according to Flanders (1964).

Test how these three interaction models affect your satisfaction of a program or trip and/or effect your tips.

What is the meaning or content you as a guide mean to perpetuate throughout your program or trip? You can express a 'theme' in terms of knowledge or understanding, attitudes or appreciation and skills. It may be appropriate to consult your employer to reach the objectives outlined in their brochures, related literature and/or operation plans.

Avoid frustration. If you are not certain (conceptually) where you are going, you may very well end up somewhere else. For instance, you want your participants, passengers, guests, the visitor, to be prepared to hike when your boat lands. Upstream of the point of disembarking you encourage the visitors to fill water bottles, rub on sunscreen, don walking shoes. Explicit statements allow the visitor to best direct his attention and efforts.

Teaching is getting the person from where he is to where we want him to go. (So what are your program and trip objectives?) The safety speech and toilet talks are examples of the explicit directions guides currently utilize to teach the visitor. The leader has to understand the *entering behavior* and how it leads to or interfere with the new *terminal behavior*. By behavior it is meant performances. The above scenario to be 'hike

ready' is the sought after terminal performance. These individuals must enter able to perform putting on shoes, opening the water flask cap, and dealing with sunscreen. The leader may have to clarify how to access the trip water supply, assign ammo cans for the storage of sunscreen, etc. If the people aren't performing the desired terminal behavior, what have you, as teacher and leader, overlooked? Did you misinterpret ability? Had you foregone some basic trip orientation?

MOTIVATION

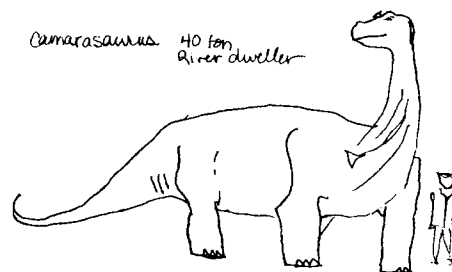
There are four motivational functions of the leader: the arousal, expectancy, incentive, and disciplinary functions.

Motivation stems from the behavior of the leader.

It is distinct from learning and relates to *entering behavior*. By motivating another you are increasing the visitor's effort to make the desired responses. This is an increase or decrease in an individual's activity or vigor. The *arousal* function is the leader engaging the visitor in learning. The *expectancy* function requires you describe specifically what the person will ably do at the conclusion of the instruction or demonstration. With the *incentive* function you reward present achievements so as to encourage future achievements. Finally, the *disciplinary* function requires the leader to use restitution and a ripple effect in regulating behavior.

Ten Points of Improvement of Education and Educators

1. Have fun! Be fun.
2. Promote discovery.
3. Be professional. Dress like it. Act like it. Belong to a Professional Organization. Subscribe to and read and contribute to Professional publications.
4. Prepare, prepare.
5. Have a purpose.
6. Develop your own ideas. Be proactive.
7. Demand and validate excellence.
8. Make a safe environment.
9. Be available.
10. Use common sense.



PERSONAL WATERCRAFT

BY MICHELE REAUME

WAY BACK IN JULY/AUG OF 1996, NATIONAL PARKS, PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE REPORTING USE OF PERSONAL WATERCRAFT ON THE LAKES IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

THE PARK STUDIED YELLOWSTONE AND WATERTON LAKE NATIONAL PARK IN CANADA WHICH HAVE CURRENT BANS ON JET-SKI, WAVE RUNNER AND THE LIKES. THE PARK CONSIDERED SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, PLUS PARK POLICIES TO DETERMINE A BAN OF PERSONAL WATERCRAFT ON PARK WATERS FOR THEIR GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

EVALUATIONS CONTINUE. ALTHOUGH THE NEW USE HAS BEEN HALTED BEFORE IT LOGS IN AS A 'TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY'.

WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH THE PLATEAU?

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT HAVE FOUND THE COLORADO RIVER.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, JANUARY 9, 1998 RECORDS THAT CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK'S SUPERINTENDENT, WALT DABNEY, HAS BANNED PWC USE ON THE GREEN AND COLORADO RIVERS IN THE PARK BECAUSE RIVER USERS HAVE THE EXPECTATION OF SOLITUDE AND A PRIMITIVE EXPERIENCE.

