

1-1-2000

Katie Lee, All My Rivers Are Gone: A Journey of Discovery Through Glen Canyon

Kimberley Crawford

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.du.edu/wlr>

Custom Citation

Kimberley Crawford, Book Note, Katie Lee, All My Rivers Are Gone: A Journey of Discovery Through Glen Canyon, 3 U. Denv. Water L. Rev. 413 (2000).

This Book Notes is brought to you for free and open access by the University of Denver Sturm College of Law at Digital Commons @ DU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Water Law Review by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ DU. For more information, please contact jennifer.cox@du.edu, dig-commons@du.edu.

breakdown preceding each chapter. The book is a useful self-teaching aid, as it provides a comprehensive explanation of environmental science terminology, methods, and concepts.

Sommer Poole

KATIE LEE, ALL MY RIVERS ARE GONE: A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY THROUGH GLEN CANYON, Johnson Printing, Boulder, Colorado (1998); 240pp; \$18.00; ISBN 1-55566-229-3, paperback.

In *All My Rivers Are Gone: A Journey of Discovery Through Glen Canyon*, Katie Lee takes us back to her days as a river runner on the Colorado River. In the early 1950's, Lee spent most of her time as an aspiring actress/singer/songwriter living in Hollywood. After a friend convinced her to take a rafting trip through the Grand Canyon, her life changed forever. She fell in love with the splendor, beauty, and isolation of the Grand Canyon, and, subsequently, Glen Canyon. This book, containing excerpts from a journal kept while on her raft trips, takes us back to a time of innocence, beauty, and unwavering love of nature and Glen Canyon. It is also a book about politics and compromises, and how the two changed a canyon and lives forever.

In *Part One: Two Opposing Realities*, Lee recounts her introduction to the Canyon and its people. Her daily entries show her unfamiliarity with the ways of the Canyon and how she came to accept and be accepted by the Canyon and the people who loved it. Lee introduces us to people who had dramatic impacts on her life, and changed the way she looked at Hollywood and her "other life." As Lee came to know and understand the Canyon, the reader feels included in this experience through her explicit descriptions and colorful prose.

Part Two: Getting in Step with the Stone, is devoted to Lee's "we three" trips—trips she took down the Glen Canyon with her two close friends Tad Nichols and Frank Wright. The three shared an unbridled passion for the river and canyon. As talk increased about the "Wreck-the-nation Bureau" building the dam, Lee and her friends explored areas of the canyon that had never before been seen—hidden canyons with wondrous natural pools, lakes, streams, and wildlife.

Part Three: The Wild Secret Heart Lee takes her on her final trip down the river with her friends. Lee writes eloquently and passionately about the death of her canyon, and her remorse shows clearly in her journal entries. Lee finally has a great understanding of the river, the canyons, the hidden pools, and deep crevices. Her words express clearly the change that has taken place in her life and her peace with herself—peace that she found in the Glen Canyon.

Part Four: Fighting the Upstream Wind concludes Lee's tribute to the gone, but not forgotten Canyon, by chronicling her correspondence with politicians and friends in her fight to save the Canyon. This final sections deals with Lee's emotions as she visits the Canyon during the construction

of the dam, and watches her Canyon drown. She visits the completed project, now Lake Powell. Lee travels by boat to places that she once knew and recognized, but now the heights of the stone pillars are deep under water. Finally, Lee takes the reader from 1967 to 1997, when she was invited to attend a seminar at the Glen Canyon Institute. Lee had never heard of the Glen Canyon Institute, but she accepted the offer. She was thrilled to discover a group of students and young people who wanted to restore the canyon—her canyon—to its natural state. Her cause is renewed.

All My Rivers Are Gone gives a compelling, vivid, colorful account of life on Glen Canyon as told by a river-rafter who loved the Canyon for its peace, solitude, and beauty. Lee's book takes the reader to the Canyon as it was before the dam, and invites us to imagine a time when we can once again return to that place of peace, solitude, and beauty.

Kimberley Crawford

COLIN MOORCRAFT, *MUST THE SEAS DIE?*, Gambit, Boston (1973);
194pp; \$13.95, ISBN 0-87645-069-9; hardcover.

Must the Sea Die provides a comprehensive examination of the Earth's still-living sea, the effect mankind has on marine life hidden beneath the sea, and on the land humans inhabit. Each chapter explores different areas of the world, the water pollution problems that effect that environment and native species, and possible solutions to prevent or repair the damage already done.

Chapter One discusses testimonies by professors, explorers, and scientists regarding the significant decline of the Earth's marine life, and the lack of serious attention it is given by the world. All comments from the various experts in marine life agree that the biggest most significant changes in the environment are those in the world's oceans and seas.

Chapter Two sets out the incredible picture that is the "world ocean." Moorcraft describes the vast area of the world covered by water; however, humans have not realized that more organisms share the same chemical composition. This chapter lays out the interconnection between humans and all the other organisms in the world, and the importance of investigating the world ocean to come to a new respect and understanding for the ocean as a complex system.

Chapter Three explores the problem humans have with over-exploitation of the oceans. Examples of whaling, fishing, and hunting shrimp demonstrate the human belief that we are superior and therefore are entitled to take from the environment without putting anything back. Moorcraft discusses some environmental treaties enacted to correct damages caused by overhunting.

Chapters Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight describe the various anthropogenic pollutants introduced into the marine environment. Chapter Four explains how the agricultural revolution became the first introduction