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Cover Photo by: Mike Hill

THE CONFLUENCE

... wants to be a quarterly journal of the 501(c)3 non-profit organization, Colorado Plateau River Guides, Inc., and 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 those who work or have worked in the Colorado Plateau river industry.

General Membership is open to those who love the Colorado Plateau

Membership Dues

- \$20 per year
- \$100 for 6 years
- \$195 for life
- \$295 Benefactor

General meetings and Board of Directors Meetings will be announced

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Faxes accepted: Please call first.

We need articles, artwork, poetry, photos, stories and opinions. This journal is composed with Microsoft Word on an IBM PC. If you use a word processor, most programs can be translated. Elsewise, send typed text. Include useful photos, charts, diagrams and/or art. No deadline, however aim at the beginning of quarters: January, April, July, October.

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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. The forum is open with no restrictions at the present time. If you have an opposing or supporting viewpoint please send your comments to CPRG.

AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS

from The Associated Press via America Outdoors Fall '98 Newsletter

July 30, 1998, President Clinton stood on the banks of the New River in North Carolina to bestow special environmental status there and on 13 other United States waterways. This proclamation of 14 "American Heritage" rivers is a designation intended to direct federal preservation funds to communities surrounding the selected rivers.

Federal liaisons called "river navigators" allow communities to tap existing federal resources and expertise in protecting and restoring the waterways. Cities and towns along these rivers will be able to tap into existing federal environmental programs to help control pollution, protect watersheds and build greenways and paths.

The 14 designated rivers are: The New River; the Connecticut River, which runs from northern New Hampshire to Long Island Sound; the Detroit River in Michigan; the Hanalei River in Hawaii; the Hudson River in New York; the Rio Grande River in Texas; the Potomac River in the mid-Atlantic region; the St. Johns River in Florida; the upper Mississippi from Minnesota to Illinois; the Willamette River in Oregon; the Cayahoga in Ohio; the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket rivers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; the lower Mississippi River in Louisiana and Tennessee and the upper Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers in Pennsylvania.

1999 National River Cleanup Week is May 15-22, 1999

34,000 volunteered in 300 registered 1998 cleanups. 6,850 miles of rivers and shorelines were scoured. That's 245,851 volunteers covering 65,802 miles of waterways during 3,436 cleanups since 1992. Registration forms are available through www.americanoutdoors.org or 423-558-3595. The purpose of National Cleanup Week is to demonstrate the importance of clean waterways and to encourage constituencies to preserve a community's streams, rivers and lakes. Registration is free. Registrations prior to April 1, are entitled to free trash bags, cleanup kits and safety tips. See page 4 for Moab clean-up information.

1999 Guide Education

Medical

January 2-10	WFR-Crested Butte, CO	WMA
February 1-11	Wilderness First Responder (WFR)-Moab	CFI
February 1-11	WFR & CPR Recert-Moab, UT	CFI
February 23-25	Emergency Response(ER)/CPR Recert-Moab	CFI
March 20-28	WFR-Pitkin, CO	WMI
March 30-April 1	ER/CPR Recert-Moab, UT	CFI
April 5-14	WFR-Ogden, UT	WMI
April 12-16	ER/CPR-Moab, UT	CFI
April 14-22	WFR-Green River, UT	WMA
April 19-27	WFR-Crested Butte, CO	WMA
May 5-13	WFR-Green River, UT	WMA
May 8-16	WFR-Telluride, CO	First Lead
June 5-13	WFR-Telluride, CO	First Lead
May 7	Community First Aid/CPR-Moab, UT	CFI

Interpretive

April 19-24	San Juan Interpretive Trip	CPRG
April 26-29	Cataract Interpretive Trip	CPRG
May 4-8	Dinosaur Interpretive Trip	CPRG
May 9-14	Desolation Interpretive Trip	CPRG
May 14-16	Guide Training Seminar	CPRG

Skills

April 23-25	Westwater River Rescue	CFI
River Skills I	Colorado River	CFI
River Skills II	Dolores River	CFI

For Information: CFI 1-800-860-5262; CPRG 1-435-259-8077; First Lead 1-970-728-5383; Wilderness Medicine Associates (WMA) 1-207-665-2707; Wilderness Medicine Institute (WMI) 1-970-641-3572

Results of the CPRG Ballot

by John Weisheit
Secretary/Treasurer

Elections

President: T-Berry

Moab Director: Dusty Simmons

Bluff Director: Clay Hamilton

Green River: Shane Edwards

Grand Junction Director: Darren Smith

Comment: Voter response was excellent.

The Atlas tailings pile

Move the pile: 31%

Move the pile, with the dust problem addressed: 51%

Cap the pile in place: 13%

Other: 5%

Comments:

- Have a CPRG letter writing campaign to U.S. attorney general to act on this issue!
- Don't presently have adequate information data to voice opinion which action is safe and appropriate for the short term, as well as the future
- Not enough information to vote.
- There's talk of accepting waste outside of Moab at the Klondike site. Now, additional trucks of waste will enter the region. It'll open a business. In 1980s we fought a dump located near Canyonlands and won. Here we're inviting it back. Why? And we can't let downstream users sway decision effecting our community without thought of our well being.
- Who will fund the plaintiff's attorney if CPRG agrees?
- I was a resident of Durango when that pile was moved. The dust fallout was awful.
- The pile in Grand junction was moved via train, then truck. Dust was not an issue as the pile trucks, etc., were sprayed, covered, etc.
- Cap the pile in place and construct a barrier at depth to ground water flow into Colorado River.

Response to comments:

CPRG is one of several groups and/or individuals who have agreed to partner with Grand Canyon Trust in serving a notice of intent to sue the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for violation of the Endangered Species Act; representation comes from the environmental law firm Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund. CPRG is not financially obligated to pay legal fees. We will honor this partnership to the satisfaction of the CPRG membership.

The legal action of Friends of Westwater (FOW) against the BLM concerning the Pene mining operation in Westwater Canyon

Support FOW: 98%

Don't support FOW: zero

Other: 2%

Comments:

- Don't have enough information to vote.
- But...the BLM created this situation by granting the permit in the first place. Why does Pene take all the blame? Its the damn BLM's fault this ever happened. The BLM has never taken the blame! Let's call them on it.

Should CPRG hire an Education Director to oversee a guide training program?

Support a guide training program: 81%

Don't support a guide training program: 11%

Other: 8%

Comments:

- As long as it does not become mandatory.
- Only if you can get outfitters to increase pay for increased training.
- But I do not support certification as a necessity for guiding.
- I don't know enough about the guide training to vote either way. If it's a training that is mandatory, I vote not to support it.
- How and who will it effect?
- I need more information
- I question this hiring process. Is there a job description? Was the position advertised? There must be a probation period and performance evaluations in place before CPRG should install anyone into this position. What checks and balances are in place? You pointed out development funding and curriculum and a steering committee for curriculum direction from the CPRG board. I know for a fact not all board members are appraised of updated matters and hiring Executive Director. Did you investigate previous work history? References?
- Only if we can afford it.
- I haven't been too impressed with Headwaters Institute; too touchy-feely.
- I support the hiring of Tom C. The position you are describing is not that of an ED. How about Education Development Director? ED has a very different role in non-profit management.
- Let's do more than just fish - does Tom know how to get funding?
- We're not advocating a formal guide certification program. The program we are initiating is voluntary and cooperative. The curriculum will meet the needs expressed by agencies, outfitters and guides alike.

Response to comments: Now that the membership basically approves of the concept, we will endeavor to implement the program. It is our intention to finance the program through grants from various entities. Tom Corcoran was approached because he has the educational background, the desire to work in the upper basin of the Colorado Plateau, and the patience to partner with the CPRG board.

FOUNDERS OF INTERPRETATION

Enos Mills lead visitors up Longs Peak, a 14, 256 ft. mountain, in Rocky Mountain National Park. Between his teens and mid-thirties, he was a crusader for preservation and parks. His enthusiasm to share nature soon lead him to examine why he was so successful as an interpreter and why others bombed; he founded Trail School.

Trail School was both interpreter training and, what is now called, environmental education. Enos developed principles, guidelines and techniques that transformed information from accurate but dull science to ingenuity able to meld divergent interests. Enos Mills lived from 1870 to 1922. When his books went out of print in the 50's, Freeman Tilden continued to develop these ideologies and wrote *Interpreting our Heritage* in 1957.

Tilden's book defined the profession of interpretation as it is known throughout National Park Service. He was invited to evaluate park interpretation and used his experience as a reporter, playwright, and non-fiction writer to package the following ideas for Park interpreter training.

Tilden's Principles of Interpretation

1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate to what is being displayed or described, something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.
2. Information, as such, is not interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.
3. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical or architectural. Any art is, in some degree, teachable.
4. The chief aim of interpretation is not instruction, but provocation.
5. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part, and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.
6. Interpretation addressed to children (say, up to the age of twelve) should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults, but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best, it will require a separate program.

Interpretation means to inspire the visitor to consider a world never before contemplated. As the public receives education, misunderstandings are clarified. An informed public may learn their role and advocate learned practices or, at least, increase their awareness.

Visitors are on vacation. They come of their own free will. Truly they seek involvement. Programs should involve the senses, stir the intellect and tinge the emotions.

Props and gimmicks can provoke an audience. Theatrics saturated in natural history/fact will be remembered a long time. Mostly, personal style, when developed will be tremendously pleasing.

Start with planning. Focus on a theme. Then you can determine the required research. Ask yourself these questions:

- Is my theme stated in a complete sentence?
- Does my theme tell an important story about the site that will enrich the visitor's experience?
- Is this a theme my audience can relate to? Is this a theme that I personally care about? Do I have resources for research?
- If a visitor were asked what my talk was about, would they be able to identify my theme?

Research. Research. Research. Master your subject.

Audiences like sensory involvement, humor, new information made understandable and an enthusiastic interpreter. They do not like dry lectures, an interpreter who talks too much, too technical material or long, unenthusiastic presentations.

There are no general audiences so consider:

Older Adults :

They like depth and follow-up programs. They appreciate interacting with others their age. They are more sociable, less inhibited, vastly experienced. Avoid long or fast paced walks that may tire this audience. Keep in mind sight and hearing may be diminished, affecting depth perception and listening. Rely on their vast experience and incorporate it into your programming.

Foreign Folk:

Often lack knowledge of resource being interpreted. Possibly have limited English skills, are younger and well educated. Be sensitive to cultural etiquette. Speak slowly, deliberately. Take extra time to learn their special needs. Avoid colloquialisms.

Minorities:

Many groups are alienated from the ability to travel. Programs frequently lack input of minority values.

Visually Impaired:

Range from bespectacled to those seeing by touch and hearing. Address these individuals directly. Avoid access through another person. Provide thorough descriptions. Ask what help you can provide. Involvement handling objects would be appropriate.

Ambulatory Limited:

Folks in wheel chairs, using braces, crutches, canes, walkers. Allow equal access. Avoid steep terrain. May require group efforts to assist the movement of these individuals.

Families:

Learning is secondary to sharing time together. Involving children will enhance the involvement of the whole family.

Brainstorm your options. Talks are the fundamental tool of interpreters. Talks take the form of orientations, demonstrations, audiovisual opportunities with props, characterizations, and multimedia shows.

Any successful talk will contain the elements of structure and substance.

Continued . . .

Structure has a simple four step strategy.

1. **PUNCH!** - Have a provocative introduction
2. **Bridge** - Answer why that introduction was said and what it means for understanding.
3. **Body** - Illustrate the theme/message with examples.
4. **Conclusion** - Answer the question, so what? Provide a summary or call to action which reflects the body.

The first thirty seconds are critical in establishing rapport. Practice your talk so it flows. Avoid barriers between you and the audience. Meet the audience standing upright and

eye to eye. Keep your hands out of your pockets. Your grooming projects your dependability. Posture is a statement of competence. Clothing supports or remonstrates your credibility.

Your voice is an instrument. Learn to play it. Allow silent inflections. Specific words, active verbs, concrete nouns, and familiar people/places convey more effective imagery. Don't detract from your talk with body language such as weight shifting, body rocking, table leaning, arm swinging, hand hiding, clothes fidgeting or foot scuffling. Yet integrate facial expressions and gestures. Rehearse.



Follow up

Activists and letters brought legislation to Acadia National Park. The National Parks and Conservation Association appealed to the public to write letters to ban personal watercraft from hundreds of Maine's state ponds in addition to the seven ponds in Acadia. Acadia is the first National Park to legislatively ban PWCs. Legislation went into effect July 9th, 1998. PWC restrictions in other national parks are weaker and made through executive regulation. Locally, High Country News, Oct. 1998, pointed out restrictions of PWCs in Glen Canyon Recreation Area are difficult to adopt due to the original executive regulations promoting motors there.

Paddler December 1997 sported an article stating the American Canoe Association is rounding up a coalition of groups to ward off use of personal watercraft in wildlife sanctuaries, glacial lakes and whitewater rivers. The article specified a community in Washington put a moratorium on PWC use because of environmental impacts. The PWC industry, so enraged, threatens to take the suit to the Supreme Court.

How do you feel about personal watercraft in the Moab area?

Personal Watercraft

Personal watercraft are small, agile boats powered by an inboard engine and a jet pump mechanism. The U.S. Coast Guard considers them to be "Class A Inboard Boats." They are subject to the same laws and requirements as larger, more conventional boats. Personal watercraft are not high speed toys. While personal watercraft may have a number of differences from other boats, there is no difference between personal watercraft operators and other boaters. For this reason, it is valuable for you to know boating basics.

All personal watercraft have certain common characteristics. The most important of these is the inboard engine with a jet drive propulsion system, and the fact that the operator is expected to be able to safely fall overboard and reboard this vessel. These features are related because the jet drive system eliminates any moving parts, such as a propeller or rudder, on

the exterior surface of the hull. The propulsion system parts present little risk to the operator while falling or reboarding. See page 49.



Utah Boating Basics, A Guide to Responsible Boating a manual from Utah Division of Parks and Recreation

Get a copy: 1594 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6001

Clean-up Slated May 21, 1999 ~ Contact Molly Martin @ Canyon Voyages: 259-6007

GOALS: 1. To remove trash and litter while increasing community pride.

WHERE:

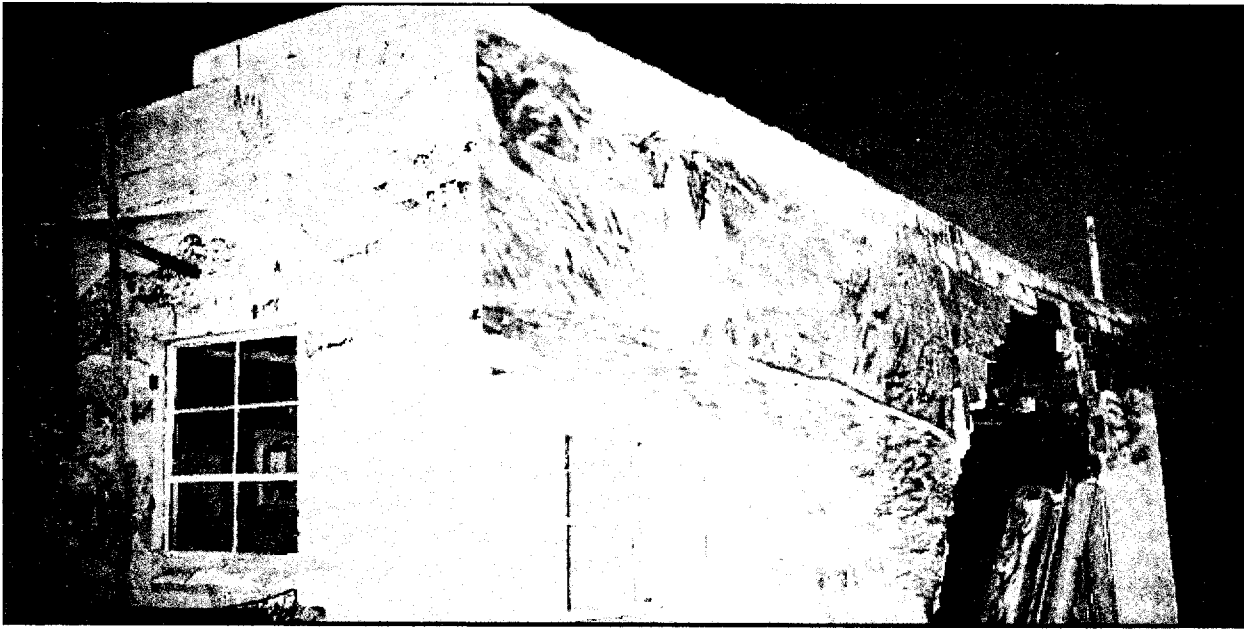
Hittle Ramp
to
BLM Ramp
(mile 10)

For details call
Molly

2. To identify negative resource impacts.

3. To educate participants about the value of watersheds for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation.

JOIN THE EFFORT! RIVER CLEAN-UP!