JOHN DONALDSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE PERSONAL WATERCRAFT INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION SAID DABNEY BASED HIS DECISION ON A RULE THAT IS ONLY A FEDERAL PROPOSAL AT THIS DATE TO BAN PWC FROM ALL NATIONAL PARKS.

DO YOU OPERATE RAFTS, INFLATABLES, KAYAKS, CANOES ANYWHERE FROM DEWEY BRIDGE TO MOAB BRIDGE? HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED JET-SKIS OR WAVE RUNNERS OR OTHER?

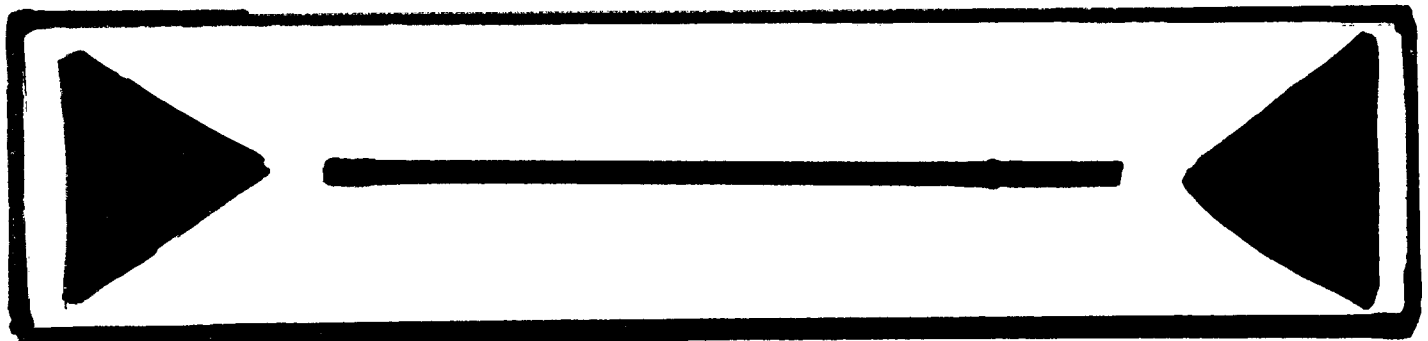
WHAT HAS YOUR OPINION BEEN? WHAT COMMENTS HAVE YOU HEARD FROM THOSE SHARING YOUR RAFT OR FLOTILLA?

LET'S BEGIN TO RESEARCH AND GENERALLY ASSESS PERSONAL WATERCRAFT USE OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

WHAT'S GOING ON OUT OF LOMA AND GRAND JUNCTION?

JOT DOWN COMMENTS. HAVE YOUR GUESTS, CLIENTS, FRIENDS JOT A COMMENT. THEN PASS THEM ALONG TO CPRG, THE REGION DIRECTOR OR ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OR MAIL THEM TO CPRG.

FALL OR WINTER CONFLUENCE 1998 WILL RUN A FOLLOWUP ARTICLE.



⇒⇒⇒⇒⇒ **LES JONES** ⇒⇒⇒⇒⇒

by Molly Martin-Taylor

“Too much commercialism and too much competition will kill the camaraderie,” Les feels. “The friendship should always be the first and foremost. You loose this and you loose the sportsmanship.”

Les Jones is a remarkable river runner. I was reading an article about Les in the Sports Guide written by Rod Huck, March '95 p. 27. Born in 1922, Les moved to Salt Lake City in 1953 and joined his cousins Bus and Don Hatch in rafting Lodore Canyon of the year. After that trip he decided to develop a self-support single-person craft and took this modified Penman canoe down Cataract Canyon that August. Not only did he run Cataract but he did it in a record 37 hours.

“He has to his credit numerous first descents of North American rivers and the mapping of many of them, as well as several technologically innovative contributions to boat designs. He was instrumental in the formation of major national conservation groups and river guide organizations, yet few in our sport are aware of his accomplishments.”

He ran the Grand Canyon three times before '64 I. In 1953, 1955 with the Charlie Eggerts filming expedition from Wyoming to

Lake Mead. That same year he did 203 miles to Riggins Idaho on the Middle Fork and the Main Salmon. In 1957 he ran the Frazer River in British Columbia.

