

INTERVIEW WITH: Norman Carroll
INTERVIEWER: Jay Haymond
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JH: Do I understand correctly that you grew up in Orderville?

NC: Yes.

JH: Tell me about that experience, especially beginning with your family—your father and mother and brothers and sisters.

NC: Well, I grew up in a ranching, farming family and I had three sisters and one brother. My brother passed away at the age of 26 from cancer, and so that left me as the only son with the ranching operation. In my early experience—early days—why, we run sheep, which we sold and I was—at the time it was 1955—I'd have been 25 years old so I had quite a lot of experience with sheep and so on. But it became very difficult to find herders for the sheep, and this type of thing so we switched to cattle.

But in the growing up I do recall the teams and wagons that they used. Sometimes it'd take four or five days to go to winter range that way. When I really got involved in it, at the age of 16, when I really started going out with the livestock, we had vehicles - they were slow, and the roads were not as good as they are today, which took quite a bit of time. Today we can go from here to winter range in about an hour-and-a-half to a hour and forty-five minutes. And then we'd figure at least half a day when I first started.

All their farming and so on was done with teams and horse-drawn equipment. Today one guy can do more than four could with the modern equipment we have, so it's been quite a

revolution as far as the livestock business. It seems to me, though, that in the livestock industry all my life- I feel its treated me well. I've had a good living and a life that I enjoyed, although there are a lot of ups and downs and it's a very frustrating at times. But throughout my life it's been a good life, it's been a life that has provided well for us. We've never had a lot of money to burn but we've had the things that we've needed and been able to improve our ranges and our lifestyle.

So, I don't know my sisters—two of them are in Cedar and one of them's in Salina now. They're involved in different things. Two of them are teachers and one's retired, the other one will be retiring shortly from the teaching profession. So, it's just been a good life. It's been a life that we was all required to do our work. We had certain chores, we had responsibilities. And I feel like maybe that's lacking a little bit today, that young people don't really—they're opinion's not worth that much to an adult, they don't have the responsibilities and for things that they're responsible for. It seems like it's kind of making a lot of lax time for them, that they're not able to maybe learn how to take charge and be responsible things and for the consequences if they don't. We grew up with that type of environment and I feel real good. I've had a lot of young people work for me from high school age and so on and I've always tried to make them responsible for the job they was doing and not stand over them every minute and most of them has thanked me later, so I feel like that they will accept that if they have the opportunity.

JH: I think that's a key. Let's talk for a minute about sheep ranching experience, and you gave it up when you were about 25 you said. So that maybe is ten years experience with it, that's pretty good experience. What effect did the regulation of the mountain range, primarily the Forest Service, have on that change. In other words, did they create any kind of an environment that made it seem more desirable to give up sheep?

NC: No, no. The decision was not made because of government regulation; Forest Service or BLM either. The decision was made because primarily a help situation - at the time we give them up, wages in other industries was going up very rapidly. Livestock industry did not allow their wages to keep pace, therefore it was hard to get reliable help with the

sheep because of the gap in the wage structure. That probably was the primary reason or the main reason that we decided to switch to cattle. And it made it very difficult where they could be home all the time and make double the money than what we could afford to pay them, so that was probably the major reason that we switched from the sheep to the cattle.

JH: Earlier in the industry's history, they hired Mexican herders or Basque herders. Did your family ever try that?

NC: We used some of the Mexican herders for about two years before we changed from the sheep to the cattle. And that is about the only experience that I had with them. Some of them used them for a few years after that, that stayed any longer, but today in Kane County I don't know that there's any sheep herders left—there's a few farm flocks but there's no sheep herders left; where it was all sheep at the time that I grew up. It's been primarily the working conditions and this type of things that's changed it.

JH: What did you discover when you're 25 years old and you were starting—or maybe you had cattle all along, and you just intensified it. What was—this is Post-War industry environment—what was it like raising range cattle in 1955?