The End of the White Bison Mural

by Earl Perry

“Art is not eternal.” ---Ken Kesey

At the close of the 1960s and into the early 70s, Cisco, Utah, was to be the latest in the boom-bust, extractive, resource-stripping western towns. Oil field drilling, proximity to the oil shale developments of the Book Cliffs; make your pile and move on. You can summarize the general perspective of these towns by noting that no one ever plans to die in them, so no one ever plants trees. In those days there was no I-70 incompetently draped over the popcorn soils of the Mancos Shale, only US 6 ascending the hills and dropping into the yellow-gray arroyos. And in those days a set of government contractors were taking silt out of the Colorado River, by dozing little check dams every few dozen yards down every swale and arroyo; still visible, and every one to them breached by now.

No town with the strip-mining mentality is too small for a bar: The White Buffalo Disco. Located at the intersection of US 6 and a dirt road of surpassing greasiness after rain, a track that led to the Cisco Boat Landing, for the handful of people who could find their way in to Westwater Ranch and find their way out again at the end of the trip. It was happening, on Friday and Saturday nights; on a big night its take line reached as far west as Green River City, south into Moab, east to the Grand Junction, north to the ranches in reentracts of the Book Cliffs.

The cement block building, rumored to contain the disco in the front and a crib in the rear rooms, was decorated by a mural on the north wall that you could never quite photograph without the obstruction of the vandalized gas pump out front. The picture was an aerial perspective, from somewhere in the vicinity of Top of the World, looking down canyon toward the La Sals overtopping Fisher Towers. And on an imagined rock cropping high and right, compositionally balancing the river angling through the

lower left foreground, was a white bison reflecting on the vast sweep of redrock and laccolith in the mural he inhabited. Symbol of manitou, symbol of luck, symbol of your power's momentary alignment with the universe: a noble white bison.

The White Buffalo Disco fell on evil days. Cisco dwindled. Tempers soured. The proprietress, it is said, got irritated with a hitchhiker loafing about the place, and shot him lightly through the guts. She did her time for assault, but the place was dilapidating and it never came back. Through the intervening years, a stop at the mural has been a fixture of every Westwater shuttle; the genius of the unknown muralist, as overblown and over colored and overdramatic as the country he or she depicted, somehow standing out from and yet within the spirit of the wide-horized Mancos badlands where the building stood. The colors blued, and merged with the passage of decades; the kaolinite soils then was the bed of the Interstate, so through the years, rectilinear cracks worked their way up the mortar joints at the cheeseparing construction of this structure. A west wall collapsed. From his position over a window whose lintel was failing these 20 years, the white bison himself was particularly vulnerable. Someone jammed a prop up under the lintel, which gradually bowed under the collapse it was trying to avert; biology and intelligence are but a temporary exemption from entropy.

Between last Friday, August 14, 1998, in midafternoon, and Monday, August 17, 1998, mid-afternoon, the prop cracked, the lintel dropped, the white bison crunched down to the earth in a dusty jumble of cracked pumice block.

Copyright, 1998 Earl Perry

Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge Ecosystem

BLM circulated the Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge Integrated Resource Management Plan in March 1998. The pages are teeming with concerns, management goals, vision and itemized descriptions of the attractions, Wilderness Study Areas and services. The following are a few gleaned paragraphs from that collection of information. It is hoped the reader will be motivated to learn this presented fraction to pass on to other users of these zones or be aroused to seek greater understanding of these public lands as an ongoing study of the Colorado Plateau.

You can contact Hanley Metz at the Grand Junction BLM office for your copy of this management plan.

South of the River

This zone is punctuated by seven spectacular canyons divided by high mesas. Each drains into the Colorado River. Erosion gives way to spires, alcoves, arches and 800 feet deep canyons. Pre-Cambrian igneous and metamorphic rock dapple the canyon floors. Black Ridge measures 7,130 feet at the high point. The river is situated at 4,300 feet.

73,000-acres, Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area (WSA), has been recommended to Congress for wilderness designation. Colorado National Monument hems one border of this zone. The Monument also has acreage under consideration for wilderness.

The uplands prevail with Pinyon-juniper (pj) woodlands and sagebrush parks. The canyons manifest riparian vegetation (cottonwoods, willow, box elder) along the floors. Other areas are scattered with grassy meadows and pj woodlands.

BLM with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) and the National Park Service released 36 Desert Big Horn sheep in the years 1979 - 1981. Collaring and monitoring indicate 75 in the population today. I was startled to behold a full curl ram near the black rock extrusion up Rattle Snake Canyon in 1986. Another one wearing a radio collar was spotted during Canyonlands Field Institute's February 1998 Eagle Float. The CDOW representative was excited and reminded us that the formal reports benefit tracking this conservation effort.

Colorado River

This zone stretches from Snooks Bottom, one mile southwest of Fruita to the Colorado-Utah State Line (21 miles). This is Horsethief and Ruby Canyon, the floodplain, the river, the hill and canyon walls visible by the river user.

The Colorado River supports floatboating all year. The trip begins at the Loma Launch, unfurling 25 miles to the Westwater, Utah takeout.

Shoreline growth sprouts cottonwoods, willows and tamarisk. Cheatgrass has invaded the corridor and pj is found along the base of the cliffs.

Scientists replaced Peregrine falcon eggs with plastic replicas, hatched the chicks then returned them to the nests. Currently, there are four nesting pairs in the Ruby Canyon corridor, raising two fledglings a year. CDOW Peregrine Recovery Project increased the population dwindling due to weak eggshells from pesticides ingested in the adults' diets.

North of the River

This zone approximately possesses the cliff line on the north of the river to two miles north of Interstate-70. This zone on the northwest flank of the Uncompahgre Plateau has eroded to be broad valleys, sloping mesas, primarily rich in fossils. The Trail Through Time accesses an active quarry. The Kokopelli Mountain Bike Trail crosses the entire length of this zone. It also hosts motorized and horseback riding trails.

Grasses and desert shrub claim lower elevations. Pinyon and juniper woodlands stake the highlands. In McDonald Creek grows riparian vegetation. Rare plants Amsonia jonesii, and Cryptantha osterhouti are both known to be north of the river and the latter also found south of the river. The sensitive plant Lomatium latilobum struggles in Rattlesnake Canyon. Pull out your plant books and get familiar with these.

Sensitive avian species as Scott's oriole and gray vireo habitate large areas north of the river. Other species of special concern are the western yellow-bellied racer snake, (near Mac), spotted bat and kit fox.

Traditional Uses of Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge Zones



Ranchers rely on Ruby Canyon for the grazing of herds. There are 16 grazing allotments ordinarily stocked in winter and early spring. Herds are moved to higher elevations in hotter months. Ranchers modified operation to exclude use of Rattlesnake, Mee and Knowles Canyons. Reducing impacts are meant to enhance the riparian growth in the zones. Cryptogamic soils in the Mountain Island Allotment were threatened, so ranchers curbed use of this area. Even scenic values have been addressed as ranchers

removed grazing from the Colorado River Allotment. Further, there are sheep allotments that overlap desert bighorn territory, so these places were voluntarily converted to cattle to protect the introduced species.

Grazing is a tool to develop vegetation goals that will improve wildlife habitat and watershed conditions. BLM works closely with livestock operators to minimize conflicts between public lands users.

Mineral exploration has placed roads and test sites. Presently recreation, scenic values and wildlife habitat are the chief focus of BLM. In fact, the entire Ruby Canyon corridor south to the edge of the Black Ridge WSA no longer permits mineral activity.

There are paleontological areas. Fruita Paleontological Area, Dinosaur Hill and the Mygatt-Moore Quarry in the Rabbit Valley Research Natural Areas have on-going research and paths for interpretation. The Museum of Western Colorado and Dinamation International Society lend efforts to protect and excavate these sites. Each summer these groups sponsor and train volunteers to perform the tedious task of exposing fragile fossils. Other important concentrations turned up the oldest fossil flower known. Just imagine this land 140 million years back. Rather than desert, there was a floodplain dotted with lakes. Hills covered with huge conifer and cycad trees. It was humid and dinosaurs roamed.

Throughout the Ruby Canyon region, clearances for paleontology and archeology are required before beginning any project or activity.

Cultural Information

Big game hunters occupied the area approximately 9,500 B.C. These were wanderers in the Paleo-Indian Period, specifically known as the Clovis Tradition by archeologists. With climate changes at the end of the last Ice Age, both the Folsom and Plano Traditions appeared in the Ruby Canyon area.

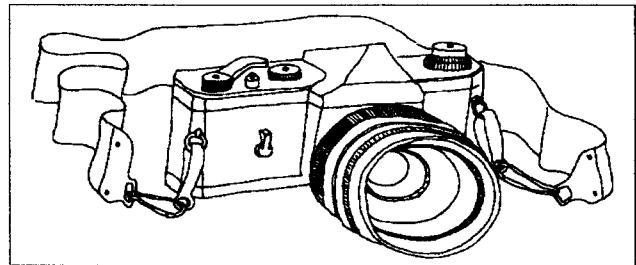
Western United States endured a series of droughts around 5,500 B.C. The large grazers went extinct to be replaced by plants and creatures known today. Adaptation lead to migrations. People traveled in search of water. Water yielded food sources. Thus the populations in the Great Basin went west to higher elevations, and the Great Plains folk to the east. They settled the higher elevations of the Colorado Plateau and the Southern Rocky Mountains.

This Early Archaic Period increased the use of seeds and led to grinding stones. Around 3,500 B.C. the climate changed again. Cooler temperatures beckoned growth of

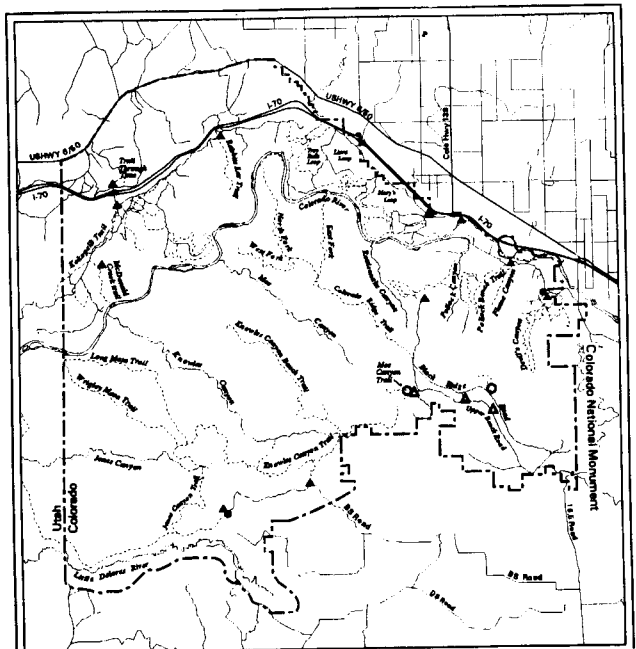
Pinyon forests on the Plateau. This heftier and reliable food source paralleled prehistoric population growth. The confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison rivers became crossroads for the Colorado Plateau and the Southern Rocky Mountains.

Climate change around 1,000 B.C. brought conditions we know today. Corn made its way up from Mexico around 250 B.C. This Late Archaic Period lasted to 300 A.D. The bow and arrow appeared at this time. Corn horticulture resulted in the development of the Anasazi in the Four Corners region. Through contact with them the local group called the Fremont culture began practicing horticulture and left traces of their distinct ceramics, art and architecture.

McDonald Creek and Sieber Canyon are rich with Fremont rock art and living sites. Currently, photos from 1978 are used to monitor these remnants of the past. The Fremont fade by 1300 - 1400 A.D. and are replaced by the Ute tribe. Utes dominated the area until U.S. Cavalry relocated them in 1880 making way for American settlement.



Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge appeals to those seeking solitude and primitive recreation. Ranger patrols do not frequent this region like many other recreation areas. Guides can discourage destructive behavior with education about reverence and specific approaches to protect these resources.



COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT & JOHN OTTO

May 24, 1911, President Taft signed the order for 13,853 acres to be set aside for a National Monument beside Grand Junction, Colorado. John Otto, born December 30, 1879 in Missouri, became obsessed with the development of Colorado National Monument. He contributed 23 years to trail building and acting as Park custodian. He toiled there with various projects and politics. Government officials unaccustomed to his eccentric manners terminated his services February 28, 1927. He settled in California keeping tabs on Monument affairs. He lived quietly by the Klamath River until his death in 1952.

John Otto submitted the details of a national park to the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce in 1908. Then he passionately pursued passage of the designation. He jokingly proposed Smith should be the name of the freshly designated monument due to the enormity of Smiths in existence and certain distinction of a Smith somewhere. The monument's name came from Colorado State Representative Taylor's wife who quietly remarked, why Dear not name it simply for Colorado? Since so much discussion had gone on with no results, Taylor took it upon himself to use this name suggestion and then appoint Otto the superintendent of the park.

During John's tenure he became known as the hermit trail builder. He'd offset the hot, buggy summer in the monument with Forest Service work up on Grand Mesa, although Otto really had road fever. He believed roads were the healthiest interest of Grand Junction. He sought support through writing. Boy, what a writer John Otto was. And, boy, how that disturbed the politicians.

John was a son of a brilliant theologian and grew to be an equally free thinker. He left Missouri, after studying the organ at college, to roam the west from 19 to 29 years of age. Otto landed in the mining industry of Washington. Next John found himself in Denver pouring himself into politics. He sought an eight hour work day for miners, but his letter writing was misunderstood and landed him in jail. In those days the Colorado governor was advised that Otto was a lunatic, perhaps life threatening. This age of people were not prepared nor accustomed to his flamboyant style of communication. His favorite campaigns were the promotion of the eight hour work day, transcontinental highways and equal rights for women. John was arrested and tried for insanity in those days. Once cleared to be sane he undertook his obsession with the Monument.

Eventually, he married. His bride determined John was destined to tents or sleeping out in his park. She no

longer desired that lifestyle and returned to the east. June 20, 1911 - January 31, 1914, John filed for divorce, stating she absented herself from her husband without reasonable cause. The divorce was issued by default. John got \$2000 alimony.

John then began to pour himself into the "Great National Highway," a road system that would connect all the national parks in the west. He met with county commissioners and business men describing the feasibility of a rimrock toll road, a substitute for the then proposed desert highway. And by 1925 hundreds of users traveled that roadway, Serpents Trail, into Glade park. Serpents Trail was closed to traffic in 1947; considered to be "the most dangerous road ever built," although it remains as a foot trail for visitors in Colorado National Monument.

John's next project arose in the midst of World War I. Coal shortages among the public concerned him so he wrote Washington for support to allow collecting dead and down wood in the park for a fee. He activated this fee program again to finance other park projects: wildlife preservation plans.

In 1916, John involved Colorado Representative Taylor to appropriate \$75,000 to introduce bison and elk to the park. Elk were donated, but migrated to Pinion Mesa and Glade Park. Not until 1928 were bison placed in the park. A rancher delivered bison to DeBeque and the park. A bull from the DeBeque herd persistently moved cross-country to herd with the bison in Colorado National Monument. This became dangerous and resulted in many damages. The rancher removed his animals. By 1932 the desert highway connecting Moab and Grand Junction was completed. The U.S. Deputy game warden donated two aging bison and two aging elk for the community barbeque celebration. John insisted it was unfounded slaughter and wrote letters stirring up investigations.

It wasn't long before the range was overgrazed. There were 29 bison in 1941. Malnutrition altered their size and bore them irregular features. Authorities began to cull the herd inviting Indian Services to attend the animals for the meat and the hides. Another herd reduction took place in 1956. This time the event resembled a traditional Indian ceremony. It removed the creatures entirely. Scientists determined the landscape was too sensitive to support bison.

Many plans John Otto proposed and fought to activate came undone in Colorado National Monument after he left. Landmarks and trails still retain the names he had given them and his trails remain for our continued enjoyment. *John Otto of Colorado National Monument*, by Alan J. Kania

What Members are doing for CPRG

- Dave Focardi will be the trip leader of the Cataract Interpretive Trip this year.
- Molly Martin with John Weisheit are developing a weekly interpretation content night for the 1999 season. If you have an expertise to share, schedule a night to commit to a presentation. Call CPRG 259-8077.
- Molly is also taking a lead on the investigation of health insurance for our profession. It is rumored there are local bike and river outfitters offering employees insurance. Besides inquiries on a local level, she will contact America Outdoors to express concerns for and tap into insurance opportunities on a national level.
- Nancy Allemand, Joe Englebrecht, and Molly have helped edit this issue of The Confluence.

Fugitives reach the San Juan River

Danger commenced Thursday, May 28, 1998. A 500 gallon water truck was stolen near Durango, Colorado. May 29th, Officer Claxton radios to the La Plata County Sheriff's Department dispatch. He spotted the water truck traveling west on Hwy 160. Witnesses report the truck stopped without Officer Claxton activating his overhead lights. A white male leapt from the passenger side and open fired on the policeman seated in his marked patrol unit. Eighteen shots rattled the vehicle many fatally striking the officer. The vehicle headed south on 27 road. 3 subjects in the truck.

Five minutes later, at the "dead end" of 25 Road, a camouflaged, assault rifle armed man approached Mr. Ibarra at his workplace. The subjects want to take Ibarra's company Ford flatbed truck. Ibarra agrees with no resistance.

During this theft, officers are searching for the water truck, when Deputy Bishop is struck by gunfire from a camouflage clothed subject on the flat bed portion of a Ford truck proceeding along 25 Road.