Through the seventies he explored a number of southern Utah creeks with Cal Giddings such as the Muddy, Black Box on the San Rafael, Escalante, North Fork Virgin, Main Virgin Rivers.

He looked toward the Uintahs and explored the Yellowstone River, 75 miles of the Prove River, Hayden Fork and Stillwater Fork of the Bear River, Henrys Fork and Blacks Fork.

Les continues to be very active in efforts to preserve the rivers he loves so much through conservation efforts he was an integral part of establishing. He was one of the founders of American Rivers, one of the largest and leading river conservation organizations in the country. He was also instrumental in the creation of Western River Guides Association. (WRGA has now joined with the east and others to become America Outdoors.) Les recommends the best support the boating public can give for river preservation is to “join and be active in a national conservation group such as American Rivers.”



United States Board on Geographic Names

The Cataract photo was taken in 1984 in the fall. It is at the mouth of an unnamed canyon. Susette Weisheit calls it Wanna-be Range. John Weisheit places it at mile 205.3. It is river right. The Button Hole marker can be seen in the skyline downstream. He's referred to rapid 12 ½ there beside Battleship Rock upstream of this photo's camp. Susette calls the same rock Steamship Rock. What name have you given this rock, this canyon, this nearby rapid?

The Westwater photo with the tree is downstream of Cougar Bar. I'd put it at mile 121.3. A Catalpa Tree had taken root there. The photo is dated September 1990. Highwater smothered it in 1994. By the way, just downstream of this site there was a rockfall on river right. Perhaps you've noticed the red rock line from the Wingate clear to the river. Donnie Kiffmeyer and Michele Reaume were camped at Cougar Bar with an SGRE trip one rainy evening when that rock let go. There was a column of dust covering the Wingate face and debris tumbling visibly from the bottom of the dust column. Then we saw a single rock splash into the Colorado River.

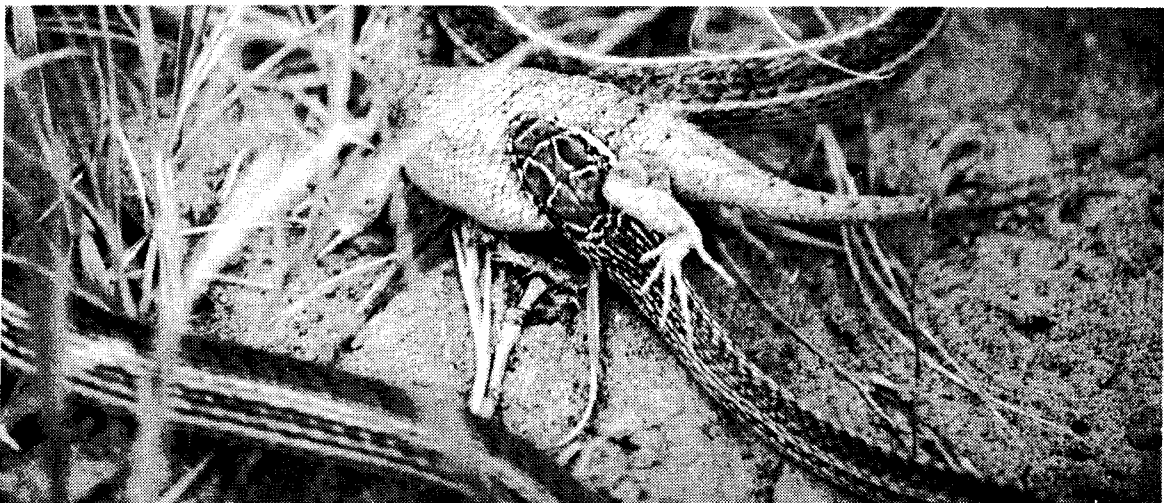
The other West water photo is downstream of the Ranger Station, pass the irrigation pump, go round until the cutbank shows up on river left. In this stretch, mile 125.4. By golly, the third printing, 1981 of *Canyonlands River Guide*, from Belknap portrays these islands. They were significant. The 1983 highwater removed them.

What is required to register a name of a geographical place or feature?