NC: Well, it was quite different than it is today. You didn't pay as much attention to your breeding, your different programs. There was very little thought given to environmental issues, even though we was well aware of we had to do to take care of the range. The emphasis was not on that. The changeover was really not that difficult for me. We, for two years about—well actually we bought the first cattle that we run in the fall of '48—so we had run them for approximately 8 years; a few. And the switch-over wasn't that drastic. But today we find that everything we do we've got somebody looking over our shoulder. At this time when we first went in we worked with range managers and took very little time. Today it seems like it takes half your time with federal agencies and different people to even stay in business. I think that most of the livestock people that I'm aware of are very environmentally sound operators. They know that if they're going

to be in business that they're gonna operate with the resource in mind or they're out—that's it.

I've had a good background in soil conservation work, and so on, because I've been in for twenty years now I've been involved in the soil conservation district here. I've been state president of the State Association of Conservation Districts. I'm on the board of the State Soil Conservation Commission, so I'm very well acquainted of the concerns of people, first-hand, and what they're looking for. I feel like its given me a real good background, you know, to deal with some of the issues to deal with we're having to deal with today.

JH: Has your education come from your experience or did you take any formal training in any of the universities?

NC: I had about two years of college education. A lot of it has come actually from trial-and-error or practical experience. It is something that you learn. The formal education that I had give me a background to help me be able to solve some of these problems, and I've always regretted that I didn't get more. But as time went on and time is more demanding on the ranch I just never went back and that's it.

JH: Well, there's a big value in experience from what is learned on the job, in a lot of ways. I think that's especially true in ranching. You said that there wasn't much attention paid to breeding. Was the stock that you bought in '48, are we talking about Hereford, Durham?

NC: We bought Hereford. And today we use some cross-breeding. You look at your weight, you look at your EPD's, your milk production, all this type of thing. On your bulls that you buy, you pay attention to their test gains, all this type of thing. You look at where they've followed through with carcass evaluations. When we first started in this area, I know that people back then a lot of times they're calves would wean off and they'd be hauled out of here at 350 pounds. Today we look that they've got 475 to 550 to even be in the ballpark, so this is advanced technology in agriculture and you'd better stay up with it or you're just not going to be in.

JH: Have you found that your accounting practices had to improve commensurate with the new breeding and marketing?

NC: Yes, you've got to keep a lot better records than you did then. A lot of people don't realize it. A lot of people—well, I think more of them today do, but back then you didn't really realize it. People thought, well I'm running 500-head of cattle, mother cows. And this was what you based your portfolio or whatever for your bank. I come to find out through experience that if I had 500-head of cattle and I was only producing 300 head of calves off from them, then 300-head of calves was weighing 350 to 400, that I wasn't making as much money if I run 300-head of cattle and produced 275 calves weighing 500 pounds and the range is a lot better shape. These are things that you learn through experience.

JH: Even though it's just simple arithmetic, huh?

NC: The only thing that you're getting paid for is what goes across the scales. It's not how many cattle you've got on the range, it was you've taken across the scales that you get paid for. To get repeat buyers and have a demand for your livestock, even though livestock industry today is really flat—it's probably a twenty-year low—still again have the demand for your livestock you have got to have a kind of a reputation built up, or you don't even get the highest low price. (Chuckles)

JH: You made an interesting comment. You invited me, I think, to ask about vehicles that you used. I can remember 1955 and the International pickup was kind of an ornery thing. It was dependable, usually, but it not your Ford or Chevy luxury truck that we drive these days. Talk about that a little bit.

NC: Well, in 1955—up till that time we'd used Dodges quite a little bit, before that, right after the war, and during that time. We'd had International before. We used the two-ton or the bigger livestock trucks that we hauled the livestock on was International and they was

very dependable. I guess we'd call them dependable. We didn't drive the miles we do today. You get on them roads and if you had a truck with 75 to a 100,000 miles on it, it was probably wore out. Today, there are very good vehicles at that mileage.