In rapid sequence, Colorado State Trooper Keller's patrol car is struck by gunfire, a rear tire is flattened. A marked Cortez police department car is shot. Officer Wines is not. The flat bed proceeds north on 25 Road. Detective Martin of Cortez police department drives an unmarked Jeep Cherokee. Shooting wounds his leg and shoulder. Another unmarked unit is driven by Captain Chavez, Montezuma Sheriffs Office and sustains gunfire to the vehicle but he is not hurt.

The flat bed goes west on G Road into Utah then north and back into Colorado. An hour later the Superintendent at Hovenweep National Park prepares to close the park gate. While doing so the Ford approaches and fires directly at Ranger Hutchinson. He eludes gunfire.

Ground search fails to locate the subjects. At 1 PM a helicopter finds the Ford has been run off the road south and west of BB and 10 Roads. Inspection indicated attempts to get back on the road. Failure resulted in winching the truck further off the road, hiding the rear from view with branches. Two loaded magazines are found nearby, indicating one stood guard during this activity.

The truck conceals SKS and AK model assault rifles, 5 loaded magazines, CB/police scanner and rock climbing gear. Two sets of footprints cross the river, they urinated, traveled west 1/2 mile then headed south. Darkness halted further tracking May 29, 1998.

Salt Lake Tribune Reports

6/3/98 Police identify three suspects of the May 28th robbery and May 29th murder. The names released are: Alan "Monte" Pilon, Jason Wayne McVean and Robert Matthew Mason.

6/4/98 San Juan County requests that Governor Mike Leavitt declare a state of emergency to release state money from the Disaster Emergency Fund and supply Utah National Guard to

help search for the fugitives. So far 200 men from four states, the FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms have combed the desert. Tuesday, June 2, Colorado Governor, Roy Omer declared a state of emergency. The order retroactively paid for 25 Colorado National Guard troops and four guard helicopters already involved in the search. The declaration allows National Guard jurisdiction across state boundaries. Leavitt was in London, England Wednesday which complicated passage of San Juan County's request.

Investigations revealed that the three men share survivalist ideology. Pilon, from Dove Creek, is described as anti-government. Officials speculate that these three intended to rob the Ute Mountain Tribal Casino. The three are suspects in a Taos, N.M. casino robbery of January 1997.

1998

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A reference Calendar for the chronology of fugitive events

Times Independent, June 11, 1998, vol. 105, No. 24

June 4, 1998: San Juan Sheriff Deputy Kelly Bradford of Blanding responded to a call for help along the San Juan River and was shot twice. Steve Wilcox, a San Juan County Family Service social worker observed a pair of boots at a camp site, then a gun muzzle. He turned to flee as shots rang out. Wilcox escaped uninjured and made a cell phone call which dispatched Deputy Bradford. Bradford was flown to St. Mary's Hospital in Grand Junction.

Further inspection of the camp site turned up the body of 26 year old Robert David Mason. He was dead from a self-inflicted, close-range gunshot to the face. The search then centered on desert and canyons of Bluff, Cortez, Mexican Hat and Farmington. Roads were closed between Bluff and Mexican Hat and North of Bluff to Blanding. Utah Highway Patrol reopened these and the San Juan river access. BLM closed Cedar Mesa and Grand Gulch Plateau areas through June 17th. Park Service closed Hovenweep for that time. Cross Canyon near Hovenweep and Northwest of Cortez and northeast of Bluff also bore closure to protect the public.

Salt Lake Tribune Reports

6/5/98 A disfigured body was found with pipe bombs taped to the body near Swinging Bridge, Bluff, Utah. Investigators

are convinced the fugitives were stockpiling bombs, weapons and food before the rampage last Friday. After the shooting of Officer Bradford authorities evacuated 400 Bluff residents and set up highway checkpoints.

6/6/98 Bluff residents returned home Friday 9 PM. Pilon is in debt for \$1500 to the IRS. McVean is described as a nice boy who mixed with the wrong crowd. Also Friday investigators confirmed the disfigured body as 26 year old Robert Matthew Mason. Boaters were hailed off the San Juan river at Mexican Hat.

"This morning we had three different fly-bys by two helicopters," said raft trip leader Gabriella Hess of Holiday Expeditions. "It was a signal that something was wrong." Hess's trip began before the commotion Thursday.

"We pulled in at Mexican Hat where we were going to pick up guests, Hess said, "There were deputies in army gear and rifles. They said, 'Your trip is over.'" Boaters who passed Mexican Hat the day before are committed until they complete four days to Clay Hills.

6/7/98 Saturday, 300 Bluff residents resumed life after Thursday's evacuation and returned home Friday night. Search efforts cost \$100,000 a day and have reached a \$1.6 million bill.

Theories of the fugitives whereabouts:

- These men located a boat to reach Lake Powell 60 miles away.
- They fled the scene of Mason's shooting to a bunker created before the bloody spree in Colorado.
- Pilon and McVean were never near Bluff. Evidence shows the three possibly split at Hovenweep after ditching the Ford.

Bluff has had 300 law-enforcement officers in town. The Twin Rocks Café cooked burgers and hot dogs for Saturday lunch; Chicken and salad for supper Saturday night.

6/8/98 Jim Hook heads the volunteer fire department and owns the Recapture Lodge, he expressed federal agents frustration over lack of local equipment. No pager system, no radio network, in fact, the fire department has only two hand held radios. Although residents were re-admitted Friday and Saturday through traffic did not open until Sunday. Those were met with shot gun check points and hurried through. Recapture Lodge hoped law enforcement would fill the 28 vacant rooms, though most slept in sleeping bags for free elsewhere. Kelly Bradford survived the shooting and held a new born 8-pound, 15-ounce son born Saturday June 6.

6/10/98 Residents and merchants offer a \$5000 reward for the capture of the fugitives.

6/11/98 A duffel bag filled with corroded ammunition of the type which killed Officer Claxton May 29 and a crossbow was found Tuesday, June 9, outside a Utah marina. It looked as if the bag had been tossed out of a car window.

6/12/98 FBI offered \$50,000, increasing the reward money to \$300,000, for information leading to the capture of the two fugitives. June 11th, Cortez City Council matched Bluff's \$5000 collection and U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell secured a pledge of \$250,000 from the Senate Appropriations Committee. Investigators call the pair of fugitives "doomsdayers" who horde guns and food while awaiting the end of the world.

6/17/89 The 17 day dragnet of the desert dwindles from a 400 member search team to 50 members. It dismantles by June 19.

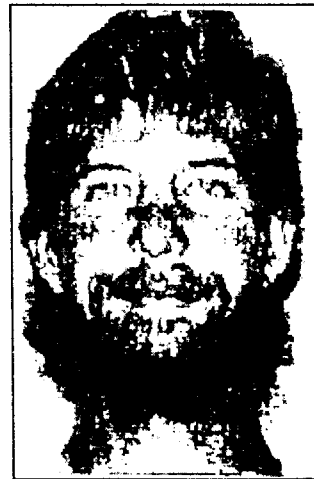
7/1/98 A girl identified Pilon and McVean, Sunday, June 28, at 9 PM coming up from Montezuma Creek to steal a water truck. The 9 year old girl told authorities one man walked with a limp. Pilon injured a leg in a motorcycle wreck last winter. Utah forces of bloodhounds and officers from the Navajo Indian Reservation, FBI and San Juan County re-established searches. BLM closed for the second time in a month, portions of the San Juan River.

7/3/98 Red flares were aimed at riparian growth on Thursday, July 2, to smoke out the fugitives. Friday, July 3rd, the search was halted.

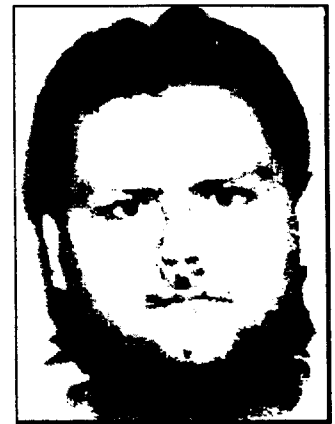
7/5/98 The San Juan River reopened Saturday, July 4.

"We had a couple of trips out today and until further notice we understand it is open," said Susan DeLorme, who operates Wild Rivers Expeditions with her husband, Charles. DeLorme said their rafting business has been hurt by the searches, but not as much as those that rely on traffic passing through Bluff. When prospective boaters call DeLorme about safety of rafting or kayaking the popular river, she tells them what most people in the area believe. "If you are law enforcement or military, you might be in danger. But we don't really feel like the average citizen is in danger, she said.

River companies continued to conduct business on the San Juan while the FBI and state authorities manage searches. The fugitives are still at large, December, 1998.



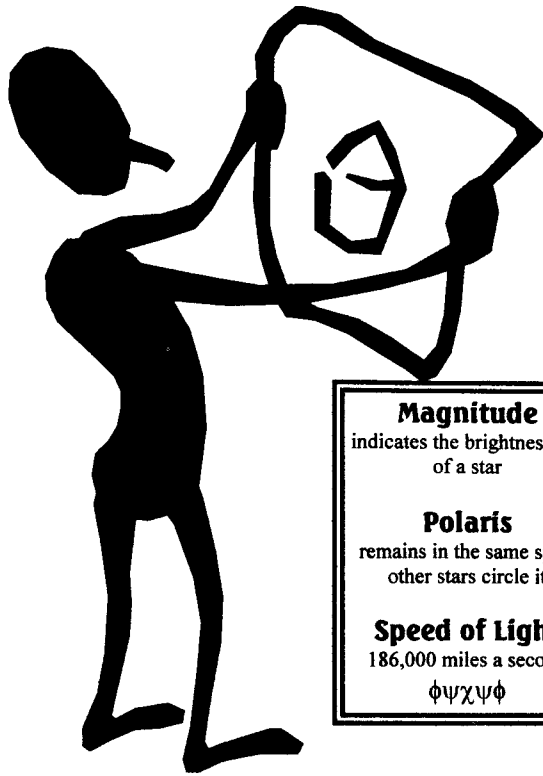
Jason Wayne McVean



Alan "Monte" Pilon



America Outdoors, Denver, Colorado, December 1998
meeting of the Utah region



Magnitude
indicates the brightness
of a star

Polaris
remains in the same spot;
other stars circle it

Speed of Light
186,000 miles a second
 $\phi\psi\chi\psi\phi$

18 great finds of all time

~ In 1965 Caltech astronomer Maarten Schmidt identified "quasi-stellar objects," radio sources known as quasars, which subsequently are highly energetic centers of young galaxies.

~ Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, in 1965-1966, Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson identified the 3 K background radiation, the echo of Big Bang.

~ The first pulsar, CP 1919, was found by Jocelyn Bell of Cambridge University in 1967. Pulsars are rapidly spinning neutron stars.

~ In 1609 Galileo Galilei, through his telescope discovered phases of Venus, satellites of Jupiter, stellar nature of the Milky Way and craters on the moon.

~ In 1992 astronomers discovered the first planets outside our solar system (orbiting a pulsar!) and three years later detected the first planets around a sun-like star.

~ Observations made with the Hubble Space Telescope in the 1990s confirmed that black holes exist in the center of some galaxies.

~ In 1687 Isaac Newton's *Principia* was published and finally proved that the sun lay at the center of the solar system.

~ German-English amateur astronomer William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus in 1781.

~ After an exhaustive search on glass photographic plates in 1930, Clyde Tombaugh spotted Pluto.

~ Neptune was spotted in 1846 based on mathematical calculations by Urbain Le Verrier.



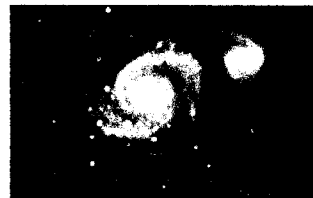
~ In 1864, English astronomer William Huggins discovered that nebulae are gas rather than stars.

Astronomy

~ American astronomer Edwin Hubble demonstrated in 1923 that galaxies are separate island universes of stars outside the Milky Way.

~ In 1931-1932, radio astronomy was initiated as Karl Jansky detected radio energy from the Milky Way using his Bell Laboratories antenna in Holmdel, New Jersey.

~ In 1890 Harvard astronomer Edward C. Pickering and Antonia C. Maury proposed a classification scheme for stars based on spectra that is the backbone of understanding stellar qualities.



whirl pool galaxy

~ In 1761 Russian astronomer Mikhail Lomonosov discovered during a transit of Venus that the planet had an atmosphere, confirming that planets in the sky were other worlds perhaps like Earth.

~ In 1801 Italian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi recognized the first asteroid, 1 Ceres.

~ German astronomer Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel in 1838 announced calculations of a star's distance by parallax, for 61 Cygni, determining 10.3 light-years.

~ Copernicus published *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*. It led to understanding the solar system.

Recent News

2 new planets discovered.

One orbits the star Gliese 876, 15 light-years away.

Gliese is the closest star around which astronomers have found a planet. All other stars are at least 40 light-years away.

The planet has the mass of 1.9 Jupiters and orbits the parent star five times closer than Earth orbits our sun. (At about Mercury's orbit.)

The other planet orbits Gliese 614, 60 light-years away. It has the mass of 3.3 Jupiters. It is most certainly a gas giant. This planet orbits at about the asteroid belt in our solar system.

Mega merger on Jupiter.

Two of the three white ovals on Jupiter have coalesced into one.

These Earth sized cyclones have been observed for 58 years to be separate storms second in size to the Great Red Spot.

The white ovals are storms of ammonia swirling at 200 miles per hour at the outside edge. Each 9,000 miles across, they showed up easily in 6 inch telescopes. Astronomers have recorded a great white band broke apart in 1938-1939 resulting in these three 9,000 mile diameter ovals.

The spacecraft Galileo in February 1997 recorded images of the ovals particularly close together and squishing another storm cell. And although no one observed the merger, the Hubble Space Telescope showed the change in mid-July. Astronomers suspect it took place when Jupiter was behind the sun in February.

From: *Astronomy*, Oct. 1998, Vol.26, No. 10

ELEMENTS OF LEADERSHIP

DEVELOPING YOUR INTERPRETATION SKILLS

Notes from a presentation given by John Weisheit for the Headwaters Institute

By Michele Hill

Knowledge ~ Experience ~ Willingness ~ Comfort

Knowledge is power: to obtain knowledge go to the top—do it yourself. The books found in the bookstore is information that is distilled; the richness of the subjects that interest you is to be found in the bibliographies. Why not read the books that the author consulted while conducting his research? The primary document is where the expertise is found and finding primary documents is easy since most communities have public libraries. Even if your library does not have the document you are searching for, the librarians can obtain it for you through the inter-library loan service. But university libraries are always the best source to treasure hunt primary documents and primary photographs. The first thing John does, when he walks into a library, is talk to the librarian about his research mission and to become familiar with the library's facilities and resources.

Another avenue to obtain knowledge is through our peers, especially those who have earned graduate degrees in the scientific disciplines. Such peers had their studies directed by meaningful questions and problems that inspired them to thoroughly find the appropriate answers and solutions. These academics are very approachable and are also eager to share their knowledge and experience. Other peers include the seniors of our profession, for example, Kent Frost, Katie Lee, or Martin Litton. Such men and women, too, are very approachable and willing to share their expertise.

You develop relationships with significant peers by becoming willing to insert yourself into opportunities. For example, about 12-years ago John obtained a Grand Canyon private river permit. Besides inviting a few friends, John decided to also invite a doctoral candidate on his trip. The trip ended up becoming a research trip with John and his friends serving as assistants. Said John, "That river trip was one of the best learning experiences I ever had." Science trips are still very much a part of John's continuing education program.

After working a couple years in the Grand Canyon, John came to work in the Canyonlands sub-province. John came to discover that there is a lot of opportunity and challenge available in the Canyonlands area for professional river guides. When John arrived in Moab, the first river trip he inserted himself into was the Cataract Canyon interpretive trip. (Recall that's the research part of the interpretation principles.) Eventually John became a presenter of river history on these interpretive river trips. John acknowledges, "My first talk was disappointing to me. But I kept doing it—making it better—reinforcing it with more knowledge to make better connections." (That's the rehearse part of the interpretation

principles.) Feeling strengthened with the knowledge, John continues to present his research and is reaching a level of comfort and continuity. He inherently practices the interpretation principles and continues to employ them, which continues to fortify him with the elements of an education leader.

Another way to develop connections is through the community. John feels the best way to reach into the heart of a community is to become willing to serve as a volunteer or trustee for a non-profit organization. While serving, he learned how non-profits work and he learned a lot about networking with positive people who have incredible diversity, skill, talent and experience.

**So, do your research, hone your skills and engage the notables.
Insert yourself!**

John also amalgamated the unique community spirit of Grand Canyon River Guides to serve as a positive example in developing a guide's organization for the upper basin of the Colorado River. To also establish a similar mission statement for the upper basin as well, which includes: setting high professional standards, to create the best possible river experiences, and to protect our rivers on the Plateau. In the beginning John's interest, to pull together the river community of the upper basin, compelled him to write Brad Dimock, then the president of Grand Canyon River Guides. At that time Dimock was also receiving letters from another Canyonlands entity, Tim Thomas. Dimock encouraged these two Canyonlands guides to get together and, in the meantime, scheduled a fall meeting for Grand Canyon River Guides to be held in the Moab area and to encourage that formation. Thusly, Brad, Tim and John birthed Colorado Plateau River Guides in 1993.

