

# The Big Sur Gazette

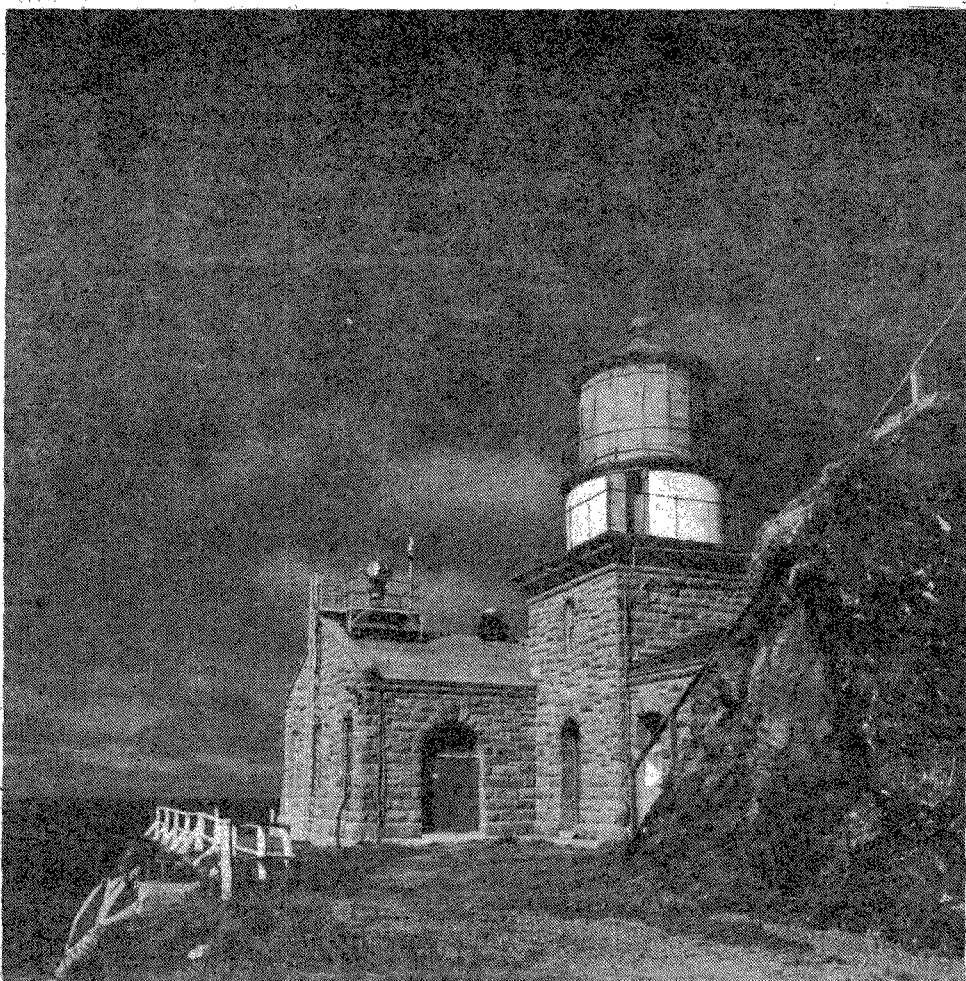


Serving the Visitors and Residents of the Big Sur Coast from Monterey Peninsula to Hearst Castle

Vol. 2 No. 9

Big Sur, California 93920 408-667-2222

September, 1979



BILL LOGAN PORTRAIT of the lighthouse at Point Sur, perched 270 feet above the surf.

## Softball Playoffs Have Begun

by Bob Schultz

The finale has started. On Labor Day, playoffs began. As expected, there were two good games. In the first, previously undefeated Ventana suffered through a loss to Point Sur. They did rally from being down 9-1 in the second inning to make it close, 12-10 the final score. Decisive in the outcome were three Point Sur home runs, one a grand slam.

A high point, bringing clapping from the crowd, was the guest appearance of "Whoopie" from Point Sur. Last year his home runs over the trees and dyke were the talk of everyone. This time, though, merely a towering fly out.

The second game was exciting, but not as high scoring. Both the Outlaws and Team #10 having trouble with hitting. Team #10 found it a bit in the seventh inning but came up short 4-3.

The following day it was the previous night's winners vs winners, losers vs losers.

## Community Benefit Picnic Planned

Big Sur's first annual community benefit picnic will be held on Sunday, October 7, in the meadow below Fernwood Resort.

Sponsored by Fernwood, the event will benefit the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade, the Big Sur Volunteer Ambulance, and the Big Sur

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In a very tightly played game, with some great catches and solid hitting by both teams, the Outlaws defeated Pt. Sur 11-10. A cliff-hanger all the way, Pt. Sur batted in the last of the seventh and scored two runs while leaving two men on base. Another thriller!

Enjoyable too, was the crowd acknowledging and applauding good plays impartially.

The second game was a slight let-down. A deter-

mined Ventana team regained their form, but Team #10, through poor hitting and questionable fielding, was eliminated from the playoffs 18-0.

This sets up a Monday, Sept. 10th meeting between Ventana and Pt. Sur. The winner of that game will play the Outlaws Tuesday. Should the Outlaws lose on Tuesday, another game will be required and played on Wednesday to decide the championship.

## Planners to Hear Big Sur LCP Land Use Policies Sept 12

On September 12 in the Supervisor's Chambers at the Salinas Court House, county staff planners will present their report called "Critical Planning Policies" to the Planning Commission. Bill Farrell, Senior Planner for the county who has been coordinating Big Sur's Local Coastal Plan (LCP) development, distributed copies to the Big Sur Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) at a specially-called meeting held on September 4.

According to county planner Bill Farrell, the report contains goals and policies for land use decisions, and it is "an attempt to pull together some sense of direction for the way the Local Coastal Plan should unfold."

"We're becoming further behind on the LCP's and we need some feed-back," Mr. Farrell explained, "and we may ask them to endorse the policies so we can submit it

to the Board of Supervisors on September 25. Then, with the Board's permission, we can send it to the Coastal Commission for direction."

Mr. Farrell said that the focus of the land use policies and goals was on preservation.

Members of the CAC and the Big Sur community are invited and encouraged to provide their input at the Planning Commission meeting (September 12, 4:30 pm, Salinas Court House) and at the Supervisor's meeting on September 25 (specific time not yet scheduled).

As of this writing, the specifics of the report were not available, but Mr. Farrell indicated that the goals and policies reflected a "larger than local interest," and he emphasized that Big Sur residents should attempt the meetings and provide their input.

## 5,400-Acre Hunter Liggett Wildland Fire Contained

A brush fire which began on September 1 was contained four days later after having burned 5,400 acres of brush and trees in the Fort Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation and the Los Padres National Forest.

According to U.S. Forest Service Information Officer Tom Buckley, the fire broke out approximately one mile south of Ponderosa Camp, near the Nacimiento-Ferguson Road and it rapidly spread to military and National Forest lands.

At the height of the fire suppression activity, some 750 firefighters were involved, as well as 15 fire engines, 7 bull dozers, 4 air tankers, and 3 helicopters.

Suppression costs totalled \$931,000 as of September 5, but due to extensive mop-up operations, the total cost is estimated to exceed \$1 million.

An investigation was conducted by the Army Criminal Investigation Division of Fort Ord, and a man suspected of intentionally setting the fire has been arrested and arraigned before a Federal Magistrate.

The suspect has been identified as Marshall Dean Burkhart, an 18-year-old U.S. Army private from Point Pleasant, West Virginia, who is stationed at Fort Hunter-Liggett.

Burkhart's bail was set at \$100,000 pending an as yet unscheduled hearing before a Federal Magistrate in San Jose.

