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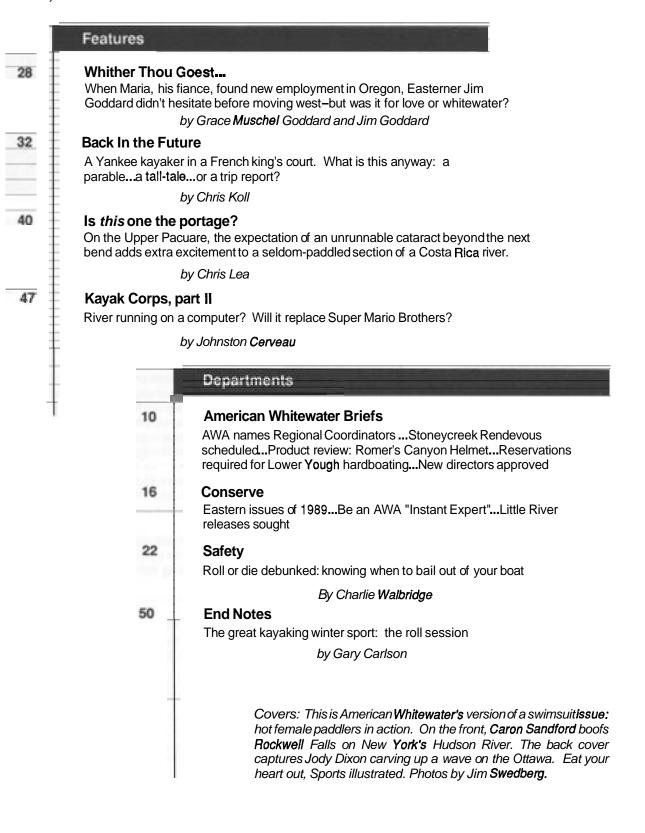
To find out more about the Dagger Response, drop us a line and we'll send you the latest poop.



P.O. Box 1500 Harriman, Tennessee 37748 615/882-0404

american whitewater

March/April 1990 Volume XXXV, No. 2



JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN WHITEWATER



forum

FERC staff: brain dead?

This news clipping recently crossed my desk. Honest.

"Pin the Dam on the River" vas a game invented by the lawyers in FERC's Hydroelectric Litigration Section during their annual Christmas party.

According to eyewitnesses, the pame was played before a large mural of a wilderness forest scene with a whitewater river coursing through the lorest. Participants were blindfolded and piven a pin with a small paper dam attached. Then, they were spun around hree times and pointed in the direction of the mural.



The FERC employee who got his or her dam closest to the river was the winner.

I'm sure the FERC people have a rational explanation for this episode: "Well, the Wild Turkey flowed like a Gauley release. Some of our folks got drunker'n Hootie Owls and exercised badjudgment. But, boys will be boys. We're sure you wouldn't want us to get riled just because some of the guys made a joke that was in questionable taste..."

Hell, why not? Sack the sonsabitches!

Any person stupid enough to be caught in such a compromising action has got to be brain dead or hopped-up on very weird drugs. We don't need them filling public office.

These people are making the decisions that determine final uses of river resources. A joke of this manner demonstrates a predisposition of opinion.

What would happen if a judge presiding over litigation involving a racial matter was overheard making derisive remarks about Blacks? Or if an arbiter in _a sex-discrimination issue voiced demeaning comments about women?

The guilty FERC staffers should enjoy the same kind of reaction

After a two issue hiatus, I'm back as editor. But then you probably **didn't** notice I was gone. Bob Gedekoh and John Porterfield turned in steller performances in my place. **American Whitewater** remained the best semi-professional whitewater magazine in the world.

The arrangement worked so well we're going to continue it. Bob, John and I will take turns as issue editors while I will serve as managing editor for every edition--determining design, supervising production and making final editorial decisions.

American Whitewater Staff

Managing Editor: Chris Koll, 7987 #5 Road W., Fabius, NY 13267 Editors: Bob Gedekoh, Box 228, RD 4, Elizabeth, PA 15037; John Porterfield, 290 Prospect St., Manchester, NH 03104 Advertising Director: Phyllis Horowitz, W (914) 679-2300, H (914) 688-7401

Conservation: Pope Barrow, Mac Thornton

Safety: Charlie Walbridge

Address Changes: Keith Morgan, 2601 Tanglewood Dr., Durham, NC 27705 Missing Copies: Contact Peter Skinner, Box 272, W. Sand Lake, NY 12195 American Whitewateris printed by Valley Press, Syracuse, NY. Laser printing by Syracuse Computer Store. All rights reserved.

WHAT IS AMERICAN WHITEWATER ?

m e American Whitewater Affiliation (AWA) is anational organization with a membershipof over **1300** whitewater boating enthusiasts and more than **50** local canoe club affiliates. The AWA was organized in 1961 to protect and enhance the recreational enjoyment of **whitewa**ter sports in America.

EDUCATION: Through publication of a bi-monthly journal, the AWA provides information and education about whitewater rivers, boating safety, technique, and equipment.

CONSERVATION: AWA maintains a national inventory of whitewater rivers, monitors potential threats to whitewaterriver resources through its "River Watch" system, publishes informationon river conservation, works with governmentagencies to protect and preserve free-flowingwhitewaterrivers, and provides technical advice to local groups regarding river management and river conservation. AWA also gives annual awards to individuals to recognize exceptional contributions to river conservation and an annual "hydromania" award to recognize the proposed hydroelectricpower project which would be most **destructive** of whitewater.

EVENTS: AWA organizes sporting events, contests and festivals to raise funds for river conservation. Since 1986, AWA has been the principal sponsor of the annual Gauley River Festival in **Summersville**, West Virginia, the largest gathering of whitewater boaters in the nation, other than at international racing events.

SAFETY: AWA promotes paddling safety. publishes reports on whitewater accidents. and maintains both a uniform national ranking system for whitewater rivers (he International Scale of Whitewater Difficulty) and the internationally recognized AWA Safety Code.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES: AWA was incorporated under Missouri "on-profit corporation laws in 1961 and maintains its principal mailing address at 146 N. Brockway, Palatine iiinois, 60067. AWA has been granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service under section 401(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The charter includes the following purposes: encourage the exploration, enjoyment, and preservation of American recreational waterways or man-powered craft; protect the wilderness character of waterways through conservation of water, forests, parks, wildlife, and related resources; promote appreciation for the recreational value of wilderness cruising and of white-water sports.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF: Except for membership services and the Executive Director position, all AWA operations, including publication of the bi-monthlymagazine, are handled by volunteers.

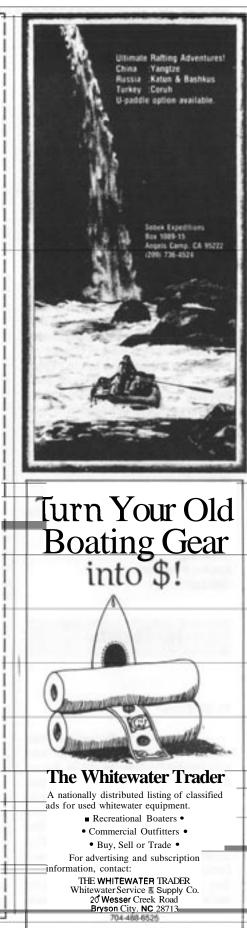
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letters

Godly authority

Dear Chris,

Just an afterthought from the **Nov/Dec's** "Salt Caves Refuse to Die," article. Was it my imagination that on a PBS program done on the migration upstream of salmon that when given the choice to take an original riverbed (I believe it was on a Washington State river) or take a newly dug canal route skirting the dam blocking the original river, !he salmon stayed in the main river below the dam. Many died as they spent too much time attempting to swim upstream. Has the state of Oregon not brought up subjects like this to FERC?

Who gives FERC such godly authority to override the wishes of the taxpayers who pay their salaries? I know much is being done legally to prevent much of what they're doing such as relicensing and construction of dams, but can we not fight for changes in the FERC itself? Under whose direct authority do they get their power?

Thanks. Great job with the newsletter.

Sincerely, Katrina Peterson Chillicothe, OH

No sexism

To the Editor:

I read with disgust the letter entitled "Sexist Pig Unmasked" and your reply in the Nov/Dec issue. Apparently I must not have read the issue involved carefully as I'm sure I would have felt as outraged as the writer's non-kayakingfrienddid--what a terrible example was sent to the nonpaddling community. First of all, there are many female boaters, especially in N. Carolina; secondly, there is no excuse for sexism--blatant or otherwise, anywhere. You can be sure that if any further material of this kind is published and I see it, I will no longer be an AWA member or supporter.

I can't believe this issue is still alive and well in 1989.

Laura L. **Helfman,** M.D. Sylva, NC

(Editor's reply: American Whitewater does not condone sexism. Had you carefully read the reply to the letter in question, you would have noted that I consider Gary Carlson's columns to present a characterture of the male whitewater paddler--a portrayal that exposes macho stereotypes to ridicule.

Ipersonally think Gary dwells too much on the drinking habits of whitewater boaters. But if I get letters from citizens concerned about drug abuse, I'll tell them the same thing I'm telling you: Gary's character is no more rooted in reality than Archie Bunker. Archie was a sexist and a bigot--I hated him. But I still laughed at him once a week. And once in a while he caused me to reexamine some of my own attitudes.

I appreciate your sensitivity regarding this issue. But I hope you can cut me a little slack. If you were able to read the issue in question without immediately detecting the material as offensively sexist, I also might have difficulty identifying it.--c. koll)

Funny talk

Dear Editor,

Well I'd just like to take a smidgen of time to respond to ole Gary's funny little story about the eager fish.

Now, that ole Gary gave me a stir when he mentioned that us Southerners talk funny. **I'll** tell **yall**, there ain't **nuthin** like paddling with a Southener. **I ain't** no literary genius, but I know we don't talk funny down here in Georgia. People's like to get a burr in their backside when folk poke fun at a man's speech.



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Teff Snyder blasting a Tide

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Shull Ca

letters

I'd like for my man Garyto put on his coveralls and head on down south to the Ocoee in Tennessee. We could do some squarting and blast some hawls. Then at the take out, we could eat some fried chicken, turnip greens, tata salad, an drink afew Black Labels.

As for the story about the thirty pound salmon, I don't believe a lick of it; cause ain't no fish gets as big as the ones grown down south.

Oh yeah, don't ferget to bring you a 4x4 pick em up truck, we like to go fourwheelin after a day on the river!

Now Gary my friend, if you believe all Southerners talk like interbred banjo players from the backwoods of the Chatooga, perhaps you also believe that your readers think you sold your squirt boat as a lure.

If you do ever happen to make it down to the rivers of the deep south, don't forget your bows and **arrows...someone** may want you to "squeal like a pig."

Yall come back now, ya here. Frank W. Lawson Atlanta, GA

(editor'sreply: Man, it's Gary's issue to catch heat. But Frank, Gary didn't indicate that Southern boaters are stupid...he just said they talk funny.

Idon't know who Garypaddled with on the Gauley--but I paddled with Woody Callaway and Dale Adams, husbands of AWA directors. And they both talk funny.

But come to think of it, Ipaddle with Mike Bush. He's from southern Ohio and he talks funny. Jeff Snyder is from West Virginia, and he talks funny, too–even when he's not talking about swimming over waterfalls. And boaters from New England..they talk real funny. And California boaters...they talk way funny, dude.

As a matter of fact, it seems like all boaters talk funny except those from upstate New York. I wonder why that is.--c.koll)

Bonehead boating

Dear AWA,

Now that the new decade has arrived, and with it a new season, I know I will certainly make new mistakes, but I refuse to repeat errors of my past. The epic run of the Haute Montmoroncie last May in Canada represents one such error, and I would like to add this cautionary tale to the ever-increasinglore of BoneheadBoating Stories.

We entered Quebec last May in driving rains, after being stripsearched at the border...nah, that's **not true** at all. The driving rains finished before we arrived, but the rivers were screaming. Our Canadian guide, who has since moved to North Carolina (we put a bounty on his head) steered us to the Haute Montmorencie. The water was cold and high, our guide was the latter.

After an hour walk--in drysuits, with boats--to a lake leading to a paltry beaver dam, not a seething river, we trudged back to our cars. R'was 2:30; we found the real put-in at 3:30. Now what? An unknown river, a rising wind, a 2-hour walk (to a lake!) behind us...we put on. What the hell.

What we found was a beautiful stream, quickly changing from class III to IV, that abruptly stopped at two class VI waterfalls. We had read the guidebook, sort of (it was in French). and didn't expect a problem, but in thiscase, it was a huge problem: no portage trail. Still, how long could a 1//4 mile portage take? For the next two hours, we dragged, pushed, and pulled our boats and ourselves through a forest that had seemingly been involved in an earthquake followed by a tomado-every tree was sideways, and in our way. It's true. And two feet of snow was on the ground. And we were tired and cold. And we were suddenly, officially, unquestionably boneheads. Again.

By the time we emerged from the forest, we were exhausted. I finished the portage on my hands and knees, but at least that was better than The Mighty Edge, looking less than



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mighty, who had put a hole in his new drysuit. Edge also neatly summarized the run when we finallytook out at dusk: "Horrendous."

No pictures commemorate this semi-tragic, semi-comic story. Rather, it has become part of Bonehead History, never again **to** be repeated in the 1980's. The question is, "What will the 1990's bring?"

We'll find out.

Sincerely, Peter A. **Cogan** Putney, VT Pete is the president of the Kayak and Canoe Club of Boston.

(Editor's reply: Don't feel bad, Pete. When I was in Quebec last spring, I tried and failed to find the put-in to the Haute **Montmerencie**. I guess that makes me a bonehead shuttle driver.)

Alaska report

Dear AWA,

So...it ended up here a few weeks early. Last run on Six Mile Creek was on 10-6 and it was a great high water run--solid V. But there is 5 feet of snow at the top of Alyeska Ski Resort at 2,900' here in Glrdwood, just 40 miles south of Anchorage and my boat has a skiff of white solid stuff laying on it there on my deck. It's hard for me to put it under the house, but it's getting time to shovel the deck.

Luckily we have some photos to show for the season. Photos of ourselves (yah!) in Six Mile, CanyonCreek, Little Susitna River and Ship Creek--all solid V rivers. Lots of fine memories of great hack, tall enders, shorts and sandals. Indeed, we had lots of sun and with eight class III-V+ rivers within a day's drive, along with the midnight sun let us be more than just weekend warriors. What a great summer it was!

But the one memento that all of us have is this small callous. It's on the control hand..you know...the secondknuckle on the paddlershaftside of **he** thumb. I'm sure you kayak scum of the lower climes have designated a name for our special boating brand. How about letting your boatingbuds up north know what it is called?? The autumnal equinox has passed and we're in the dark.

Michael Polzin Girdwood, AK

(Editor's reply: Because that common hardening of the skin is caused by boating, it is universally known as a marine callous. Except when it occurs to a female boater: then it is called a marina callous.--c. **koll**)



Alaska boaters at play last summer.

AWA "the best"

Dear Chris,

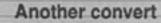
Our organization is the best. The semi-professional **journal**, **Ameri**can Whitewater, is the best. I cuss the mailbox each day I don't receive an issue. I will continue to renew my membership over the years.

My New Years resolution was to become more involved in river activist issues. As whitewater paddlers, we all have a duty to our sport to protect letters

bur natural playgrounds. I scan each new issue of American Whitewater searching for river issues and people to contact regarding those river issues so that I can fire up my typewriter and lend a hand. Upon mailing a stack of correspondence, I get a warm feeling knowng that I am giving back some of what the rivers have been giving me. Let's all of us that paddle whitewater and love the environment we use fight those seeking to destroy our natural resources through unnecessary development. Their greed could cause all of us great hardship.

Sincerely, Larry Demster Worthington, OH

(editor's note: A true professional probably develops a blase attitude toward lauditory letters like your's, Larry. Which is further proof that we're only semipros here at American Whitewater, because I still love getting them. But, anyway, congratulations on your attitude, You might want to check the list of AW Regional Coordinators printed in this issue. Your Regional Coordinator can helpyou channel your energy in the most effective direction.



_To whom it may concern,

Please subscribe **me** to AWA. I've seen your magazine a number of times and find it more interesting than River Runner and Canoe. I've been paddling for seven years steady here in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. I've been slalom racing for three years and belong to ACA-USCKT. I've taken pictures of different drops on most all **midwest** rivers we run. If anyone on your staff is looking for information, let me know and maybe I can help.

Happy paddling Lloyd Larson Stevens Point, **WI**

briefs

Coordinators represent every region

Sometime during the course of 1990, an American Whitewater representative will paddle practically every mile of whitewater in the country...

That goal would have been impossible before this year. But with the establishment of the American Whitewater Regional Coordinator Network, an American Whitewater presence will be evident in every area and every whitewater river in the nation.