It takes a congressman to sponsor the request. The proposal must be written and include the full form of the geographical name, clear identification of location (longitude and latitude is preferred), reason for selection of name, provide meaning of name or name's origin. Proposal of a person's name requires the full name, a short biography, birth and deathdate, as well as, location, reason, etc.

The submission must include evidence of local support. Federal, state or local administration letters, petitions signed by local residents, news clippings showing public awareness or other endorsements for the proposed name are suggestions.

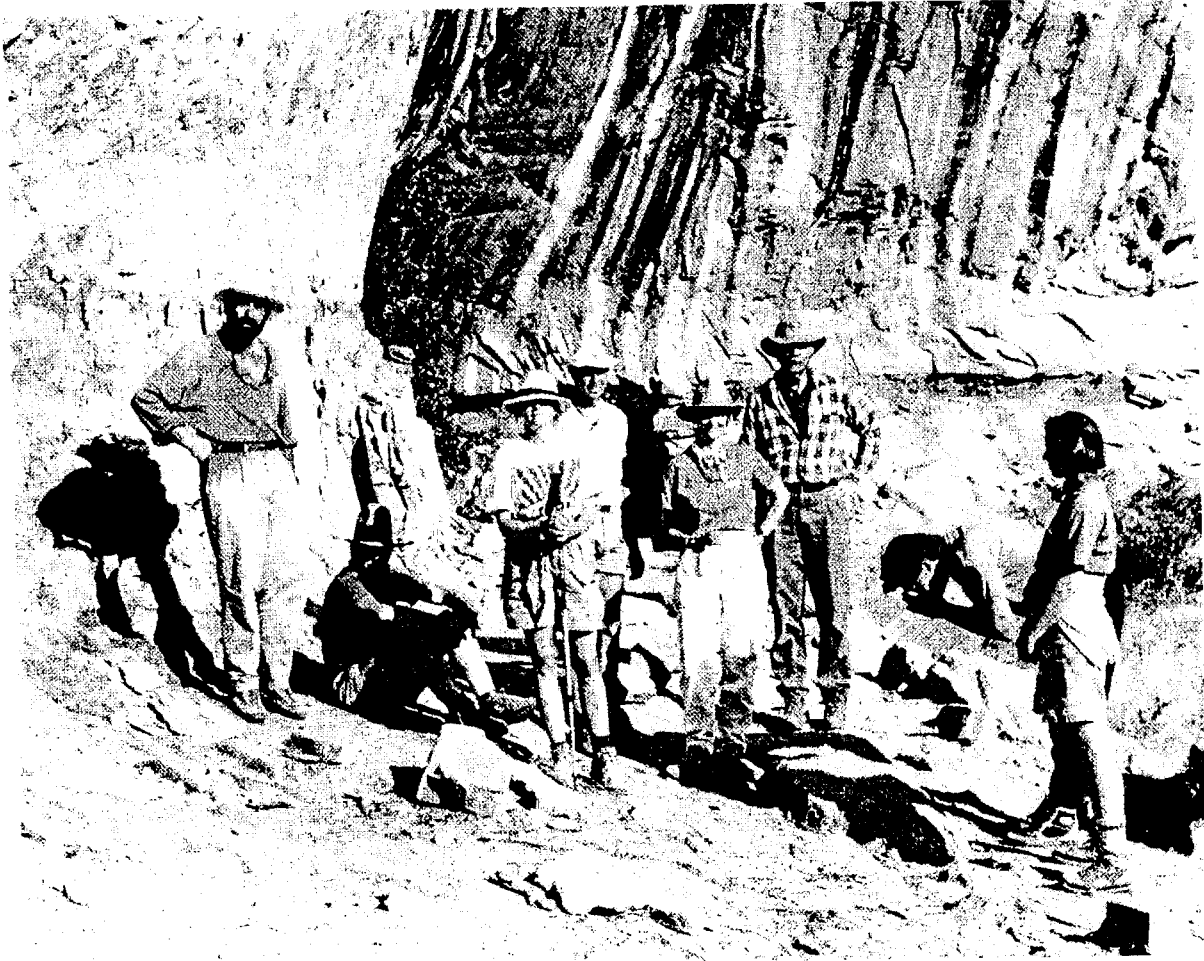
So, does anyone feel strongly about the lack of names? Anyone want to pick up where J.W.P. left off?