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## Perspective

### Southern Pacific Needs Coastal Permit to Rip Up Monterey Railroad Tracks

#### Last Hope for Train Supporters

by Gary Koeppel

The Gazette has learned from an interview with acting director of the Central Regional Coastal Commission, Les Strnad, that the "removal or demolition of the railroad tracks between Monterey Station and Seaside requires a Coastal Permit."

"In addition," Strnad said, "Southern Pacific will be required to obtain Coastal Permits for any subdivision of or development on any of the lands owned or sold within the right-of-way."

Early in September Southern Pacific officials began soliciting bids from contractors for the removal of the railroad ties and rails along the 2.51 miles of track between the Monterey Station and Seaside.

The City of Monterey has appealed to Southern Pacific to postpone the rail removal "until the Peninsula cities have had the opportunity to develop a proposal for the public use of the right-of-way."

However, S.P. officials have not as yet responded to the city's request, and the city has no official authority to prevent the removal of the tracks and the subsequent demise of restoration efforts.

In September, 1974, the State Public Utilities Commission (PUC) denied S.P.'s request to abandon the station, and they also denied a later appeal. The

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*Why did the SP officials remain silent about service restoration efforts? Why did ICC officials allow abandonment without soliciting local testimony? As the only contiguous corridor which can serve Monterey with passenger train service, why and how did Southern Pacific receive ICC's approval to abandon the right-of-way?*

# Big Sur Local News

## Book Fair on September 29

The annual All Saints' Book Fair, sponsored by the All Saints' Library Guild, will be held Saturday, September 29, 1979, from 9 am until 3 pm in the Parish Hall at

Lincoln and 9th in Carmel.

Workers have been busy for weeks sorting books into many categories to help shoppers find exactly the books they are looking for from the thousands of books for sale at bargain prices. The collections of reference, art and music, children's and cookery books are especially good this year, and the "Treasures Table" has many real treats, including several first editions by the beloved children's author, Marguerite d'Angeli, a series of "vintage" Nancy Drews, lovely craft books and "Californiana". Records, magazines, art prints, posters, library supplies, sheet music and stationery will also be sold.

A delicious salad luncheon, prepared by mothers from the All Saints' Episcopal Day School, will be served during the noon hour, and goodies, juice, and coffee will be available at the snack bar throughout the day. Babysitting in the church nursery is free to all shoppers.

Mrs. Donald Taugher and Mrs. Richard Barrett are

chairmen of the event. All proceeds from the sale will benefit All Saints' Church, its parish and community activities, and All Saints' Day School in Carmel Valley.

For more information call Mrs. Richard Barrett at 624-2536 or Mrs. Donald Taugher at 372-7248.

## Phone-In State Park Reservations Proposed

CNS — A bill to allow phone-in reservations for camping in California state parks is on its way to the Assembly after passing the Senate on a 28-1 vote.

According to the bill's author, Senator Barry Keene (D-Elk), "At present, the only way to make reservations for our state parks is to go in person to a Ticketron outlet, or to send a reservation fee to Ticketron and hope the park isn't full by the

time your form gets there."

Keene is particularly concerned about a lack of Ticketron outlets in Northern California. According to a recorded message from Ticketron's San Francisco office, their only outlets north of the Bay Area are in Wards stores in Sacramento and Marysville.

Keene's bill (SB 710) proposes a new, state-operated phone reservation system that would be completely self

supporting. The system would be financed by a phone-in reservation fee about equal to the \$1.75 fee now charged by Ticketron.

The bill is supported by the California State Automobile Association, the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association and the California Wildlife Federation. It is opposed by the state Finance Department and by Ticketron.

## Point Sur Bowling Leagues Being Formed

The Point Sur Lanes are forming Winter Bowling Leagues. The Men's league will have an organizational meeting on the 17th of September at 7:00 pm. The Women's League will have an organizational meeting on the 18th of September at 6:30 pm.

For those interested in Mixed League bowling, a meeting will be conducted on the 19th of September at 6:30 pm. All league meetings will be held at Point Sur Lanes, Naval Facility, Point Sur. Anyone interested in participating in this year's Winter Leagues are welcome to attend or call 624-2761, Ext. 59.

## Opening September 22



A DELIGHTED LAVONN CURTIS reaches to take *The Hobbit* from a shelf in her "Apple Pie Children's Bookshop" at 498 C Foam in New Monterey. The shop will open soon and Curtis hopes the clientele will include many teachers and parents, as did Carmel's "Magic Fishbone" when its proprietor Martha Bruggeman retired over a year ago. The new business is located in a cozy house just redecorated and remodeled for commercial use. Parking is good and children, of course, are welcome. The *Gazette* will have more on the new Curtis venture in the October issue. La Vonn Curtis, who for seven

years has taught second and third grades full time at Captain Cooper School has had her position changed to three-fifths status, partially due to the Jarvis Initiative — and partially due to her own. She has elected to take early retirement from the school district, which means that she will teach half time for three years. The half time status was raised to three-fifths in order to have her leave the school at noon — a more sensible and workable arrangement than leaving at 11:10 am. The Big Sur Community wishes her luck in her new enterprise. Photo by Paula Walling.

## Comedy Theater Film Festival at Sunset Theatre

Sunset Center has selected ten of America's most renowned Broadway comedies featuring casts of some of the most acclaimed actors and actresses of our time and presented through the medium of motion picture film. A program that will delight all theater goers, both for its high quality and its moderate price. A season ticket admitting the purchaser to all ten comedy films is only \$10. (Admission to individual films at the door is \$2.)

Sunset Center is bringing this series to the community as part of its continuing program of encouraging participation in and appreciation for the arts.

Tickets may be purchased by mail by sending a check and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Sunset Theater, P.O. Box 5066, Carmel, CA 93921, or at the director's office, San Carlos at 8th, Carmel. For further information, call 624-3996.

The series begins on Tuesday, September 11, and will continue on the second Tuesday evening of each month through June 10, 1980.

The complete schedule follows:

Sept. 11, 1979 — *Cheaper By The Dozen*  
Oct. 9, 1979 — *Mr. Roberts*  
Nov. 13, 1979 — *Butterflies Are Free*  
Dec. 11, 1979 — *Auntie Mame*  
Jan. 8, 1980 — *Born Yesterday*  
Feb. 12, 1980 — *Twentieth Century*  
March 11, 1980 — *Life With Father*  
April 8, 1980 — *Room Service*  
May 6, 1980 — *Madwoman of Chailot*  
June 10, 1980 — *Teahouse Of The August Moon*

## Big Sur Cinema

presents  
MOVIES at the GRANGE

Sept. 13 — "SKY RIDERS" 1976 Color

James Coburn and Susannah York join forces with an incredible team of hang gliders to rescue an industrialist wife and children who have been kidnapped by political terrorists. The photography alone is worth an Oscar.

SHORT—"Synchro" by Norman McLaren.

Sept. 20 — "ZAR DOZ" 1974 Color

The time is 2293 and the world is desolation except for the Vortex, a utopian commune ruled by/eternals who have everything except the right to die. Into their paradise comes Sean Connery as a kind of reverse Messiah with the gift of death. In a way it's more challenging than 2001.

SHORT—"The Door" by Bill Cosby.

Sept. 28 — "BREWSTER McCLOUD" 1979 Color

A cult classic and Robert Altman's admittedly favorite film. Bud Cort stars as a naive boy who wants to fly. Selly Kellerman stars as an angel who comes to his aid.

SHORT—"Evolution" 1972.