Every region has its unique problems. Access. Protection from dams or pollution. User quotas. Permit systems. The scheduling of water releases. The purpose of the Regional Coordinator system is to provide American Whitewater with the grass-roots link to the problems facing paddlers regardless of their location.

With the addition of a body of representatives who are also active boaters, every American Whitewater member will now have the opportunity to meet or paddle with part of the American Whitewater staff. We're trying to become more accessible.

Seek out your local Regional Coordinator. Let him know what American Whitewater needs to do for you.

Ohiopyle hosts O.C. Nationals

The 1990 Whitewater Open Canoe National Championships in both downriver and slalom will be contested July 10-13 on the Lower Youghiogheny River at Pennsylvania's Ohiopyle State Park.

The races will be sponsored by the Benscreek Canoe Club. Volunteers who wish to assist with the event should contact race chairman Bruce Penrod at (814)487-4164.

AWA Regional Coordinators

address

name

Ric Alesch 8718 West Floyd Drive Jane Allinson 375 Erieview Chase Ambler Route 4 Box 74 807 Sibley Ave. Lynn Aycock Lee Belknap 1400 Severn Rd. Roger Belson Box 526 David Brown c/o HYDRA Chris Cook Box 5429 Tom Cowden Austin, **TX** 78763 6003 37th Ave. SW Sharon Cupp Seattle, WA 98126 Greg Doggett Ann Fairhurst John Frachella 103 Texas Ave. Bangor, ME 04401 Jim Greenleaf **Bill Hildreth Chuck Hines** 5 Holly Hill Ct. E.J. McCarthy RR 380-A Sandy Neily P.O. Box 1173 Ron Stewart P.O. Box 1337 John Tansil 704 Normal Ave. Barry Tuscano RD1 Box32 Bolivar, PA 15923 Dan Valens Elkton, OR 97436 Carol Volk Andy Warshaw P.O. Box **Rick Williams** 22014 SE 268 Maple Valley, WA 98038

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Northwestern NC

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Southeast

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OR

TX

NW Washington

VA

OH/PA

North Central ME

Cascades/Western WA

MA

French Broad R.

Western CT SW Mass. North/Cental ME

TN/Northeast AL

MO

Western MD

OR

Olympic Penninsula

Northern GA

Cascades Wenatchee R. Icicle R.

Romer's Canyon helmet: full-face protection

Romer takes head protection one step further with their new helmet, the Canyon.

The helmet fits the headon an Internal suspension system. Several research foundations have stated that this offers the best diffusion of impact. The inside of the shell is further padded to offer further protection.

The most striking feature is the chin guard. It too is padded and attaches near the ears, like a motorcycle helmet. This offers significant facial protection. Frontal bumps should be repulsed or substantially diminished. The facial protection is great,

but is needed? Well, every year a few stories surface of paddlers with broken jaws or facial injuries. Frequently these injuries occur on steep creeks, when paddlers flip and wash over shallow ledges or creek beds. Thus, this helmet would most benefit paddlers who frequent steep creeks **and/or** those who make first descents.

On more moderate waterways the helmet continues to offer great protection. However, it severely limits communication with other paddlers. The chin guard muffles speech and hides facial expression. Fortunately the guard is removable and optional. And despite the absence of ear holes, you can hear your companions without difficulty. --By TOM MCANDREW

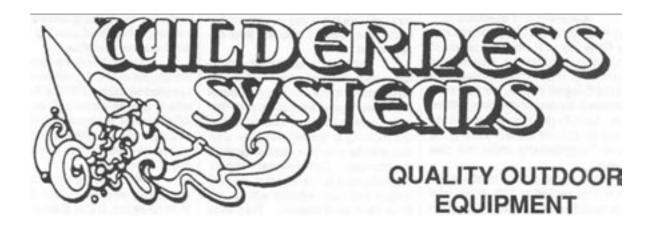
Stoneycreek Redezvous scheduled

The 5th annual Stonycreek Rendezvous, sponsored by the **Ben**screek Canoe Club of Johnstown, PA, has been scheduledforthe weekendof March **31**, **1990**.

Formerly known as the **Ston**eycreek Whitewater Weekend, last year's event attracted more than 300 paddlers to the Johnstown area to paddle the whitewater of the Stoneycreek watershed. With adequate water levels, eight separate whitewaterruns ranging from class **II** to class V will be available.

A traditional river celebration is planned for Saturday night with food, drink, prizes and whitewater videos.

The Benscreek Canoe Club promotes the annual event in an effort to secure recreational releases from an upstream reservoir on the Stoney. For further information, contact Bruce **Penrod** at (814)487-4164.



Designs by Wilderness Systems, Wick Walker, Richard Fox, Tom **McEwan**, John Abbenhouse and **Harrie Tieken**; all boats vacuum bagged with the best materials available.



briefs

Five directors named to AWA Board

The American Whitewater membership approved by a wide margin all Board of Directors candidates presented for confirmation.

Newly named to the board are Jack Hession of Anchorage, AK; so and so of whereewer, CO; and Chris **Ko**ll of Fabius, NY.

Pope Barrow of Washington, DC and Phyllis **Horowitz** of Phoenicia, NY were also returned to the Board for another two year term.

All the candidates polled an unprecedented approval rating of over 90%.



American Whitewater director and media darling Pope Barrow speaks at last year's dedication of the Gauley River Recreation Area. Barrow spearheaded AWA support of the legislation preserving the Gauley corridor.

Reservations required for Lower Yough

Kayakers and canoeists running Pennsylvania'sLower **Youghiogh**eny River this year have the option of phoning in advance for launch time reservations under a pilot project initiated by Douglas Hoehn, the new Park Operations Supervisor at Ohiopyle State Park. Launch permits will also be required for all hard boaters utilizing the Lower Youghiogheny under the new system.

As in the past private hard boaters will still be entitled to 10% of the total daily launches on the river. Forty percent of the launches are allocated to private rafters and fifty percent to commercial rafters. The hard boat quota was reached only one time during the past paddling season. However, the thirty hard boat per hour quota has resulted in considerable congestion at the put-in during busy summer weekends the last two seasons.

The pilot **project** was initiated by Hoehn (pronounced Hane) because of complaints from out of town boaters who wanted only to run the Loop (first_ two miles of the river) instead of the whole river. Out of town boaters had also complained that they often had to

wait until late in the day to gain access to the river, thereby delaying their departure for home.

Hoehn's original pilot regulations were modified after receiving an icy reception at the January meeting of the Three Rivers Paddling Club in Pittsburgh. Hoehn had been asked to attend the meeting to present his plan after club members learned circuitously about the changes. Club members specifically objected to the fact that the pilot project had been initiated without any input from local boaters. They were also upset that TRPC's 1989 petition to Arthur Davis, the Secretary of the Pa. Department of EnvironmentalResources , addressing the same issues, had apparently been ignored. That petition had the official support of both the AWA and the American Canoe Association.

Local boaters who utilize the Lower Youghiogheny complained that the new system would drastically limit their access to the river and that the telephonereservation system would be unwieldy and inconvenient. They argued that most Pittsburgharea boaters do not plan their trips to the Lower Yough weeks in advance, but that they **prefer to** make boating decisions in the **morning**, when local gauging information becomes available.

Hoehn listenedpatientlytothe complaints of TRPC members and responded by asking TRPC's Tom **Irwin**, who is also an active and well-known ACA member, to organize a meeting at Ohiopyle with representatives of major whitewater clubs so that a compromise might be reached.

Attending this three hour January meeting were Hoehn, Irwin, Ed Gertler of Washington, D.C.'s Canoe Cruisers Association, Charley Walbridge of the Philadelphia Canoe Club, Steve Ingals of Ohio's Keelhaulers, Mike Boyd of the Conewago Canoe Club, Bob Allen of the Baltimore Canoe Club and Bob Gedekoh of the AWA.

After the meeting the proposed regulations were modified so that only one-half of the hard boat quota will be availableby phone reservation, the rest will be first come first serve. It is hoped that out of town boaters will utilize the phone system, while local boaters will take the first come first serve spots.

Hoehn also agreed to "end" the hard boat quota day at 3 p.m., allowing

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briefs

additional boaters the opportunity to put on and run the Loop or the entire river after that time. This had been an integral part of **TRPC's** 1989 **petition**, and was considered a major concession to local boaters, who will now be able to avoid the quota system and the congestion on the river by putting on afterthree. It is believed that by shifting utilization of the river by local hard boaters II later in the day, conditions on the river earlier in the day will also be improved.

Those attending the January meeting with Hoehn were generally pleased with the new park superintendent's willingness to compromise and his expressed **desire** to maximize the utilization of the river by all sectors of the boating community. During the past several paddling seasons the atmosphere at Ohiopyle State Park has deteriorated, and there have been a number of confrontations between boaters and the park staff. It is hoped that Hoehn's appointment and his modified pilot **project** will **help** to reduce

tension at Ohiopyle this year.

Hoehn, who comes to Ohiopyie from Pennsylvania's Delaware Canal-Stover State Park, has a **gocd** reputation with eastern Pennsylvania boaters, who found him supportive, particularly in regard to his management of the **Tohickan** Creek. But there is little doubt that dealing with the situation on the Lower Youghiogheny, one of the nation's most heavily utilized day use rivers, **will** be an even greater challenge.

Other portions of the pilot proposal of particular note to hard boater include the mandate that all boaters be off the Loop by sunset and that those paddling the entire river arrive at Bruner Run before the departure of the last shuttle bus. This time will be posted at the put-in.

Boaterswishing onlytopaddle the Loop before 3:00 p.m. will be permitted to do so if they have a launch permit.

Finally, anyone paddling the **river** at any time is now expected to

obtain a **permit** at the put-in or sign in at the launch if it is not manned.

Hoehn has repeatedly emphasized that the new regulations are part of a **pilot** project **which** may be modified or discontinued if the situation at the park becomes unmanageable.

The pilot project regulations pertaining to hard boaters are reprinted here in entirety.

Pilot Proposal Regulations Pertaining to Private Hard Boaters

All hardboaters will be required to have a launch permit prior to putting on the river. A launch permit for access during quota hours of 8:W a.m. to 3:W p.m. will be available through either of two methods, PRIOR RESERVATIONBY TELEPHONE or FIRST COME FIRST SERVE LAUNCH RESERVA-TION AT THE LAUNCHAREA ON THE DAY OF LAUNCH. As in 1989 launch times will be 8:00 to 9:00, 9:00 to 10:00, 10:00 to 11:00, 11:00 to 12:00, 12:00 to 10:00, 10:00 to 2:00 and 2:W to 3:00. A launch window will be assigned rather than a specific launch time.

Of the 30 launch spaces available in each launch window 15 spaces will be available to the boater wishing to **make** prior

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reservations. Persons making prior reservations will be required to check in at the launch area no less than **one-half** hour prior to the start of the launch window. A roster of all personscovered by the **permit will** be required at that time. If a person with a prior reservations **should** arrive after **the** check in time, or not at all, the reservation will be cancelled and these spaces added to the first come first servespaces for that launch window. Aboater arriving late may reapply for a launch time upon his reaching the launch area contact station if times are **still** available first come first serve.

When telephoning the park office for reservations a caller will be limited to making reservations for only five launch dates per call. This limiting is needed to help ease the length of such a telephone call. In addition, an individual may only reserve a maximum of five slots in any one launch date. Clubs or organizations may reserve up to fifteen spaces per launch time if confirmed within two weeks of the launch date. This confirmation must be done in writing on club letterhead and should state the reservations are needed for a dub or organization sponsored outing, and that the club or organization is non-profit for the purposes of this outing.

Fifteen first come first serve spaces, plus no shows, will be available for

each launch window. Boaters wishing to reserve one of these spaces will be required to complete a launch permit and supply a roster of all persons covered by that permit. Forms, pens and paper will be available at the launch contact stations. Permits will be issued for specific launch windows and must be used during those time frames.

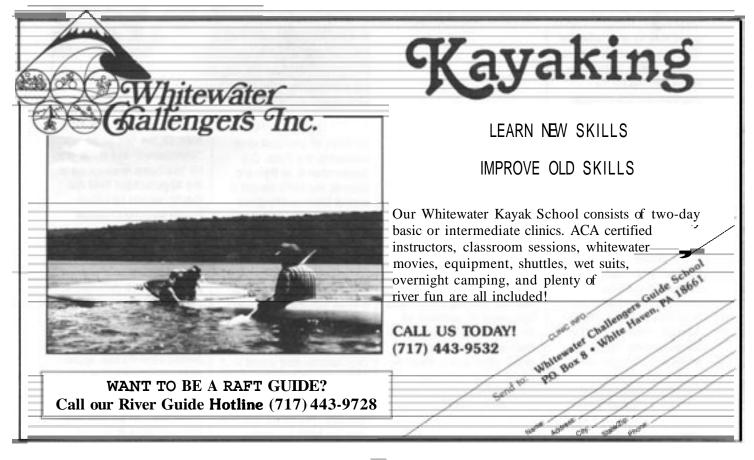
Hard boaters, whether they wish to utilize the Loop or make the full trip to Bruner Run, after 3:00 p.m., will not becounted in the daily quotas. The 3:15 launch time will be the last scheduled launch time for inflatable boaters making the full trip to Bruner Run due to the shuttle schedule. All boaters must be off the river at sunset. The exact time of sunset will be posted prominently at the launch. Boaters must reach the Bruner Run take out prior to the last shuttle bus leaving the area. The time of the last shuttle bus will also be posted prominently at the launch. This time may vary. It is the hard boaters' responsibility to see that they can reach Bruner Run by this last shuttle if they choose to make the complete run. The Loop is available to all boaters between 8:00a.m. and 3:00 p.m. daily without a bus token but requires a launch permit and a launch time. After 3:00 p.m. the Loop is available to all boaters. A bus token is not needed but the boater must exit the river by sunset

All boat launches will require a permit. For time periods after the dose of the launch contact station or for other periods when the launch is not manned this **permit will** be in the form of a sign-upsheet at the launch contact station. This sheet will be attached to **a clipboard** and will require the boater's name, city , state, time of launch, **type** of **craft**, destination (Loop or Bruner Run), and for inflatable the number in each craft.

All hard boat launchesduring quota hours will be controlled by rosters completed by the permit holders. Individual boaters will be checked against these rosters when launching. Bus tokens will be available until the last scheduled quotalaunch time. Tokens may be purchased in advance for use that day or on subsequent days.

Unjustifiable failures to complete the sign-up sheet prior to launch, failure to exit the river by sunset, or failure to reach Bruner Run prior to the last posted shuttle bus departure time will be considered violations of the Pa. Criminal Code. Park rangers will exercise discretion in the matter of issuing citations.

If at any time during this pilot project conditions should become unmanageable due to the implementation of these changes, the pilot project may be suspended, modified or terminated at the direction of the park superintendent.



AWA moves to protect more whitewater

By MAC THORNTON

Eastern whitewater conservationists took their cue from residents of Berlin, who ended the year of **1989** chipping away at a hated, dam-like structure. What was the Berlin Wall anyway, but kind of a dam? Like the Berliners, **1989** was the year that the AWA went on the offense, the goal being to gain positive protection for numerous whitewater rivers.

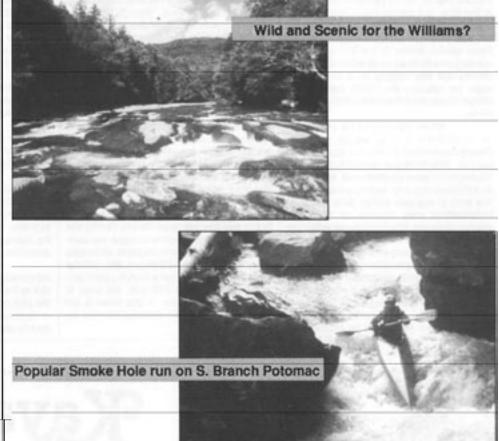
AWA helped prepare a massive report for Monongahela National Forest, asking or permanent "Wild and Scenic" status for **10** superlative whitewater segments. Similar reports were prepared and presented to George Washington National Forest (eight rivers) and Jefferson National Forest (two rivers). AWA helped de-

feat a second hydro proposal for the Savage, and now there is an all-out effort to get Congress to declare the Savage "offlimits" to hydromania forever.

Several AWA members stood in the drizzle at Summersville Dam on September 16 to participate in the dedication of the Gauley National Recreational Area, forever protecting the Gauley, and naming the first Wild and Scenic river in the Middle Atlantic: the lower part of the Bluestone. AWA worked hard to get this legislation enacted.

Great Falls Access Rights

Following a year of intense negotiations with



the paddling community, the state of Maryland issued final regulations on September 4 for paddling the Great Falls of the Potomac. Basically, a written registration is required of each Great Falls paddler, acknowledging that he or she understands that the Falls is Class VI, and that rescue is very difficult. This regulation was agreeable to paddlers as an alternative to closing the Falls entirely. In fact, registration was favored by all parties except National Park Service (NPS) official John Byrne, who opposed allowing any Great Falls paddlers.