ANASAZI ETHICS SYMPOSIUM

sponsored by
Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO
and Bruce Hucko

A 2-day event for writers, photographers, editors, agencies and publishers on the ethics of publishing written and visual information on the ancestral puebloan (Anasazi) culture.



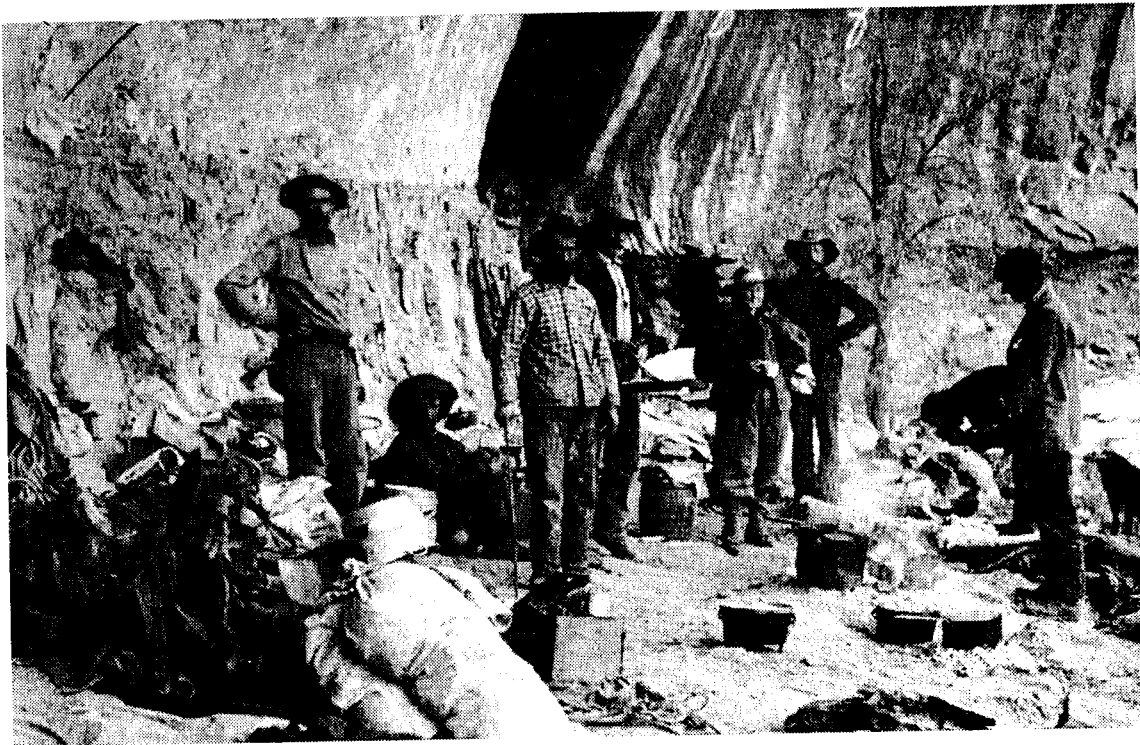
Replica photograph of Camp 4. Taken during a White Mesa Institute trip in spring 1992. Left to right: Terry Tice, Jeffrey Minker, Dottie Sanders, Gary Kelley, Marietta Davenport, Lindsey Brew, Gary Hickock, Jan Wezelman and La Plata. (Photograph by Bruce Hucko)

March 20 -22, 1998
\$10

A discussion and adoption of ethical guidelines for the commercial and educational publication of materials related to the southwest's ancient cultures. Once an agreed set of ethics is established, signed by attendees, the final document will be circulated to all known publishers, photographers, writers, land managers and educational institutions in hope that future actions will follow these guidelines and be sensitive to the subject. Contact Bruce Hucko at P.O. Box 201, Moab, UT 84532 (435)259-4176