JH: Maybe double that you'd start thinking about trading.

NC: Well, the pickup I'm driving today has got 140,000 miles on it and it's almost new, so I mean there is a difference in that, but I remember them. I don't remember too much about them back when they put the first water system in Orderville but Dad hauled the pipe out of Geneva, up Provo. My grandfather had a brother that lived up there and they had what they called the 'six-foot special'. I remember that, and I was just a little guy, but I went up with them and I know we left here way in the middle of the night and it was after dark when we got to Provo in that old speedy truck. Today I can drive that same trip in four-and-a-half hours and not hurry too fast. So vehicles have made a vast improvement. In them days you've never seen—actually the first four-wheel drive was starting in the early Fifties. We've never used them up to that point in all kinds of weather and so on, these other trucks.

I don't know what really to say about them other than they're transportation and they're our farming methods and all the equipment we use has made vast improvements.

JH: Right. Where I was headed with the question was from the standpoint of profitability, and I think you've covered that subject pretty well. In other words, when you drive a vehicle 200,000 miles, that's virtually saved you as an operator the cost of another vehicle. That's pretty significant.

NC: Still in '55 we was still doing an awful lot of our farming with teams—with horses. Sometimes they had the old two-man bailers come into this country about then, we'd get somebody to bail hay. In fact I've still got the old bailer that went around and around up there, but when we used it was we'd put the hay up in the barn, then when we'd want to haul it out to the horses at the sheep camps and that, why then they'd bail up a bunch of

bailed hay and I remember running that and still got the bailer up there. So, uh, today I can probably bail 25 or 30 bails while we was bailing one that way.

And hauling the hay, stuff like that. A hay wagon, I can go in and all by myself haul 2 or 3,000 bails a day, when I used to get a crew of three or four and haul 500. So, I mean, technology and the farming equipment is really improved to where one person can operate a lot more, but then you have to. The ranch that we're running today probably furnished a living for about five or six different families back in the '40s.

JH: That same story should be mentioned about water delivery systems. You now sprinkle it, I believe, don't you?

NC: Yes, I've got one field that's going under sprinkler now, that's down this way. The rest of them's under sprinkler now. And we was getting, before we went into sprinkler, about a 25 to 30 percent water efficiency. Today it's up to between 70 and 80 percent water efficiency. I've, according to what records I've kept and so on, we're producing possibly between right in between and one-half and two tons more per acre per year under the sprinkler system where as the flood irrigating.

JH: What encouragement did you as an operator get from any kind of a government agency? Let's say State Water Resources, for instance. Did they come and help you evaluate your needs and that and then provide some answers for you?

NC: Yes, we used the NRCS or the old SCS come in and done an evaluation for us. The Division of Water Resources helped provide a no-interest loan on our Glendale system, and so on to get it in. All agencies that we went to for monies or anything else was very encouraging to put the system in. We felt like and now the field I've got just above Orderville here, there's about 35 acres in it, a good water ride on it—it's on the lower end of the system. But before the end of the summer I was probably only watering, oh, maybe 15 to 20 acres of that. The rest of it wasn't water enough to go over it on the old flooding system. Today I can keep it all watered and it gives us a lot better crop, and . . .

JH: Extends your season.

NC: Mmm-hmm. I think that in this area you're gonna look at water conservation projects pretty extensively. Our water is limited and we are experiencing growth. I think that you're going to see water conservation. Water being a major topic here like it is all over the west.

JH: Turning to the subject of livestock production, I presume that you get permits from both Forest Service and BLM. You mentioned frustrations. Are there frustrations in working with those two agencies?

NC: Actually, no. I haven't had a lot of frustration with the Forest Services or BLM either. My frustration seems to come from what some special interest group decides is best for your range and they've never seen it. So they come in and get with the Forest Service or the BLM and say this is what we want. Then they start going through the public process. You don't know what you're coming out with. I don't feel like the facts are known for some of them decisions to be made.