However, NPS controls all practical land access to the Falls. On September 8, at Byrne's behest, the NPS issued a secret letter to Maryland stating that all access to the Potomac from NPS land was closed to Great Falls paddlers.

Alerted, Washington area paddlers sprang into action. Paddlers demonstrated to NPS brass that Byrne's actions were unlawful under NPS regulations, and urged that NPS access policies should be made consistent with the new Maryland registration law. The latest word is that the NPS is leaning toward agreeing with AWA. Also, Byrne has been "transferred out of his job; he has been reassigned to the Appalachian Trail Authority, where he will no longer be able to pester paddlers.

Savage

For the second time in less than a year, paddlers have defeated a proposed hydropower project on the Savage. On July 14, **Synergics**, Inc. surrendered its preliminary permit from FERC, apparently convinced by documents submitted by the Savage River Defense Fund that the project was not profitable at current

energy prices, and that paddlers were prepared to wage a costly legal and political battle to save the Savage.

At year's end, paddlers are mounting a campaign to convince Congresswomen Beverly Byron to sponsor a bill declaring the Savage "off-limits" to hydro, once and for all. Western Marylanders are supporting this effort, and canvassing efforts are underway. If you live in Maryland, please write Beverly Byron in support of this effort c/o 2430 Rayburn Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515.

Monongaheia National Forest Rivers In the most ambitious Middle Atlantic whitewater conservation project in history, the AWA helped

assemble a group of 21 conservation organizations to sponsor a movement to get 10 West Virginia whitewater rivers permanently protected as Wild and Scenic: two Potomac tributaries, five Cheat tributaries and three Gauley tributaries.

Allied with AWA are five other national conservation organizations and several west Virginia groups. MNF is now formulating its river study plans, and paddlers have been at MNF headquarters in Elkins, WV negotiating for all premium whitewater seaments.

MNF will have to complete its studies, make recommendations to Congress, and Congress will have to act favorably. It's a long road.

George Washington and Jefferson Nat. Forests. Paddlers did not

stop with the Monongahela National Forest streams. Documents were prepared to the two national forests located in Virginia asking for Wild and Scenic studies of a total of 10 classic Blue Ridge barnburner stream segments.

Cheat Basin.

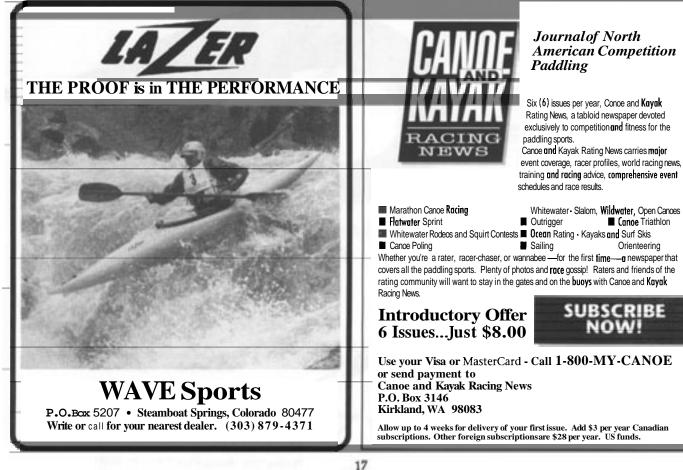
The Army Corps of Engineers is currently engaged in a flood control study for the entire Cheat Basin, and is focussed on an earlier study suggesting five dams on five whitewater streams: Gandy Creek. Laurel Fork, Glady Fork, Shavers Fork and Dry Fork. The reconnaissance study is due in June 1990--and AWA will have that study under a microscope to ex-

pose any of the Corps' typical gamesmanship. Greenbriar.

The Corps is also halfway through a flood control study on the Greenbriar, and is focussed on a dam between Cass and Marlinton, WV. However, the Corps has run out of funding for this study, and paddlers are working to deny them further money.

Lost/Cacapon.

Paddlers are supporting the Cacapon River Committee and other valley residents in opposing a boondoggle dam on Kimsey Run, an important tributary which enters the Lost River near Lost City, WV. This is a classic pork barrel story: operating in secret, a rich landownercounty pol gets the federal government committed to



build a lake, greatly increasing the value of his adjacent lands.

Belatedly, a sturdy aroup of citizens formed to oppose the dam. With help from paddler Steve Taylor, the citizen aroup demolished the engineering and economic justifications put forth by the **government** for the dam. Pressure forced a public meeting. Some 400 people opposed the dam; only one citizen spoke in favor of it. State and federal pols have started to aet cold feet, but constructions plans continue. Stay tuned...

Lower Yough Access AWA assisted the Three Rivers Paddling Club of Pittsburgh in petitioning Pennsylvania for changes in Lower Yough management. The latest inside

word from AWA director Tom McAndrew is that the following changes are probable for 1990: (1) the overall quota of 192 private hardboaters per day will not be liberalized, as we had asked, (2) a telephone reservation system will be put in place for hardboaters, and (3) "Loop" runs will be permitted all day, but will be counted against the 192 quota. Note that the 192 quota was not reached on any day in 1989, although it was reached on six days in 1988.

Upper Yough Access Acting several

years too late, the State of Maryland finally put regulations in place limiting raft use on the "Upper": a maximum of 72 raft passengers were allowed per day, divided among 12 companies. These regulations have several flaws, but are due to be reworked in 1990 after a team from Penn State University releases its recreation capacity study of the Upper Yough.

In addition, AWA's Rich Bowers successfully worked on Maryland legislation removing the upper limit on state-owned acreage in Garrett County. The express purpose of this bill was to facilitate state purchases of land in the Upper Yough corridor. However, it remains to be seen how aggressive the State will be in actually acquiring title to the land.

Upper Yough Relicensing Pennsylvania Electric's license to operate Deep Creek Lake Dam (source of Upper Yough flows) expires in 1993, and the relicensing proceedings are underway. AWA Directors Pete Skinner, Pope Barrow and Mac Thornton spoke at public meetings in Garrett County on the project, and submitted written requests for improvements in whitewater release management. Paddlers want: (1) better advance notice of releases, (2) more releases on weekends and Fridays, and (3) more releases of three hours or longer, even if this means a fewer total number of releases.

James

AWA has assisted the Coastal Canoeists in battling three hydro projects on the James in downtown Richmond. Two projects have been killed off. The remaining appli-

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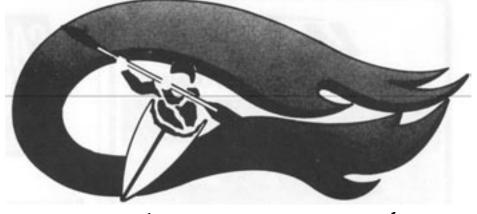
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cant is the City of Richmonditself, which is studying repairs and modifications to the **Hollywood**-Belle **Isle** Dam (with the facility on the island itself). This would probably dewater Hollywood and Cemetery Rapids, two of the best rapids on the river. **Russell Fork**

AWA is spearheading intervention in **FERC** proceedings regarding installation of a hydropower project at Flanagan Dam on Virginia's Pound River. This dam is the source of fall whitewater flows on the Russell Fork. AWA's intervention was joined by Eastern Professional River Outfitters and the county government of Pike County, KY, where paddlers take out on the Russell Fork run.

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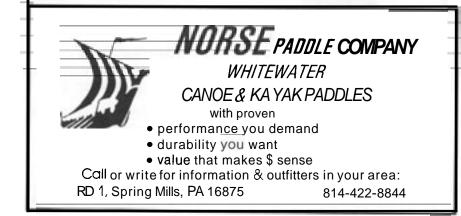
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the proven AWA program is statistics. Quoting statistics blows away the opposition. Using statistics makes you look smart--even if you arn't! The more you use, the smarter you seem to be.

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this proven technique, AWA river conservation specialists have developed a short course of river conservation facts. Memorize one or two of these and mention them in casual conversation at you next canoe club meeting. You will be amazed at the response! You will be elected Conservation Chairman for Life. If you memorize them all, you will be invited to TV talk shows. Once vou

master the AWA River Conservation Facts. the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will no longer sneer and dump your letters and protests in the nearest trash bin. No, sir. As a Certified AWA River Conservation Expert, they will have to take you seriously.

Here is all you need to know to get started:

Subject: Scarcity of Whitewater

Statistic: Less than 1% of U.S. river miles offer whitewater (@ 34,000 mi). Less than 2,000 U.S. rivers have class II+ rapids Source: American Whitewater, Nationwide Whitewater Inventory (1990 edition)

Subject: River mileage free-flowing, dammed, etc. Statistics: -3,500,000 river miles were once free-flowing (U.S. Total). -500,00 to 600,000 miles (14 to 17% of total) now behind dams -7,300 miles (0.2% of total) are in wild and scenic system

•Only 2% of U.S. river mileage still sufficiently undammend, undeveloped, and clean to possibly qualify for inclusion in wild and scenic system.

•Only 312 significant streams in the lower 48 States are still free-flowing and undeveloped in their entireties (0.4% the total U.S. river mileage). Source: National Park Service. Also W. Kent Olsen in Appalachia, Summer 1987.

Subject: Wild and scenic rivers Statistic: 300 new wild and scenic rivers would amount to only 2% of total river miles in U.S. 90% of existing wild and scenic river milage is within existing national forests, parks, and other Federal lands. Source: Kent Olsen at **1988** American Rivers conference.

Subject: Demand for outdoor recreation Statistic: *86% of American* people want *more* outdoor recreation. Source: National *Georgra*pic Survey in *1987* for Presidents Commission on Americans Outdoors.

Subject: importance of Tourism Statistic: In the **year 2,000** tourism will be the **#1** industry in the U.S. Source: Pat **Noonan** reporting at **1988** American Rivers Conference on **1987** findings of Prsidents Commission on Americans



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Outdoors.

Subject: Hydropower: Number of existing plants Statistic: 1,523 hydropower projects are operating under FERC license or exemption. (This is 53% of the total developed hydroelectric capacity.) There are 750 Army Corps of Engineers or Bureau of Reclamation dams. Hundreds of private unlicensed hydropower projects also exist, and thousands of power facilities and other dams were built throughout the U.S. by the the Soil Conservation Service and others. The total number of dams in the U.S. is conservatively estimated to be 60,000. Source: Hydroelectric Power Resources of the

United States, FERC 1981. Natural Rivers and the Public Trust, W.Kent **Olsen** (1989)

Subject: U.S. Hydropower potential Statistic: 49 % of the nation's theoretical hydro: power potential has been; or is currently **being**developed. Of the remaining theoretical potential, 75% is at large-scale site; Source: Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States, FERC 1988.

Subject: Hydropower growth trends Statistic: *Between 1978* and 1985, 6,500 applications were filed with FERC for new hydroelectric**power** projects, mostly for small projects. *Between* 1984 and 1988 the number of

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hydroelectric plants operating in the U.S. grew from 1546 to over 2010, more than a 30% increase in 4 years. In 1977, FERC received 25 applications for licenses; by 1985 320 were filed. In 1978 only 36 applications for preliminary permits were filed, but 3 years later the number jumped to 1,856.

Source: FERC, Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States (1988); FERC Monitor (VI, No. 19; Sep 18, 1986); M.A. Proett, Cumulative Impacts, 11 Harv. Env. LR. 82 (1987)

Subject: Energy from small hydro projects. Statistic: *If all financially* and environmentally feasible small (i.e. less than 100 megawatts) **power**plants which can be built in

the future are actually built, they would generate yearly the same amount of energy as 1 medium-sized coalfired powerplant This equal @ 0.1 1% of our current fossil fuel usage. Even if existing environmentallimitations were repealed only 0.28% of current fossil fuel usage would be replaced by these plants. Source: FERC, PURPA Benefits at New Dams and Diversions, Final Staff Report (July 1988); Comments of S. Taylor in Final Report.

Subject: Electric power Statistic: 8 % of U.S. energy is generated by hydropower. (5% oil, 11% natural gas, 19% nuclear, 55% coal, and 2% other sources) Source: Edison Electric

The secret Little River

How can a secluded class III-IV stream that runs about 1,000 cfs on the hottest of the summer dog days be described as "the last great secret river in New England"? Especially when the run boasts four miles of continuous whitewater action and is located only 30 minutes from downtown Hartford, CT.

The Little River is a rare gem in central New England that has remained virtually unknown.

The problem is that the Little is controlled by Northeast Utilities. Releases are scheduled only to meet peak power demands.

Paddlers would normally schedule their recreation around the releases. But not only does NU refuse to forward release information, but they've even gone so far as frustrating potential paddlers by extending bogus release times.

The Housatonic Area Canoe and Kayak Squad (HACKS) has been attempting to convince NU that scheduled water releases or at least accurate release forecasts are appropriate for sharing a public resource.

Paddlers can help open the Little. Tell your legislators that the **Hydro**-Electric Fairness Act (HR 1069) denies paddlers their right to voice an opinion how a river resource should be utilized. Secondly, contact Northeast Utilities directly. Write attention to Don Wirth, PO Box 270, Hartford, CT 06141-0270.

21

Knowing when to bail out...

"Roll or die" philosophy can lead paddlers into trouble

Over the past twenty years, the **Eskimo** Roll has evolved from a stunt performed by a few experts to a basic skill for any kayaker serious about paddling whitewater. Rolling permits a fast recovery from flips, allowing beginners to learn faster, intermediates to play more aggressively, and experts to attempt rapids which they would never afford to swim.



By CHARLIE WALBRIDGE AWA Safety Chairman

As rolling became commonplace, the pressure to perform increased. A cult-like allegiance has grown up around the idea that you should never, ever swim. Many experts boast that they have gone years without missing a roll. Unfortunately, some have even "hung in" so long that they have even lost consciousness; others have been carried into strainers or undercut rocks and pinned. But the "roll at all costs" philosophy has clear limits, which I am going to explore.

I'm not going

argue the importance of a **bombproof** roll for the hard-core expert in **danger**ous places where swimming can't be considered an option. Nor am I going to minimize the tremendous advantages a roll poses for any paddler seeking safe, enjoyable river trips. You are usually safer inside your boat than out of it, especially in cold water. A fast roll is the safest possible way to recover from a flip, and **it's** usually worth making several tries to come up.

But there are risks to hanging upside down for long periods while your boat flushes uncontrollablydown a rapid. You can be carried into a pinning situation that you cannot see, much less prepare for.

KNOWING WHEN TO BAIL OUT

No kayak or canoe, no matter how well constructed, can be expected to hold its shape when exposed to the full force of a whitewater river. When these craft collapse, the owner is in desperate trouble. Most paddlers know the sensation of brushing and banging rocks while hanging upside down and organizing a roll. Brief scrapes and impacts are not usually dangerous to those who are properly trained and equipped. Tucking forward, "Hanging in", and coming back up despite these distractions is extremely satisfying; everyone has their own stories about how they prevailed despite considerable abuse.

But when your canoe or kayak is actually being held against an obstruction, the danger of pinning is significant. Here stubbornness can work against you: wait too long and you can become trapped. You want to kick free before bailing out ceases to be an option.

Fortunately, boats seldom "splat and wrap"; there are usually several seconds between first contact and the moment when the hull catches the full force of the current, "settles in", and collapses. The sensation of your boat "hanging" when in contact with an obstructionmeans that you are at the edge of trouble. Over the past decade a number of paddlers, many with considerable experience, have died in pinning accidents. Some might have been saved if they had used this brief "window" to escape their boat rather than hanging on until it was too late.

Deciding to leave a canoe or kayak at the right time is noteasy. After years of learning to fight panic and handle yourself under water, a decision to bail out goes against the grain.

Many factors enter into the

decision. In general, pinning is more likely on tight, technical streams. Big water is often less obstructed, leaving more time to safely organize a roll. What lies downstream is important, particularly in steep or obstructed drops. A paddler in the middle of a flooded river, a class VI rapid, or any other place where rescue is difficult is going to be a lot more reluctant to wet exit than a person who gets snagged in more moderate places. Some spots are known to be extremely hazardous to swimmers(suchas leftcrack on Section IV of the Chatooga) and this figures in the decision. There have been cases where paddlers, escaping a pinned boat, became caught in undercut rocks below.Rapidsofthis nature are intolerant of error, and portaging is a reasonable alternative for those unsure of their ability to roll up.

Since the decision to eject is often made in an instant, your boat should be outfitted so you can get out quickly. **Since** paddlers hold themselves in their boats withmuscle vower, there

is no excuse for outfitting which is excessively tight. Low-volume boats pin more quickly, and this caution applies doubly to them! If you don't swim much, wet exits should be practiced occasionally to test your gear. If you "hang up" on something, fix it at once!