Now CPRG is blossoming. John modeled this maturation to the founding of the United States; that thirteen years passed from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the ratifying of the Constitution. And a similar commitment from the guides is what is necessary for CPRG to make a difference; to share their voices and to shape this organization into positive and inspirational activities.



Suggestion: Maintain records of your river mileage and training. Mileage should reflect cfs, put-in and take-out points, crew, your role, boat types, private or commercial, significant conditions, hikes, activities, etc.

WATER FILTER SYSTEMS

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate powder, alum, is an agent to add crispness to home pickling. Alum also congeals sediments in a bucket of river water quickly. Just a half of a teaspoon per gallon of river water, agitated or stirred and left for twenty to thirty minutes, clears the river water remarkably.

The settled water can be used for the final rinse of dish water, boiled for cooking pasta, hot drinks or even filtered for daily drinking water.

New to the market are water bottles, even Rubbermaid markets these, capable of removing protozoa, waterborne organisms like Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia. These systems do not eliminate viruses and bacteria, but they conveniently erase the iodine taste of tablets. Protection from bacteria and viruses are necessary since it is found in the fecal matter of humans and animal and both of these roam wilderness.

DESERT PLANT ADAPTATION

Imagine 10 or less inches of rain fall each year. You've just conjured up a desert ecosystem. Contrary to visions of shifting dunes with scant vegetation, deserts are hosts to microenvironments supporting many species with specialized means for survival in intense heat, parched soils and blinding light.

What are the strategies of plant survival in deserts?

Flower producing herbaceous plants which seed from the same root year after year, let above ground foliage die back in summer. Sleeping underground are the bulbs, tubers or rhizomes, awaiting cool wet seasons, in which, tender growth may spring. These perennials go dormant before wilting can occur, therefore they survive.

Annuals avoid drought by growing only as moisture exists. Annuals, like cheatgrass, live one year. They exist simply as seeds for great lengths of the year and can only grow in assuredly moist soil. Growth is limited to 2 - 4 months in winter through spring. Some annuals complete the cycle of seed germination, growth, flowering and reseeded within six weeks.

Extreme soil temperatures impede bacteria and fungus growth necessary for dead plant decay, thus, desert soils have poor integration of organic material. Desert soils are rich in minerals. Minerals are released from the erosion of surrounding rock or surfaced in water moving up through soil with evaporation. This is a salty soil in which few plants can grow, although some have adapted to do so.

Back to imagination: Think of desert soil behaving like pavement. Rains gather force. Rivulets stream to converge into washes, hardly penetrating into the soil. Yet there are durable seeds which requires the grinding action of gravel in flowing washes to allow water to enter the coat and continue germination. The water action also acts to distribute the seed to decrease competition with the parent plant.

Some plants have shallow but widespread roots. The living tissue is fast to collect soil moisture from the network of roots. The stored liquid is metabolized during dry spells.

Other plants sink 90 foot tap roots. Pockets of water at depth won't evaporate like water at the surface. Often these water sources are year round. Plants accessing deep bound water will often drop summer leaves and rely on green stems to promote photosynthesis.

Cactus with pleated stems serve to partially shade the plant helping to keep the plant cool. It is also paramount these plants do not waste water through evaporation so cactus grow thick, waxy coats and close the stomata by day. At night the pores open to collect carbon dioxide for photosynthesis to take place the following day. Cacti species with flattened stems will grow these in various directions so only a portion face direct sun, others cast shade keeping the plant cool. Spines defend the plant from creatures seeking food and moisture. It takes desert plants a long time to replace body parts eaten by the food chain. And the plant is reluctant to give up it's precious water when it is so scarce.

Sometimes photosynthesis is harmed by light too bright. Some plants rotate on their stalks to avoid direct mid-day sun. Others reflect light utilizing a dense mat of hairs. With so much light plants don't struggle to reach sunshine as vegetation might in rain forests. Give me sunglasses!

These distinct adapted life forms can be identified during any visit to a desert ecosystem. For most, the concepts of adaptation are easier to remember than those Latin botanical names. The explanations fulfill our curiosity of wonder about our natural world. *What will you recall about plant survival in the desert during your next visit out there?*



Plant Survival Adapting to a Hostile World, Brain Capon
Ecology and Our Endangered Life-Support Systems, Eugene P. Odum

The J. W. Wilson Inscription

by Jim Knipmeyer

A short ways below The Confluence is one of the oldest inscriptions to be found in Cataract Canyon. Lightly scratched onto the side of a square-shaped talus block is "J.W. Wilson May 17th 1887."

John W. "Jack" Wilson was a well-known Glen Canyon prospector and miner who spent much of his time around the Hite area. Just what he was doing or how he got to the stretch of upper Cataract below The Confluence is not known. Did he work his way upriver from Hite along the banks of the Colorado, or did he travel overland along the western rim of the canyon and down to the river by way of Spanish Bottom? Or was he prospecting downstream by boat?

Mining entrepreneur and river-runner Julius Stone identified Wilson as "an old telegraph operator who in the 1860s worked in Columbus, Ohio." He afterward worked for the Union Pacific railroad in the early days. Charles Sharp, who met Wilson at Hite in 1909, said that he had come "west on account of drink."

After coming to southern Utah and the Colorado River, Wilson spent the remainder of the century prospecting and mining for gold. Riverman and guide David Rust said that he was known as "Git Ready" Wilson because he was "always getting ready to take out a load of gold." He prospected up and down Glen Canyon, including Good Hope, California, and New Year bars, and the gravel benches along Crescent Creek, present-day North Wash. Engineer, river-runner, and mining capitalist Robert Stanton first met Jack Wilson at Hite in 1889.

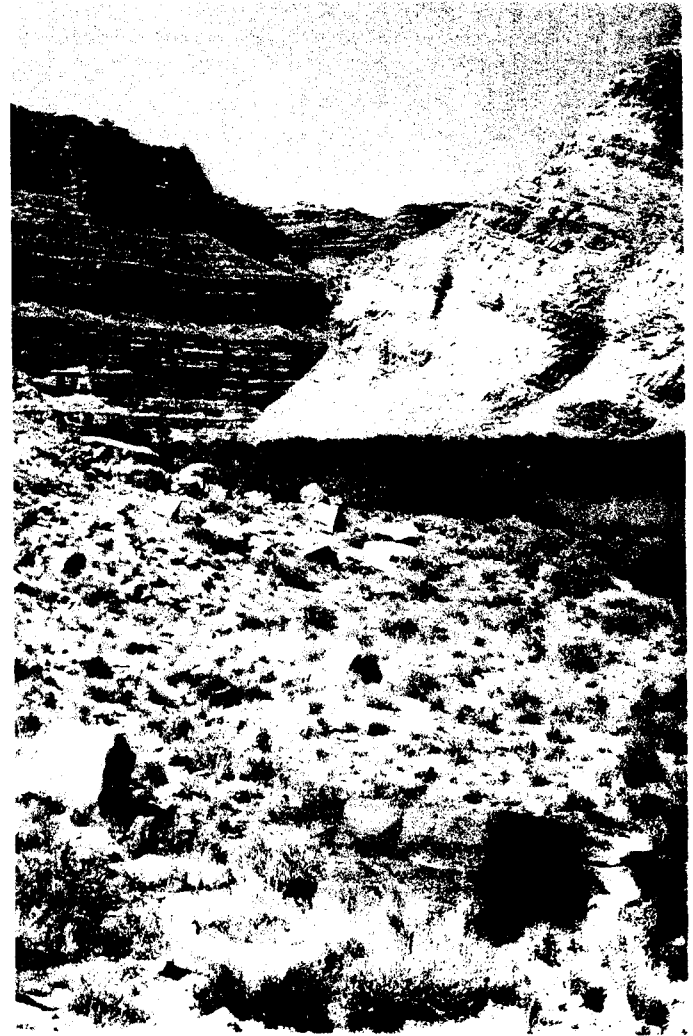
In 1896, during his voyage down the Green and Colorado rivers with Ramon Montez, George Flavell reported meeting Wilson at Hite, where he was temporarily minding the combination store and post office them. In his diary, Flavell described him as "very nimble and robust, though his gray hair plainly told that his days were long on the land..." Flavell also disclosed that "he (Wilson) had dug for gold until his pick, patience, and soul were worn out, and at last, after 37 years of finding nothing, he had quit in disgust. He was passing his last few days brooding over the campfire, alone, thinking and picturing what he would have done if he had struck it rich"

However, when Robert Stanton returned to Glen Canyon in 1897 with his Hoskaninni gold mining venture, he met Wilson, again at Hite. Throughout the duration of the Hoskaninni project, from 1897 until 1901, Wilson was employed by Stanton. In the fall of 1899 Wilson was in charge of the road building of the route leading from the plateau down the west wall of Glen Canyon to a bar on the bank of the Colorado. In his diary, Stanton refers to this as "Wilson's Creek Road" and the slope as "Wilson's Creek Hill." Wilson's

name was also given to the side canyon coming in at this point, as well as to the subsequent camp established here.

After the turn of the century Jack Wilson remained in Glen Canyon. John Hite listed him as a member of a river party in 1905 that was transporting mining equipment from the mouth of North Wash, just upstream from Hite, down to Lee's Ferry.

The last mention of John W. "Jack" Wilson that I have been able to locate was in Julius Stone's account of his 1909 voyage down the Green and Colorado rivers. In his diary entry for Saturday, October 23, he states that "we stop at Tickaboo bar (a short distance downriver from Hite), and go up the creek about a mile to call on Cass Hite.... We swap a lot of talk about old times. He tells me that John Wilson is still prospecting in these parts, but is now hanging out in Hanksville when not in the hills"



Mike Ford examining the J. W. Wilson inscription below The Confluence in upper Cataract Canyon. Photo by Jim Knipmeyer.

MAXIMIZE HAPPINESS

MStudies propose that dispositions are determined by genes and brain chemistry. The neurochemical roadways in the brain determine happiness setpoints by age 13. The disposition route has been plowed, paved and traveled and will remain a lifetime. Heavier traffic in the brain's left prefrontal cortex expresses optimism and enthusiasm, said Richard Davidson, Ph. D., psychology, University of Wisconsin, as interviewed by R. Daniel Foster. Foster's investigations continue to be revealed in this article. David Lykken, Ph.D., behavioral geneticist, University of Minnesota, points out, if the left prefrontal cortex wasn't developed, you are not destined to be perpetually sad. Unhappiness can be minimized by integrating happy habits daily.

FIRST, consider the following strategies from David Myers, Ph.D, professor of psychology who wrote *The Pursuit of Happiness*.

Devote yourself to stimulating activities. This does not have to be career based or expensive. Think gardening, sports, potlucks, board games with friends, collecting, reading and editing an issue of *The Confluence*. Provide for yourself enjoyment and challenges that rotate out of chore-dom.

Live now. Avoid believing achieving happiness is conditional: 'When' you buy a snowboard, 'when' you write a novel, 'when' you become a featured individual in some Hall-of-Fame. Go for recognizing the nuances of happiness: Playing basketball with Grandma, Dad, your niece, nephew and

spouse; or taking in the costume creativity of the trick-or-treaters at your door.

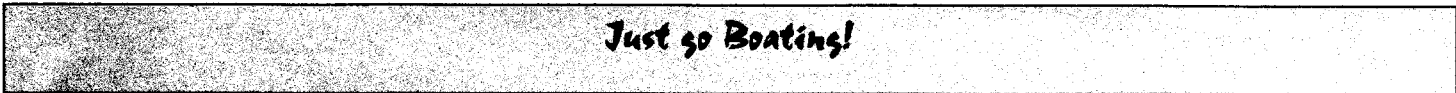
People forget to look at what's around them. Looking, noticing and just being are a matter of practice. When the mind obsesses about the past and future, interrupt the pattern. Come back to the sensations of the present.

Make close relationships a priority. If your support network has thinned, seek anew through your career, hobbies, sports, social gatherings or other interests. Another person can mirror or even draw out the parts of us that feel stronger, lovable, or beautiful. Support networks even boost immune systems. Good health complements happiness too.

Be spiritual. Define spiritual in your own way. Know that quieting the mind gives way to a superior force. Spirituality lifts an individual beyond the muddlement of limitations.

Take charge of your time. Mastering use of your time yields productivity. Accomplishment resounds of personal control. List projects you want to bring to a successful conclusion. Define the desired outcome, specify the methods to assert, discover the smaller steps in large goals and sequential frames toward achievement. In other words, set goals. Devise goals by the day, the month, a year, ten years. Review effectiveness periodically and be flexible about growthful change.

FINALLY, **Fake it.** Eliminate that inner critical voice. Replace it with positive ramparts. Imitate traits of outgoing personalities, high self-esteem and optimism. Stand tall, breathe deep, smile and be engaging.



Proposed Increases in Guide Fees

Proposed fee changes outlined in R651-206-2. River Guide Permit.:

<u>currently:</u>	<u>fee</u>	<u>renewal</u>	<u>expiration</u>	<u>proposal :</u>	<u>fee</u>	<u>renewal</u>	<u>expiration</u>
Guide 1	\$10	\$10	5 years		\$60	\$45	3 years
Guide 2	\$10	\$10	5 years		\$60	\$45	3 years
Guide 3	\$10		yearly		\$25		yearly
Guide 4	\$10		yearly		\$25		yearly
Retest cost	0				\$15 per attempt		

Although the first round of public input concluded November 16, 1998 at 5 PM. Guides and Outfitters continue to have an interest in the above proposal. Sheri Griffith, Chris Smith (CPRG), and Dee Holiday met with Ted Wooley of the State Parks and Recreation office in Salt Lake City. Invariably, the public process continues.

Connie Steven of the state legislature said that a bill was passed in 1997 that enables the State Parks and Recreation board to set fees for outfitter and guides. At this point the fee increase proposal is a matter of business, said Steven Allred, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. Ordinarily, it is passed during the January 45 day session as public expression would have been solicited and considered before this step. CPRG has volunteered to track this matter and explained that part of the public is not satisfied with the proposal and desires to continue the public process with intervention through our state representative Keele Johnson. Allred will both review the fees and alert CPRG to the meeting in order for us to contest fee increases. CPRG will then contact Keele Johnson and communicate activity to outfitters.

Rescue 3 International Beginnings

Reprinted with permission from Rescue 3 International

Rescue 3 started as little more than a concept. Founder Jim Segerstrom started in search and rescue in a somewhat roundabout fashion. After college and the service he moved to Europe for two years. He acquired a love for mountaineering while working as an apprentice guide in a Swiss mountaineering school.

Upon returning to the United States, he worked for four years in a Nevada mine. With responsibility for mine safety he took one of the first EMT courses offered by the State of Nevada, acquiring certification number 849 in 1975. Moving back to his home in Sonora, California, he started teaching EMT courses at the local college, acquired an interest in a mountaineering store, and used his background as a SCUBA diver to get a temporary job on a movie set. That movie, a forgettable epic patterned upon Deliverance, and remade most recently as The River Wild, was the start of what would become the Swiftwater Rescue Training Program.

Thinking his many years as a diver would serve him well in the river, it took only a few days working with the whitewater guides to show Jim he actually knew little about the dynamics of moving water. The following year he went through the Pacific River Outfitters Guides Training Course, and by the end of the next year was working as a Head Boatman on rivers throughout the West.

That same year an incident involving a Sheriff's Deputy almost being swept to his death led the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department to start a departmental Search and Rescue team. Jim was a founding member. Many of the initial team members were commercial guides. A formalized program in river rescue training was something that naturally followed.

In 1979, this program was demonstrated to several hundred attendees at a Water Rescue Conference set up by Jim and others at the local college. Struck by the response to the river rescue portion of the conference, Segerstrom, along with co-instructor Jack Ross, moved to establish a curriculum in search and rescue. Simultaneously, several attendees from the United States Lifesaving Association (USLA) approached Segerstrom with the idea of seeking corporate sponsorship for a series of river rescue teams across the United States. The American Lifesaving Emergency Response Teams (ALERT) were before their time. So, with the need to have a medium for such training, and an agency to direct the standards, Rescue 3 was born in late 1979.

The name was chosen, first because it was "catchy," and secondly, because Rescue 3 was supposed to be an instructional and research company concerned with all areas of rescue: •air, •aquatic, •and terrestrial... ..thus, Rescue 3.

The initial instructors were acquaintances from the Rescue Community: Ben Schiffrin and Mike Croslin from

Tuolumne County Search and Rescue; and, later, Whitewater Guide Warren Berg and ex-Seal Gary Kibbee.

In 1981, the program was redesigned into the early form of what we now know as the Swiftwater Rescue Technician 1 and 2 programs. In that same year, the criteria to become an instructor ceased to be "...those who had stuck with it the longest and could remember the most..." and, a formal instructors program was started.

Swiftwater classes started being taught throughout California and slowly spread across the United States, while the core instructors continued to survive in other jobs (Segerstrom as a paramedic, Berg a deputy sheriff, and Croslin a medical student). Working with other groups in the United States, the early boat and helicopter classes continued to develop as well.

By 1990, Rescue 3 had acquired another instructor/trainer, Barry Edwards; a full-time office staff of one; and, a student list in the thousands. Classes also had been taught in Canada and Australia. Barry and Jim were stretched to the breaking point trying to run the business and simultaneously make a living as paramedics.