667-2675

GRANGE HALL  
1000 ft. So. of Ripplewood

## Music Classes Offered Starting September 17

The Monterey Peninsula Community School of Music, now in its fourth year, will begin the new semester on September 17. Classes are held on the campus of Santa Catalina School in Monterey.

Individual and small group instruction is offered in piano, voice, guitar, most orchestral instruments and in music theory and composition. Special music classes for children three to six years old will be taught by Marilee Moses. Jacqueline Corina, president of the Suzuki Association of Northern Califor-

nia, will continue instruction in Suzuki violin. Recorder classes will be available for fifth through eighth graders.

Orff-Schulwerk classes will be taught by Joe Fioretti to family groups as well as to first through eighth graders. President William Boone recently announced the receipt of a \$3200.00 grant from the S.H. Cowell Foundation for the purchase of additional Orff instruments.

A special workshop, "Acting Techniques for Singers," will be directed by Roslyn

Frantz and Daniel Helgot. The objectives of the school provide for private and small ensemble instruction with an opportunity for people of all ages to learn and to enjoy music, regardless of levels of talent, ability or income. The faculty was chosen on the basis of training, teaching experience and performing ability. Augmenting this faculty of well-known local musicians, the school has reached out to the San Francisco Symphony, the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, the Carmel Bach

Festival, and to the University of California at Santa Cruz. Both faculty and student recitals are highlights of the academic year.

The school is governed by the Board of Directors and an Advisory Committee, a widely representative group of men and women from the Monterey Peninsula who will serve on a volunteer basis.

Scholarships are available to local students. The Administrative Staff is headed by Ken Ahrens, who can be contacted for further information at 375-3324.

## Public TV Reception "Sporadic"

Gazette Staff Writer

The *Gazette* is looking into complaints from local citizens that their television reception has been irregular since the antenna atop Coastguard Hill was moved. The directive to move the antenna came, according to the Monterey County Office of Education, from the "Environmental Control." A County spokesperson said that recent regulations prohibit anything from being on the

skyline. The antenna has been at the Point Sur Light-house since the mid-sixties when the Big Sur Community had station KQED beamed in to serve students.

Reception has reportedly been poor for several months. More detailed information will be in the next *Gazette* issue if the problem has not been corrected.

Residents wishing more information may call Dale Oxford at 373-2955.

## CAC to Host National Park Service at Sept. 26 LCP Meeting

Roger Newell, Chairman of the Big Sur CAC has announced that he has invited the National Park Service to the September 26 committee meeting.

Big Sur residents and interested persons are invited and encouraged to attend.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 pm at the Big Sur Grange Hall.

Book Review

Jane Bailey's 2nd Book on Sea Otters

from the Cambrian

While the population of sea otters off the California coast seems to be holding steady, according to a recent census completed by the state department of fish and game, the controversy over this "clown of the sea" continues to grow. Jane Bailey, authoress of *Sea Otter — Core of Conflict: Loved or Loathed*, (El Moro Publications), attempts successfully in her new book through a dispassionate presentation to unravel the truths from the untruths and accomplishes this in an objective and honest narrative.

The book officially took three years to write, but the subject has been a popular one for the Berkeley graduate for nearly a quarter of a century. This is the second book she has written dealing with this "clown of the sea." Her first book, *The Sea Otter's Struggle*, was published in 1973.

In this presentation she continues an objective approach supported by updated and expanded sea otter research over the last decade. According to Bailey, a nine-year resident of Morro Bay, this edition is geared for a more comprehensive readership.

Bailey dissects the conflict over the otter in an easy to read manner. The book follows a uniform pattern beginning with "the otter's innocent entanglement, his physique, temperament and his individuality."

She is well aware of the animal's cuteness appeal and shares personal experiences of observing two otters playing frisbee with a hubcap off the coast of Monterey. This appeal and the friendliness of the creature who "often approaches scuba divers and pats him or her with their dextrous forepaws" is very good reason, she says, that the otter has so many supporters.

Bailey proffers the theory that the animal, originally and primarily land-based, fled in terror to the sea attempting to escape from the human hunters ravaging it in the early 1700's. According to Bailey, the creature refused to wait for nature to evolve naturally to the watery element.

Because the animal made the transition before its evolutionary time, it had to make other adjustments as well to adapt to the chilly Pacific waters. Bailey explains:

"To exist in his chosen environment off of Central California, the otter developed an astonishingly high metabolic rate. This compels him to consume a staggering quantity of invertebrates to keep the chill at bay, despite the fact that his unique fur keeps his skin dry. And, unfortunately, among the foods he relishes are several that man also fancies: clam, crab, and abalone."

Bailey goes on to explain that the otter consumes near 5,000 calories a day just to keep warm. The animal has no blubber like other aquatic mammals.

Central portion of the book details the otter family history as it spread from Japan to the Aleutians and south to mid-Baja California. It is here that we learn the importance of the otter in shaping

history.

Finally, in one of the strongest chapters, Bailey interprets the politics and specific arguments against the creature, pro and con. Both sides have valid points, she says, and both have attempted to make rash, overzealous uncompromising judgments swayed more by personal beliefs than the realities of each other's needs.

The tone of this honest presentation is shared with readers in the foreward of the book:

"This account promises to be as dispassionate a presentation as one puzzled observer can offer to another who just may be a bit more puzzled over this apparently interminable conflict blowing over the coast, especially over California."

While her personal remedies to the otter problem may be only slightly undecided, her book's overall view of the situation is quite clear.

Children's Bowling League Started

A bowling league for children ages five to sixteen years is being started by John and Carol Endsley of Point Sur Naval Facility.

The league will start September 22 at 9am to noon, at the Point Sur Bowling Lanes. The league will be held on Saturday Mornings for sixteen consecutive weeks and will be open to all children that live at Point Sur and Big Sur.

A sign up sheet is at the Administration Building at Point Sur, or you may enroll your child by calling Carol or John at 624-9627.

A general registration will be held at the bowling lanes on September 15 at 6:30pm and all interested parents are invited to come.

Free Lecture Series

A free lecture series entitled "The Open Door to Education in the Aquarian Age" will be given by Linda Young in Carmel at the Cherry Foundation.

The lectures will focus on the teachings of the Ascended Masters

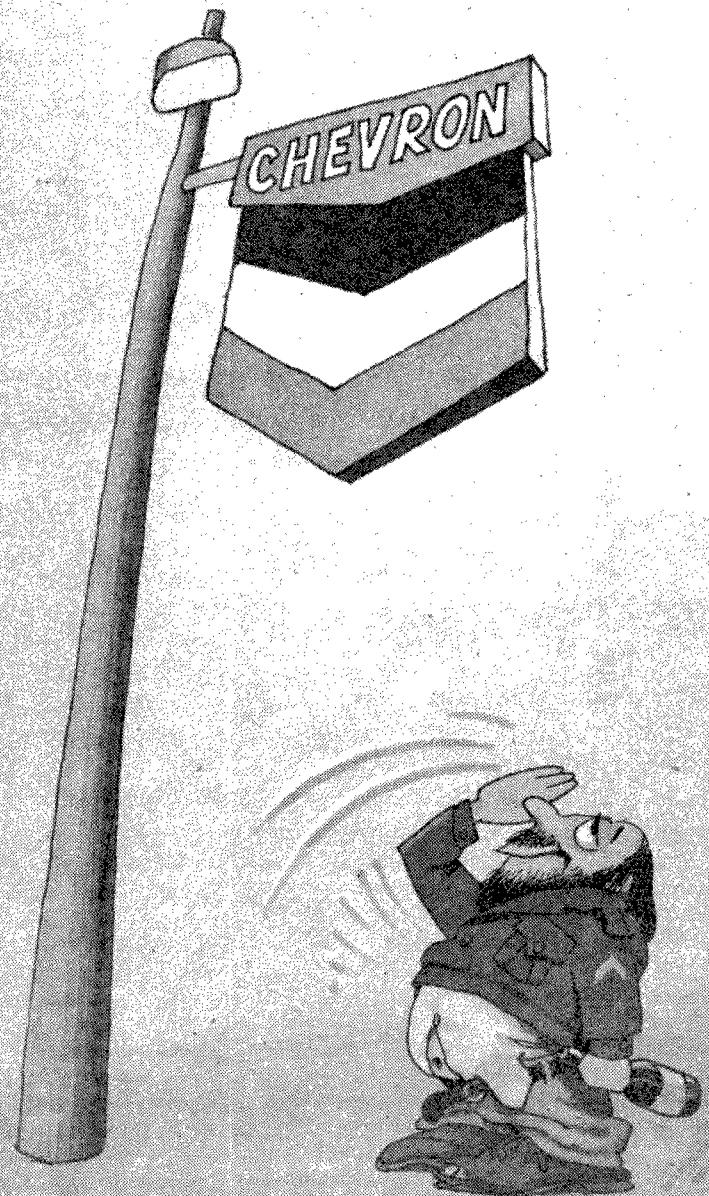
The series is scheduled for September 6, 13, and 20 at the Cherry Foundation, 4th and Guadalupe, Carmel, at 7:30 pm. For more information call 659-4182.