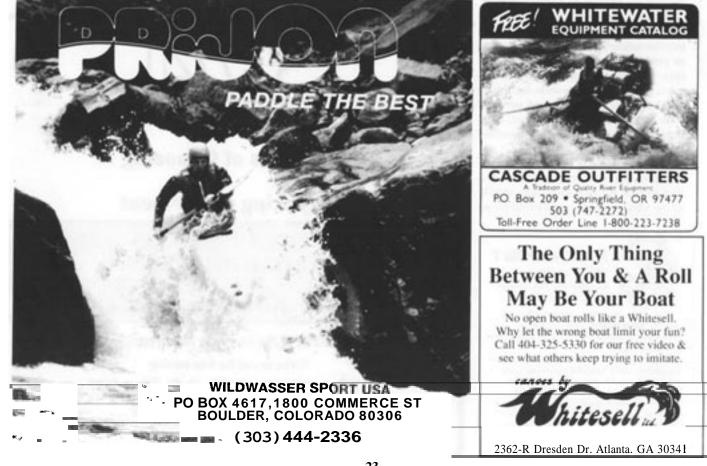
A lot of paddlers are reluctant to bail out because they aren't comfortable swimming in rapids. A rescue **course** which teaches these **skills** or informal practice in a known rapid on a summer day will help you become more comfortable in the water, making your swim easier to take.

HEADSUPPINS

Broaching on a rock while upright is less hazardous than being caught "headdown", but the situation must be treated with great respect. Leaning into the rock can make your craft seem deceptively stable, but in strong current the balance can shift without much warning. Remember the drowning of Mark paddlers, in California's Giant Gap of the North American. Mark died **killed** while trying to wiggle free of an ''embarrassing''' pin that turned on him suddenly. Once the boat flipped and folded he was in serious trouble.

This is no place to linger. To maintain your position, the hull of your boat must be angled hard downstream so that the water passes cleanly under it. But beware! The force of the water can gradually pull the boat over until the upstream edge catches, at which point the current will grab the hull and wrap it.

There is also a tendency, in the case of downed trees, for a boat to gradually be sucked down underneath the trunk. The best course of action is to get clear quickly, fending off the rock with your hands. If this doesn't work, get out of your boat and hop out onto the obstruction quickly. This is harder for kayakers than canoeists, but equally important. You can extricate your boat and launch from there.



CAUTIONS ON BOW RESCUES

A bow rescue is made when a paddler puts **his** bow in a position where an overturned boater can grab it and pull himself upright. Once used almost exclusively as a flatwater drill, this technique is now being used on the river to help novices recover quickly from flips. **When used** by competent instructors in supervised drills in the runnout of deep, unobstructed rapids it certainly works. But I wouldn't use it to support beginners on typical river trips when this assistance may be a while in coming and where all the dangers lurking downstream are not known.

This past season a young woman paddling with experienced friends flipped on an **eddyline** above a downed tree. Although she had no roll the situation, while tense, was not overwhelming. She did, however, hang upside down, waiting for a bow rescue as she had been instructed.

She never saw the obstacle and, having no chance to protect herself, was **planed** fast. Had **she** bailed out of the **boat** at once she could have taken evasive **action byswimming** toone sidil or pushing off with her feet. If a colli sion with the strainer seemed immi nent, she could have swum head-first for the obstacle and climbed up on it with her arms. Scary techniques, to be sure, but the alternative is being **sucked** under the water.

Swimming in rivers is part of the sport, and everyone needs to **learn** how todo it. Novices specially need to know what todo when they find them



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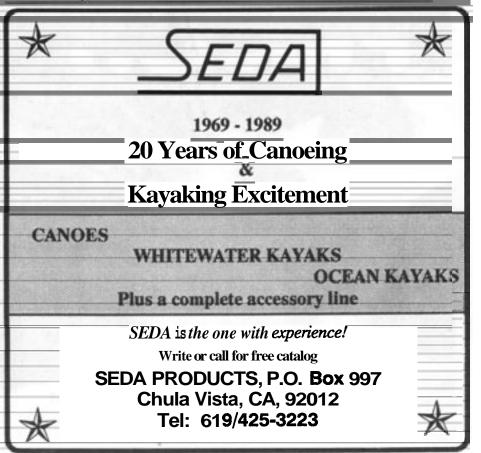
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Jim Diehl of Utica, NY opted to swim after flipping at the top drop of Knife's Edge rapid on the Black River. It was a wise decision as Jimlost only skin from his butt rather than his face.



selves in the river, since they will frequently capsize and have to bail out. They should be taught the importance of getting away from their boat, how to drift safely in rapids, and how to swim themselves to shore if there is no rescuer handy.

.............................

Practicing these **skills** are a significant aspect of their training. I

would not encourage a student to hang upside-down in a **kayak** in a river waiting for help unless I was quite sure I could get to him promptly, and had a good idea of the dangers which lay below. I would also be aware that people have had their hands broken by the rescuers bow during these maneuvers, and plan my approach accordingly.



Another accident which emphasized the importance of basic **swift**water survival training occurred last summer when a young woman drowned in an easy class **II** rapid on the Potomac near Harper's ferry. Although a strong swimmer, she had no whitewater instruction prior to **making** the run. After flipping she became pinned between her canoe an a submerged log. Had she **been** properly instructed she **would** have swum away **from** her **canoe**, and drifted downstream to safety on her back, feet first. Unfortunately, no one was along that day to give that instruction.

ROPE RESCUE FROM HOLES

Ropes may be thrown to a paddler who, while upright, is unable to break free of a reversal. They can then exit their boat and get pulled to safety. This past Fall an expert paddler was caught in just such a place upstream of a Class VI drop during a high water run on West Virginia's Lower Meadow River. A member of his group realized the danger he was in and threw a rope across the bow of his boat. He chose not to use it, and although he later got free of the hole he was too exhausted to roll up and subsequently died in the drop below.

Hindsightis always perfect. If he had **rolled** up, we'd never have known about his problem with the hole. Had he taken the rope and bailed out, his boat and paddle would have been carried downstream to an uncertain fate. The decision in this case depends on one's personal philosophy of risk, and many of us, after reading this, might opt for the rope.

PRACTICING TOLERANCE

Because there are times when rolling is not the best alternative, I feel it is silly to emphasize the idea that rolling is the only reasonable alternative when training. Even experts are seldom confronted with "must roll" situations. The advantages of rolling are clear enough without heaping abuse on swimmers. Far better to teach the swimming and self rescue **skills** that all of us, no matter how skilled, will need from time to time.



It's true. Your favorite river may be in danger soon. What can you do?

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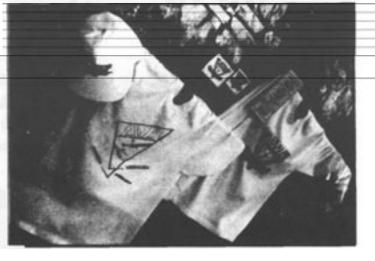
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Whither thou goest.....

Oregon's plentiful whitewater made Jim Goddard's decision to follow his heart an easy one



Jim and Gracie Goddard enjoy a whitewater honeymoon

By JIM GODDARD and GRACIE MOSCHEL GODDARD

Prelude

The antiquated telephone rang at 1:00 a.m. in JimGoddard's Davis, West Virginia hotel room. He was off, alone, on an annual ski weekend. His fiancee, Gracie Moschel, nearly 1000 miles away in St Louis, was on the line.

"How would you like to move to Portland, Oregon?" Gracie's voice practically bristled with delight.

Jim's mind went into overdrive as he wiped the sleep from his eyes and tried to remember his two paddling and hiking vacations in the Pacific Northwest. The boating had been magnificent and the hiking was breathtaking. Jimhad come back east with the distinct impression that if you weren't living in West By God Virginia, the Northwest was the place to be.

Gracie excitedly described her impending job transfer while Jimtried to remember what he had heard about the job market for engineers in Portland.

"Portland....ahhh.... Oregon....sounds good to me", Jim replied, realizing that their longdistance courtship might finally be coming to its logical conclusion...in one of the ultimate playgrounds of the United States.

.....especially if there's whitewater

Northwest Passage

It has been two years since we relocated to Portland. For those who have forgotten their grade school geography, Oregon and Washington are located just north of the California Hair Scene and just a little too far west of Idaho for eastern boaters to access by car. The eastern **three-quarters** of both states consistof high, dry plains, which meet the Cascades about 150 miles from the Pacific coast.

We have discovered that there are many terrible temptations which test the fidelity of northwesternboaters to their sport. Witness the sad fate of Mark Singleton, featured on the cover of Jim Snyder's Squirt Book. Mark's kayak is gathering dust under an ever growing pile of windsurfing paraphernalia.

Same of the world's best boardsailing is in the Columnbia Gorge, the border between Washington and Oregon, just an hour east of Portland.

But even if you are not a potential boardhead, you might fall victim to the year-round skiing on the slopes of Mt. **Hood**, elevation 11,239, also an hour's drive from Portland. And if you are not tempted by the opportunity to **ski** on a 90 inch base with no lift lines, you might decide to free your heels and try cross country **skiing** in the backcountry nearby. The cover is good from October through April on or around any of the 10,000+ foot peaks nearby: Mt. **Ranier**, Mt. Adams, Mt. Bachelor or Mt. St. **Helens**.

Those boaters who don't like snow might fall victim to the ocean, one hour to the west. Surf and **sea kayaking** are popular here, and you can fill your

freezer with a magnificent bounty from the sea obtained by fishing or scuba diving. For those who prefer solid footing, hiking provides access to calender quality panoramas on cliffs high above the crashing surf.

And we haven't even addressed the issue of backpacking, mountain biking, rock climbing...

Well, these comments are not



Gracie Goddard explores new whitewater of Oregon's White Salmon River.

Intended to be the malicious taunts of poiled Oregonians to those unable to hare our paradise. Rather they repreent the passionate love song of two elocated eastern kayakers who become nore enthralled with the Pacific Northvest every day.

But let's talk about **whitewa**-

The first thing we noticed here s that the ''freezing level'' is the critical opic in most ''what's running' **tele**phone calls, rather than the location

and amount of recent rainfall. This is because the Cascades steal water from the wet Pacific winds and store it, not by the inch, but by the foot, as snow. The Cascades store more potential whitewater in this form than 10,000 Summersville Dams, and the Army Corps does not control the valves.

The runoff fluctuates, depending on the elevation at which freezing, or, more to the point, melting, is occurring. This brings up a second point, water temperature varies from ice **cream** headachecold to just pleasantly numbing. **Drysuits** are the norm year round. Only on the warmest days of summer on familiar rivers do northwestern boaters dare forsake their **drysuits** for neoprene and paddling jackets.

Another **surprising characteristic of** northwesternboating is that you can actually see through the water. We know that this **will be** difficult for those back east to believe, but water doesn't have to be opaque, and rocks do not have to be orange. Rocks can be visually stimulating in their natural hues, without mine acid cosmetics, especially when coiffured with toupees of moss and algae.

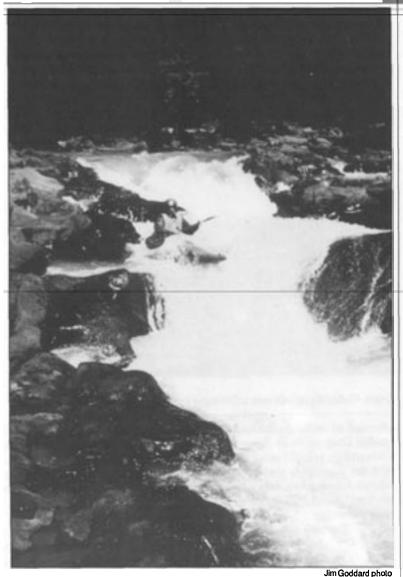
The pool-drop rivers around

Portland open their banks invitingly to the technical (scared of big water?) boaters from back east. The only **com**plication is that trees can be, and usually are, anywhere in the stream. **These** strainers take some getting used to.

Whitewater Menu

So lets get specific. Where do we boat, and what is good? That is a tough question since during our first months here we paddled 20 different rivers without repeating one. And, then are many more we have yet to paddle When you come to visit us, leave your copy of Whitewater West Virginia at home and pick up a copy of the Soggy Sneakers guide to Oregon whitewater

Until then we will describe



Bruce Warner challenges the steep gradient of the Upper, Upper White Salmon.

some of our favorites...some morsels **from** the enticing whitewater banquet **available** to northwestern boaters.

The White Salmon

The Upper, Upper section of his river features classic technical water. Start with a line-your-boat-down-putn, followed by steep staircase drops with unpleasant consequences for those whose concentration lapses, runnable waterfalls. All of this culminates in the Zig Zag Canyon, a section not deemed part of the run by the authors of the Soggy Sneakers guide, for reasons of liability.

This section is more intense than the Upper Yough, and it remains the province of an elite class of boaters. Bruce Warner, one of these elite, graciously led Jim down this river for the first time last June.

The White Salmon is captured between two sheer Columbian basalt walls. Springs flowing from the cliffs augment the volume considerably. The clear water lulls the paddler, almost into a state of hypnosis. The river is deceptive since the volume and power of the river seem minimal.

Jim discovered this first-hand as he followed Bruce down a **non-de**script diagonal ledge. Upon hitting an innocent looking boil at the foot of the drop, Jim was catapulted twenty feet laterally into an undercut basalt wall where thousands of projecting fingers tore at his shoulder. As he slowly inched his way out of this dilemma, he spotted Bruce in an eddy below, smiling. He had seen the same thing happen to all the first timers on this river.

Below the Zig Zag Canyon lies the Upper White Salmon Only the rapid just below the put-in is as difficult as what lies upstream. A fourteen foot, dogleg waterfall used to be considered the only portage on the river. However, paddling legend Harvey **Shapiro's** pioneering backward plunge over the drop has paved the way for more conventional assaults on this menace.

Not far downstream rafts suspended from a cable signal the beginning of the commercially paddled section of the White Salmon. The river is one of our most popular rafting rivers, since it runs throughout the summer when others have lost their flow. no greater than the number pinned in Entrance Rapid on the Lower **Yough** during any random fifteen minute interval.

The gradient here **is 90** feet per mile, but for the most part it is evenly distributed. There are, however, a few steep drops featuring ender spots that could distract aboater for **an entire** day.

The Breitenbush

Harvey Shapiro introduced us to the Breitenbush..one of those rivers whose intimate and breathtakingbeauty seems a surprise every time we paddle it. The towering forest of fir trees, carpeted by luxurious mosses and ferns, is more impressive than any botanical garden. The river lives up to its environment.

Choose your put-in depending on the karma of the day. An serpentine channel early in the run called the Slot collects trees and logs. These are usually avoidable but are very intimidating. Otherwise, the river's pool drop character makes eastern boaters feel at home.

Some of the river's steeper drops can elevateone's pulse to aerobic levels. And to top things off, there is a commune turned resort just above the put-in, blessed with natural hot springs.

The Clackamas

This is Oregon's answer to Pennsylvania's Lower Youghiogheny. Although numerous portions of this river are **runnable**, the section from the Three Lynx power station **to Bob's** Hole is the most popular. Your run here might be tainted by the sight of another boating party somewhere on the river, an unusual occurrence here in the Northwest.

The **Clackamas's** broad nature is funneled into narrow, sloping drops with big waves, followed **by unpredict**able squirlies. The river also is **sprinkled** with remnants of the area's volcanic past. One particular rapid has lured many an unwary boater into a **recircu**lating eddy, where the escape of last resort involves climbinga strategically placed chain ladder up a cliff face.

At the end of this **run** lies Bob's Hole, a seething white trough formed at **the base** of a sloping shelf just beyond a series of **surfable** waves. The hole resembles Big Nasty on **West Virginia's** Cheat at low water, and is more than many boaters care to tackle. The **exis**-



Rodeo riding at Bob's Hole on the Clackamas River.

tence of this rapid, and its proximity to the road, has helped create a unique hybrid paddler, one that will spend his or her entire river career writhing 200 yards of this fabled spot. This is also the site of the annual **Bob's** Hole Rodeo, an event that has attracted and challenged most of the Big Name Western Boaters.

The Wind

The Wind could easily become a Portland kayakers' favorite, **being** only an hour from home and navigable over a wide range of flows. We have spent many memorable days with our new found paddling acquaintances on this premiere section of whitewater. Comparable in difficulty to the West Virginia BigSandy, the Wind features only one small refuge of calm water in the entire first half of the run.

After a nice warm-up, the river builds to a crescendoof technical, steep drops. Good river reading skills and quick reflexes are a must, as boaters dodge rocks and holes, choosing from a myriad of routes, not all of which are truly desireable. The rapids here are long by northwestern standards and they tend to flow together. The steep canyon walls go unnoticed as paddlers concentrate on the matter at hand. The second half of Wind is more soothing and playful. Disconcerting is the evidence of man's intrusion into the wilderness, **unfortunate** clearcuts studded with the stumps of once magnificent trees. But not far downstream, a glorious waterfall

cascades from the side to **the edge** of the river, making it easy to ignore the minor devastation above.

The take-out is identified by the remnants of a bridge washed out long ago. This also serves as the Wind's crude gauge. The water level is not measured by feet, inchesor cfs **here,but** rather by the number of ties showing above the water.