Symposiums proposed agenda

Friday 5-8PM	Opening social and exhibit, introductions, book display and sale, a reading.
Saturday 8:30AM	Coffee
9-10	Brainstorm guidelines
10:30	2-45 minute presentations
1:30	2 more 45 minute presentations
3:15-4:30	Simplify guidelines
7-8:30	Slide show. Each attendee bring up to ten slides of sites(mark with your name)
Sunday 9-10AM	Refine/finish guidelines
10:30	2-45 minute presentations
12:30-1:30	Signing of guidelines-closing
2-6PM	Optional Field Trip to site



1897 photograph of the Whitmore Exploring Expedition's Camp 4 in Grand Gulch. From left to right: Orian Buck, James Ethridge, George Hairgrove, Levi Carson, Marietta Palmer Wetherill, Teddy Whitmore, Charlie Mason and Hal Heaton. (Neg. No. 338269, Courtesy Department of Library Services, American Museum of Natural History)

Anasazi Basketmaker, Papers from the 1990 Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium, November 1993 would be an excellent resource to read before attending the symposium. The book is a result of an 1986 backpack trip into Grand Gulch and enumerable volunteer hours. The small group wanted to find out what happened to the artifacts collected by the earliest explorers of Grand Gulch. They discovered far more. Research continues to be active in many directions. Exhibits bring artifacts back to the southwest.

Restore Hiking to Your River Reportoire

Recently, backpacking with Grand Canyon guides in their ditch, the conversation swung onto a review of the previous season. I heard these individuals claim guides just didn't hike during trips like they used to. What keeps us on the rafts? In camp? (See Educational Psychology article.)

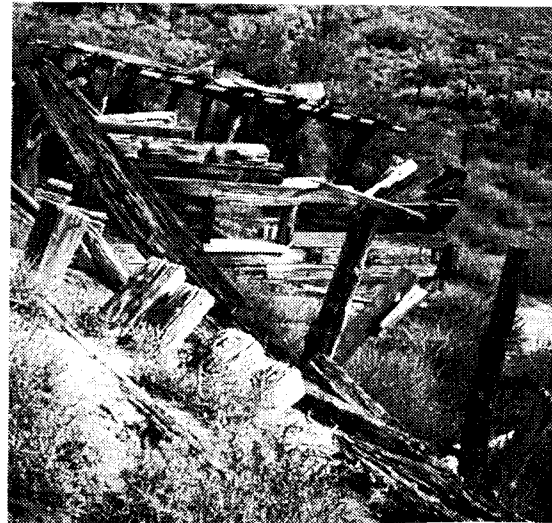
The following are photo images to provoke the explorer in you. Ambling about out there just might land you on a site that is worthy of contemplation. Who were the people who left these remnants? What was a typical day for the individual(s)? How long did they dwell here? What was the purpose of their route? Their homestead? What other artifacts might I discover nearby?



Three eras of people have left etchings or paintings in this rock face.



This sunken homestead root cellar has quart Kerr jars of cherries and pears.



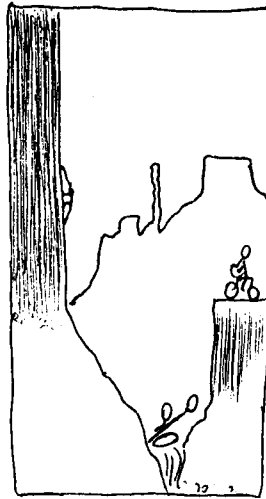
Dilapidated corrals and shelters are nearby the homestead.



INSPIRED BY KENT FROST
"MY CANYONLANDS"
MOLLY MARTIN

YOU CAN CHOOSE DIRECTIONS-
INTO THE ROUTINE WORLD OF
GROCERY SHOPPING, LAUNDRY,
CABLE TV

OR YOU CAN HEAD THE OPPOSITE
WAY INTO THE CANYON, THE
EERIE DESERT, THE LOUD SILENCE,
THE RUSHING RIVER . . .



THE WIND, ONE BRILLIANT DAY
ANTONIO MACHADO

THE WIND, ONE BRILLIANT DAY, CALLED
TO MY SOUL WITH AN ODOR OF JASMINE.
"IN RETURN FOR THE ODOR OF MY
JASMINE, I'D LIKE ALL THE ODOR OF
YOUR ROSES."