BIG SUR was well-represented at the Monterey County Fair at the end of August. Above, the booth of Big Sur Jade (of Gorda) drew many customers. Additionally, a metal sculpture by Yuri Ordjonikidze took fourth place, and Connie McCoy received two

honorable mentions for her photography. If you know of other Big Sur residents who took part in the Fair, the Gazette would like to publish word of their success. Photo by Paula Walling.

BATES



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**YOSEMITE FLIGHT SCHEDULE**

Flight	Leave	Arrive	Frequency	Via	Flight	Leave	Arrive	Frequency	Via
<b>MONTEREY to SAN FRANCISCO</b>					<b>MONTEREY to SAN FRANCISCO</b>				
701	7:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	X Sunday	---	701	7:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	X Sunday	---
751	2:20 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	X Sat/Sun	---	751	2:20 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	X Sat/Sun	---
761	4:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	X Sat	---	761	4:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	X Sat	---
<b>MONTEREY to COLUMBIA/YOSEMITE</b>					<b>MONTEREY to COLUMBIA/YOSEMITE</b>				
621	9:40 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	M, Th, Sa	F/S	621	9:40 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	M, Th, Sa	F/S
671	12:30 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	Sunday	F/S	671	12:30 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	Sunday	F/S
701/402	7:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	X Sunday	SFO	701/402	7:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	X Sunday	SFO
761/432	4:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	X Sat	SFO	761/432	4:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	X Sat	SFO
<b>MONTEREY to SOUTH LAKE TAHOE</b>					<b>MONTEREY to SOUTH LAKE TAHOE</b>				
621	9:40 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	M, Th, Sa	COA/OYS	621	9:40 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	M, Th, Sa	COA/OYS
661	6:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	Friday	---	661	6:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	Friday	---
671	12:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Sunday	COA/OYS	671	12:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Sunday	COA/OYS

**Call your travel agent or Yosemite Airlines  
at the Monterey Airport (408) 646-1871**

SCHEDULE AND RATES EFFECTIVE THRU OCTOBER 28, 1979

# Big Sur Local News

## Softball League News

by Bob Schultz

Regular season play is done and no better fitting an ending could have been found. In the last game, the Wreckers and Point Sur, with identical records — 6 wins and 4 losses — played probably the most pleasing and exciting game this year.

The Wreckers scored four runs to lead off the first inning, but were faced with a 9 to 4 deficit by the end of the second inning. Then, in the next five innings, the Wreckers held Point Sur scoreless while adding two more runs in the fourth and three more runs in the seventh inning to tie the game.

Since this game decided which would be the fourth playoff team, extra innings were required. With darkness fast approaching, four more innings passed before the game was won. Both teams scored two runs in the ninth, but it wasn't until the last of the eleventh inning that Pt. Sur, on a sacrifice fly with one out, scored the winning run. It was a very thrilling and entertaining game with a final score of Pt. Sur 12 — Wreckers 11.

TEAMS	WON	LOST	TIED
Ventana	10	0	0
Outlaws	9	1	0
Team 10	7	3	0
Point Sur	7	4	0
State Park	5	4	1
Wreckers	6	5	0
Esalen	4	6	0
Fernwood	4	6	0
Over-the-Hill Gang	2	8	0
River Inn	1	8	1
Girls	0	10	0

## Yosemite Airlines Increases Monterey-Tahoe Service

Morning round trip service between Monterey and Tahoe will be offered Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays with evening service on Fridays and midafternoon service on Sundays. Business and recreational travelers can be served by this variety. Excursion fares are offered on certain round trips.

The Monterey-San Francisco service will have slight variations in scheduling. The 7am flight will continue from Monterey to San Francisco Mondays through Saturdays. The morning return from San Francisco to Monterey will depart at 8:30am arriving Monterey at 9:10.

Flight 751 will leave Monterey at 2:20 pm arriving San Francisco at 3:00pm. Return Flight 752 departs at 3:20 pm arriving in Monterey at 4:00 pm. Flights 751 and 752 are offered Monday through Friday. Flight 761 leaves Monterey at 4:30 pm arriving San Francisco at 5:10 pm with Flight 762 departing at 5:30 back to Monterey at 6:10 pm. Flights 761 and 762 fly Sundays through Fridays.

Excursion fares are available.

Service to Columbia and Yosemite is offered via the South Lake Tahoe and San Francisco flights seven days a week.

Yosemite Airlines in addition to the scheduled seven day a week service between San Francisco, Columbia, Yosemite, South Lake Tahoe and Monterey offers several Day and Overnight Tour Packages to all its destinations.

The new schedules are effective September 5th through October 28. Increased flights between San Francisco and Monterey are being planned to start November 1 when the summer Day Tour markets peak out. The Columbia based carrier has experienced steady increases in the foreign Day Tour visitor to Columbia and Yosemite. These tours are offered out of Monterey as well as San Francisco. New packages are the "Golfers" and "Gamblers" Specials on the Monterey — South Lake Tahoe service.

[Public Meeting Announcement "pulled" from August 13th Gazette issue at the request of Roger Newell, Chairman of Citizen Advisory Committee.]

## Big Sur LCP Committee to Host Speakers

Roger Newell, Chairman of the Big Sur Citizen's Advisory Committee which is working on the Local Coastal Plan (LCP) has announced his invitation of various government agency representatives to speak at forthcoming committee meetings.

Mr. Newell said that the Director of the Coastal Conservancy, Joseph Petrillo of San Francisco, will speak about a Conservancy "project" conducted in Trinidad, California, which may have relevance to present Big Sur planning efforts. Mr. Petrillo will appear at the Big Sur Grange Hall at 7:30 pm for the August 28 committee meeting.

A representative of the Forest Service will speak on September 11, 7:30 pm at the

Grange Hall. Mr. Newell said that he did not as yet know who will be representing the Forest Service at that meeting.

At the September 26 CAC meeting, the director of the National Park Service, Ben Whalen, will address the committee beginning at 7:30 pm at the Grange.

Mr. Newell explained that he invited the speakers so that the committee could better evaluate all available information and programs to assist the committee in its planning for Big Sur.

The Chairman stressed that the agencies could provide a "supportive role to local planning." When asked what kind of supportive role the National Park Service could play, Mr. Newell re-

## Medical Clinic Opens Oct. 1

The weekly medical clinic of the Big Sur Health Center will begin operations the first Monday in October at the Grange Hall.