A New Home

As we mentioned before, these are just a few of the magnificent rivers we have discovered near our new northwestern home. **The** variety and the beauty of the rivers here seems endless...we hope this sampler will answer some our old eastern friends' queries about what we've been up to since we made the move. We're more than satisfied with the whitewater we have found, and we're looking forward to experiencing new northwestern rivers for years to come.

Back in the Future

A Yankee kayaker in a French king's court

By CHRIS KOLL

t was after midnight when Icrossed a narrow bridge over the Beaver River and entered the hamlet of Belford. The village was already asleep and the mist from a steady autumn rain settled over the darkened houses like a thick comforter.

I was about to park my truck on the quietstreet, crawlinto the back and wait for morning when I spotted ahead the distinctive red beacon of neon that promised a backcountry tavern.

'What the hell,'' I said aloud. **"It's** still early.'' And I pulled into the gravel lot of the Belford Inn.

n bour earlier, I had left Watertown, NY, cutting east across Tug Hill before rejoining the Black River upstream at Lowville. Crossing the Black, I plunged northeast over deserted roads into the foothills of the Adirondacks. I had to backtrack twice before finding the unmarked turn to Belford.

I was responding to a unique invitation from Niagara Mohawk-our local public utility-to joina selected cross-section of central New York boaters to "test" the feasibility of whitewater paddling on a section of the Beaver normally dewatered by the Taylorville hydroelectric project.

There are a bunch of dewatered sections on the Beaver. In fact, during the tumultuous 25-mile stretch where the Beaver tumbles down nearly 1,000 feet out of the Adirondack highlands, the river is blocked by 12 hydroelectric dams.

The dams are built at the heads of major drops or long stretches of rapids and funnel the water into huge, steel tubes, 10-feet indiameter. The tubes, knownas penstocks, parallel theriver back into the trees, collecting the power of compressed water rolling downhill, until releasing the river at a generating station.

Some penstocks run for only a few hundred yards. Some stretch for several miles. But in either scenario, the result is the same: a once wild river reduced to a trickle.

All of the eight hydro plants operated by Niagara-Mohawk are up for relicensingin1993. Part of the process requires the utility to consider how the river **can be** used for recreationas well as generating power.

So, Ni-Mo asked us, would you mind playing "guinea pig" for a day while we released varying flows back into the river? Sure.

1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990

he two gents sitting at the end of the bar looked up as lentered the room, quickly ascertained that I was of less interest than their beers, and redirected their attention to their draughts.

After the bartender poured me a cold one, I wandered about the rambling inn. A wide room, empty except for a pool table and a juke box, was adjacent to the bar. Additional dining areas, now dark and deserted, lay beyond.

The expansive tavern spoke of better times. I imagined the place when Belford was a boisterous little town, flush with activity from logging. Back then the rooms must have been almost too small to hold the broad shouldered Friday night crowd. I pictured the Inn full of smoke and shouting voices...

What a magnificent country this must have been. To have seen the Beaver–if only once–before it was fettered behind a chain of dams. 1,000 feet in 25 miles. To go back in time--just once...

Shaking off my reverie, I regained my stool at the bar and ordered another libation. The door to the inn blew open. A pair of couples entered and greeted the bartender. The men went into the other room to play pool while the women settled three stools down and chatted merrily.

Pretending to study a poster on the wall announcing an approaching 'Big **Buck**" contest, I secretly examined the women. I took a sip of my drink, and looked again. My eyes lingered. Returning to my drink, I drained the glass and turned back again.

Wham! All went black and I remembered no more.

oke alone in an empty field to the gray sky of n. My boat and paddling gear lay strewn e, but there was no sign of my truck. that happened?

Had an escort of one of the comely lasses noticed my unseemly glances and applied a pool cue to the back of my head?

Or had I simply imbibed one dramtoo many, fallen from my stool in a drunken stupor, and been deposited in this isolate meadow by the disgusted proprietor of the Inn?

My headache promoted either possibility. But in any case, where was my truck? I rose to my feet and staggered down a rutted cart path in what seemed to be the direction of the town.

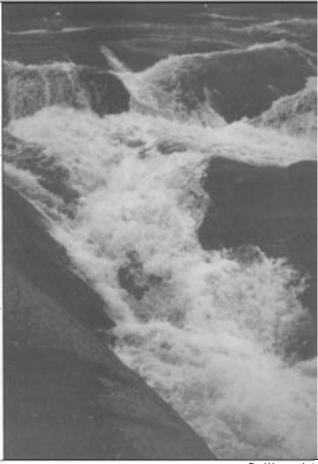
T he rath was littered with frequent land mines of horse and led down to the Beaver. The river was spilling over its banks.

"Odd," I muttered to myself. "The dam at Stillwater controls flows. It should be a maximum of 500 cfs."

b

I followed the river downstream. My consternation grew with every mile. Where was Belford? Where was my truck? I passed frequent rapids, narrow tumbling drops roaring in flood. I reasoned: this drop has to be Belford, High Falls or Beaver Falls...but where are the hydro projects? Where are the houses? Where are the roads and bridges? Where the hell am 1?

With every footstep, I grew more desperate, but what could I do but trudge downstream? Finally, I rounded a bend to



Brad Vromanphoto

Back in the present, Barry Robinson plunges down a steep chute in one of drops of the Taylorville section of New York's Beaver River.

find a collection of rough dwellings perched on the banks of the Beaver. Now **I was** really confused--thiswasn't Croghan or Beaver Falls or any of the other half dozen little towns lining the Beaver. I couldn't exactly tell why, but it didn't look like any backcountry village I had ever encountered.

What was it that appeared so odd? Not the unpainted, rough planking of the shelters. Not the wood split shakes that shingled the roofs. And certainly not the privies tucked away behindeachhouse. No-anyboater familiar with the Appalachians has seen similar sights.

Then I realized what seemed so strange: not one abandoned automobile rested on blocks in the yards of the village. And not a single satellite dish scanned the heavens beside the houses. Where am I? Where is my truck?

I staggered toward the village. Down at the edge of the water, a solitaryfigure dressed in a light blue morning coat with white breeches fished the Beaver.

"Hey," Iaccostedhim," lappeartobea little lost. Could you tell me just where the hell I am?"

The gentleman turned aside from his angling, cast me a withering glance, and replied"

"Tu es en Castomille, tu idiot!"

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Boat-scouting at the top of a drop on the Beaver.

Castowille! That was name given one of the region's first settlements by its earliest French settlers, back in the early 1800's.

"What is this, some kind of reenactment, huh?" I said. "That's why you're wearing those odd clothes. You're dressed for the period.'

"Odd clothes," sputtered the Frenchman, staring with disbelief at my Patagonia pile sweater and pants, "It is I wearing odd clothes? It is you wearing odd clothes! Tu resemble a~ une chenille poilu." (you resemble a hairy caterpillar--editor) I knew then that something was amiss.

I happens all the time in the movies. Time warps. Time machines. Time travel. Peggy Sue, Michael T. Fox, Captain Kirk and H.G. Wells. Back to the future.

I couldn't explain it. Somehow, I had been transported back in time to the early nineteenth century.

My situation could have been worse. The region around the Beaver had been settled by French aristocrats fleeing the revolution in their homeland. They had purchased large tracts of land and lived in relative leisure by selling pieces of their vast holdings, one chunk at a time.

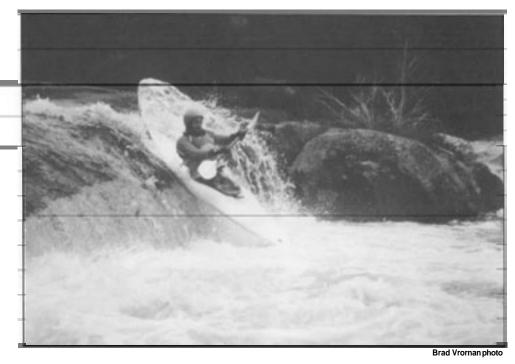
My fishing acquaintance proved to be an emigre Count, and after accepting my unusual attire, he became my benefactor.

Ineeded one. Despite my 20th century education at one of the nation's finest football factories, I was remarkably unskilled. I couldn't farm. I was lousy with an axe. I couldn't cook without a microwave. And I couldn't build without power tools.

I was reduced to performing menial chores for the Count. I paddled his canoe, cleaned his fish and shoveled his stables. I lived in a drafty hut behind his comfortable lodge. I ate the scraps from his table. It was a lifestyle as destitute as that of any raft guide.



The author leans into a pillow in the middle of a tight chute.



Bernie Wooten "boofs" the boil over a ledge of the Beaver River.

Until one fatefulnight changed my life... Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's older brother, the former king of Spain, owned an sumptuous estate at Lake Bonaparte, about 20 miles to the north. He occasionallyvisited **the area** for the fishing and to visit his mistress. Learning that Josephwould pass through Castoruille the next month, the Count prompted hatched plans to provide the monarch a welcome, **well**, fit for a king.

Every member of the the Count's staff plunged into staging the celebration. I was in charge of the bar.

Unfortunately, the Count's wine cellar was in a sad state of affairs. His supply of grape brought from France had long vanished and the local vintage bore a strong similarity to vinegar.

What to do? At last, my 20th century training paid dividends.

In the village, a French mason produced lime for his mortar by baking common limestone. Icaptured a by product of the **process--CO2--and** released gas in a tightly corked barrel of fresh spring water. Voila--I had created my own version of seltzer.

Mixing the seltzer with the Count's dubious grape, I introduced the world's first wine cooler. I held my breath as the King took a long pull of the drink, his glass garnished by a tiny colorful cocktail umbrella I had created by festooning long twigs with sumac leaves.

The King wrinkled his nose as the bubbles tickled his sinuses, and announced:

"Cette boisson est delicieuse! Emploie le Bouffon." (This is good stuff. Employ the buffoon--editor).

My fortune was made. The beverage was the toast of the festivities. I was about to become an Adirondack kayaker in a expatriot King's court.



C-boater leans to avoid a potential pin.



bottle, but constantly called for more production. I hired a staff.

Limestone was in abundance. We stripped away a side hill and quarried more than we needed.

Fuel for the fire was no problem. Trees were everywhere. We clear-cut swathes through the woods.

I even found a cheap source of bottles--so economical I didn't bother to reuse the empties. We developed the first nonreturnable.

Finally, I had leisure time to explore the river.

My boating gear was still in the meadow where I had abandoned it. One by one, I conquered the wild sections of the Beaver.

There was the easy rapids above Stillwater...Moshier Falls, a wild three-mile section of sheer drops and tight, constricted channels...Eagle Falls, perhaps the most challenginghalfmile of boatable water in New York-a 45-degree, 30-yard slide into a tiny pool followed by a ten foot drop, another ten foot drop and then a fifteen foot drop, all with challenging class IV leadins...Soft Maple Falls...the 25-foot Effley Falls...Elmer Falls...a continuous mile of class IV at Taylorville...the cataract at Belfort...High Falls and finally Beaver Falls.

The Beaver fell in spurts. Sections of gut-wrenching whitewaterwere separated by long, placid pools. **Id** drift the pools and fish for supper while the stunning Adirondack sceney passed by on both banks of the river.

Shuttle was easy. I simply rode a horse dragging my boat behind. I'd go upstream as faras felt like paddling and then throw my boat in the water. The horse would find her way back to the barn unaided.

My French compatriots did not understand my infatuation with whitewater. They considered rapids a dangerous **ob**- struction that necessitated a portage.

Their attitude was in some degree a product of the untimely death of Pierre Pharoux, the surveyor **who first** explored the region, mapping the boundaries of the settlement.

Several years before, Pharoux hadattempted to cross the Black River near the present site of **Watertown** after **several** days of hard rain. He had previously forded the river at the same spot many times, using long poles to pusha wooden raft across. But on that occasion, the poles failed to reach bottom of the swollen stream. The raft careened out of control downriver before finally plunging **over** the 20-foot cascade known as the Great Falls.

The French would not understand that **200 years** in the future, rational people would actually pay to put on the Black in rafts just 100 yards below the Great Falls.

Despite myidiosyncracies, it was an easy life. And little by little, I used 20th century technology to make my existence more comfortable.

We built a small penstock. First we used water power to mechanically turn large ceiling fans to cool the house during hot summer days. Then, after paying an exorbitant amount for some fine copper wire, I fashioned a crude generator.

Ifelt a littleguilty...using theriverto power generation, After all, it was the same issue I had ragged Ni-Mo about, 150 years in the future. But I had to have power.

Not for light. Candles were adequate.

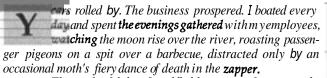
Not for heat. With five fireplaces that roared continuously, my cabin remained snug and warm.

But the Adirondack insects...the mosquitos and black flies. I had to do something.

My French employees called my latest invention "un machin pour tuer les insectes."

They couldn't wrap their tongues around "bug-zapper:"

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Then a fateful day. I paddled home one afternoon to be greeted at river edge by my friend the Count, the sheriffand a fat Yankee businessman.

I had been dispossessed.

"The money, my friend, the money--it is short." said the Count.

"White coal," said the Yankee. "This river is white coal." $\label{eq:coal}$

I clutched my head. What had I done? My interference had altered the course of history. The responsibility was mine. That damn bug-zapper.

I swooned.



ey.Wake up," Chris, wake up."

te Skinner stood at the open door of my truck. I d been asleep in the front seat, my feet sticking out the door.

'You must have had a hard night,'' Skinner said solicitously. 'I had a heckuva time waking you.''

I blinked, then quickly looked about. My truck was parked beside an imposing square building. Mounted in front was a sign that read ''Taylorville Station.''

I remained unusually quiet as the other paddlers arrived. Barry Robinson from Albany, Chris Roberts, Brad Vromanand Bernie **Wooten** from Utica, SteveMassarofrom Watertown, a pair of C-boaters from Rochester and several others I didn't know. By the time Ed Kiesa, the river yuppie, rolled in–a shiny new Sabre mounted on his turbo **Volvo–** we numbered twelve.

It must have been some bizarre dream, I kept saying to myself. But I couldn't shake the vivid impression

Brad Vroman photo

that I had been here before. I couldn't dismiss a depressing sense of personal responsibility. This plant was here because of me.

I followed the others to a wide garage behind the facility. Jamie, a good old boy from Ni-Mo, dressed in **Carharts** for the occasion, gave us a briefing over coffee and doughnuts:

'In order for us to judge what flows are most appropriate for whitewater, we'd like you to run the stretch four times. We'll alter the flow with every run. The reach is only about a milelong, and we figured each run would take about an hour. After each trip, we'd like you to fill out a questionnaire so we can get your input as to the conditions at that particular flow.

"We'll have a little spread hereafter the second **run**, so you'll get something to eat. And we'll shuttle you and your boats back to the top after each run so you can just leave your vehicles here." My companions buzzed with excitement. This was proving to be one hell of a deal. Shuttle. Lunch. And a new river with water on demand. My spirits lifted. Heck, it was a dream.

bounced about in the back of the truck as the pickup drove up a narrow dirt road through the tees to the dam at the head of the run. The sun broke through the clouds and brightened the red and yellows of the hardwoods. It was a beautiful Adirondack autumn morning.

The road ended at a fairly unobtrusive dam that stretched between a couple of **islands**. An open gate spilled a torrent of water into a tiny pool that emptied immediately into the first drop. We rushed to unload boats and zip drysuits.

For the following five hours, I lived another sort of dream – a dream of a perfect day on the trip.

The Beaver was an intimate river. The channel running from the opening pool was only four feet wide, rushing down a constricted slide into a nasty undercut.

We put in just below where the river widened to fifteen feet, bounced through several standing waves, and eddied above the first significant obstacle.

A large pour-over rock dominated the middle of the river forming an imposing hydraulic. We surfed across the pillow in front of the rock and dropped into the eddy below, hooting with delight and **stroking** for the next horizon line.

As we approached, it became apparent that Jamie's schedule of an hour-longrun might be put in jeopardy. This was a serious drop. We jumped out on the right to take a look.

The Beaver funneled down a **45-degree** slide, rating down a 100-foot pitchbefore culminating with a wicked hole where the fast water hit collided with the bottom pool. The slide was not entirely smooth, but punctuated by ledges

where out boats dropped abruptly a foot or two at a time. Our boats accelerated to a fearful pace and then slammed through the hydraulic.

Sitting in an eddy at the bottom, just out **reach of** the hole, Barryand I tried to adopt an insouciant demeanor--the kind of attitude that said, 'Well, of course I'm going to jump in this hydraulic. But if you really want to go first, then go right ahead.''

But after half a minute, I felt as if my bluff had been called. Hell, I could never play poker, either. I slid into the hole.

At first I thought I was in for aneasy ride. The hole was smooth-predictable. I lifted my paddle above my head and smiled at the boys. But then I caught an edge and when I rolled back up, my paddle was gone. Would he lie to you?

The author's account, farfetched as it may seem, appears to hold some historical validity.

In the late 1700s, French refugees did establish a town named Castorville at the present site of the village of Beaver Falls.