"I HAVE NO ROSES; ALL THE FLOWERS
IN MY GARDEN ARE DEAD."

"WELL THEN, I'LL TAKE THE WITHERED
PETALS AND THE YELLOW LEAVES AND
THE WATERS OF THE FOUNTAIN."

THE WIND LEFT. AND I WEPT. AND I SAID
TO MYSELF: "WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH
THE GARDEN THAT WAS ENTRUSTED TO
YOU?"



Karla Vander Zanden inspects
the blown down house at the
homestead.

Calling and Conjuring CREATIVITY

Oral Histories:

The University of Utah is our official depository. Both Susette Weisheit and Michele Reaume have guidelines about how to manage an oral history. They also have begun collections that aren't ready to be handed over to Roy Webb, Curator of Special Collections.

If you want to conduct an interview or draft a transcript, contact one of those two. All this is in it's infancy of organization.

Propose an interviewee!

Elite Motorcycle Tours:

Dale Parriott has been studying this 'guide service' for two years. He has agency permits from Green River to Flat Iron Mesa. His grandfather settled in Castleton, in fact, Parriott Mesa was named after Grand Dad.

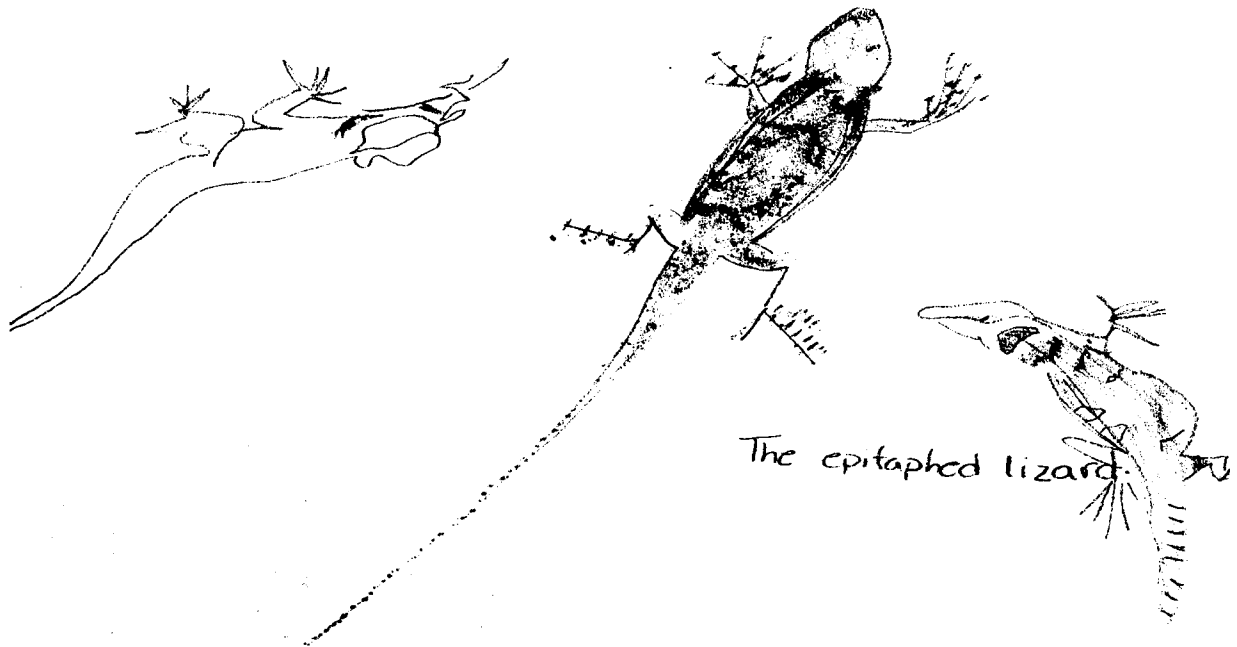
Parriott will provide a safety orientation and trail specifics to minimize land impacts and honor Leave No Trace guidelines. The Conyonlands are his backyard too. He wants to do his part to educate visitors about the care of this region.

Artwork and Photos:

Plan on sending *The Confluence* a memento from your summer. Poems, photos, drawings by you or your passengers will jazz up our pages.