At a recent meeting, the board of directors set the hours of the clinic at 10am to 5pm on Mondays.

Dr. Saul Kunitz told directors that the clinic has enough money to guarantee six months service by a doctor and a registered nurse.

Eskaton Hospital administrator Bob Lund affirmed that the hospital will take care of bookkeeping and will act as "technical owner" of the center until incorporation procedures are finished and the Big Sur community corporation receives a license to operate from the State Dept. of Health.

Approval of licensing takes about 3 to 4 months, Lund told directors.

An estimated operating budget totaling \$27,143 was presented by Dr. Kunitz.

The budget allowed \$7,800 salary for a medical doctor, with \$530 traveling expense. Salary for a registered nurse was set at \$3,016, plus \$530 traveling expense. Employee benefits total \$780 and malpractice insurance, public liability, worker's compensation, and property insurance will run approximately \$3,500 annually.

Medical supplies were estimated at \$3,276, and other supplies \$2,231. Medical records and billing \$1,500; Grange Hall fees \$780; printing costs for the year were estimated at \$2,600 and telephone expense at \$600.

The fund raising benefit for the health center has been put up until October, chairperson Ray Sanborn told the group.

A meeting with Eskaton administrators will be held the second week in September to discuss last minute details before the October 1 opening.

plied that he was not sure, but for any governmental agency role to be acceptable, he said "it would have to be supportive rather than pre-emptive."

"For example," he said, "if preservation of Big Sur is our goal, and if development were therefore to be limited,

by Barbara Fish

The Captain Cooper Parent Club is gearing up for what the new president, Cynthia Eaton, hopes will be a dynamic year.

The first meeting for the 1979-80 school year is scheduled for Tuesday, Sept. 11, 7:00 to 8:00 in Room 3 at Captain Cooper School.

The major items on the agenda include discussion and update of the budget cuts and preparations for the Carnival, our chief fund-raising event, to be held Saturday, October 27th on the school grounds. Some preliminary groundwork has been done over the summer. Jake and the Abalone Stompers have agreed to perform during the Carnival and we hope to have the biggest array of raffle prizes ever. Tickets for the raffle will be available soon.

Donations of raffle prizes are being gratefully accepted at this time. If anyone has a service or an item to donate, please call the school between the hours of 10:00 and 1:00.

All parents of children enrolled at Captain Cooper

## Softball Barbeque Held

by Bob Schultz

The 1979 Softball League Barbeque was held August 28th in the State Park and was attended by both team players and sports fans. The cook-out marked the end of the regular season games.

This year's barbeque featured chicken, roasted ears of corn, a keg of beer, salads and bread.

Many people contributed much time and effort to make the barbeque an outstanding success. Special thanks go to Walter Trotter, Richard Russo, Jim Hunolt, George Cox, Don Krausfeldt, Buzz and Sam Brown; also the Point Sur and Big Sur ladies who provided the pot luck dishes.

The proceeds from the barbeque will be used to purchase new bases and softballs.

what are the economic consequences to the landowner? Who would be able to buy up their development rights to compensate them for economic injury due to land use restrictions? Perhaps some government agency could help if, of course, they were supportive and not pre-emptive," he suggested.

[Article which appeared in Monterey Peninsula Herald on August 27, 1979.]

## Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Panel Sets Meetings

Three meetings designed to explore the roles which will be played by public agencies in supporting local planning programs have been scheduled by the Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee, a panel appointed by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors to work with the county planning department in developing the Local Coastal Program.

On Tuesday, representatives of the Coastal Conservancy will share the meeting with the advisory committee. The guest agency for the Sept. 11 meeting will be the U.S. Forest Service and the Sept. 26 meeting will be attended by the representatives of the National Park Service.

Regular agenda items include county planning staff reports and presentations by special workshop guests. Public agency representatives will explain their organizations' missions and outline their respective backgrounds and experience in contributing to local planning efforts.

All meetings will be held at the Big Sur Grange Hall from 7:30 pm to 10:30 pm. Coastal residents and other interested persons are urged to attend.

## News from Capt. Cooper Parent Club

and interested people of the community are cordially invited to attend the parent club meetings. Your support and suggestions are essential to a successful year.

## El Rio Grande Del Sur

by Sterling Doughty

It was a late fall evening and the Esselen were gathered around the communal campfire. It was a large group; all of the tribe having come from their smaller family camps to participate in the discussions about the changes in their life that had been prophesized in the recent visions of Aranom. Every member of the tribe sought to understand with deepest clarity the meanings of the signs. They knew that their way of life was threatened and that their survival depended on the quality of their response to the coming conditions of change.

A runner had just arrived from the south and he bore with him disquieting news. In the fire-lit darkness he told his story: "A new kind of man has come into the flat valleys of the south-east and begun settlements. They carry themselves on animals as large as elk and have many artifacts of strange construction and material. They build giant huts of dried mud and change the face of the land with hard bright tools. They seem able to work many types of power magic unknown. The elders of our tribe (The Salinians) had hoped these new beings of power were sent by the Great Spirit to aid us in the times told in your visions and they indeed claimed to be sent from the Father and Mother of All and they work with much that we can in no way understand."

"Yet their words and deeds have not made our people happier. We live in fear and confusion now. They have called us and our ways evil as they will yours. In order for us to live in peace with the Great Ones, we must become as them and wear heavy garments and spend all of the sun times for our lives in building these huts and bringing forth strange foods from the ground and living for all life time in the one place they have chosen. They say that if we do so, then the great ones will take the Spirit when the evil body dies and we will live in unknown wealth and comfort for ever and ever. This is difficult for us to comprehend as we have always lived in harmony with the One and the light skinned ones say it can only be in the spirit life in the time beyond which one can conceive. And life with them is not for us life. There is only the toil and the begging for forgiveness of crimes we do not know, no play, no rest, no dancings or traditional ceremonies.

"To the new ones, all of our life forms are wrong, only their's are righteous. Even though they have rituals and chants, it has seemed to us that the life force cannot be felt in them and there is no joy in their speakings with the Great One, only guilt and unhappiness. Our people do not believe these new ones have the same creator yet they have so much power and knowledge how could it not be so? And so my friends, this is the story that has happened to our tribe. I have been sent by our council to warn you of these changes and we wish you blessings of the Spirit in understanding these strange times. Even as I speak, the new ones, having heard of you from some of our less noble brethren search you out to deny your way of being." The visitor fell silent.

The Esselen discussed this most disturbing tale and for some weeks sent scouts to observe the new ones. The story was true and the tribe worked together with the problem until the Consensus of Unity was reached. Then Aranom spoke: "The new ones cannot be of the Real Creator for we cannot conceive that it would manifest such a bountiful and perfect world so that his children would live without heart in the way of smallness. Harmony is the life blood of our people and the new ones do not see in the way of real beings. So our tribe will not join the others. For the sake of the meaning of Creation, we must find another way."

To: MEMBERS OF THE CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
From: Gary Koeppel, Editor, The Big Sur Gazette  
Re: Public Notice of CAC meetings affecting Big Sur Residents and Property Owners.

Dear Committee Members:

Early in August the Big Sur Round-up published an announcement of invited government agency speakers to future CAC meetings. The speakers included representatives from the Coastal Conservancy (August 28), the USFS (September 11), and the National Park Service (September 26).

On August 7, I telephoned to interview your chairman, Roger Newell, and verified the dates and agencies for an article which was to appear in the August 13 Gazette which was to have informed the larger (than the Round-up) community of these public CAC meetings.