The drowning of Pierre Phareux, surveyor for the group, is described as reported in historical documents.

Joseph Bonaparte, the ousted King of Spain, did own a fishing lodge at what is now known as Lake Bonaparte.

The veracity of the remainder of Mr. Koll's story will be left to the reader to judge.

The hole had been toying with me--leadingme in. I flipped again and the boat was tossed end over end. The hydraulic ripped me violently from the boat.

Unfortunately, I was unsuccessful in removing my lifejacket and drowning myself before popping to the surface. My compatriots joyfully rained abuse upon me.

Two more memorable class4 drops followed. Both were tight, technical, challenging. Then an easy **lead-out** featuring a series of easy play hydraulics.

We loaded the boats and ran the river twice more. The third run featured the most water. Predictably, it was the best run of the day.

To test the river's suitability for rafting, we had brought my **13-foot** Campways, and after running a drop in our hardboats, selected crews scampered **back over** the rocks to man the inflatable.

It was amusing to watch an inveterate collection of kayakers fight for positions in the raft. **Skinner**, who claimed to have never before ridden in a raft, usually claimed the front tube.

He occupied that position when Massaro, a commercial raft guide, maneuvered the raft through the river's final major rapid. Kiesa and I also possessed commercial experience, and we manned the remaining slots.

Skinner squealed with delight as the Campways pitched down a steep 15-foot slide into a short pool below. But Peter, unschooled in the difficulty of water currently negotiated by raft, clearly anticipated Massaro to beach the raft before a series of abrupt five-foot ledges that followed.

As the three of us dug in toward the next drop, **Skinner** turned anxiously:

"No. No. Not the waterfall!"Then he dove into the middle of the boat as the raft plunged over the precipice.

We all experienced particular delight as Skinner– the man who had at one time or another terrified us all, leading us blindly down some horrible rapid–slunk away from the raft as we bailed at the bottom.

> Our calls followed him: "No. No. Not the waterfall."

I knew after the third run that my day was done. Although the run was less than a mile long, I felt as if I had completed a long stretch of river. The others were done in as well. Yet we lingered at the final hydraulic, surfing and surfing.

was in a reflective mood as I ned down my boat. I realized my dream had been some sort of subconscious warning...

Maybe I hadn't single-handedly altered the course of history leading to the damming of this wonderful river, but I shared the responsibility.

All the times I failed to extinguish an unnecessary light, drove my truck at 70 mph, procrastinated in put-

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ting up storm windows, neglected to recycle that bottle, when I was too damn lazy to do all the easy little things to conserve our resources I was contributing to the erection of those facilities and the loss of the river.

As we all did.

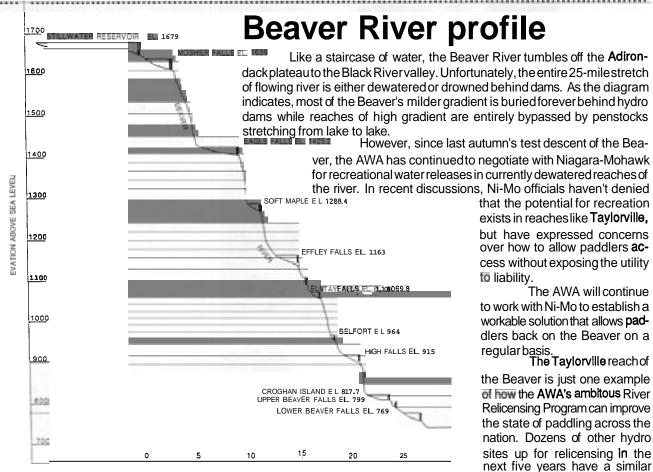
But I felt better **after** running the Beaver. Through **relicen**sing, maybe I help taking part in changing the future.

I cinched down the last knot and turned to enter the truck when my foot slipped over a glass object, half buried in the dirt.

It was an ancient bottle. Its raised lettering was still legible. "AdirondackWine Cooler."

I tossed it in the back of the truck. Time to turn it in for deposit.





DISTANCE IN MILES

39

potential for revitalized whitewa-

ter flows.

Was this one the portage?



(Top) Bob Boch at "La Catarata Grande"--the second falls in the second gorge. (Bottom) Bob at second ledge of first falls.

By CHRIS LEA

Darkness comes early in the canyon of the Rio Pacuare. It is the end of a very difficult first day's paddling on the Pacuare "Amba" (upper **Pac**uare). With daylight dwindling we have exited a very difficult gorge and found a suitable open, grassy place in which to camp. After a cold dinner, we build a fire on the beach.

The late December Costa Rican night is not at all chilly, but, with the sun down already, it seems to be the only thing to do; besides, it may ward off slithering terciopelos. The fire provokes us to stare into it; staring provokes thinking...today's canyon has had continually hairy paddling - long, boulder-choked rapids and several big and dangerous drops. Our sources say we may have another difficult canyon tomorrow - this one may include two mandatory portages. We are a bit worried. We have managed to paddle every drop today, but some were about at the limit of what we'd care to attempt on this remote, seldom-paddled river. Considering what the runnable rapids have been like, we wonder how bad a Costa Rican "mandatory portage" can be. Considering this section of river has been run_perhaps five or six times before and we have but a vague description of its difficulties, we wonder what wecanexpect. Eventually, we chase the giant wood roaches off our sleeping bags and turn in.

It is December, 1986. Bill Webster, Bob Book, and I have come to Costa **Rica** to paddle. It is my first trip here, while they each have been here once before to paddle the more standard runs, such as the middle **Reventazon** and the lower Pacuare. I have known Bill for a number of years from climbing. He eventually moved to North Carolina and got into a kayak; several years later, I got tired of sitting around when it rained and started paddling also. I had always trusted Bill's judgement in outdoor pursuits; after all, he

or this one?

had selected the Cheat Canyon, the New River Gorge, and Chattooga Section 4 as good, fun runs for me when I had had two months of paddling experience. So when he suggested a selfplanned trip to Costa Rica to try some difficultrivers no one, including most paddlers who had been to the country, seemed to know much about, I quickly signed on. I drove from D.C. to Chapel Hill to meet Bill. We met Bob, another Carolina kayaker, in Miami. On the plane to San Jose, we attempted to put the finishing practice touches on our last minutereviews of old collegeSpanish texts. The flight attendants were not impressed, but we could now hold a meaningful conversation with any fouryear-old in the country.

In San Jose, we met Costa Rican river guides Oswaldo and Mario and, an American, Mark. They had a day off, and we drove to Turrialba, a Carribean slope town which may someday become the Friendsville of Central America. A few miles outside of town, we put in at the Angostura bridge for the Catie section of the lower Reventazona big water run much like the Gauley, but steeper and more continuous. The water was big; play spots and scenery were excellent. Oswaldo, Mark, Bill, Bob, and I had a great day. Mario also had a day. Without a river roll, he had performed a series of heroic swims, including a particularly awesome one through Lava Central, Costa Rica's answer to Pillow Rock. That evening, plans were laid to smuggle Mario and his kayak into the Hotel Europa's indoor pool for some clandestine rolling lessons. This would be in return for his stories about Peruvian women.

After several Reventazon trips, we asked about **the upper** Pacuare, a 15 mile long Class 5 section above the popular and scenic lower commerciallyrun section. Oswaldo had made one trip down it:

"You go through two canyons, man, and all of the real hard rapids are in the canyons. You have to make two mandatory portages at some **falls in** the second canyon You might want to make some more portages, and, when you're down in there, you want to scout everything."

Mark had an anecdote from his trip. The group hadbeen getting **out**

on shore to scout a difficult rapid on the upper Pacuare, when they scared up a terciopelo. Terciopelos, also known as relvet snakes or ferde-lance, are very

or this one?



Bob Boch enters opening rapid of the first gorge.

large, very aggressive, and very poisonous Central American vipers. This snake, which Mark **described** as being as thick as his upper arm, bolted into the river and swam toward a kayaker parked in an eddy. Fortunately, the current swept it on through the Class 5 drop. Thinking they had witnessed the reptile's demise, the group paddled the drop to find the snake waiting calmly on a rock at the bottom of the rapid. Another Costa Rican paddler, Rafael Gallo, was even less thrilled about the upper Pacuare; he had been swept under an undercut and said he had almost died on it.

We planned a three day, 30 mile trip on the river. The upper Pacuare section ends at the lower Pacuare put-in, deep in the river's canyon. The poor access here makes it logistically desireable to continue down the scenic and more mellow lower river, but we would have to pack food, water, and camping gear for three days. None of us had paddled carrying overnight gear in our boats, and we weren't sure what an extra 15 pounds in the sterns of our kayaks might do to our maneuverability on a river where we were obviously going to need lots of it. Oswaldo was going to try to join us, if he didn't need to work. But he did not meet us at the rendevous outside Turrialba. Without his firsthand knowledge of the river and his fluency in the country's language, we knew we had even more of an adventure coming.

We had one car available for the shuttleand had hired Mateis, a local man from near Turrialba, to drive us to the put-in and pick us up at the lower Pacuaretake-outat the highwaybridge near Siquirres 3 days later. Mateis made a living growing coffee, running a poporia (small general store), and running shuttles for one of the commercialoutfitters, and he coached a soccerteam, as well. He was a jovial sort who spokeno English, but seemed to delight in our our rather simplistic descriptions of life in "los Estados Unidos," paddling on the "RioCheat and RioNuevo," and, of course, Mario's swims.

After about an hour of dirt road driving, we descended into the Pacuare canyon at a group of houses along the river called Bajo Pacuare. We checked the government gauge **just** upstream from the put-in bridge. Oswaldo had said not to consider the trip if the water were above a certain level. Naturally, not one of us remembered what level he had mentioned.

But the river looked low and gentle as it poured through a small rock garden below the bridge-maybe even too low **to be**fun, we thought. Later, we were to be quite grateful for no more water than this.

After "adios" and "suerte" from Mateis, we paddled downstream. For several miles, the Pacuare did little to confirm the seriousness of its descriptions. Easy rock gardens led into blue-green pools of clean, warm water. We were in a canyon perhaps as deep as the New River Gorge, but its sides were sometimes densely-forested, sometimes pasture. The occasional cattle drinking in the river and small shacks high on the canyon's sides were remindersthat, for all their mystery, rivers we consider exotic are often less wild than some of our own.

After about an hour's paddle. things changed dramatically. The Pacuare twisted into a narrow gorge within the main canyon and dropped out of sight. A shore scout showed the river flowing left through a complex rock garden, then turning right over several narrow chutes before the flow converged in a narrow channel against a sheer rock wall and powered through two big holes. We eddy-hopped through the first half of the rapid, picked a careful line through the slots, then cranked the lower drops to the pool below. It was our first taste of paddling Class 4-5 rapids with loaded boats. One needed to paddle aggressively to keep from bogging down. Turns into eddies could be made more exciting by the threat of the stern getting swept on downriverbefore one cleared the eddyline, and big drops threatened to capture or backender boats paddled with less than full authority.

'Wow, that was a pretty good one.''

"Yeah, let's get ready; this could be that first canyon Oswaldo was talking about."

But the gorge opened up, and the Pacuare flowed on through more easy miles, as if had never just been through a big, violent rapid.

We came to several swinging footbridges, meaning that we had arrived at Bajo Pacuare. We had not paddled in a circle; this settlement and the one from which we had started shared the same name, as do many other Costa **Rican** towns in the same area - apparently for no other reason than to confuse already lost gringo paddlers. We had a quick lunch just past Bajo Pacuare 2. The easy river was beginning to worry us; it was getting into aftemoon, and we had been through only one difficult rapid. We still had two whole canyons of difficult boating somewhere ahead. We paddled on.

The river began to steepen, and the rapids began to get more interesting. Eventually, they built up to a series of solid class 4s that had to be boat scouted carefully to avoid pinning possibilities on rocks and occasional logs. But they weren't slowing us down much. Then, about mid-afternoon, the river approached another steep-walled, densely-jungled gorge. Huge volcanic boulders choked its channel as it poured through a very obstructed, and obviously very difficult, rapid.

A scout from a midstream rock showed a line through the first drop, but the remainder of the long rapid was a garden of steep chutes, undercuts, and small eddies. The rapid was very technical, and the channelization of the water by the huge **rocks** made the drops quite powerful, as well, an observation made all the more obvious by the difficulties of paddling loaded kayaks through them.

"I think were in it now!"

'Yeah, paddling with all this gear sucks. That was hard!''

"Looks like another big one. This must be the hard stuff."

Anotherlong, blind rapid followed. Igot out on the left bank **to look**. Suddenly remembering Mark's story of terciopelos and their fondness for Class 5 water, I picked up my paddle and banged rocks ahead of me as I walked.....'here, snake...look out, snake!'' I wasn't kidding. This was no place to get bit.

But the left bank steepened to a short cliff before I could see downstream to what was obviously the big stuff. I would have to climb above it and **thrash** through the vegetationabove to see much from this side. Across the river was a large shoreline eddy, from which one could more easily walk downstream, along the right bank. It was just above what looked like a long, difficult

section, and a couple of easy drops and chutes led to it. I chose the threats of Fenying above Class 5 rapids over those of Class 6 snakes and jungle. Bill and Bobhad also gotten out on the left bank to look. I told them I was going to paddle down a ways and look from the right side. They watched as I crossed through the initial drops and turned into the eddy.

I suddenly realized things were not going to be that easy. Not anticipating the momentum of the stern of my loaded kayak, I had entered the eddy a bit too casually and was now in danger of slipping out the downstream end. Paddling hard, Ilooked over my shoulder. If I were swept down trying to make the eddy, there were ugly rocks and chutes immediately below. Yet the weight of the boat made it difficult to accelerate upstream and safely into the eddy. I quickly figured that I might not make it and had better do something else before tiring myself out. I peeled back out into the main current.

The first drop was complex, but I had guessed the best channel. Things got worse from there, as the drops got more difficult, and were close enough together that I didn't dare mess up trying to eddy out again for a boat scout. As I paddled one of the hardest rapids I'd done up to that time, without scouting and under less than ideal conditions, I realized that Bill and Bob weren't even in their boats yet. Somehow it didn't seem that crazy, as I was makingit. I came over a particularly big drop and hole and saw the current head for a huge undercut rock. It poured around the rock's right side between it and the right bank, which was now a sheer rock wall. I suddenly remembered that somewhere on this river were two mandatory portages....

"Man, I better stop....that falls could be around the corner...."

I fought for the **leftside** eddy above the huge undercut and carefully ferried in front of it to an eddy on river right to peek around the corner and see where I'd have been headed.....

A long pool extended for hundreds of feet.

I got out of the boat and **climbed** to the top of the huge rock to signal Bill and Bob through. They didn't need it. Apparently they must have taken my

decision to carry on down alone as an indicator of the casualness of the rapid and were now following my line through it. For this unintentional solo probe incident, we later referred to this long, complex Class 5 as "Lost Paddler."

Paddlingdown the pool was a welcome break for the moment, but there was a convincing horizon line at its end. Looking from the left shore, we saw a very different problem.

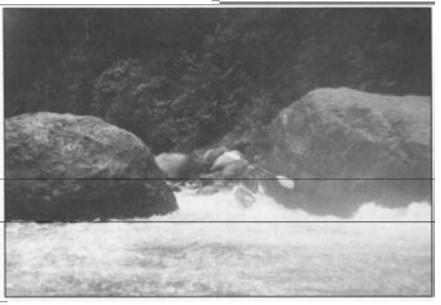
The rapid was short, but quite intense. It was actually two four-foot falls in quick succession. The first ledge was riverwide and dropped into an unavoidable hole. A large tree trunk was sunk into the drop from the right side. The obvious problem was to punch the hole, perhaps the most powerful we had yet seenon the river, without being sucked back in, backendered, or flipped or otherwise losing alignment. This was unthinkable, as the second drop was only two boat lengths further and required an immediate decision to run one of three channels formed by twopotential pinning rocks in the drop and the shorelines. We looked hard forbranches protruding from the sunken tree. The drop looked clear, but it was hold a throw bag." powerful enough that there seemed to be little chance of rescue from an entrapment.

Bill made his decision quickly. A crack barely a kayak width in the rocksalongthe left shore afforded adry slide bypass to the first ledge. From there, one could enter the left of the three channels in the second drop, which demanded merely bracing a difficult pillow off the left bank, then paddling past an undercut-looking cliff. "It's the 'Webster Sneak'," he chortled, and slid down the chute and dropped down the second ledge into an eddy.

Bob and I continued to look at the maindrop. We were each obviously desirous of watching an experimental probe test the unknown variables of this drop, but neither was committing to try it first. Finally I settled on a reasonable plan. The outflow from the first drop headed mostly directly at the left rock, an evil looking, stump-shaped thing that begged for something to pin Making Bill's route down the left channel afterrunning the main drop seemed impossibly tight, but if a paddler **came** over the first drop clean and angled to Webster Sneak. We later would learn

he right, he might ferry forward and to he right and make the center slot of the **econd** ledge. One thing was obvious:

or this one?



an immediate decision would be needed after punching the hole. I decided to go for it before thinking about it too much. I told Bob.