As far as personnel at the Forest Service and the BLM, no, I've had a good relationship with them. But I really have a hard time figuring out why some psychologist from Chicago suddenly becomes a resource management expert and dictates to one of the agencies who is trained in resource management what to do with it. This is frustrating, how they can do that. Why this is allowed to happen. And we do see that here.

JH: Could they be a subscriber to some publication that provides them with information that they think they can rely on?

NC: They possibly could.

JH: The Sierra-Club Newsletter or something like that?

NC: They could be, but well, I was looking at one of SUWA's newsletters the other day and telling how bad the livestock was for wildlife and all this and they was in direct competition and they was bad for the elk and all this type of thing, and I go back and look at the figures in 1960, there was 3,000 elk in the State of Utah. That was the estimated population. Today there's over 60,000. This misinformation that come from special interest groups. Well, I'll say it right here. I personally feel that the special interest groups, the environment is not their main concern. Their concern is power and money. They're using the environment to gain that because it's an emotional issue with the general public. Now I honestly believe that.

JH: What do you think they're hoping to do with the power?

NC: Dictate what happens.

JH: Across the board?

NC: Mmm-hmm, which they're pretty well doing.

JH: So you think the misinformation is deliberate rather than simply being casual about their sources?

NC: That's right, I do. You've got to realize, or people ought to realize, that a good management program with livestock–livestock is a management tool for renewable resource. You can't take any renewable resource and not prune it or take care of it and it's got to be cropped once in a while to stimulate the root system. This is a management tool. Yes, livestock has abused the range in the past, there's no question about it. But under management programs today, I don't see very many people that's abusing the range. And it is a good management tool as far as a natural resource. It stimulates it. If you take your livestock off, your cattle, and a mountain range goes back to grass it is not a good situation for a deer. They're primarily a browse animal.

JH: Right, they don't really like grass unless they're forced to.

NC: Well, they'll eat some. They'll eat some for a variety, but it is not their mainstay diet. You've got to have a balance in them resources. I think I began of the operator's day in this area is well aware of that. This is a frustrating things is why we do allow people that have no knowledge of it, manage it.

JH: How do you think cattle operators could either come together or join with other partners and get their point of view inserted in that proper time and place to compete with these interests that you're talking about.

NC: (Sighs) Boy, that's a tough one. (Laughter) I've kind of wondered that, and you look at it and really a lot of the dilemma that the users of the range or livestock users have got is the fact that they never did join together—they never did get together. They was too busy out on the range making a living to really pay attention to what was going on. They'd read something in the newspaper and say, 'Oh, nobody'll believe that!' Well, millions of people did believe it. You've got a bunch of individuals that's out there in the ranching industry today that are actually individuals.

JH: Cherry-set, too.

NC: How you get 'em together I don't know. I think they're more and more realizing the fact that they have got to band together; that they have to get their out. But everything that's happened up to a point they've had no input on. They didn't get involved in and get input, so part of it's their fault because they didn't do that. But, uh, we've got to get that changed around where we do have some, you know, some of the—actually all we need to do is get the true facts out to the public and then I don't think we've got a problem, but I don't know how you do it.

JH: Do you trust the public if they have the right information?

NC: Oh, yes! I think you can. I think you can trust the public if the full information is there. I think that the public is pretty reliable. You're gonna have a far outside here and a far outside there but you can take them and come right down the middle with the majority of the people. I do think that you are okay with them if they've got the information—you know—the correct information.

JH: You're taking time out of your range operation to serve as a County Commissioner. I've heard you mention at least two other public service kinds of jobs. How do you get into these service jobs other than these so-called paying jobs that go with the ranching operation?