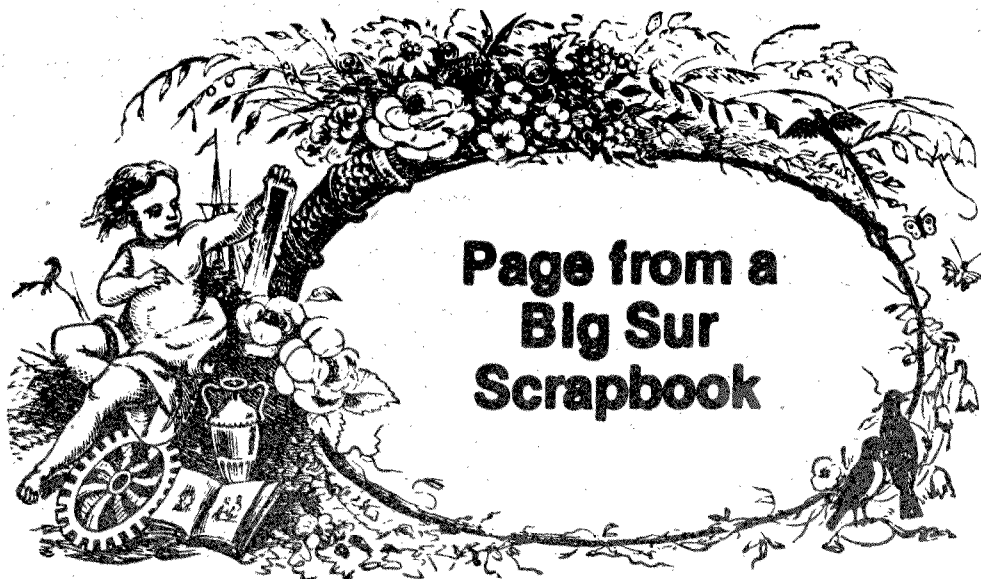
On August 11, two days before publication, Mr. Newell telephoned the Gazette's managing editor and asked to "pull the story" because, as he explained, "I don't want to bring in outside speakers until the CAC's planning had gotten further along." He said that the speakers had subsequently been cancelled.

Naturally, the Gazette obliged, and we pulled the story. However, last night, August 27, the night before this meeting on August 28, the Monterey Peninsula Herald ran an article listing the same speaker schedule which had appeared in the Round-Up and which the Gazette had written but had pulled at your chairman's request.

The "pulled" Gazette article and the Herald's article are attached.

As editor of the only widely-circulated public newspaper along the Big Sur Coast, my question is, why did your chairman not want the public-at-large to know of these meetings, and my request is, please inform this publication of your meetings so the community-at-large can be notified in a proper and timely manner so as to encourage their attendance and participation in your planning efforts and activities which will surely affect their future for years to come.

Gary Koeppel



"Page from a Big Sur Scrapbook," a new feature of the Big Sur Gazette, is a kaleidoscopic flashback into the not-too-distant past. Its intent is to capture, mostly in photos, a recent moment in Big Sur's history. However, the feature is more social than historical, as it will cover events that occurred within the last 10 years. This month's "Scrapbook" story was printed five years ago in the Carmel Pine Cone; however, all but two of the photos were unpublished previously. We at the Gazette hope you enjoy this pictorial memory bank.

July 18, 1974

## Big Sur Company Delivers

by Paula Walling  
"Do you think it's something the girls might want to do?" one Big Sur resident asked.

"I don't know. Give them a call. Their number is 667-....[withheld by editor]." The girls established their Big Sur Delivery, a service

## Rain or Shine

owned and operated by two industrious, capable young women, Joyce Thompson and Diane Farrow.

The girls established their friendship before their business partnership, and neither relationship interferes with the other. Their friendship is five years old and the business one.

Joyce Thompson, 22, first came to Big Sur when she was five. By nine years of age, her family began spending all their summers here, so moving to Big Sur was less a decision than a way of life. Joyce has worked for Glen Oaks Restaurant for almost six years, and still manages to work at both jobs year round.

Diane Farrow has lived in Big Sur for six years. At present, she does some secretarial work for Torre Engineering, plus the bookkeeping for Big Sur Delivery. Neither girl will take a job that would interfere with their new business.

And what is it? Mostly hauling. They carry everything from antiques to refuse. They have hauled lumber, ice, steel, firewood, furniture, school desks, office equipment, trees, tires, books, rocks, groceries, flower pot stands, brush, imported lamps, car parts, surplus

DIANE FARROW and Joyce Thompson, owners of Big Sur Delivery, pose at Pt. Sur en route to the Monterey Peninsula Garbage

and Refuse Disposal District Sanitary Landfill, better known as "the dump."

government food and athletic equipment.

In addition to hauling, they have encountered many odd jobs such as house-sitting, house-cleaning, gardening, brush-clearing, wood-cutting and stacking, painting, car-washing, laundering, ditch-digging, window-washing, traffic flagging, phone answering, bookkeeping, dish-washing, car-towing, roof-sweeping, floor waxing, typing and dog-sitting.

These are jobs that have "just come up," says Joyce Thompson, "but we are getting more and more of the kind of jobs we want now, the hauling jobs."

Their equipment so far is a half-ton Ford pickup truck with racks, and a four-wheel drive Bronco. Their hope is for a three-quarter ton, four-wheel drive red Ford truck with two seats.

"We are not women's libbers," Diane Farrow states. "We will accept help from men." In fact, if the company grows, the girls would not be opposed to hiring men. At times, they have hired them temporarily.

The company has not one, but four mascots to feed, all dogs: "Ding-Dong," "Tick-Tock," "Frisbee," and "Puppy." Whenever possible, one or two ride along on jobs.

Up to now, the girls' travels have taken them to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tijuana, San Jose, Moss Landing, Pomona, Santa Ana, and Oakland — not exactly garden spots compared with their home base in Big Sur.

Both girls are active within the community. They belong to the Big Sur Grange and the Chamber of Commerce.

They serve with the Red Cross Volunteer Ambulance Crew, being trained both to drive and to administer first aid. The girls have been top fund-raisers for the local school carnival. During fire season, they sign up their trucks with the Forest Service for emergency use. They have actively stood fire watch for three years.

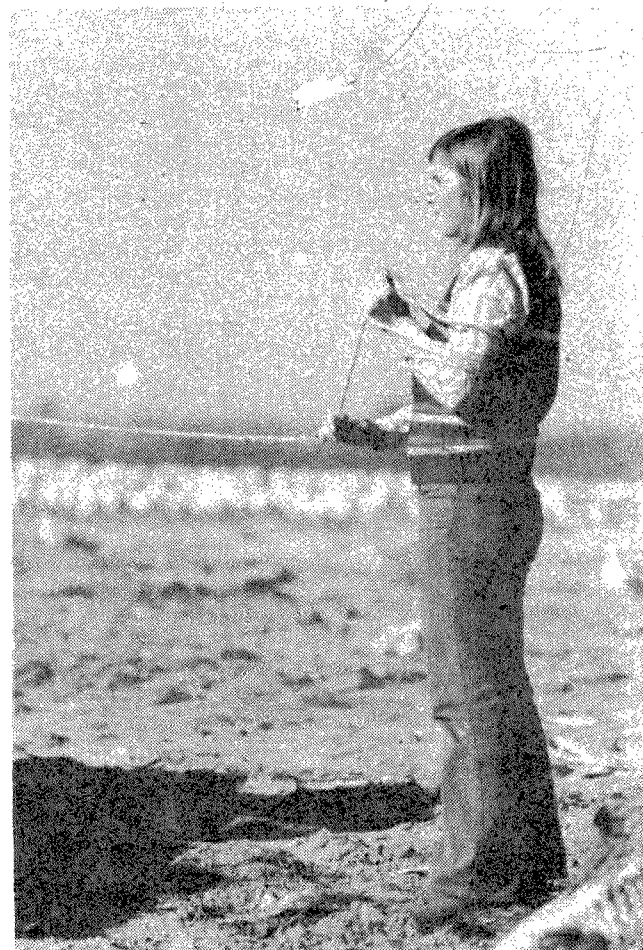
Some 58 local residents have hired Big Sur Delivery in the past year. Additionally, they have worked for Carmel Bay Company, Ma-

donna Construction, Torre Engineering, Deetjen's Big Sur Inn, Coast Gallery, River Inn, Pacific Valley School, Captain Cooper School, Ventana, Big Sur Garage, Glen Oaks Restaurant, Morse Construction, Friends of the Sea Otter, and Big Sur Lodge.