'O.K., I'm gonna try it, if you

"O.K." He got the rope and into position between the drops on the left shore.

"Uh.....I forget, which end do you hold?''

I looked over at him, not appreciating the gallows humor in this situation. But he wasn't kidding. When you haven't practiced in a while.....

"Bill!!!" But he was my safety boat and couldn't hear anyway. It was getting late. After a quick remediation, Bob and I were as ready as we were going to be.

Fortunately, the entrance was a pool, and I was able to paddle the sluggish boat up to speed. The hole barely slowed me, and I plowed out being pushed slightly broadside toward the stumplike rock. Staring the beast down as I was pushed toward it, I cranked for the center slot. Closer...closer...got it! I saw my body would clear the rock and turned forward to drop between the rocks into saner waters.

I gave thumbs up to Bob, but maybe it looked too close. He took the

that it was here that Rafael had briefly disappeared from the surface world.

Fast, flat water led on, but the river was not going to give much. An even more definitive horizon was ahead. Two men stood on the shore at the brink. Getting out to look on the right, we found a surreal scene.

The Pacuare raced a hundred feet from the double ledge-falls along the sheer left wall, compressed to barely a kayak length wide, and dropped over a vertical twelve foot falls into a pool lined by cliffs, forming a great amphitheater. The hydraulic below the falls boiled up in blue-white foam twenty feet beyond the drop. The two locals on the rock shelf at the top of the falls were fishermen who had evidently made their way to this spot down from some path through the jungle above through a break in the cliffs to the river. Long poles cut from saplings, with nets fastened to the ends, extended out over the falls. Amazed, we watched fish attempt huge leaps up the falls - all that we witnessed failed to make it, and one ended up in the net and was hauled in.

This could have been a candidate for a "mandatory portage." But those were supposed to be in the second canyon, and this looked runnable. The hole below looked like the worse thing to be caught in south of Sock-em-Dog, but the strategy seemed simple:

paddle like hell over the drop and paddle like hell after the drop. After the last drops, I was feeling pretty stoked. This one seemed reasonable, in comparison, and I didn't mind being the white rat again. As speed, speed, speed promised to be a critical factor, we portaged our gear around the drop to run it with emptyboats. Shouting to the fishermen across the river, I pointed to the falls and made paddling arm motions. They grinned and pulled their poles in forus. This was not Appalachia; these guys were glad to trade some fishing time for what promised to be good entertainment. Then again, how often did kayaks pass by here?

Wanting a long runway for this takeoff, I started some sixty feet upstream from the horizon. I took off down the accelerating water. A small wave slowed me slightly, then I was quickly plunging over.

Just as quickly, I was upside down.

'What hit **me?''** was left unanswered, as ''I'm dead meat,'' became the central thought of my now underwater world. I was being thrashed around. I had earlier decided that flipping precluded any chance of leaving the hole in the boat. Without trying to roll, I ejected to face my destiny, somewherein which I was hoping for a rope.

Wmng choice. Surfacing, I saw that I was in an eddy against the left side cliff. The eddy eventually fed back into the falls, but, with some effort, I was able to keep myself and my boat against the wall. The drop had been deceptively difficult. The narrow slot and the long, straight raceway above the falls had accelerated the river to speeds not encountered on most waterfalls (which are much wider), making it nearly impossible to outpaddle the river and clear the drop enough to avoid a violent backender and flip. Fortunately, it had also been deceptively forgiving; the hole had a leftward kick toward the temporary refuge of the eddy. One needed only to be patient, roll up, and paddle across the backwash to safety. But I was now out of my boat, which was also filled with water, since I had removed the storageair bags to portage the gear. Bill and Bob were across the river and could do little, for the moment. Upstream were the falls. Trying to swim or be pulled out across the downstream **bol** had the risk of being pulled into the hole. That left up, but there was the matter of a sheer cliff.

Almost sheer. In the back of the eddy, a chimney-sized crack led up a **boat** length to the fishermen and **safety.** They were chattering to each other and at me, not sure of what to make of this. I emptied the kayak as best I could and pushed it up the crack, with much effort. Eventually, one of the fishermen reached thegrabloopand **tied it to** their pole with a piece of wire. Both pulled, and I chimneyed and pushed up the slipperycrack from below, thankful for the years spent climbing.

Suddenlya red kayak hull was bobbingintheeddy.Bobrolled **up, and** dug out a throw bag, having run the falls to get it to me.

'Thanks. This is stupid.'' I tied the rope to the lower grab loop, climbed past the boat to the fishermenand helped them pull it to the ledge above the falls. Emptying the boat and viewing the steep walls upstream and downstream, I saw that another**run over** the falls was going to be the best way out of there, but I would be entering the current only about twenty feet above the drop.

'Well, it's really not that bad, and I want to do it anyway.....''

I shook hands with and thanked my benefactors. They thenlooked on in amazement, as the neoprene-, nylon-, and plastic-clad warrior climbed in his boat for another battle with the river. I peeled out, got just a few swift strokes, and was dropping over again....

The results were not surprising, but I rolled up and paddled across the boil. I turned to wave to the fishermen.

"Muchas gracias! Adios!"

"Gringos locos."

"Hey, think **that's** a 'mandatory portage'?"

"He said they were supposed to be waterfalls..."

"But this is only the first canyon, unless you count that first rapid at the start of the trip."

The waning afternoon and not knowing how much further this gorge continued suspended this speculation for the moment. Bill had paddled on ahead to look at the next drop. When Bob and I reached him, he was ready to go:

'This one doesn't look that bad from here.''

He paddled **off** down the rapid, which was, once again, one of the long and technical type. I followed **him** partway, then caught an eddy behind a **rock** and watched. He suddenly dropped from view, but I caught sight of his helmet somewhere below. Bobarrived.

"Looks O.K. Bill made i

Following, we discovered a potent reactionary wave at the bottom of **the drop** where Bill had disappeared. A saving brace was necessary. At the bottom, Bill confessed that it hadn't looked so hard from above.

'Well, we better stop. **Looks** like we're stuck in this gorge for the night. **See** any flat spots between the boulders?"

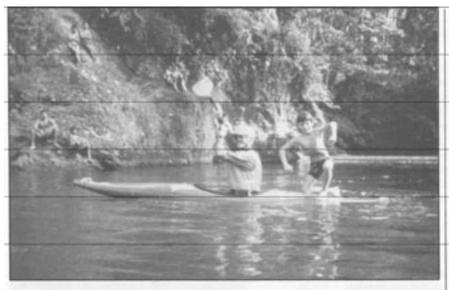
"No, wait a minute...." While the others were examining the not **so**promising shoreline, I decided to peek ahead at the next drop and paddled down the pool. It took some frantic waving and yelling to get them away from the hunt for a campsite.

"Look!''

The next drop was trivial and led into another pool at the end of which, the gorge widened. The left side of the canyon was a grassy pasture. We were out of the first canyon! With a plush sand beach to sleep on, we **couldn't** have been happier had the Hotel **Eu**ropa appeared along the river. We set up camp and built the fire.

Morning comes early yearround at this latitude. About 5 a.m., it is fully light and we are eating breakfast. We are still uncertain of what to expect ahead. We have obviously just f i s h e d one of the two difficult "canyons!" The bigfalls in the gorge just upstream, and perhaps the dangerous double ledge above it seem like possible "mandatory portage" candidates. But they were in the first gorge we encountered and, although quite serious, were manageable. We assume someone would have paddled them before, if we could. The thought of a similarly difficult canyon, with a couple of even worse drops, is an uneasy one. The only certain thing is the uncertainty downstream. We start downstream.

ahead to look at the next drop. When Bob and I reached him, he was ready to Bob and I reached him, he was ready to



Chris entertains the local rug rats at the lower Pacuare take-out.

through easy rapids in the open canyon. A mile or two pass.

The canyon walls abruptly narrow, and a line of huge boulders block the view ahead. Bob probes ahead, boat scouting. It is a hard rapid, a difficult labyrinth of rocks and water. Bob is confidently weaving through it and getting further ahead. I park behind a rock. Bill is getting behind, so I wait; Bob will wait ahead, I figure.

Bill flips in a drop. Watching him drift upside down toward a large rock, I'm suddenly worrying.

"Get it, get it, IT!

He rolls up and puts in a few quick strokes, clearing the rock.

"Good place for a roll."

'Yeah, I don't like the way this boat handles. This stuff is too hard to be floundering around in.''

'Bob's on ahead. Guess he'll wait; I **thirk** we better stick close through this stuff.''

We **catch** up to Bob somewhere in the next rapid. It is another biggie screaming turns past menacing undercuts lead into eight foot wide slots and sudden drops. Another short pool leads into more of the same. It is now clear that we are in the second canyon. Although we are still boat-scouting, we are watching for the falls which could be anywhere ahead. Bob is paddling confidently and remains our probe. Suddenly, I'm realizing that this is a blast-that thingsmightrarelygetmuch better. Each rapid is a new maze to befigured out-about as hard as each of the others difficult, but we are getting used to the rhythm of following the leade from boulder to boulder. There is always a view to a safeed dy to encourag us onward - for the moment. Working our way down the gorge, we lose track of the number of rapids.

'This is it!' We look at Bill. He points to the left bank. There is a road of sorts.

'The put-in for the **lowe** Pacuare. I remember it. We're **done** We'll be out this afternoon!''

It is only 9 a.m. We cruise the pools and easy rapids of the **suddenly** much tamer Pacuare. It is a **relaxing** day of great scenery, wildlife **watching** and other diversions with which the upper river would simply have not **put** up. The gorges are steep-walled **and** wild-looking when entered, but there are none of the blind channels **through** huge boulders nor steep **downward** plunges of the river whichkept the grip factor high on the Pacuare "Arriba."

in mid-afternoon, we arrive at the highway bridge near Siquirres, when the river reaches the coastal plain. We need to get **Mateis'** phone number tolt him know we are out a day early. Bill and I walk to town to find a phone and fathom the mysteries of Costa **Rica** directory assistance. We leave Bob to watch the gear; this sentences him to hours of boundless attention from the local rug rat population. When we return, they have commandeered our boas and gear and several little girls are subjecting him to a tea party in espanol. His vocabulary in the area of common dtchen items has increased dramatitally.

Mateis arrives. Un hombre pueno, he has even washed our filthy rental car! He wants the details of our xdventures. Remembering our tales of Mario on the Reventazon, he particularly wants to know who swam. I laugh. 'Yo."

Donde?"

Jonde?

"En la catarata grande!" Mateis laughs. In San Jose, we run into Mark: "How was the trip?"

"Awesome!"

"III

"How much did you have to carry?"

'Well, we ran everything....we didn't know where we were supposed tocarry.....' he shakes his head. ''Crazy mothers.''

We spend Christmas at the beach, then return to **Turrialba** for more fun on the Reventazon. On New Year's Eve, Bob and I go for a second trip on the upper Pacuare - this time as a day trip. Bill passes but drives us to the **put**in. **Mateis** will pick us up in his truck at the end.

The trip goes quickly and smoothly. We stop to scout only a few times. Even in light boats and with knowledge of the river, we are impressed with the difficulty. Bob almost loses his paddle. Having neglected to bring our breakdown paddle, we are sobered by the thought of having to try to walkout of here. At the double ledge, I walk. It's been enough.

'You're not even gonna run the famous Webster Sneak?"

'When the river gods give you one, you sometimes got to show your respect.''

The big falls are downright fun. There's a different audience this time. We still get flipped every time.

After a long lunch **break**, we're off down the second canyon and out in less than eighthours. Holding on to our boats in the back of **Mateis'** pickup, we have to laugh. With two runs within two weeks, we probably know the upper Pacuare better than anyone. It'll be a while before the commercial rafting tours start here.

Costa Rica facts

The Upper Pacuare, a 15 mile section with much Class 5, is described in Mayfield and Gallo's 'The Rivers of Costa Rica." It lies immediately above the popular lower Pacuare run (Class 2-3, with some 4), and most paddlers will want to continue on the lower river, for a 2-3 day, 30 mile trip because of the difficulty of exiting the canyon after the upper section and the beauty of the lower river. This requires paddling boats through continuous technical Class 5 rapids with overnight supplies. Boaters can probably take only a **bivvy** bag and sleep in a light sweater, at most seasons. The upper river can be paddled in a day by a stronggroup, but this would be pushing it, if no one knows the river, as most of the difficulty is concentrated at the end of the trip, and one must carry boats or arrange animal transportation 2 miles up a road (of sorts) out of a 1200 foot deep canyon after the run.

Most of the run is shown on the Costa Rica topo map series Tucumque quadrangle, with the put-in and shuttle road to Bajo Pacuare 1 on the Pejibaye quadrangle. These maps are fairly accurate and informative and show the entire run's gradient at 75-80 feet per mile. Much of the run is quite moderate (Class 1-3 rock gardensand pools). The two difficult gorges are each about a mile long and reach about 100 feet per mile, with the difficultrapids being caused more by narrowing and congestion (with huge boulders) of the main canyon, rather than by a great increase in gradient. It is important to

remember that these difficult ections are, in fact, pool-drop, naking for some very steep apids. The run should be nade in relatively low water (usually after mid-December); rapid ratings given in this description are for low to medium levels. The upper Pacuare has been compared to the Watauga gorge in difl'iculty, character, and total length of the difficult secions, although the overall length and remoteness for the Pacuare run are greater.

The Mayfield-Gallo guide accurately stresses the seriousness of the run; however, one part of the description seems misleading, compared to our experiences. Where they describe a first canyon of many rapids, we found only a single difficult rapid, and they do not describe the third canyon, which is quite significant.

The river is easy for about 45 minutes past the put-in; an abruPtly-aPpearing, long Class 4 5 is a landmark. If this proves too much, one should paddle another few easy miles to take out at the footbridges at Bajo Pacuare 2, since there is muchof the same or harder ahead. A road (probably temble and likely not driveable) exits the canyon on the left here.

After Bajo Pacuare 2 the rapids increase to Class 4. About where the map shows the Rio Pacayitas entering the Pacuareon the left, the river enters the first difficult gorge, which will probably be obvious. It is a mile long, although it will probably seem muchlonger. There are 5 major rapids-all can be considered Class 5 (or harder). Allow ample time for scouting and carrying. The gorge



E oband friend in a very informal Costa Rica restaurante.

begins with a long, technical two-part entrance rapid, with a brief moving pool in the middle. Lost Paddler, another **long**, blind section, is next. After a pool is the first "falls" - the double ledge. This is Class 5-6 and may be the most dangerous spot on the rver. The leftside Webster Sneak is an honorable op**tion**, especially if the water is up. Next is the second falls, called "Jumping Bobo" by Mayfield and Gallo, after the fsh which attempt to leap up it. This twelve foot drop comberunin reasonable safety in low water (most of you can expect to flip here), but the hole below could be wfully grim if the water were up. Afinal long difficult rapid ompletes the first gorge.

Several moderate

miles lead to the **second gorge**, which is east of the words "Alto Corozal" on the **Tucur**rique map. Here, we counted ten rapids, all separated by short pools and **all** hard **Class** 4 or harder. These drops are not as powerful as those of the first gorge, but they seemed even more blind and technical. The end of this gorge is the end of the upper Pacuare, with a bad road to the left (no motor vehicles) leading out of the canyon.

Hopefully, this description will help interested and strong paddlers in experiencing what **Mayfield** and **Gallo accurately** call 'one of the world's great **whitewater** treasures.'' **Then** again, you could ignore this and the book and maybe have an even better time.

Special serialized fiction feature

lilustration by William Nealy, reprinted from Kayaks

was going on. Politely he closed the

door. The sound of it shutting dis-

excitement, Beau casually slipped his

solution "Look, Beau. Why don't you

follow us downstairs and we'll go over

with them towards the door to his of-

when Rath noticed Winston had un-

Winston was about to do something

Rath needed that made him, with utmost

tact and discretion, tap Winston's shoul-

der and tell him, softly, that his shoe-

laces were untied, so as not to embar-

rass him in front of the General. Win-

ston, so subtly notified, called out, 'Wait

dor through into the Black Area, with

Vetterling signing as escort on a need-

to-know basis. They emerged in Room

up, Duke. Gotta lace these shoes.'

favor for Winston again.

Using the brief break in the

Vetterlingoffered the obvious

"Sure." He got up and walked

They were almost out the door

Perhaps it was the fact that

Rath vowed he'd never do a

They led him down the corri-

To Hell, courtesy of Menasha Ridge Press

tracted Vetterling.

feet into his shoes.

this thing?"

laced shoes.

fice.

Kayak Corps

Chapter 2: Because we need the eggs.