Phil Turnbull, an Oregon Fire Chief and SRT 1 Instructor, introduced Jim to his brother, Mike, and his wife, Judy. Having just sold a lucrative business and possessing a fully functional office setup complete with computers, they were intrigued with the idea of a rapidly expanding enterprise. Thus, in a moment of weakness, they made Jim an offer "too good to refuse." The result was Rescue 3 International, Incorporated.

The rest, as they say, is history. Today, with a full-time office staff; computers; a toll-free number for the United States and Canada; and, in-house printing, typesetting, copying and binding facilities, Rescue 3 International services rescue programs and instructors around the world.

Rescue 3 Philosophy

Rescue 3 International is an organization made up of professional people actually involved in Emergency Services, either full- or part-time. They are Paramedics, Fire Fighters, Peace Officers, EMTs, SCUBA Instructors, Rangers, and active Search and Rescue team members. They are affiliated through the International Rescue Instructors Association (IRIA) and/or the Northwest Region of the United States Lifesaving Association (USLA).

Rescue 3 International Instruction Philosophy
IRIA Instructors share similar philosophical outlooks concerning both rescue instruction and rescue itself. Outlooks they believe should be shared with any agency and student with whom they are in contact.

1. We must bury the old training axiom, "Those who can, do. Those who can't, teach." Rescue Instructors should be teaching state-of-the-art techniques always. They can't do that by

becoming instructors only. They have to remain active to some degree in their chosen rescue discipline. Additionally, they must continually research and develop improved material, both through their own initiatives and through such information exchanges as the IRIA, NASAR and other similar groups. Active involvement is the first key to being a competent instructor.

2. There are many rescue disciplines, some newer than others:
- Cave and Mine Rescue
 - Cliff Rescue
 - Dive Rescue and Recovery
 - Heavy Rescue
 - High Rise Rescue
 - Inflatable Rescue Boat Operations
 - Surf Rescue
 - Swiftwater Rescue
 - Trench Rescue

Even searches are now being treated as rescue emergencies. It is important to remember that none of these disciplines is distinctive and stands on its own with its own manuals and techniques. Rather, they each have their own unique aspects while borrowing applicable techniques from the others. For instance, High Rise and High Angle Rescue contains material developed for not only Vertical Wall Rescue, but also High Rise Fire Fighting, structural engineering, architecture, Heavy Rescue, Dirt Cliff Rescue, and even some considerations from Water Rescue and Search and Disaster Management.

3. There is no one way to do any kind of rescue. Rescuers should avoid the dogmatic, "manual" approach, and instructors are obliged to expose and train students in as many possibilities as they can. Protocols are acceptable only if they allow rescuers the discretion to use their best judgment at the scene.

4. Rescues should be undertaken:

- Utilizing the lowest risk methods first, while setting up higher risk methods as next alternatives.
- All personnel should assure themselves they are prepared to:
 - Rescue themselves (Self Rescue) as their first priority.
 - Back each other up and rescue each other as their second priority.
 - Having assured themselves that i. and ii. above are met beyond a reasonable doubt, should the team undertake to rescue the victim. Self-sacrifice in Rescue Services is traditional and commendable... and a useless waste. Rescue Instructors would rather appear as expert witnesses to testify why nothing was done, than to testify why a rescuer was injured or died.

5. Rescue Instructors are obliged to impress upon their students that successful rescues are a mixture of four things:

- Experience
- Judgment
- Practice
- Training

Rescue Instructors only provide training. If students expect to be proficient following training they must continue to practice their skills and take refreshers. As a student is trained in an individual skill, the Rescue Instructor no longer has responsibility for that student if the student agrees that he understands the skill. That is the role of a mutually-signed logbook or skills sheet, such as pilots, SCUBA divers and paramedics use.

Rescuers are advised to maintain a record of their experience and actual calls, as time-consuming as that may be. A bound volume, with proper narratives and maps as necessary, not only serves as a memory refresher in the event of a legal problem, but also as proof of ongoing training and developing expertise. Proof that the instructor will wish to see before contributing to the defense. Training isn't enough.

Practice and experience are vital in order for the Rescue Leader to make correct judgments at the scene.

6. By the nature of rescue training, even if the student is a volunteer, he or she assumes a mantle of professionalism when he or she is certified. Like a rookie cop, a new fireman or a new EMT, the correct feeling at the completion of such training should be one of adequacy along with the need to train further. If a student completes a rescue clinic with the feeling that he is competent, that student is in for a rude awakening, and the Rescue Instructor has done them both a disservice.

7. Students and instructors alike should always be open to criticism and new techniques. Many valuable rescue methods have been developed by students during rescue classes. Instructors in their turn should accept criticism and new techniques, keeping in mind all of the above, particularly that they are obliged to expose their students in the future to those new developments. IRIA newsletters and USLA and NASAR magazines also serve as forums to distribute this information.

8. If you're going after the victim and you contact him don't lose him again. Case law would seem to point to action for abandonment, even if all efforts possible were attempted. All of the points above will contribute to lowering the liability for the rescuer. As far as liability insurance and local laws are concerned, they almost never provide adequate individual legal protection to the rescuer.

9. In order to successfully complete the rescue, it is necessary to meet four objectives, in order. We refer to these as the four components of the SAR (Search and Rescue).

- First - we must locate the victim(s). This may be done simply by looking over the bank and spotting the rolled-over vehicle and its trapped occupants; or, it may involve a room-to-room search in a building; or, SCUBA divers in a lake, consuming a lot of time.

- Second - once the victim(s) are located, we have to reach them. Again, this may be as simple as walking across the road; or, may involve ascending or descending a steep cliff face or a building, consuming hours.

- Third - once we've reached the victim(s), we must assess, provide initial stabilization, and prepare the victim(s) for extrication. It is not necessarily the function of the Rescue Team to also be the most highly trained medics, but they should be prepared to use their equipment and skills during this phase to move the medic to the victim if necessary. In other words, the medic may have no rescue skills at all, and may be moved about like so much baggage. Some medics may prefer this since they can then concentrate on patient care.

- Fourth - the final phase of the SAR is the actual extrication. This may be nothing more than a short haul of the victim(s) up to the road with lots of helping hands; or, a complex lowering down the side of a canyon; or, a tyrolean across a swollen river. Again, **all four phases must be completed in order.**

10. Successful rescues are effected by teams, although they may be initially nothing more than a collection of individuals from several agencies or groups. Whether we refer to the Incident Command System, or Critical Incident Management, there are still four roles which must be filled;

- The "Leader," or Incident Commander, may not be the most technically competent person at the scene, but he understands disasters. The senior medic may have to fill this role until he can be relieved - a tough decision since the level of medical care must thus be less. However, he is only one man, and by

standing back and remaining detached, he can maintain an overall perspective.

b. The "Rigger" is our logistics person, in charge of equipment and setting up rescue systems and delivery systems. If he or she and his or her minions need equipment, they turn to...

c. The "Gofer" is the jack-of-all-trades and probably the most valuable person at the scene, after the Leader. He and his assistants fulfill many critical roles:

- i. Maintain records and communications.
- ii. Keep inventories of equipment and manpower.
- iii. Liaison with the press and family.
- iv. Do anything else that is needed at the scene that is not immediately critical to the rescue effort.

d. The actual "Rescuer" is the fourth role. These may be individuals hanging on the ends of ropes or managing a Stokes litter; or, it may be groups, squads, task forces or strike teams of mixed assets, each performing a particular task. Some structures title this job the "medic." However, as we have seen, in fact, the medic is a sub-role, unless the rescuer just provisionally is the most highly-trained medical person as well.

Search and Rescue is a growing and young profession. The foregoing points have served many of us well in recent years. Only the tests of time, and the law, will show their ultimate credibility.

Low To High Risk Rescue Options

Generally speaking, it is impossible to determine to everyone's satisfaction a simple set of rescue options that all concerned groups can use for river and flood rescues. Instead, each group usually elects to use methods that their particular training background makes them feel most comfortable with.

Rescue 3 initially had the input of many professional lifeguards through our affiliation with the United States Lifesaving Association, and the Royal Lifesaving Society of Canada. Besides giving the program a realistic set of training exercises for in-water rescues, these professionals also gave the program (with some small adjustments due to river environment) our axiom for low to high-risk rescue options:

Reach, Throw, Row, Go, Tow, Helo

1. Reach is simply trying to reach the victim from the shore by extending a pole, a ladder, or possibly a piece of inflated fire hose to victim(s) stuck in a boat in a low-head dam. Since the rescuer doesn't go in the water except accidentally, the risk is obviously low.

2. Throw usually refers to throwing some flotation device to a swimmer. In the river, this usually refers to the throwbag, one of those pieces of equipment that every Rescue Team now has, but one with which most rescuers do not have adequate skill.

3. Row refers to any kind of boat that might be appropriate to effecting a Swiftwater Rescue.

4. Go and Tow cover in-water contact rescues. Since a significant number of people drown each year trying to rescue others, it follows that making such rescues in current has even higher risks, and should only be attempted after all other lesser risk options have been exhausted.

5. Finally, Helo has been added by the cadre of instructors for Rescue 3. We work with, on, and around helicopters during rescues and medivacs, and teach Helicopter Rescue programs. Universally, while professional helicopter crews freely admit to being willing to attempt anything, they are also the first to counsel that local rescuers should be attempting all other

options first while the helicopter is en route, rather than depending upon the helicopter as their only option.

Remember, you know about river rescues, and not a lot about helicopters, generally. The reverse is just as true. There have been many instances where the inappropriate helicopter was called. Often, the rescue has been a success, and sometimes it hasn't. The bottom line is be helicopter conservative. Call 1-800-457-3728 for Rescue 3 International.

Wil Bussard on Uranium in the Chinle Formation

Transcribed by Karla VanderZanden

Most of the uranium deposits on the Colorado Plateau are mobilized by ground water, transported in solution. By and large, the source of the uranium has never been able to be identified, as far as where it came from before it was deposited in the sedimentary rock because it is not inherent in sedimentary deposits.

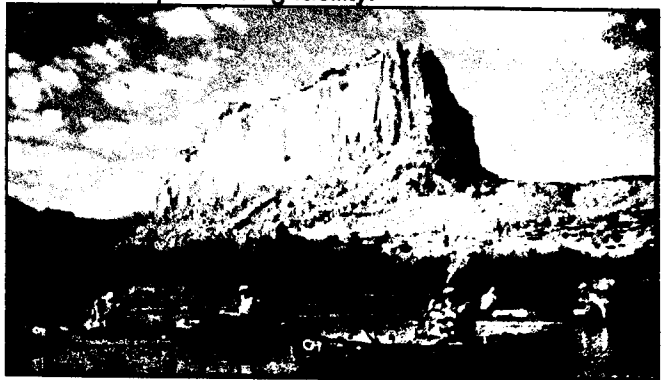
Where did it come from? One of the suggestions is that a swath of igneous activity in the middle to late Tertiary, about 10 million years ago, that created a whole bunch of laccolithic bodies, the Henrys, La Sals, Abajo . . . one of the suggestions is that it comes leaching out of those igneous rocks that are intrusive rocks with very little volcanic activity.

Other places it has been seen: there are some high grade veins in the Precambrian rocks in the San Juan. Other than that, nobody has really identified what the source is for these mass quantities of uranium.

(Missing information here due to major technical difficulties in recording)

The Plateau really got going with the major exploration after World War II, through the 50's, and the market was good up until the mid to late 70s when the bottom fell out.

Yellow cake is radioactive, it is not good to have yellowcake or carnotite, that kind of rock, in your house. Its not the kind of thing you want continual exposure to. That's why they clean up the Superfund sites. Durango has an increase in Leukemia, and various forms of cancer. People have suggested that it was related to the uranium processing facility.



The Frog in the rincon of Horseshoe Canyon on the Green River in Labyrinth Canyon



Teri Ann Tibbetts

full time professional river guide from 1980 to 1992 is related to Bill Tibbetts featured in the *Times Independent* --- 'A look back in time'.

Teri Ann relished a two week solo river run from Green River (town) to the Confluence, where she met Brian Coombs and his sport boat for support through Cataract and a push off the lake. (Lake Powell)

She stopped at Bill Tibbett's long abandoned cabin along the Green River and hiked around to find his name in the back of cave with the date 1924. Teri Ann confides she imagines rebuilding the cabin as a historic preservation project.

She shares a story, but urges I verify it with Ray Tibbetts, about Bill who had sheep that it appeared he stole and he was put in jail, though he broke out. Years later he was elected Sheriff! He lived for awhile at Horsethief, the homestead out on the Island in the Sky.

"I wisht I'd'uv known him (Bill) back then. I'd've hung out with him," says Teri Ann. He might have dug hanging with Teri Ann too.

She is known as the Queen of Westwater. During her reign she was a part of five boat trips of 30 passengers, three times a week. She and the Tag-a-long entourage were resplendent in costuming for trips. She was also known as Wildass Teri Ann Tibbetts.

I can recall rendezvousing with her at Fish Ford with a bucket of beers on ice, the top down on the model A, just because. I once asked her if she wasn't afraid of losing that fine indian/torquoise jewelry? She did not hesitate to reply, "People from all over the world wind up here with me rafting and they *all* take pictures. I'm going to look good."

Teri reflects on changes in the industry. She proposes visitation has tapered since her fulltime years. Guides no longer languish in the twelve year dedication like those in her wave of guide kinship. She suggests, people are here for 2 - 3 years and move on. This generation of guides prefer the quick hit of rapids. Here in Canyonlands, because of the flatwater, a guide has to look around, have substance. She then considered the story of an individual who began here, but wound up in Idaho for ten years. Leading trips in this country just isn't for everyone. You have to talk to the people . . . the visitor.

By Michele Hill



A look back in time

Courtesy of the Dan O-Laurie Museum



Costumes



Ruined cabin

Getting to the other side . . .

Bill Tibbetts ran cows on both sides of the Green River, and often used a raft to ferry supplies from one side to the other, as in this photo taken in 1924. Accused of cattle rustling, Tibbetts fled "downstream" in the 1920s, where he remained for years, ranching and exploring. He returned to town in 1941 where "all" seemed to be forgotten. Bill and his wife, Jewel, never forgot those years along the Green River and its tributaries, and spent a great deal of time returning to the canyon system. Both became legends in their time for their knowledge of the Green and Colorado River complex above the confluence of the two rivers. (Dan O'Laurie Museum photo from the Ray Tibbetts collection)

FRANK STRATTON

OF TOUR WEST, OREM, UTAH

(adapted from an oral history)

JULY 18, 1995

I started running rivers in 1967, just a private trip. Two friends and I decided it was better than just part-time. We formed a corporation called Tour West, Inc. in 1969. Eli Gourden, Russell Hansen and myself and our wives were equal share holders in the company. I was a farmer as well as a school teacher. I was prepared well for paddling with the clients and handling the equipment. That was the job I took when we went into the company. Eli, he took promotion. He was good at it. After five years, Eli, dropped out. He said, "It's too much for me, guys. I can't get enough money out of the company," which was true. Russ Hansen was a school teacher too. Teaching was our part time job. "Oh, Eli, go get yours (part time job)." (Laugh). Gourdin got fed up. Not with us, but with a lotta, lotta hard work. Still, he had his effect and his ideas. Russ Hansen was overall president until he quit after ten years. I said, "If you are having problems Russ, let me handle the river, I can do it. I've been doing it. I can do it for a year or two until you get things straightened up in your life." And he says, "Nope." He said, "In all honesty, I've got to say I can't do it Frank. I've got to sell to somebody. If you want my share, make me an offer." I said, "Well, let's work it out together." So we worked it out together, what would be fair. That knocked the company down to two people, my wife and me. That's the only two who own stock in the company now. The others, we bought back their stock.

Stock involves being incorporated. Tour West is a legal corporation. We were farsighted enough to do this. We became a legal corporation in Idaho for the Salmon River and we became a legal corporation in Utah for Cataract, primarily, although we have done some commercial use in LoDore and on the Yampa; of course, we have the jewel of all of them and everybody has to admit it, the Grand Canyon. So

that's all the corporations: Three corporations.

Tour West's first permit was on the Main Salmon. We were too late to get the Middle Fork of the Salmon, but we got on the Main which is a nice piece of water, if you've been there. I love that river. I love all of the rivers you might say. River running became a family thing. We trained our boys, the Hansen's boys, Gourden's boys, and the Stratton's boys. Presently, I have five grandchildren who are working as guides. It's been hard on my wife. It's not her favorite pastime. But she enjoys going too. Last year we rafted together down the Salmon. This year we're going to do a Lower Grand together. She knows me. It's been more than a job for me, a lot more. We started a travel agency which was sold later because there wasn't significant profit in it. So we got out of that. That's generally the history of the company.