NC: Oh! Oh my soil-conservation work and work in that area. I'd been into a lot of re-seeding and this type of thing—become very interested in this improvement of ranges. And got on the board of supervisors. Went to a few conventions, and I guess you'd say it's just a love of the work! I've been involved in it now for twenty years and, like I say, I'm still on the State Board of Directors as well as the State Soil Conservation Commission and it's one area that I just don't want to give up. It's really rewarding to me. It's satisfaction. It gives me a lot of first-hand information to things that I think can help improve my ranch. And right there that information's available to anybody and we can get it to anybody, but I'm right there to where I do get it. And a lot of people don't take the time to acquire that information. When I got of the Stake Presidency, I don't know, I guess I just got used to public jobs and all of a sudden I decided to run for County Commission and hell, I've been there ever since, so . . . (laughter). It is time consuming and there's a lot of—oh, I don't know—a lot of moments that are kind of trying there but a lot of satisfaction in some areas there too, so . . . Like my wife says, it's about time I got out of all of them.

JH: What does she have in mind for you?

NC: I don't know, she got full-time work right here on the yard around the house.

JH: The business of public service is sometimes spoken of as a way to give back to the community. Do you feel that way? In other words, you grew up in this region—you've got a lot from them.

NC: Yeah, I feel like that I've been able to give a lot back. I feel like that it's something that I enjoy doing and I don't know what the bottom line is, it's just become a kind of a lifestyle with me...

End Side 1, Begin Side 2

JH: Describe what your looking at.

NC: This is a . . .

JH: You call that a scrapbook?

NC: Mmm-hmm. It's a scrapbook that we've kept. See, I guess this is telling you what I enjoy out of it!

SM: Out of this public service.

NC: Uh-huh. I mean this describes what you're kind of doing.

SM: A life-long rancher Carroll has been involved extensively with agricultural organizations in service to his community. He is president of the Community County Cattle Association; Chairman of the Community County Soil Conservation District; President of the Utah Association of Conservation Districts; and served on the Utah Conservation Commission for eight years. After serving in the Orderville City Councilman for fourteen years Carroll's current activities include memberships on the Community County Planning Commission; Community County Farm Bureau Board of Directors; and

the Bureau of Land Management Multiple Use Advisory Council; as well as the Lion's Club. Whew! (Laughter)

NC: And since then I have been a County Commissioner.

SM: It's called people who make a difference in life.

JH: Right.

NC: You know, a lot of people say that, uh, oh, I want to be recognized for it. Well, golly, you do too! I mean you want to have people say hey, you're doing wrong or you doing right! You know. One way or the other.

JH: It makes sense.

NC: It does. And, so, yeah, go ahead.

JH: I was wondering, too, about the impact of your public service on your family. Could you talk about your children and how that has worked with them?

NC: My children are very encouraging to that type of thing. They fill in and help. I've got one full-time man hired on the ranch that does a very good job, but they fill in and help in times when we're, you know, in extremely busy seasons. And they've been very encouraging as to the public service type of life that I've been doing. In fact, I was debating not to run again and they're quite encouraged that I do run again, and I don't know that I will or won't--this is not a decision that I have made yet today, so . . .

JH: That's coming up in two years?

NC: Mmm-hmm. A lot of thing depends. It depends on the business. It depends on health. It depends on a number of things. It depends on whether me and my wife decide to just go

start touring extensively or . . . But it is time now to turn the business over to the family. In fact that has been done. We have gone into LLC, which is turning the shares over to them and they are getting more actively involved in the management of it and I'm going to phase out, they're going to phase in.

JH: Are they comfortable with this operation? The way it is?

NC: Yes.

JH: That's a successful business, it sounds to me like.

NC: None of them—actually, we've been very opposed as a family to sell off for subdivision type things. We enjoy the public enjoying the property, but as far as selling off to subdivision type things, my children are all opposed to that at this time, as long as we can make the payments and tax payments for taxes and so on, why I don't think it'll happen this next generation with the ranch. It don't appear to be going to. So, I think they're all pretty much in agreement with the way we're doing.