Our story so far:

Captain Beau Winston has t luxury of a job at the Pentagon that allows him to sit around most of the time, read "Outside" magazine, and daydream of kayaking. His boss, General Vetterling, a career milita y officer, is enthralled by Beau's tales of paddling derringdo. Rath, a shadowy person somewhere in civilian government with neither a clear position **non** a clear agenda, dislikes Winston. Rath, like Vetterling, is well-aware of Beau's kayaking fixation. When Rath and Vetterling discover that the only path to a drug kingpin's processing plant is through twenty miles of whitewater, they both begin to get ideas. Though it's far from likely the two of them get the same ideas....

Vetterling and Rath burst into Winston's office so fast Beau barely had time to stash his magazine. He did not have time to put on his shoes.

Vetterlingspewed forth in the kind of staccatomilitary-equivalentof spoken English that he used whenever big things were afoot. Rath smiled and stayed inside himself - keeping silent and working through his own calculus of cause and effect.

Winston's head was spinning and he thought momentarily that if he closed his eves and wished really hard he might be able to wind up back home. Vetterlingwassmiling--well... Winston had no problems with that. Rath smiling meant that somebody, somewhere was about to be stuck like a pig -- and Beau never

fancied himself as a side of chitlins.

As nearly as Beau could make out the US Government was asking if he thought it was possible to paddle down some river in Central America.

Rath caught sight of Sharon looking into the still-open door to the office and trying to figure out what

LN404

Beautookaquicklookaround the room and saw it filled with civilians in three-piece suits. "Guys want to work in a bank, why don't they just go out an' do it?" Winston thought. Suddenly, one of the faces broke through the thin barrier separating the threatening from the familiar.

> "Hey, ... I know you... You're the Secretary of State."

'Why yes. Yes I am.'' Klaus said, reveling in a celebrity recognition that did not often come to Cabinet members.

Beau now hoped they wouldn't shoot him to keep whatever they wanted quiet.

Before him, on the wall was a map of some place called **San** Marco. Beau figured this was probably the place they were interested in, but was ready to be proven wrong.

Vetterling was all excited, 'See that river, Beau? Can you paddle it, Beau?

Huh?"

'Well, it's a mite tough to tell from this map. All I know is that there's water there."

One of the spooks next to Klaus spoke for the first time.

What kind of information do you need, Captain?"

Well, something more detailed."

Would a three-dimensional enhanced scan of the entire area help?"

Later Beau would marvel that at this point he still had not thought that he might be dreaming. "Sure."

Later Rath would recall that it took all of his energy not to say 'Would you like us to build one in the cafeteria for you?" 'With your permission, General?" Vetterling nodded and the spook rose, moving with the kind of unearthly certainty that Winston had

Kayak Corps is the creation of Johnson Cerveau. Johnson has contributed to American Whitewater in the past under a different name.

Kayak Corps

only seen among people who either knew exactly what they were doing, or mercifully had no clue what they were doing. "Captain?" He said, holding the door open for Winston. They left.

"Fine young man, I like him already," Klaus said after the door had closed. **Rath** bit his tongue and started hoping that Secretary Ehrenberg did not become as enamored of **kayaking** tales as **Vetterling**.

The spook led Beau to yet another area of the Pentagon he'd not yet been privileged to be granted access to. The circuitous route led to a door with a cypherlock. Going through the door, Beau saw a six-foot inflated Gumby holding a sign that said: 'Welcome to Terrain Analysis. You might not know how you got here – but we can sure show you how to leave.''

"Friendly guys, aren't they?" Beau said. It was the first words he'd felt comfortable exchanging with the spook.

"Lack of discipline," was the only response.

He needed to be signed in, and then administered the usual secrecy oath, but with Ehrenberg's flunky vouching for his need to know things moved quicker than he'd ever seen in the government.

The spook left him in the care of a duty officer who escorted him to a room even further back, crammed with display terminals that looked like they might be able to give him a full-bodyXray.

Two men were there. The one with horn-rimmed glasses approached him. 'You're Winston? Boy you must rate. We got word you were coming.''

"Captain, these men will help you with your simulation." He abruptly left. Winston wondered what kind of magazines he had.

"Hi, Im Percy." Said the man with horn-rimmed glasses. "Harold." The other laconi-

"Harold." The other laconically rejoined.

"Just call me Beau, guys." Beau sauntered over to the **bank of** terminals.

'What's goin' on here?''

Unceremoniously the pair sat him in front of one. Harold signed onto the computer through three or four layers of password security. Winston wondered how he could keev all of those passwords straight in his mind when he used the word KAYAK on everything from his bank card to his filing cabinet.

Percy gave Beau the beginning drivinglesson while Harold worked at another terminal.

"Now, this joystick Just point it in the direction you want to go, and it will automatically move you along the river. The path of the river is here," indicating a winding column in blue across the upper part of the multiwindowed display. 'Your speed is: about 2 miles an hour. We can change that if you want."

Beau played with it momentarily moving the joystick to and fro, watching in joyous delirium as the scenery swayed to match his caprice. The child-like wonder of flight, even if only simulated, was release. If only he could do this in his boat...

"Hot damn! This is the best video game I've ever played. Can I get one of these for home?"

The two analystslooked at each other, wondering if he fell within their arcane guidelines.

'That was a joke.''

'Oh," they said, and then laughed.

Beau didn't get to see flowing water, so it was hard to make the leap from screen to river running. He was left with static recreations of different parts of the river based on processed satellite pictures. He wondered if the system somewhere contained an image of his backyard.

The first four and a half miles seemed boring – flats without obstacles -- and Winston began to wonder if his being here were not completely superfluous, if the question wasso trivial that anybody who'd bothered to look could have given an answer.

At the five mile mark all of that changed.

It started out with a series of ledges.

The irregular steps seemed at this scale to be like a staircase made by giant children, who had seen stairs but did not care for their regular increments. He brought the scale down and saw the individual drops. The first few seemed small compared to the ones he'd run elsewhere. The later ones seemed hole-filled.

They were salted with boulders – big boulders. Lots of 'em, with white pillows that made the riverscape look more like a mogul field than a stretch of water.

Beau saw six or seven of those and they were the major ones. Coming out of the staircase there was a screaming jog to the left as the river cut through a chasm. Losing it there would rake him along the chasm's rock face.

"Harold?"

"Yes."

'What kind of rock is that?" "Basalt."

"Is it smooth or rough?"

"Think of sandpaper."

Beau had a vision of himself trying to roll while being scraped along a bed of nails. It did not please him.

It looked a lot like the Jawbone and Sock-em-Dogone-twopunch n the Chattooga. He'd lost it there once, a **couple of** years ago, and was resolved to not do so again.

When he lost it the river was running at 2000cfs. In the superstitious logic of people who had bad experiences, he compulsively needed to know the flow rate.

Harold brought up a menu on his screen and it looked to Beau like he selected an option labelled "Hydrodynamics".

'Watershed's about 200 square kilometers."

"What's that in miles?"

Harold's lips curled with a slightly visible trace of disdain. ''Figure about 75 square miles.''

'That's it? What's that mean for a discharge rate? 20 cfs?"

Harold took a second or two to convert: "1500 cfs minimum. Usually 3200 cfs during the rainy season. Recorded high of 8000 in 1982 during a hurricane."

Beau whistled low. "Hog heaven."

"Excuse me?" It was Percy.

"There's a lot of action here."

'Yes, the abundant rainfalland

Kayak Corps

mountainous conditions make for extreme hydrodynamic differentials in a relatively confined space.''

Beau shook his head and said, 'You mean there's lots of whitewater.''

Percy nodded his head **vigor-ously**, 'Yes. That would be one of the geographical manifestations.''

Giddy with the realization there was something here Beau zoomed forward with his joystick and saw what he thought was a hole. A hole after a constriction with a ledge off to the right – with water coming into it from three sides.

"Can we-resolve that a little better?"

"Sure."

Harold worked his fast forward magic and brought the scene into sharp focus. Instantly Beau was suspended above the rapid. From the location of The boulders and ledges, and from the stills of foam and curls, he swore that water flowed into this from threesides, creating the aquatic equivalent of a cuisinart.

Two lines seemed like static nodal points. The effect from above was to flatten out the drop. To make it look as though it were trivial, a bathtub oddity. Beau knew better.

"Lordy, lordy, how would you do that?"

He had Harold bring his point of view down to river level. Approaching the drop he saw the world drop to oblivion, with the blue flow of a river coming out somewhere near the vanishing point. He allowed himself to approach the drop, tensing himself as though prepared to take as much purchase from his paddle as fluid and sinew would yield, and felt senses reeling as he continued **snaking** along the river at his previous speed in a impossible roller coaster illusion of computer graphics.

The computer didn't behave the way water did. He felt none of its reaction against **him**, and this thwarted his own instincts and reflexes.

In real life he might now be stuck, or circulating, or decapitated.

None of these **prospects** thrilled him.

He re-ran the scene, looking at it from a viewpoint six feet above the

ground, on the riverbank – scouting **position.** He saw more than he had **previously** – the microeddies he could **probably** catch, the channels between the lumps of rock and motion.

An odd sense of elation began to fall over him – yes. A river like this comes along once in a lifetime, and a drop like this maybe less often than that. In the pit of his stomach he felt the empty gnawing that might be either excitement or dry heaves—themystical ground between moving to perform an act and the act itself.

His palms started sweating and his breath became uneven and he wanted nothing so much as to stand there – on that ledge scouting that rapid, before climbing back into his boat and running it.

Beau did not yet know the route he would take – and doubtless he would discussit for hours with some of his buddies before they got to see it.

But who was he **kidding**. His chances of ever seeing this river in the flesh were about as likely as him ever getting Eluenberg's job.

He returned to the screen. A pair of waterfalls were the next major drops. It was testament to the power of the drop he'd just seen that he sloughed them off without a big worry. Two separate falls **through** a gorge – a twenty foot drop into what looked like the still water of a pool, and an eighteen foot drop into turbulence. He noted that the left side out of the second drop looked a lot cleaner, but made a note to check it out again. At the twenty mile mark a bright orange cluster of buildings appeared a few hundred yardsinland and a small, tinny buzzer started going off.

'Target reached.'' Flashed on his screen.

'Target? What **target?''** He thought aloud.

"Never mind about that now, Beau." It was Rath. So engrossed had he been in the video never-never land that he had not noticed Rath and Vetterling enter the room.

Rath sat back with cool eyes, steepling his hands and asking, "Is it paddleable?"

Vetterlingwasless restrained, "Could you do it? Huh? - Winston was so engrossed in reverie that he didn't register the question for a few heartbeats.

"Odds are. Sure. You scouting your winter vacation or something?"

Vetterling laughed and Rath grimaced.

'Yeah, Beau. Something like that!

"Waita minute. Whatare you trying to do here, bring some guysin?" He thought for a minute. "Spy stuff, huh?"

'Yes.''

'Well what about the rest of the way **down?''**

"Unnecessary. At mission completion we'll be able to chopper in a pick-up squad." Vetterling seemed certain. That was enough for Beau.

He'd be practicing on the Potomac Falls for hours, working this through his head.

"I'm still on this operation = right?"

'Of course."

"I think you can paddle it." Seeing the beam in Vetterling and the smirk in Rath he hastened to add "But we need to look at some things. One – I don't have a clear view of the gorge. We need to look at that somehow."

''Okay, Beau. You're in *charge.* Tell us what you need.''

"Give me a couple of days. Two: I'm going to need a pass to access this place." Rath nodded and it was waiting in Sharon's in-box that afternoon.

That night Beau slept poorly. Images of destruction floated in his mind like so much flotsam – intermixed with visions of the river, of standing, of scouting that one rapid, of wondering what he would do and whether it was at all possible.

He awoke convinced that keeping his reservations about the hole to himself was not the smartest thing he'd ever done.

to be continued next issue!

end notes

.....

Pool session

By GARY CARLSON

The first time I heard someone mention the possibility of losing his roll, I thought he was talking about switching to a light beer or joining a Nutri-System program or something.

It had never occurred to me that one's Eskimoroll might inexplicably disappear-like money in your pocket during a night's debauchery in a **bar**over the course of a winter.

Granted, up here in northern New York, paddlersface a lengthy layoff during the winter months. But I had always figured that rolling a kayak was like drinking shots of cheap whiskey: you never really like doing it but you never forget how it's done.

Anyway, ever since I heard that some boaters do indeed lose their roll, a kernel of doubt was sown in the Back Forty of my mind. It usually springs to life during. a day in mid March with the snow still piled high along the banks of the **river**, ice chunks bobbing in the water and the temperature hovering just above freezing.

I'll waddle down to the **put**in, layered deep with pile and sealed in a **drysuit**, looking somethinglike a blue Pillsbury doughboy. After sliding the boat into the river, the first splash of water in the face reminds me what a bitch it would be to swim. And then I think, Jeez–whatif I've lost my roll?

Of course, sooner or later I'll flip, and it's surprising how **38-degree** water induces you to get upright. I'll roll so fast my hair stays dry under my helmet.

But this year, just to put my mind to rest, I crashed a local paddling club's midwinter roll session. My plan was to loosen up with a dozen rolls and then maybe offer some sage counsel to the novices present on the intricacies of righting a flipped kayak. Besides–I figured goofing around an indoor pool might be fun. Launch a few boats off the three-meter board. Squirt in the deep end. Check out what the local women paddlers actually look like underneath the camouflage of a wetsuit or paddle jacket.

Around here, roll sessions are serious **business**, mister.

Roy Koober, the club's roll ession coordinator, held open the door I dragged my boat into the pool's locker room.

'We're always happy to **wel**come new faces to our sessions,'' Roy aid. ''But...ahhh...how did you ever get so many scratches on the bottom of your boat? Some of them look real deep. rake it right into the showers and I'll etch a scrub brush to clean out that gound-in dirt. And could you replace hose patches with some fresh duct ape?''

Roy **joined** me as I hosed down the boat.

A stream of filthy water flowed from the cockpit of my boat. In it floated veritable time capsule of the previous summer's paddling history: crumpled Snickers wrappers, a flattened beer can, neoprene bootie, Skoal tins, an empty aspirin bottle—all mixed with the sand of New York, West Virginia, Maryland and Canadian rivers.

I joined the clubat **poolside** as Roy led stretching exercises. I felt on foreignground. The only stretching I was familiar with was with tie-down **bungees...**the truth...and with my damn spray **skirt** that seems to shrink at the waist each year.

So I sat on a stack of club boats, waiting for the members to finish. I noticed that the hulls were as smooth as a baby's behind.

'Jeez,' I said to Koober, after had finished his exercises, ''you guys must buy new boats every year. There ain't a scratch on these babies.''

'Well, of course not,'' Koober said. 'We're careful not to drag the boats on the concrete, or run into the side of the pool.''

"No, no. I mean from **bangin**" on rocks."

"Yes...well, we hope to plan a trip down a river this year. But only f our group can advance from the extended paddle to the screw roll."

Holy smokes! I wondered what kind of roll I used. And whether it was good enough to take on a river. I figgered it must be one of those screwy rolls--cuz everybody says it looks terrible when I come up.

My musings were suddenly interrupted.

"Gary, Im getting ready to oll," Koober announced. 'Would you and me my gear?"

Gear? What gear do you need practice rolling. A sprayskirt?

'I like to be fully **outfitted**," Koober explained. "For example, this vetsuit top is essential—the water is old—barely 70 degrees. A canvas spraykirt like this is particularly suited for pool sessions—it doesn't react to the hlorine like a neoprene skirt. These oggles allow me to observe my technique from underwater. Also, for a true imulation of actual conditions, it's vital b wear a lifejacketand helmet. And of ourse, I don't believe a paddler could urvive a pool session without his nose plugs."

Looking like he was equipped to tackle a early-spring hair run, Koober slid into his boat.

"Now, could you join me in he water and really rock the end of my mat while I roll? I believe a good **rockng** makes the roll practically **authenic.**"

Well, I jumped in, grabbed the sternend of his boat, and gave him my best class IV shaking. Koober flipped and attempted a single roll. His paddle sliced straight down. Instantly, he abandoned his paddle and flailed at the surface.

Later, after I had assisted him ndumping his boat, Koober addressed his problem.

"I'm going to get a new boat for rolling season next year," Koober ;aid. 'I think I read in Canoe Magazine that the rollability of my model of kayak isn't all that great.

"Oh, by the way, if you want to try a few rolls, you better get out there now," Koober said. 'We're all going to play a version of dead fish water polo in a few minutes. Let me lend you my **sprayskirt.**"

As Koober pulled the **sprayskirt** down over his hips, it became immediately apparent he had neglected to tightly secure his shorts. The shorts dropped to Koober's ankles along with the **sprayskirt**.

Iquickly turned away and left the building. If I had lost my roll, I certainly wasn't going to find it there.

Besides, one glimpse of the disrobed Koober convinced me: the water was too cold.



Take me to the river ... drop me in the water...

Phil DeRiemer, Siete Tazas. Rio Claro. Chile. Photo by Lars Holbek. Kayak by Perception.

1110 Powdersville Road, Easley, South Carolina 29640. (803) 859-7518



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