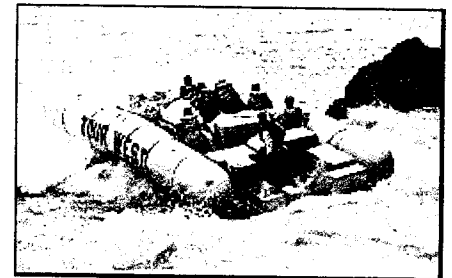
Originally, it cost twenty five dollars for a permit, for one trip through Grand Canyon, under the Forest Service, not under the Park Service. Forest Service came to us in 1970 and said, "Guys, I think we'd be better off being in the Park Service, doing it in the Park as Park Service. We can get you a franchise signed, sealed, and delivered." And you go for it. That's just before the big escalation. Turned out twenty one of us guys had enough luck to apply for and get the Grand Canyon outfitter permit. Everybody could've. A lot of people could've. They didn't do it and then they bellyached about it. The number of outfitters was capped at twenty one. Another cap went into effect in 1972. That's when the use of user days or user nights was regulated. It's been argued either way, which we ought to do, but it all amounts to about the same - fee increases. Included in our fees, we pay a franchise fee to the government, a recreational fee to Arizona, about half of it is insurance, taxes, etc., you name it! It wasn't this way at first. We could take a hundred and fifty dollars and go through the canyon and have a great time. When all these other charges got into it, we just had to keep raising our prices. People criticized us, saying that we

shouldn't charge that much. We charge as little as we can, so we are not ashamed of what we charge. We are not in it just for the money.

Tour West takes rowing trips on request. You can take three guides and put one each on a Domar. We could run a trip of four or five per boat, twelve to fifteen would be in the group. We disciplined our own selves on that, but later Park Service put in the stipulations. The only trouble we have, for the most part Park Service is great people, once in a while we get one down in there who knows everything, and how far do you think he'll get with a guy who has over 200 trips down in there? So I button my mouth and let them have their spell. And I'm not sure I am accurate either.

In 27 years we borrowed ideas for our company from Western Expeditions, Jack Curry. Ted Hatch, a good friend, helped all of us. Ted was one of the first commercial outfitters to go through Grand Canyon. Tour West designed a boat a little bit different than most of the Grand Canyon companies. Tour West has a 37 foot boat with elevated side riggers. I had my wife going through Crystal one time and the guide I was training got wrong and he ran under power sideways. It just lolled down. I am down here near the water, the load is against this shoulder, the tubes against that shoulder, but, what's exciting about what we think we did, the riggers changed the point of gravity. Once the rigger hits the water, it's like taking a wheelbarrow and tipping it up back wards. The rigger wants to throw the boat back level.

We have only tipped big boats 3 or 4 times in 27 years. I really believe in our boat design. We cater to the people. Safety first and then fun. When in doubt, lift your motor



The unique elevated outriggers

and sit the people in so they can't get hurt getting knocked around going through some of the holes. We've had few accidents, but the accidents are there waiting, if the guides don't follow instructions the way we try to teach them. I trust the big boats. I'm 73 years of age, people wonder, I think, can he operate the raft, that old guy? (laughs) I personally have over two hundred trips behind me as a guide and a leader. That's a lot. That's more than most owners. A lot of the owners like Martin Litton did a lot of personal running himself, and Ted Hatch did a lot, even though I tease him that Hatch is so big he's never involved with actually guiding. I wonder if Ted has done as many trips as I have.

As far as age, I told my company I want to run until I match Martin Litton's age on the water, 79, I think. Don't quote my figures. I'm seventy three now, so I'm getting there. Litton had a real important role. He had some connections where he could do some good for the operations, for all of it. He sold out for a nice profit I presume with the Sky Blue Sky. I finally got out of debt, but that is because I sold some farm land. It is hard to cover a big operation.

I wouldn't want to run at eighty like Bert Loper or Georgie. Georgie White, though, I loved her. What a gal she was! She had those big 'ole triple rigs and when she'd go to run a rapid, she'd raise her motor and sit down and let the three boats . . . One might go half-way up the shore, then slide back in. She did it though. She got those big 'ole rafts down through there. We can't help but love her for her part in the episodes. She had a beer in one hand and a story coming out of the other. She didn't need any props or anything, she could draw a crowd. She finally ended up living in Las Vegas. Her sister did the paperwork and bookings, while Georgie was out having fun with the stories and that.

Ken Sleight was another contemporary. When we were fighting the battle of the oars versus the motors, he was right in the thick of the oars. One time I was down at Diamond Creek meeting some more people, here comes Ken Sleight,

motoring! I said, "Ken, I thought you were a rower." He said, "Well, I got to make some of this dam money while I can." (Laughs) "Yeah, deep down in, you figured you'd be better off if everybody was rowing. Maybe you would and maybe you wouldn't. One thing is for sure if you do rowing only and leave off the motorized guys you are not going to be able to get the people through the canyon you'd like to see go." So we do it both ways. We sat in committee in the meeting we had. We said, "We think the people should have a choice. If they want a twelve day trip or a thirteen day trip rowing fine; we can do it. And if they would prefer the faster trip, fine we can do it." That's the way we believe. We have way more demand than our quota, easy. The Park Service regulates our fees and use, so we think it is a clean operation. And I'm bragging as you can tell. And our part in it has been thrilling. I hate to look back, but that's the point I'm at now. I still run the Salmon. I could run the Grand after all those trips. You can't believe how many letters Tour West gets thanking us for such a great trip. If it's not me on the river it is one of our guides; sometimes it's one of our grandchildren.

And, of course, the grandkids like the work; the grandsons are getting their way through college, so it is a family oriented company. That's what it is. We get together when we need to solve a problem and talk it over. My grandson, Jason, is the river manager. I might live until I get a great grand son guiding. I've got four wonderful great grandsons. The oldest one is nine. (Another one was born since this oral history was recorded.) That's only another ten years and he'll be a guide. It is exciting. When that comes around we'll call ya. You can come take a picture. That would be four generations. If you got me, my sons, my grandsons and my great grandkids, it would be. Of course, they aren't afraid to run. They've been with Grandpa. I trained the grandsons real good. We did, I should say.

Susan is our daughter. She works in the office. She's the head one in the company now. She councils with me though. I went on a mission, my wife and I, a Mormon



Frank Stratton

mission, and they did fine. Suzie would call me, dial direct every week or ten days to get caught up on what we need to do. Our manager quit us while I was gone, Howard Lewis. He quit us. Found a better job. It's not a lifetime career with a lot of people. Usually I say, "I'll hire you full time, Howard, if you'll finish your degree, because I don't want you struggling to finish your degree, because you are the manager of a river company." So he worked for ten years until he needed to go, somewhere else or do something else. He got a job at BYU maintaining one of those high rise apartment buildings. He's perfect. He learned how to order food. He knew all the people to talk to. He was well prepared. We feel good about the value of the work experience here as a stepping stone for our employees development.

We had another employee who got a job with Utah Parks and Recreation, primarily, because of his work with Tour West as a leader. He's a lifetime guy in the state park service. Some of the guides have just done it part time, some are teachers and get their five or six trips a year and love it. Lanny Hackey, he started into the company about 1972 or 1973, a real long time ago. He still wants to run, and his son is running now.

How do we pick when we want another guy? Training can easily cost two thousand dollars, so we try to screen them. With one trip or two I can tell if they can be a good guide or

not. Often we'll put a friend of a guide on a trip. Usually, those acquaintances are like-minded and work out. Sometimes we don't get one single trip out of a prospect. Other times there's a long relationship.

Here's something that may be interesting: When we started the company there wasn't many people. There was hardly any people running the river. Outfitters. And they were cotton boats not nylon. The cry came, "The canyon is getting dirty. It is unclean, toilet paper here and there, and all of this. "We've got to do something about it." So the outfitters, that was me and twenty other guys. It started out with twenty one people. It is down to sixteen though. So what did we do? We take twenty miles each, each outfitter took twenty miles, took a crew down and cleaned the canyon, took everything that could be found. Dug up charcoal, did everything you could do to have the canyon clean. A lot of people don't know it took the outfitters that week, or however long it took, I can't remember.

In our company, too, we took out all those flats at the Marble Canyon dam site. Are you acquainted with that? We took five of those out of the canyon. Everybody thought those were an eyesore. The historians are against the removal. We bid on it and got the bid and hauled those suckers out of the canyon. It took two trips and about two weeks to do it. Tour West gets credit for that. Not many people know that. We worked hard to have a good company that helps people. We feel good about what we've done that way.

Like for ten or fifteen years we were struggling with what do we do with human waste? You know about these things I'm sure. And we tried different things. We tried burying. When the campground started to smell we knew that wasn't going to work. We tried liquefying with a battery motor. That didn't work at all. We said, well, we'll just carry it out. And we did in ammo cans. Then they designed some washable, reusable containers and they work. We take everything out including the urine. We don't even leave that in the canyon. . It cost our company about seven thousand dollars

to convert our system from an ammo box to our present system; a lot of people don't realize that. I know it is harder to carry everything out if you're rowing. We row groups too, so we know it's hard. We usually send an extra row boat. We call it the garbage boat. The trainees get to run the garbage boat while they are training and getting to know the river and that sort of thing. By then they have their six trips in and they can become a guide.

Those early days, it was only 1970, you learned to cook on open fires. We had to take all the charcoal out. You'd get your pile of wood, a certain size, right beside the grill. The dutches (cast iron pot) would go right on the coal or charcoal, and then you'd balance the griddle on the edge of the dutch. You'd have to guess about flame control or you'd get burnt pancakes. (Laughs) You'd have to guess when it needed a stick. You got so you could do it, but boy when it would get your eyes . . . boy those were the days. But now we have these burners. I said, "We need one of those burners that hook to propane." Now there is a heat blower that can get the water hot in ten minutes. We used to do the dutch oven and grill, and they marveled at us. Anyone could've done it after a few trips.

We take a lot of equipment but we got those big rafts. I bought about 200, 250, cots. We said, O.K., guys we sent you enough tents that you can take tents with you. You can do either your thing with army cots, or you can do it with these tents. They loved cots. They didn't have any problem getting their sleep at night. We put tents with our people irregardless of what the weather was. Tents were a godsend. My son, Stephen, knows how to weld aluminum, so he can repair anything we need. He repairs cots, tents, frames, you name it.

We went through exciting times, like ten years ago and twenty years ago in Cataract. Presently, my son David is on 55,000 cfs, Sunday, in Cataract. We know where the men are and this may be corny, it depends on who you are, we pray a little bit when faced with a real rapid. All we need is the guidance. We can get through there all right. Dave said, "Dad, that

was a whopper!" "What did you do?" "Well, I got down in there in number two and I couldn't get the boat over into the eddy at number three on the right." So he had to straighten his boat, idle it down into the big 'ole shelf on the left, and come up through the thing. He said, "Dad that really shook us up." I said, "You've got the boat that could do the job, didn't ya?" He said, "Yeah." I said, "Well start bragging then don't complain." (laughs) It's funny. That has to be one of the reasons you go on the river, for the adrenaline. Like one guy says, "We're just a bunch of adrenaline junkies." (Laughs) I think that is well put.

We ran Cataract at 115,000 in 1984. I personally ran a boat through there and Stephen, he ran a boat. Dave didn't on that trip because he had done most of his trips on the Grand, so I said, "O.K. We'll put Dave with Brad Bird." So we put him with Brad Bird. I had a helper with me and Steve had a helper with him. We ran forty some odd people, mostly travel agents, what a thrill! Those people didn't know how scared we were, the guides. We had one of our secretaries with us, cause she is answering questions, and I said, "You got to go. You've got to know first hand what is down there if you want the people to believe."

We stopped above number two and the guides walked down. The water was high enough, we decided we could run it on the right. That's the one and only time I ever ran two on the right. It was a tremendous rapid. We went through fine. Had to maneuver around a rock that we didn't see from the left side of the river, a sleeper down there. We had to get around without falling into Niagara Falls. Now you know, that's number two. We just idled it down that right side, perfect runs. We didn't try to give the people a thrill on that one. We don't play games with number two. I don't care who says anything about it, we just go as safe as we can.

Photographs courtesy of Tour West. Oral history recorded by Michele Hill. Collections are submitted to special collections at the Marriott Library, U of U, SLC.

An Oral History With Joe Kiffmeyer

recorded 1/95

My first full year as a "Colorado River Boatman," what romance! This is what I wanted to be for awhile. Boy! I'd like to go out to Moab, be a boatman, so here I was on the river with passengers. We put together a 33 foot Leland that Tex had, (Tex McClatchy of Tex's Riverways). It was a big donut boat with outriggers and a big deck in the center of it. Mike Hawk was going to drive it. The trip was with a bunch of retirees, forty-five, fifty retirees from Sun City. The week before that trip we put this Leland together and wanted to take it down through Cataract so . . . it was a training trip!

We hung a cowbell on front of the Leland and shuttled off to Potash. That's where I first met you, Michele Reaume, as a matter of fact. We ran into the interpretive trip that was down there that particular year. You were captaining the paddle boat. Doni (Kiffmeyer) got all excited when he saw you... he'd told me about his Grand trip that he and Ann Marie (Aubrey) had gone on. "Yea, that's Michele, who was on the Grand trip," he introduced you and me 'cause he and I had talked about the Grand trip and now I had met somebody that had been on that trip. I think it was that night we were camped on one side of the river above you guys (the Interp Trip) and you guys were down below on the other side so we went across the river. I was real hot on guitar at that particular time in my life, so we trudged on down to your camp and played guitar. We all partied together and everything.

Well the next year, Doni was gonna be the Cataract boatman and I was Cataract boatman in training for Tex (McClatchy). He was

gonna send us on the interpretive trip, the Park Service Interpretive Trip, so we had to prepare a J-rig.

"We want it to look good now, Doni," said Tex. We patched and gayco'd the whole thing. I mean it was a miserable boat; man, it leaked everywhere.

We got an engine up and running and we're looking around for a spare (engine) and Tex says, "Oh I got a spare for you up in the shop. It's my special one!" So we went up there and he got this spare for us and we never tanked it or anything, just strapped it on.

There was a massive amount of patching that we had to do on the j-rig. As you know with patches 50% of them actually hold and the other 50% you have to peel back, re-clean and re-patch. OK, that one stayed, but this one didn't, so pull that one up.

We were a couple of days. We'd break for lunch, go into town, go to the Poplar Place and we'd come back from lunch and all our tools, glue, everything would be gone. He'd come Tex . . . "Tex have you seen all our stuff?"

"Oh, I took it up to the hanger, it might get used if I leave it here."

"Tex, of course it's gonna get used, we're patching!" ha ha . So we'd start patching and he'd drive around in that little four wheeler of his, raising the dust, so Doni and I started announcing the 'Tex 500.'

"Here he comes now into the back stretch, varooooommm." We were making fun of him and he didn't like that. We got the boat adequate for our interp launch. Jim Braggs was down there at Potash. There were all kinds of boats. It was the first time I had seen a self-bailing raft. At that time the whole Colorado River mentality was Havasu (Riken). It was the workhorse of the river.

The way to get through Cataract was to have your boat full

of water and row like hell. That way you could stay stable in the water. Old boatmen looked at these new self bailers like HMMMM, I dunno. I don't think that's a good way to go through Cataract.

I thought the boat did fine. What a great concept, you don't have to bail! And not so dam heavy either.

We are all down to Potash, oh, god, fifty, sixty guides . . . total guide trip, right? Braggs asks me to give the safety speech. I say, OK, and untied the Tex j-rig, push it out and yelled, "Let's go!" Everyone cheered, pushing and racing down to the river. Braggs stuttered, "What about life jackets?"

"Yea! Put your life jackets on. Let's go!"

He told me later that wasn't a good safety speech. I'd have to learn something better than that!" ha ha ha. DeVore and all those other guys laughed their asses off. They thought that was great. Being a ham, such as I am, and into acting stuff, I played along to it too.

We got to, where'd we camp that night, Little Bridge. We were directed to park next to World Wide, the Mormon boat. All the young Mormon kids, clean cut Mormon kids and the boat right next to them is all the Tex gang. DeVore was there. He was just starting up Descent, off-shoot son of Sidewinder. We had all these raunchers on our boat and parked next to World Wide, no, Western, which was one of those 5 tube j-rigs, 32 . . . 33 feet. It was like an aircraft carrier. It had a generator with a blower.

They put us next to them because we had to pump up the boat twice while we were on the water. It was a riot. Two young Mormon guys . . . one looks at the

Joe Kiffmeyer continued . . .

other, and lifts up his stuff, he has a six pack of Pepsi there. The other one perks up, looks around and shakes his head yes. We howled. Ha ha ha. In the morning the j-rig is flat. One tube was entirely down so Western was giving us crap for giving them crap about the platform with a generator. Now they're airing our boat for us and it was good-natured banter all around. We got along real well.

I had my duckie with me. I was gonna run the first part of the canyon in my duck. Headed towards Brown Betty, floating past Spanish Bottom, I had to pee real bad. I didn't want to pull over to the side so I just peeled out of this wet suit I'd borrowed, this big, thick, black wetsuit that I'd borrowed . . . unbuckled the life jacket, stood up and took a pee. I was real close to the rapid, got all set and was goin' through when I realized, "Shit! My jacket isn't buckled." About the same time Jim Braggs, who was on the Park Service Boat, didn't have enough life jackets to go around on their boat. So here's Braggs wearing one of these seat cushions that says, 'NEED HELP.' Park Service pulled into Brown Betty, where we camped that night, and Braggs runs to my brother, Doni, still wearing this 'NEED HELP' thing. He 's saying, "Your brother's life jacket's unbuckled! Your brother's life jacket is unbuckled!" Doni is looking at him and here I come with my life jacket unbuckled through Brown Betty, as if he (Doni) could do anything about it, right? Braggs like, first you screw up the launch thing and now you're running through here with your life jacket undone and I'm looking at him and said, "What's this thing you're wearing?" "Oh," he says, "we didn't have enough life jackets on our boat and . . ." We howled at

that! We thought that was funnier than hell!