Among the residents are many prominent people in Big Sur and Carmel — many have become repeat customers. The girls approach each job with care, each customer with consideration.



AT WILD CATTLE CREEK, Joyce flagged traffic while a new bridge was in progress.



WINDING THINGS UP — Joyce (Thompson) Dodge coils the rope before leaving.



DIANE FARROW gracefully shakes the tarp as a gull circles above. This was the site from

which Jonathan Livingston Seagull was chosen.



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — signs that is. Diane and Joyce deliver old British

railroad signs to Carmel Bay Co.



## Views and Viewpoints

### Discrimination

Dear Editor:

Our first visit to Big Sur has been fantastic. Your newspaper was very informative, and I'd like to subscribe to keep up with ecological and conservation issues, but, I have two problems:

A. In July-Aug. issue, page 6, you have a cartoon showing the bureaucrats grubbing up on California. You spelled Mojave (Mohave) wrong showing how ignorant you are of California's largest natural environment, and you missed the desert's most sinister enemy — the BLM (Bureau of Land Management). They are as unco-ordinated as the Coastal Commission at preserving what is truly valuable and developing what is truly productive to local growth.

B. Secondly, your subscription rate to out-of-county residents is \$3.00 more than locally, while postal rates are the same, so,

you too indulge in the great rip off of your greatest industry — Tourism! As long as you treat neighbors from S. California as tourists you must expect us to vote as tourists.

National beauty spots like Big Sur, as with Oregon, tend to become sub-cultural ghettos — high class ghettos, and high class ghettos often become targets for resentment. I hope you can prevent this from happening.

When you get the discrimination (which you no doubt abhor) out of your subscription rates, let me know. I need the kind of editorial you produce.

Your Neighbor,  
Steve Van Nattan  
Yermo, CA

P.S. We are giving our desert to the government to build its first big solar energy collector. On balance, you need our "type"!

### Biased Story

Dear Editor:

I have been a subscriber to

your Gazette since it was founded. It gives me the news of Big Sur which I have no other way of obtaining since I go out infrequently.

I have just read your article on Zad Leavy and the Potter Ranch, as well as the editorial on Zad Leavy. This is the first news I have of the transaction.

In my opinion your coverage is biased, vindictive and bad journalism.

Never having met Zad Leavy, I do know that your paper does not like him — from past coverage. I am a member of the Land Trust because I believe in their aim of preserving Big Sur.

To imply in your coverage that Leavy and the Land Trust are ripping people off for "personal" gain — to me is disgusting. And on top of that to say nothing of how great it is for Big Sur to have the Potter property in the hands of the Land Trust rather than owned by a Mr.

Heffner (any relation to the Heffner of Playboy?). You should be ashamed!

Yours for unbiased reporting,

Andrew Gagarin  
Big Sur

### Viewpoint

### Bravo Carmel Pine Cone

by Paula Walling

Thank you Al Eisner for your excellent editorial (*Carmel Pine Cone*, August 23) against the Coastal Commission-approved Supertanker Port in Monterey Bay.

I hope you will continue your coverage of this most unfortunate decision and continue to offer support to any group or individual who opposes this oil-spill-in-the-making.

If not to ourselves, we owe it to the sea otters, whales, shorebirds, fish, and shellfish to see that the supertankers stay out of Monterey Bay. Indeed, more stringent regulations need to be made to protect the Bay from the tankers which have now been permitted entry.

Anyone who saw the KQED documentary on the disastrous spill along the Normandy Coast (Amaco-Cadiz) can easily understand what could happen to the Monterey Peninsula if this threat to our beautiful coast is not stopped.

The narrator of that documentary (called "BlackTide", I believe) said "you can compensate someone for their losses, fishing, etc., but how do you compensate someone for a way of life?" In Carmel, Big Sur, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Santa Cruz and elsewhere, our lives would never be the same after that inevitable spill.

Let us hope our children and theirs can go on digging in the sand without striking oil and tar.

Courage! A bigger battle is just ahead. A Coastal Commission press release says that the Department of Interior will be looking into leasing portions of the Central California Coast for oil exploration and drilling in 1981.

If we cannot trust Coastal Commissioners to protect the coast, whom can we trust? It's time they quit nit-picking and nagging, requiring endless permits for roof repair, ad infinitum, and got down to the grave issues facing the coast they are charged with protecting.

Their power is awesome, and they are not answerable in any direct way for such irresponsible actions as their approval of a supertanker port. They are appointed — and never have appointed state officials had more power or used it more capriciously than those on the various regional and state coastal commissions.

### Nuclear Panel Dissolved

from the Herald

the accident.

A citizens' panel created to advise the president's commission investigating the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident has dissolved in a dispute over its function.

The panel's 10 members resigned en masse after the commission turned down their requests for investigative data on the March 28 accident near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Their major request was for information on personal radiation exposures during

The commission issued a statement expressing regret about "this misunderstanding."

In its statement, the commission noted it wanted the panel's advice as a counterweight to another advisory group representing the nuclear power industry.

But it said it felt "the active participation by any outside group in the internal workings of the investigation is inappropriate to the commission's commitment to a completely independent and objective investigation."

It's time they were elected or ejected. The people cannot control any governmental abuses except by voting. Let's vote in (or out) California Coastal Commissioners so we know what we're getting.

The decision to approve the Supertanker Port for Monterey Bay was unanimous at the State Commission level (it was also approved at the regional level, but then appealed). And what happened between here and Sacramento? Perhaps that question will never be answered. One Commissioner voted both yes and no on the same issue! "No" at the regional level and "Yes" at the state level.

In spite of appeals by the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and Friends of the Sea Otter, here is what the California State Coastal Commission approved, 9-0, with a minimum number of Commissioners present (3 were absent): To "construct a marine oil terminal, consisting of seven point mooring system, 36-inch fuel oil pipeline, 16-inch recirculation pipeline, 20,000 barrel capacity cutter stock tank, related pumps, heat exchangers, and control building." The location is described as "offshore of Moss Landing Power Plant, Monterey Bay." That area is adjacent to the Elkhorn Slough, a "protected" estuary, a sanctuary for migratory birds.

So you see, it is not merely a matter of a few bigger ships on the horizon. There must be complex and extensive mooring systems as well, plus heavy related industrial development.

Perhaps someone out there thinks that if they can get the Bay looking ugly enough, no one will mind a few drilling platforms here and there.

This is not the day and age for the Coastal Commission to be quibbling over solar reflectors and windmills. People (Commissioner's very much included) are going to have to change their ideas of what is and is not beautiful along our coast. Oil definitely is not. We either find renewable, waste-free energy sufficient to meet our needs or we go the way of the dinosaur — and ironically — the oil.

Good luck in your attempts to alert the gentle, trusting people of the Monterey Peninsula.

Remember — Morro Bay fought the same battle — and won!