JH: There's a new player on the block—not really new, but different. We went to a public meeting last night in Kanab where the BLM presented their management plan for the Monument. And the BLM is having to adopt a new costume, so to speak. They're having to think about the same land, but think about it in a different way and then treat it in a different way. And if I understand that management plan, they are going to superimpose what I think of as a template on land management. But they're asking for input now and in the future. How can the cattle man and other interests come together in this new—dare I say this—new world?

NC: Well, I've been involved as a County Commissioner since this was first announced and I guess probably the best way to describe it is going from very angry to shocked to tell 'em to go to the devil type attitude. To say okay, what can we get out of it? So I mean it's been a total cycle there. I'm still not happy with the way it was done and the

management team knows that as well as I do, that it was done in a way that should not have been done. It was done without public input, it was done in violation of the FLPMA and EPA Acts that the Federal Government has imposed.

The biggest thing I can see on it is a locking up of a resource out there as far as the minerals—that type of thing. Right now the President in his proclamation said that there would be no change on the grazing. There will be some changes but then, you know, but still again the grazing will be allowed. How long this will be allowed to go on I don't know but so far that's in the proclamation.

I don't see the tourist boom out of it that they said there was going to be. They said okay, I'll make more money off the tourist industry and tourist increase that you would have done off the coal mines and the oil production. I don't look for that to happen because it looks like we're going to go to a management program that is gonna really discourage some of the tourists from even coming in. And so it's really going to be a challenge to us. This Monument actually takes—the Monument itself—takes fifty-four percent of our county in land area. By the time we get through with a recreation area out at Lake Powell, our National Parks and our State Parks, we've got about seventy percent of our land area now that is in special interest, and they don't really leave much of a land-based operated county on.

So, we're really studying and we work very closely with the Monument Planning Team and hopefully we're going to get somethin' out of it, someway or another.

JH: Are you satisfied with the access avenues for input from your group and groups like yours?

NC: Actually we have had more input as a county than I had really thought we would have when it was first declared. I have been mildly surprised that they have allowed us to put the input, go in and work as closely with them as we have on this planning process. So, the Management Team has been very good that way. It's still not something that I agree

with or like, but I mean, it's something we've got and we're going to have to figure the best way we can handle it.

JH: Right. Well, that's very encouraging to hear you say that about them inviting your input. I presume you were speaking as a County Commission. In other words, they're inviting input from the County Commission.

NC: Yes, from the County Commission.

JH: Do you use your own planning experts to provide information to them?

NC: Yes. Yes, we have. We went in and we hired Southern Utah State University to do some of our planning and also an engineering firm on roads and transportation to have input in that thing. We used experts for our input.

JH: Yeah, I'd say there was. Uhm, one of the things that Suzi and I are trying to do is encourage communities to do what you're talking about with roads and range-land with their own history. The BLM is responsible through FLPMA to preserve local history. Now normally in a monument, the focus is on nature—preserve nature. And so the BLM is in a new mode, although FLPMA now gives them instructions to preserve history. But this is going to be a new game for them on history. And so we're encouraging communities to put together history organizations that can speak knowledgeably and authoritatively on those history resources that exist in their community region and go to the BLM and speak to the benefit of that history's preservation.

NC: What we've done as a county, I think this is something that should be done. I think that if we can encourage it we should. What we done as a county is went in and taken a lot of that history and put our land use plan together, which they have got to consider that. And it takes in a lot of the historical uses, and so on, of the lands in the county. In fact, this land use plan after it was put together received national award for one of the best plans in the nation. So, I don't know. I think I'm gaining a lot of insight as to other people's

opinions in this and they don't always agree with mine, but they've all got to be considered and that's where we're at.

JH: We believe that these groups, if they form themselves and get into the business, there's gonna be a place for them immediately and from now on. In other words, I think the preservation and beneficial use of the historical resources is only going to increase because the proprietors of that history now are not going to be with us very long. And so they need to be passed on to the next generation and the following generation and how that's done in each community depends on their own decisions. But being passed on is a must.