I ran all the way down to the drops at forty thousand something. There we put the duck on the Western boat and I got in with Dan Vernon, an old Hatch boatman. We ran the drops and it was a riot.

He was telling me he didn't want to go look at the River (at the Big Drop Two scout on the left). He pulled off to the side, he didn't want to look at the run, he opened a beer. "Here have a beer with me." I said all right. Then he said, "I did this last year and I got in trouble, but I can't sit here and do this, you wanna go?" I said sure. The other two people on our boat were up with everybody else. Still, I untied the Hatch raft, pushed him off, jumped in and we were the first ones to run through. We blasted through the wave wall. Had a really good run and, of course, Braggs . . . "You again? You (Dan) did this last year and you (Joe) probably egged him on!"

That was our interpretive trip. Doni's boat, the j-rig, engine crapped out early in the canyon, just above Mile Long (rapids). Doni whipped out the other engine, picks up the spare, puts it on, man it won't even pull. He opened up the top, that's when we had duct tape all over those Mercury engines, to find loose parts were just sitting in there. We're going, "Oh God!" and we could just hear Tex, you know, "All you have to have is an engine that looks like a spare and they'll pass inspection." Oh god!

Braggs came over and Doni ended up using the park Service spare for the Tex j-rig. The transfer was right there in the water as the boats approached Mile Long. This is Doni's first full blown trip down and I mean, you could smell the fear pouring off of him. He's riled, "Dam Tex, Dam Tex, I hate 'em. I hate 'em. We made fun of Tex's gear all the

way down and, of course, when we got to Hite it was the first thing Tex heard about.

"Your gear . . . your boat . . . ha, ha, we had to blow it up all the time. Your engine, we had to replace it . . ."

Tex got real mad at Doni and me. "You don't run down my equipment in front of other people." Shit, the boat was, well it wasn't like nobody couldn't see the equipment problems. He still got real mad. Doni ended up quitting and Tex wouldn't let me run Cataract, but he let me run dailies. I was chief Daily Boatman for the year. I did get Cataract trips near the end of the season. That's when he was thinking of doing business with Renee Parrish.

She was from Arizona and ran a travel agency. She hooked up with Tex on one of Tex and Milly's winter trips. Renee had T-shirts printed - "PARRISH WITH TEX." She got hold of these soap opera stars who were out of work because of a screen writers strike at the time. Not being a soap opera watcher, I had no idea who they were. I don't remember the names, but they were from General Hospital and such. One of the real good actors told me he was starting on a feature called Robo Cop. He and I did some improvisation together. I played guitar for them. We all did acting games and it was really neat. They enjoyed us because we played with them and had a sense of theater. Also, we got along great. On this trip was the first thong bikini I'd ever seen!

The California women get up and do their power walks along the beach. Thueson, Bathemess, the old goats, were on that trip. "Look at that thong! Look at that butt!" It was a lot of fun. Parrish showed up with another charter group. We put together two j-rigs and six Havasu. Tex was to bring the **Joe Kiffmeyer continued . . .**

group down to Spanish Bottom in the jet boat. Boatmen were to deadhead down with the boats and meet them there. We left the day before, in the tradition of time, we got horribly drunk, horribly stoned. Having a late start, we ended up night-floating. We weren't even to the loop by night fall. We kept on cruising, kept on drinking. Randall Bentley was with us. We had to put him in a life jacket in case he fell off of the boat. We finally washed up on a sandbar and DeVore, the trip leader, said, "Nobody move." Of course, Randall wanted to get out and push the whole package off. "No. No. Nobody move! This is camp." Everybody passed out. We came to in the morning and the river had gone down. The whole package, two j-rigs and six Havasu, was high and dry!

We discombobulated all the boats and got them out in the water. We took apart one j-rig and put it back together, the other one we unloaded to lighten and pushed it out and reloaded it. Everybody was horribly hung-over! Fiercely!

I always got along with all the rangers. Got to know them all. Actually, Doni broke a lot of the ground for us. They all liked him. He's always been a real professional type of boater. He was really good with the people. Me, I was more, let's have fun, let's have a good time. How did these rocks get here? 600 years ago spacemen came down . . . ha ha. Park Service often mistook me for Doni. I never had any problems with them, always got along real good. I liked Braggs, still do! I think he was secretly amused at the shenanigans on the interpretive trip, although he couldn't really come out and say it or couldn't be for it.

It was 1983, the big flush and again, the second hundred year flood in 1984. Doni came here in the spring. I was going to follow

him. I was in Breckenridge, Colorado, skiing when I broke my knee. So I didn't get here until late July of 1984. Mike Hawk and his girl, Bo, were trying to buy the rubber end of the business off of Tex. Hawk and Bo liked Doni and it transferred over to me.

I packed up from an orchard management company doing irrigation while my knee healed, left Grand Junction and came to Moab. They needed someone to watch the yard and answer phones. I could live in the trailer. They couldn't pay me but left a tank of propane and told me once that's out you are on your own! Sure, I said.

This was September. Boatman burnout was in effect. I did my first dailies without a license, without first aid cards, it didn't seem that strict at that time. When I came here, Tex was the last of the old yahoo-cowboy operators. Tex was still going. Sidewinder had just folded. Some of the raunchy Sidewinder boatmen were coming into Tex's fold. Tag had already gone into the new 'guides' instead of, the boatman thing. Even the original license read "Boatman!" I got here at the time of the last hurrah of the 70's style of commercial boating. We still wore cut off jeans. For warmth we wore wool, drysuits were unknown. By 1985 I got legal.

Doni quit early in the season and went to work for Sheri Griffith. We had Degles and DeVore and Bathemus and Thueson coming to work for Tex. It was either Tex or Sarten, if you were an old boatman, a crusty old boatman. The other companies wouldn't have you.

I burned out on commercial boating early. I never fell out of love with the river. After two years of commercial boating I went down on an off season Green River Trip. We put in at Mineral and went on through Cataract with

DeVore, Pam, Joshua and geodesic dome, Carl. We didn't stop to fix meals. We had granola out of the bag, ate jerky. I thought this was wonderful, after waiting hand and foot on commercial passengers. I've become a private boater.

Ken & Pam, two young guys they had taken down the Grand Canyon and myself went out for ten days. With DeVore you can really get sick of the guy, but for some reason I never have. His sense of humor has always appealed to me. We went down the Green, the usual funny stuff, drinking, the stupid macho drinking mystique.

The first night we camped at Turks Head and DeVore fell in the river, tripped over the fire and fell in the river. We all laughed and howled. It was cold, cold, cold. There was no snow, the sixth of December in 1989, but the sky was clear and immensely cold. We got to Water or Shot Canyon and decided to hike into the Maze.

The two young guys took off. Whoosh! Up they went. Pam, Ken and I are getting ready. "We don't have enough beers!" says Ken. We are already carrying two a piece, but end up carrying almost a case of beer with us. We only got to the rim. We started so late, it was well into afternoon and we were down to our long johns because the sun was warm. We only drank a few beers however because it was so cold. We had to carry them back to the boat. We didn't hike very far. In fact, we never really hiked anywhere. We'd start out and get somewhere to sit and drink and Ken would tell us about where it was we were going, so there was no need to go, how about a beer!

Well the two lads had a two-man ducky to paddle. Ken, Pam and I were in a grossly overloaded Havasu. We went from Water Canyon to the confluence down to **Joe Kiffmeyer continued . . .**

rapid number five. The lads went into the hole at Five, Little Upset, and flipped. We fetched them, a paddle and made the eddy at Five and LAYOVER camp. We planned to layover but the geo-physical set up of the camp put it in shade the entire day, but from 2:00 to 3:30. By noon Pam and I sought some sun to thaw out. Once I started thawing I started waking up. The others went back to bed down in camp. Being in shade and so cold, nobody wanted to move. I was all for moving camp up there on the rocks.

We couldn't decide whether to push on the next day or go hike up into Surprise Valley and up into the Doll's House. There was a big full moon, big! I woke four times in the morning to go down to the river to pee. COLD! The eddy was filled up with ice, backing up against the boat. Ken says something like, 'where's all this ice going to? We're going to get jammed in here, we gotta get outta here.' We packed it all up.

The two lads didn't want to ducky anymore. That was the first year I had a drysuit. I had everything on under that suit. On my feet, I had poly-socks, neoprene socks, plastic bags and Tevas to keep the plastic on.

We took off. It was easy to see where the current was in the upper canyon, Cataract Lake. You could see the current because of the ice flows, eddies on either side filling up with ice. My ducky was self-bailing, but at the bottom of a rapid it would fill with ice and I had to scoop the ice out. I could see Pam bailing buckets of ice out of the Havasu. So we ran Cataract like that. I think it is the most exciting thing I've ever done! It was extreme boating.

We got to the bottom of the rapids and changed our clothes. Everybody got on dry, warm clothes. We threw the wet rolled ducky, drysuit, wetsuits, life

jackets into the bottom of the Havasu and beat cheeks to get out of there!

Near Clearwater Canyon it was getting dark. I was for going on in the moonlight and trying to get out of there. There was so much ice going past us, going somewhere to hit the lake and jam up. We had a heated debate about whether we should go on or not. We went through the pros and cons. If we hit something that would tear the boat in the dark we could have serious problems. So we spent the night. Nobody slept well. In the morning we blasted coffee, the air pump was frozen, we had to thaw it to pump up the Havasu. We thawed the kicker motor then climbed in and wrapped sleeping bags around us.

The ice was getting bigger. We were laughing about there's a continent sized one, there's a country sized one. It wasn't very thick. It was amazing. It would just appear out of the water, rise as it froze. On the lake the floes joined together. Pretty soon we were pushing huge pieces out of the way. It was neat to see the current line on the lake. At Sheep Canyon this huge ice field spread ahead of us, like something out of Antarctica.

We are in the ice flow and the ice is bearing left then takes a long sweeping turn right where it disappears in that field of ice deep in the bay. We traveled part way along the flow when DeVore says this is not the way. We're going to be crunched if we go this way.

He turns the boat to go back upstream and find a way on the right side. All that ice became malicious. We could hear ice hitting the motor, thunk, thunk. There was no place to go. DeVore thought if we just blasted through over there . . . Put on your life jackets! But these were frozen solid in a big mass in the bottom of the boat. We couldn't even pull

them apart. "We're gonna die! Gimme a beer quick!"

DeVore eased the boat over the ice plates, I was up front with an oar trying to bust up or push floes out of the way. He'd get the boat onto the ice and the weight of the boat would finally break the ice. Then there'd be these jagged pieces of ice and we were in a rubber boat.

We bulled our way through, over big pressure ridges, real plate tectonic stuff. We got into a shallow spot and could see open water ahead about 100 yards. We crunched through maybe 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick ice. One bad slice and we could have been in the water and dead. Cold, no life jackets, no wet suits, it was nuts.

We busted through this lead and it caused a big section of ice to break loose and float to close up the channel behind us. When it hit the ice pack, it formed this big pressure ridge right in front of our eyes. The curling up, the whole thing building, it was spectacular.

We made it back to Hite, of course. The fear didn't really hit us until we were driving home and realized we could have died, it was an extreme situation. We waved good-bye to Cataract for that year!



Joe Kiffmeyer who now works with Griffith Production Services here in Moab has volunteered his time to transcribe three oral history collections. I thank you Joe. It is my privilege to honor you with this revelation of stories as I heard them once upon a recording opportunity. My thanks also to Karla Vander Zanden who has contributed money to the CPRG oral history fund. *Michèle*

Thank you!



May 1985 Cataract Interpretive Trip @ Imperial Camp
 The ladies tore Kerry's shorts off that night.
 Photos courtesy of Herm Hoops



May 1985 Interp. Upper left in sun: Brian Merrill
 Lower right corner: Annie Hoghaug donning a Western
 Safari Exp. T-shirt, company name of pre-SGRE.

Scientific Research Leads to Temporary Changes to Flows from Flaming Gorge Dam

by Barry D. Wirth ~ Bureau of Reclamation

Press release dated November 16, 1998: For two days in November, flows from Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River in Utah will resemble those of past years, with significant hour to hour fluctuations in releases from the dam. Scientists working on endangered species research downstream of Jensen, Utah, will require the flows on Monday and Tuesday, November 16 and 17, 1998.

The Bureau of Reclamation will vary releases between 1,400 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 4,200 cfs over the two-day period. This is a significant deviation from management practices of the dam for the past six years. Normally, flows at this time of the year would either be steady or have minimal fluctuations. The overall operation of the dam, in accordance with conditions imposed by the Endangered Species Act, mimic the natural hydrograph of the Green River Basin, with high flows in the spring and early summer, followed by lower flows the rest of the year.

However, researchers who have been monitoring flow and stage changes, which is essentially the level of the river in relationship to the river channel near Ouray, Utah, are in need of information about how fluctuating flow regimes from the dam attenuate as they move downstream from Jensen to Ouray. They are looking at how the characteristics of the river change based upon the

amount of water being released from the dam. This relationship information is well understood upstream of Jensen, Utah. There is only limited information downstream of Jensen where there is significant habitat for endangered species of fish. Data will be collected through the week as the flows released on Monday and Tuesday reach that stretch of the river, 166 river-miles downstream of the dam. The information will assist biologists in recommending

future operations and flows that will assist in recovery of the endangered fish in the Green River.

Specifically, the release pattern will look a lot like flows from years past, when operations were driven by hydroelectric generation market conditions. Releases will be at 1,400 cfs during the late evening and early morning hours. From about 2:00 pm until 7:00 pm, releases will be near 4,200 cfs. In between, in the late morning and early afternoon, releases



Joe Kiffmeyer

Photo by: Michele Hill

will be in the 2,400 cfs range. The ramping rate, which is the rate of change in releases, will not exceed 600 cfs per hour.

These special releases have been coordinated by Reclamation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and Western Area Power Administration. Following the two-day event, releases will return Wednesday to a steady flow regime of 2,400 cfs.

Headwaters Institute

The 2nd Annual River Education Workshop in Leadville, CO, December 1998 began with an activity of mapping the headwaters of the region each attendee boated most frequently. After the drawings were accomplished, each person indicated their waterway and shared a relative issue in their region. Ken Miller, a workshop participant, has attended every Headwaters function thus far and told the group it was rewarding to see Hick's New Mexico birthed idea expanded to touch the states coast to coast, as depicted in this mapping activity. It opened the floor for Tom Hicks, Executive Director of Headwaters Institute, to commence: 'Why we are here?'

As a group the boundaries between conservation and education was defined. Headwaters announced conservation through education was the organization's aim. Headwaters Institute would join allegiance with another non-profit, River Trust. HI's angle is simply - *water*; the relationships and interconnectedness follows. Through the river guide profession there is the possibility of exponential diffusion of information. HI wants to assist river communities to hurdle money concerns and parallel efforts for guides to perpetuate knowledge gaining opportunities. The Colorado Plateau representatives interceded that guides owe it to the public to interpret the resources correctly and accurately.

The group brainstormed. Tom Corcoran asked of the group, What do we want to teach our customers? This session was translated to fortify River Guide Training Seminar content. The content was determined to be: General ecological principles, cultural history, natural history, civics and citizen participation, artistic methods of instruction through practice; geology, hydrology, geomorphology, and earth sciences; and leave no trace principles.

Once the brainstorm session began another topic arose. What is the common denominator in the training of the leaders in this circle? Could that common fact be responsible for our tenure in the river guide profession?

1. Did a senior guide buddy up to teach us?
2. Was it invitations to rendezvous events?
3. Was it training on baggage boats? Or a group ten day intensive training.?
4. Did we receive specific information, spiels, campsites, hikes, and rescue skills?
5. Was it competitive to get into the profession, saw tryouts?
6. Were we a part of a fellowship, a camaraderie?

Overall, we identified the benefits of mentoring. The trick in the mentor realm is the mentor chooses a student, rarely does a student pick the mentor. However, students could pursue a mentor, insert oneself.

Corcoran then refocused the group to identify how do we want to teach? Unanimously the group replied experientially. Then the group rattled off: questioning, lecture, bullets of knowledge, experience illuminated with prior knowledge . . . methods that reach guides and motivate them. The group was wary of spiels for the rut it could create. On the other hand it would allow the guide some basic content to rehearse to learn individual style through repetition and even, perhaps, set up a growth curve once the individual was fortified with comfort.

Rendezvous, it was decided, is too blurry. Training is distinct. Headwaters Institute polled the group for a name and soon RETS became commonly used during the workshop; River Educational Training Seminar. Although, individual events would assume personalized titles according to themes.