Writing:

A MacIntosh Classic may be available to members. Create on your schedule at your dwelling. Commit your ideas and knowledge to paper.



Seven Wonders of the World



1. The Pyramids of Egypt
2. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon:
4 acres of terraces upon 75 acres once belonging to King Nebuchadnezzar
3. The Colossus of Rhodes:
Bronze statue of Helios (Sun God)
4. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus:
Contained the Goddess's statue fallen from heaven
5. The Statue of Jupiter at Athens:
Carved of ivory; robe of gold
6. Tomb of Mausolus and
Root of mausoleum
7. Lighthouse of Alexandria:
First in 3rd century; soared 400'



Origin of the Months

January: from Janus-2 headed Roman God who guarded doors and gates. One head looked toward the past. The other looked to the future.

February: from Latin Februarius "to purify". Romans held a festival to prepare for the new year when February was tenth month (last month in the old calendar) not the second month.

(Tenth until Caesar took one day to add to July, Augustus added one day to August, left February with 28 days).

March: from Mars, Roman God of War. It marked the beginning of a war and farming season. Two important activities during that era.

April: from Latin aperire "to open". Opening of spring.

May: Goddess Maia. Son Hermes. Father Atlas.

June: Goddess Juno. Wife of Jupiter. Ha a chariot drawn by peacocks.

July: Julius Caesar. He rearranged the Roman Calendar. Old calendar, this was Quintilis (fifth month).

August: Used to be Sextilis or sixth month. No longer suited with Caesar's adjustments.

September: seventh of old calendar became ninth. No one bothered to change it.

October: Another month out of date. Meant eighth in old calendar. Anglo Saxons called it Yellow month.

November: ninth of old

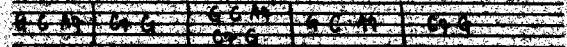
December: tenth of old

Feb. 1988

Woman who runs with words
inspired by the book by C. G. B. P. B.



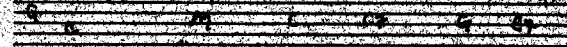
Museum - Intramural worship
use has they today
meeting school
depressed
unwound
no inspiration



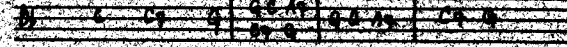
Chronically
forming
block
instructor
effectual
woman
knows who they
are
reclamation
woman



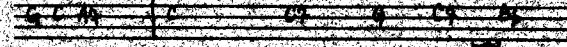
she's reacting
to completely
changing
circumstances
during the production of video + images



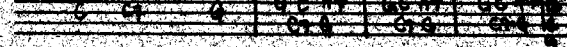
by these who understand
with day
person
generation
woman
were as
property



she needs not
integrity
to be in her
body of certainty + pride regardless



of the body's gifts of inspiration
woman
causing to
woman today
woman
woman
woman



Colorado Plateau River Guides

P.O. Box 344
Moab, UT 84532

FORWARD AND RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED / ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

"The Animas River is not one of the free flowing rivers in the West. The stretch of the Animas River we are discussing here runs directly through the city of Durango, Colorado. An argument that this project will hurt the rafting industry in this area is not viable because the river is not a premier, white water experience, but rather a half-day, take the family sort of a mild river float..."

- Ben Nighthorse Campbell 

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
October 3, 1988



1,053 feet of Total Vertical Lift
- consuming over five times the electrical power supplying the population of Durango.



202 Feet Vertical Lift



Red Moss Pumping Plant

Dryade Canal

325 Feet Vertical Lift

Coal Stripmine Level

Animas - La Plata Project
Durango, Colorado

Ridges Basin Pumping Plant

Ridges Basin Reservoir

325 Feet Vertical Lift



Durango Pumping Plant
Intake from Animas River

"We are buying a Bureau of Reclamation water project. Not just your ordinary, run of the mill water project. We are buying a water project that will make Rube Goldberg look like he did his training at M.I.T. It will make Freddy Klawatt do cartwheels in celebration of all the electricity this project will consume."

"And most importantly, we are buying a water project that will benefit non-Indian affairs farmers much more than it will ever benefit the Ute Mountain Utes and the Southern Utes."

- Representative George Miller
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
October 3, 1988