NC: Yeah, I haven't got all the history together I should get yet, either. I've got some but not all I should have. In fact, I've often kind of regretted I didn't sit down with Joe Blander. He had a vast knowledge of the history and he passed on, him and Aunt Blander both, and I did not record what I should have recorded from them. In fact I have not been able for your benefit to reach Joe Blander's daughter, who lives here, today. I don't know where she's at. Maybe she'll come to the meeting tonight. I'll try again.

JH: Well, this is ongoing, so—I mean if tonight doesn't fan out to the maximum that means that we'll come back another time.

NC: Yeah, I never even thought when I talked to you the other day and told you I'd be at that meeting but I got a County Planning Commission meeting at 5:30 tonight. I might can get back to part of it—see how long it is.

JH: Well, we're easy on this stuff. I mean, we're not trying to be 'bang-bang' and we're gone. We're here for the long haul.

NC: Well, I think one thing you need to look at right here is possibly in this comment period on this Monument is to get some of this information very quickly to the planners.

JH: Right. We'll do that. As we get it, we'll transcribe it; and with the permission of the interviewee make sure that that stuff gets past on to the planning group.

NC: Well, I think that we ought to preserve our traditional uses and our heritage for the area as much as possible. I think the people in this area—I don't know, I guess some of the special interest groups think they've got to protect us against ourselves. But most of the people in this area would be the first ones to fight—right down a terrible scrap if they thought people would destroy what these people are trying to preserve. They don't want it destroyed. They don't want it defaced, marred. They're proud of it. I mean, that's the bottom line. They're proud of it.

JH: I think that's right.

NC: But they really don't like to be told how bad they've messed it up till now. How come it's worth somethin' if they've been that bad? (Laughter)

JH: It's a fact of history that the BLM hasn't helped preserve historical resources much in the past. They've focused on mining, livestock business, land conservation, and that sort of thing. But it's right in their charter that they must help preserve historical resources, and so they're in the business. I don't think there's any question about that. And especially are they in the business with the Monument. Now, you know the Monument is a new kind of a creature, and I don't think we have anything like it on the landscape.

NC: Well, I think what we've got with this Monument, and like I say, I didn't agree with it. I still don't agree in total concept of it, but since we've got it, and under the concept it's formed under, I think we'd be foolish if we did not try to make this work. I mean really work out to the benefit of the people, and that's where we're trying to concentrate our efforts as a commission is what can we really make it be something, you know, that's a benefit to us. Because we do have it and as I said before the Planning Team has been extremely receptive to using the county and information from them in their planning and we appreciate that.

JH: Yeah. Well, I congratulate you for your forward-looking efforts because it'd be easy to drown in sorrow and retribution against what seems to be the wrong move from the past.

NC: Well, I feel like it was created wrong. I don't think that the thought was given to it to the proper boundaries and this type of thing—I really don't. I think that it was a political move more than it was a well-thought-out move. And regulations violated in doing it—that's the thing that's bad. There's some of that area, in all honesty, really qualifies as Monument status—there's no kidding about it. There is.

But I don't think it was thought out enough and boundaries, so on, well enough thought out before we've created 1.7 million and then we'll draw the boundaries in—and that's what it amounted to! We didn't know the boundaries when it was created. We drew them in after. And this is not the right way to do it. And there is some of the areas that does qualify—there's no doubt about it.

JH: When I use the word "value" in connection with community values, can you think of five values that are held near and dear in Orderville that ought to be preserved?

NC: In values, what do you mean just exactly? My lifestyle, the last of it I've had, I feel is very valuable.

JH: How would you characterize that lifestyle. Is there a word that you can attach to it like "free?" Is freedom a value?

NC: Well, freedom—probably free from stress of a lot of the fast-moving world. Freedom to pretty well go out a horse-back or in a vehicle and enjoy the beauty that we have around us. You know, freedoms like that that I can really see why some little lady in New York City in an apartment would be frustrated with her surroundings when I've got what I've got in mine. I can really see that.