Through another activity lead by Hicks the group examined 'How to teach?' A pair sat back to back, one drew a picture and lead the partner to duplicate the drawing through verbal directions. As we debriefed this activity, the group determined talking back and forth, checking in, aided in being effective communicators. One pair expressed difficulty because there was no eye-to-eye contact and the group considered how this example compared to communication over the telephone, how teachers must adapt their method for the audience. We learned there were trigger words, when mentioned as a metaphor, tainted the true meaning of the message; that listening is tough. You've got to know when not to say anything or jot responses rather than interrupting and causing a tangent that loses perspective of the speaker's aims. And finally, it was discovered, the speaker should keep in mind the experience of the audience. This examples was shared:

A youth on a summer work program through the public school was directed to package broken kayak paddles to be shipped to the manufacturer for repair. The employee gave the supervisor a three foot cubed cardboard box with the shafts extending from one corner. The youth had never dealt with packaging for shipment, he had done what was asked of him, although it wasn't what the supervisor had in mind. In this case the youth needed more specific instructions to contain the paddles that would be acceptable to the shipping agent. For some audiences, particular tasks, you will necessarily be precise and considerate of the common knowledge you and the audience share; then build on that.

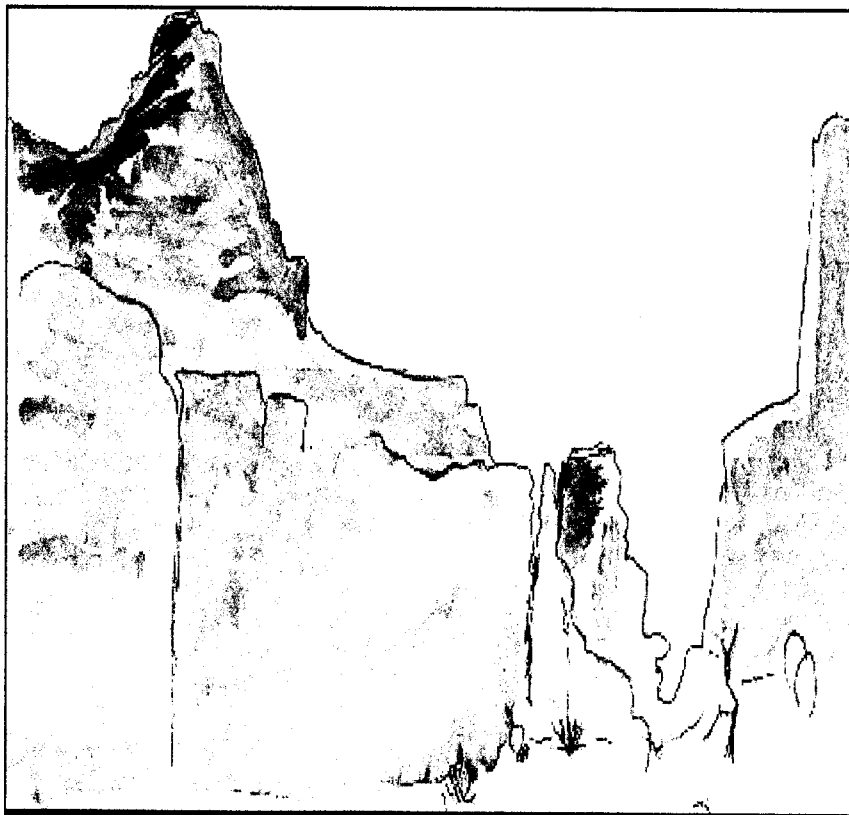
Dates of the various RETS were noted. Planning guidelines for coordinators were reviewed. CPRG has copies of this material for any interested persons. So far the dates are: Kern River, CA, May 11-12; Moab, UT, May 14-16; Arkansas River, CO, June 1-2; American River, CA, May 27; Maine, Rio Grande, Deschutes dates are pending. Another date to watch for is The Association for Experiential Education in Moab, UT, in March 1999.

Back in Moab there was a steering committee meeting of representatives of Bureau of Land Management, Arches and Canyonlands National Parks, Utah Guides and Outfitters, State Parks and Recreation, Colorado Plateau River Guides, Canyonlands Field Institute, Canyonlands Natural History Association, and Headwaters Institute. Chamber of Commerce, Nature Conservancy, Utah Travel Council were invited but did not attend. Event content, format and structure was presented then the committee attendees introduced themselves and their expectations.

- State Parks, Dave Dawson replied, we register professional guides. Parks is interested that there is a common knowledge of state boating law. Testing is a means to acknowledge guides have that knowledge. Parks are also concerned about the cost of the workshop, will it make money or will fees simply cover cost of the program. Dave was informed, the event hopes to break even.

- CNHA, Brad Wallis stated that CNHA exists to assist education of Park Service and Forest Service. He perceives CNHA is interested that the event happens and is done well. CNHA is in a supporting role.

- UGO, Bob Jones notifies that UGO participates with funding and circulating the dates of training available to guides and outfitters. As an outfitter, he wants structure that leads you somewhere, rather than a presentation of isolated subjects.



Russ also pointed out he would like CFI to provide documents that were manifest as a result of past funding to CFI training projects.

- CFI, Michele Hill informed the committee that CFI has turned the event over to CPRG. Content, logistics, advertisement, and funding is entirely the responsibility of CPRG. CFI will provide an instructor if the event's curriculum incorporates one of the CFI staff.

- **Headwaters**

Institute, Tom Corcoran proclaimed HI does not advocate certification. A proactive committee can create a product that Park Service will see as valuable training to guides.

The meeting adjourned with the tentative event name ~ Life on the Rocks ~ possible speakers: John McPhee, Don Barrs, Luna Leopold with an emphasis on geology.

Needed from the CPRG membership are two individuals to coordinate the event.

Education Coordinator (Lead) is accountable to Headwaters Institute and local Educational partner for overall content of the event.

- creates with Logistic Coordinator a logical itinerary and submits a draft (with budget) and final copy to Headwaters Education Director for approval including times, locations, presenters, keynote speakers, etc.
- secures presenters, advises on expectations, and completes follow-up (thank you letters, receipts, stipends) post event
- completes Event Evaluation Form and submits all unpaid receipts from event

Logistics Coordinator (Apprentice) is accountable to Headwaters Institute

- secures event location
- estimates attendance
- achieve attendance target
- create a logical itinerary with Lead Coordinator
- specific necessary for successful event (travel, food, shelter, etc.)
- completes Event Evaluation Form and submits all unpaid receipts from event

- National Park Service, Paul Henderson indicated, it is policy that interpretation in the Parks is in concert with park parameters. Canyonlands has been rather loose about these parameters. The Parks want to be involved with what the guides tell visitors. CPRG has a copy of related concession contractual requirements, operating plans for outfitters, and pertinent prospectus excerpts of Canyonlands National Park Service for CPRG planning reference.

- BLM, Marilyn Peterson reports, BLM has financially supported CFI in guide training efforts and is interested in seeing BLM training materials integrated into the training of guides. This material is currently provided to the outfitters. She emphasized working together to prevent redundancy, misinformation and bringing various training material together.

- BLM, Russ Von Koch has seen the community events at Star Hall and Desert Waters. He reiterates, BLM provides financial support to guide training. He expects the partners will do great things - though not with his involvement - in fact, he delegated Marilyn as a contact.

Professor Valley, Richardson Amphitheater, Professor Creek, Richardson Post Office

The man behind the names. Sylvester Richardson settled on what he called Bijou Creek, now known as, Professor Creek, in 1885. Remains of his store at the mouth of Bijou Creek can be seen today as vertical slabs. This same site became a post office in 1888; he had shortened the Thompson route to Cisco from Moab by sticking to the Colorado River valley. He had married, for a second time, a writer, Marion Muir in 1886. They settled in the vicinity of the present Professor Valley Ranch, growing incredible fruit, which was reported in the Grand Junction and Grand Valley newspapers.

1897 rolled around and Grand County separated from Emery County. Richardson filled the position of prosecuting attorney on the county seat and continued to dabble in politics, but he didn't always get the votes. It's been reported that he had 'founded the first Gentile colony in Utah,' out there along Professor Creek. By 1900, he was toiling over water rights with his neighbor, Waring. The courts awarded Waring two-thirds of a cubic foot per second with the primary rights to Professor Creek and Richardson, the Professor, received one third of a cubic foot per second with secondary rights. It was an unusual decision since settlement rights were determined, at that time as, first in time first in rights and Waring settled in the valley after the Professor. That year Richardson's post office was charged for a shortage of funds by postal authorities. He was able to prove otherwise, but it was a hassle. He was not Mormon and wrote news that reflected good terms with his community, but real or imagined, felt out of sorts with his community.

The Professor had come from Gunnison, Colorado prior to Bijou Creek. He sold himself as a geologist to an 1873 exploration of the Elk Mountains near the Gunnison Valley. He walked all over the Gunnison basin and discovered viable mineral wealth. He returned to Denver to set up a stock company to establish the Gunnison townsite. With \$6,000 and twenty men he returned to build the first soil roof cabin there in 1874. There were struggles over the platting of the town. Utes were relocated onto a reservation to provide more land to settle. Tolls roads were built to help the mineral and agricultural developments. The town had a population of one thousand in 1880 and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad arrived in 1881.

It was Richardson who had fostered a bridge across the Gunnison River, and purported road and community

meeting house construction. He got a sawmill into the town, he capitalized on coal mining and entertained as a musician. All that effort from 1875 to 1883, then he went broke in 1885. His deals rarely turned a profit.

Originally, Sylvester Richardson was from Wisconsin. He taught school and gave singing lessons. He acquired carpentry skills there too. He married in 1858 and took his wife, Elizabeth, to Denver. Men at this time were visionaries, idealizing conquering the unknown lands west. Once in Denver he drove wagons and tried ranching. His wife and son eventually returned to Wisconsin. Freed from the necessity of providing for a family, Richardson was attracted to what lay beyond the Continental Divide, that's when opportunity landed him the founding of Gunnison.

Born in New York on the Hudson River, his grandfather fought revolutionary battles under George Washington. His father helped escaping slaves reach freedom with the under ground railway. He had left his origins on one river to flourish and falter along two other waterways. He had been referred to as the Professor in Utah because of his ready knowledge reflected from a broad life experience. The Professor died, May 4, 1904 in Morrison, Colorado, at 75 years of age. He was prospecting for uranium.

Recap of Lloyd Pierson's, *The Professor of Professor Valley, The Zephyr*.



Photograph: Lazing on the Green River
by Michele Reaume

The Colorado Plateau, What do you know about it?

Ask yourself, what do I know about the following topics?

Use them as a study guide for a winter project or write up a few paragraphs to share with the rest of us. One question, I've been asked and I know has been looked into, is: How did Fischer Towers get their name? Were they named after someone like the Professor of Professor Valley?

On a broader scope, can you identify the river system feeding the Colorado Plateau? Can you draw a map in the sand that includes dams, geophysical features, pertinent designations, and the headwaters of our rivers on the Plateau? Can you play cartographer and prepare one to be published in The Confluence for a teaching tool?

Can you discuss the history of Colorado National Monument? How about the history of Arches and Canyonlands National Parks? Do you know the history of Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation?

Can you describe what it is meant by American Heritage Rivers? How about Wilderness Study Areas? What is the Wilderness Act? How much of the United

States is Wilderness? What is the status of Wilderness in Utah?

What does Leave No Trace mean? Relate Leave No Trace to guiding in the backcountry. How can you demonstrate positive and negative impacts to your clients while in the backcountry? What specific areas in your region of guiding need attention to soften our impact on the land and/or wildlife? What is appropriate behavior when we visit archeological sites, Wilderness Areas, National Parks, BLM land? What behavior do *you* practice in these places?

What information requests do you have in regards to the Colorado Plateau?



Stash along the Loop hike, is it ethical?



One of the CPRG member's first boating experience, 1964.

CPRG By-laws:

CPRG is organized for the following purposes: (a) To define, promote and protect the river ecology of the Colorado Plateau through stewardship. (b) To effect changes in agency river management plans that are designed to improve the wilderness quality of the river experience. (c) To provide a forum of communication that will encourage cooperation and provide a sense of community among river guides of the Colorado Plateau. (d) To participate in studies and programs which benefit the canyons and rivers of the Colorado Plateau. (e) To create a forum that will promote professionalism within the guiding community of the Colorado Plateau. (f) To promote and provide a better understanding of the Colorado Plateau through the education of guides and the public. This will partly be accomplished by a quarterly publication called The Confluence.

Reading Tim Payne's member letter, I was compelled to reprint the above part of the by-laws. I appeal to the membership to write as Payne has. Write your individual perceptions of why CPRG is organized, express how CPRG should go about fulfilling the above by-laws or recommend formal amendments to the existing by-laws.

One concern is that training will be mandated to guides. At the national level, America Outdoors, there is a movement to investigate certification of guides and AO looks to the American Canoe Association, who currently has an accreditation standard in use. CPRG wants to fulfill item (e), create a forum that will promote professionalism within the guiding community of the Colorado Plateau and be proactive in sharpening our profession. This does not equal certifications that cost more money. Food Handler's card, medical training, state licensing are plenty! Too much?



CPRG's momentum is in creating a proactive system of training that can be construed as distinguished professionalism. Look, J.W. Powell was the first river runner to publish his journal about his trip through the plateau, it was Utah river runners who first carried passengers for hire in river running and it could easily be Utah guides who set the precedence for distinguished practices which require no additional governing.

The CPRG way of doing things is entirely up to the membership. Your board is exploring how to approach this and definitely cannot proceed without membership approval. So speak up, write it out, e-mail express, attend meetings, call your board members.

Currently, CPRG has negotiated with Canyonlands Field Institute to run the spring event, CFI named, Desert Waters. I'll now refer to that event as the Guide Training Seminar. The Guide Training Seminar is another step to fulfill CPRG's purpose for organizing.

Yep. Dear membership, are you willing to participate? Contribute? This year mentors will be needed. To help teach those 'skills that would be useful in the guiding industry.' Because CPRG is you, is *each* member; CPRG is a reflection of a pro-active or inactive membership. All comments are welcomed and encouraged.

The entire spring schedule of interpretive river trips (listed on the inside, front cover) is another means of meeting the by-laws, especially, promoting our guiding community.

What are the tools a guide should have for you to want to boat commercially

with them? I'm fishing for basics here. Tell us.

What few things should CPRG be effective at? What does the membership want? The training 'content' is broad. CPRG board has met with steering committees of Headwaters Institute and our local related outfitters, organizations, and agencies. Rather than reinvent the wheel, CPRG utilizes available resources to sift through existing material, present it to the members for feedback or general distribution of knowledge.

The board agrees that the guide community is outstandingly unique, that is how the mentor concept has gained momentum. Events organized by CPRG simply promote an opportunity for guides to flaunt their stuff, truly! Or even pick up something new. Most importantly these opportunities are a way of distributing knowledge. Who knows? An unfamiliar topic may come up for one of us guides out there that deeply speaks to the heart and one of us determines, hey, that can become *my* area of expertise! Sure we know a lot about a lot, but think of it, don't you have one area that rocks your world and other topic areas that do nothing for you? We have to be exposed to it to discover our inclination.

CPRG means to mobilize opportunities so guides continue discovery and bespeak it to our guests, clients, participants, students, whoever your audience is.

My point is:
accredited guide training . . . shrug.
CPRG is not necessarily aimed that way.



Michele Hill, Vice-president CPRG

Skyline Ranch, outside of Telluride, was the site of Larry Hopkin's River Rendezvous of the 1980s. There were contests, river videos, state of the art demonstrations, beer, fantastic fellowship and stories galore. You never knew who you'd meet. Pictured are Georgie White and Michele Reaume with a rendezvous official. Photo by Crog, Autumn 1983.

Colorado Plateau River Guides
P.O. Box 344
Moab, UT 84532
(801) 259-8077
weisheit@juno.com

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**The Wilderness Medicine
Institute is seeking qualified
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REQUIREMENTS

- Wilderness EMT-B or other advanced medical training.
- Pre-hospital emergency medical experience.
- Two or more years teaching in an outdoor education setting or classroom.
- Several seasons experience leading extended trips in wilderness settings.

To receive an application contact:

Shana Tarter • Director of Special Projects
WMI • P.O. Box 9 • Pitkin, CO 81241

VOICE: (970) 641-3572

FAX: (970) 641-0882

EMAIL: sltsjp@rmi.net

WEB: www.wildernessmed.com

Application deadline is March 15, 1999



**CPRG is seeking an
educational coordinator**

for the May 14-16, 1999 Guide Training Seminar

Contact CPRG @ 435-259-8077

Individual will

Design content of the program

- Work with logistics coordinator to create an itinerary of times, food, location, presenters, keynote speakers, etc.
- Advise speakers on expectations and completes a follow-up (thank you letters, receipt accounting, etc.)
- Maintains records of agreements, correspondence, contact list, etc.
- Complete an Event Evaluation Form

There are planning guidelines to enable the coordinators.

MENTORS Needed: Guides with a minimum of one year of trip leader experience or a knowledge expertise are requested to participate in the May 14-16, 1999 Guide Training Seminar. To assist instructors in break-out sessions. For more information contact: CPRG @ 435-259-8077

CPRG Spring meeting

convenes May 17, 1999 @ 9 AM

It follows the May 14-16 Seminar. Stay tuned for location in Moab.

Canyonlands Field Institute is taking applications for Trip Leaders.
For more information contact CFI @ 1-800-860-5262; 259-7750.