JH: Kind of seems like prison, doesn't it?

NC: Yeah, it would to me, yes. And probably they don't know of a different lifestyle. But to me this has been a great lifestyle.

JH: What about the idea of neighborly cooperation. You know, we've been interviewing people from Boulder and Escalante and Bryce Valley and those communities in that basin there, and all the time we hear about people being able to come together when somebody's in trouble. Is that value?

NC: Well, yes, it is because you take care—everybody has a genuine concern about everybody else in the community. I guess you'd really say you've got a deep-seeded love for their neighbors and a concern if somebody's having problems of any type, why they really are concerned about them. They will help.

JH: Not contrite, this is a genuine feeling of love.

NC: It is a genuine feeling of concern to the well-being of your whole community. You know, I mean, everybody in it.

JH: Well, these are sort of the things that we've been coming up with, and we don't want to prescribe the values that will come out of these communities. But I think the communities themselves will want to come up with them individually by themselves and agree on them and then put them forward in whatever forum they can locate and do it in a timely and authoritative way.

NC: I guess probably a value that you'd look at that's on the same line is of a daytime—you'll go, you'll see a number of people. You can sit down and discuss their problems, your problems, the neighbors problems, and it'll be genuine concern about whatever it is and you don't go with something locked inside of you. You're able to get it out and talk to people. And the people care. That's really what it amounts to.

JH: It seems like that'd overcome loneliness if that were a problem.

NC: Well, you know, I guess there are a lot of ways to describe loneliness. I can be totally alone and not be lonely because I know what's there, I know what's waiting for me. I know this, I can be alone for a month—I have been in the past—and not be what you'd call lonely.

I've been with people—I can go into Salt Lake City and I'm more alone than I am here all by myself, (Laughter) if you know what I mean, because there's not anybody cares about me there. There's nobody cares about me there.

JH: Well, I think you have it figured out pretty well. If you have any advice for us on how to reach these communities and encourage this kind of community voice, we'd appreciate any help you can give us. Advice, whatever.

NC: Oh, I think we can work that out where we can. Get somethin' started.

JH: Good.

NC: We have several people around that probably would love to do the details. Most people'd cooperate if you got somebody to do the details.

JH: That's right. Provide the umbrella. That's right. We visited with Jack and Clara Maxwell this morning, and he's talking about putting a little museum up there in an old log cabin that belongs to him. A museum is a way of speaking to the future. And publication is a way to speak to the future, but it's not all of a local group's voice.

An active voice from one of these groups needs to know as much as possible and be able to speak to the proper forum at the right time and, uhm, and that has to come from a local group it seems to me. And they have to know and love what they're talking about. It was interesting to talk to Jack and Clara, those are good people. And they are just what I hear

you describe. They love the community. They love the people. They love what they're doing. And I just think that has to go on if the communities are going to be preserved.

NC: Well, we had opportunity starting quite a number of years ago to pretty much travel over the states, mostly. You know, different areas, and I think when we started doing that it really gave me an appreciation of what I had here. I think I took it for granted, up till then that, you know, it was just something that was here. When I got the opportunity to travel all over the nation and different areas and a lot of it was through the conservation, which I had local people that I'd known in different meetings and different conventions that was hosts at them places, I really learned to appreciate what I had right here. And it wasn't just going as a tourist to a lot of these, it was going, you know, as a guest and had local hosts in their local areas. So, I think that it was more benefit to me than it was to them by far because it give me a perspective as to what I did have. Appreciation.

JH: You bet. It gives you a new perspective on your own homes. Well, have I left anything out? Have we failed to ask something that we should have asked?

NC: I can't think of anything but then I don't know what you should have asked. (Laughter)

JH: Well, I appreciate very much your spending this time with this afternoon.

End of Interview