### Hallett Elected to National Post

Assembly Minority Leader Carol Hallett has been elected to the executive committee of the National Republican Legislators' Association.

Mrs. Hallett will serve on the board of directors for the organization, formed in 1975 by a group of Republican legislators as a vehicle for the exchange of ideas, plans and programs.

Republican National Committee Chairman Bill Brock said Mrs. Hallett will be a valuable addition to the association's leadership.

"Carol Hallett has the necessary vitality for this job, as her exemplary leadership in the California Assembly demonstrates," Brock said.

Mrs. Hallett was elected to the committee last month when Republican legislators convened during the National Conference of State Legislatures in San Francisco.

### PG&E Supertanker Port Coastal Commissioner Votes

#### REGIONAL LEVEL 11—4

For

Helen Bedesem  
Kenneth Blohm  
Robert Franco  
James Hughes  
Robley Levy  
Marilyn Liddicoat  
Fred Lyon  
Grace McCarthy  
Norman Walters  
Robert Nix  
Mary Henderson

Against

Robert Garcia  
Zad Leavy  
Eleanor Taylor  
Beth Wyman

Absent

#### STATE LEVEL 9—0

For

Mildred Benioff  
Hank Doerfling  
Lois Ewen  
Leonard Grote  
Zad Leavy (alternate)  
Anthony Ramos  
Erwin Renner (alternate)  
John Rush  
Naomi Schwartz

Against

Absent

Harriet Allen  
Judy Rosener  
Rich Wilson

### The Big Sur Gazette

Gary Koeppel ..... Publisher and Editor  
Ronni Bloom Webster ..... Managing Editor  
Sharon Gandy ..... Advertising  
Melinda Mayland ..... Distribution  
Bryan Sperry ..... Distribution  
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Claire Chappellat  
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Araby Colton  
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Elayne W. Fitzpatrick-Grimm  
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Bill Liles  
Jeff Norman  
Pacific Valley Students  
Frank Pinney  
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Vol. 2 No. 9

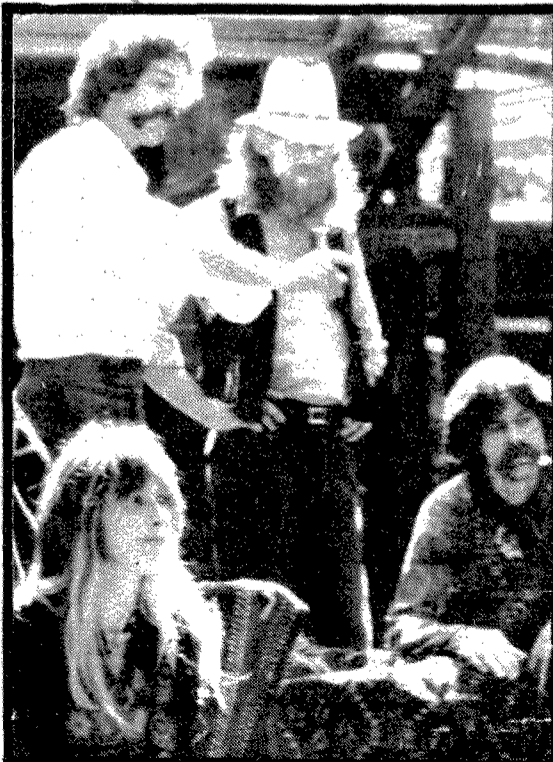
September, 1979

Application To Mail At Second-Class Postage Rates Is Pending At Carmel Post Office, 93922

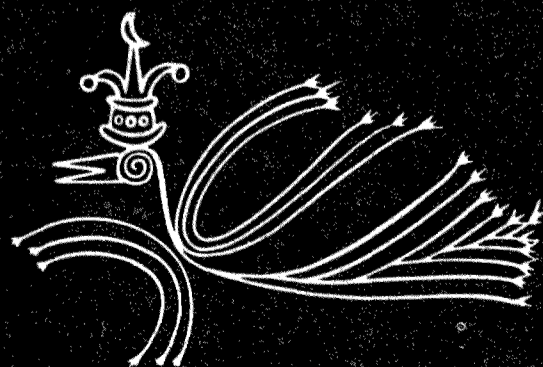
Highway One, Big Sur, California 93920

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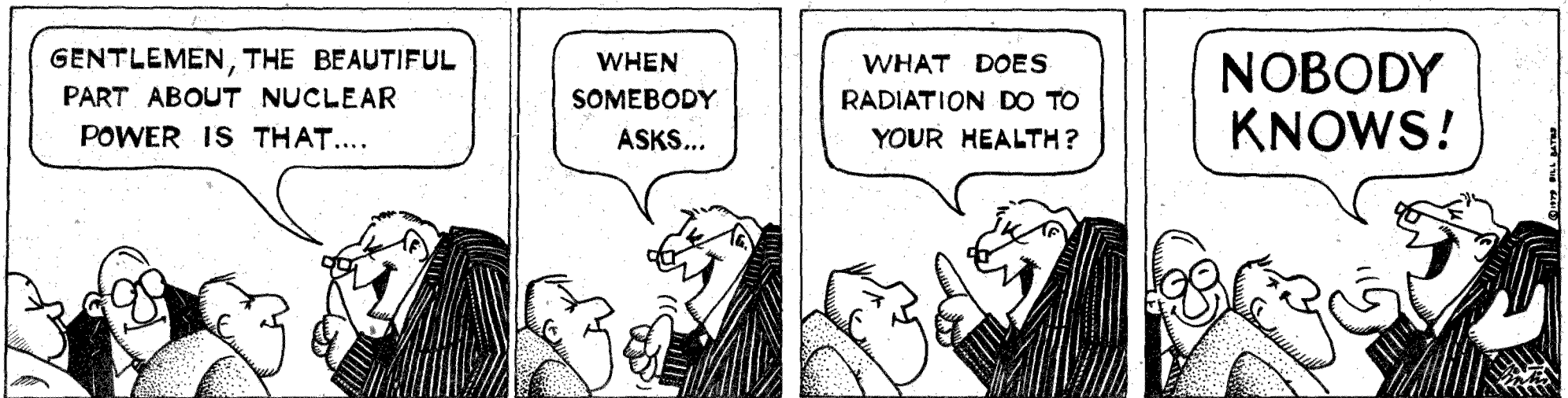
Subscription Rates: One Year \$5.00; outside Monterey County \$8.00; out-of-state \$12.00; foreign \$19.00.



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THE PHOENIX  
Highway 1 Big Sur California 93920



## Controversial Forest Report Released

by Bob Davidson

A recently released citizen's committee report has found the U.S. Forest Service lacking in management of its land within California.

Three general areas were identified in the report as adversely affecting the management practices. They are:

—Wildlife and fish habitat are being adversely affected by timber harvesting, fire suppression and eradication of hardwoods and brushfields on Forest Service lands;

—Some Forest Service timberlands are not being adequately reforested. More revenues from timber sales

should be reinvested in reforestation and other programs to restore the productivity of forest lands in California. The committee notes that revenues from Forest Service timber sales in California substantially exceed all costs associated with the sales; and

—The 1872 Mining Law

which governs prospecting for and mining of hardrock minerals on National Forests should be substantially amended.

Citizen committee chairman and former state Senator Peter Behr of Marin County, Resources Agency Director Huey Johnson, and Larry Moss of Trinidad, for-

mer Deputy Secretary for Resources and executive secretary of the committee, said that the report, while critical of the Forest Service in many areas, was prepared in the spirit of constructive criticism and should be viewed as an extension of the cooperative spirit that exists between the state and the Forest Service.

However, the report has raised some question within the timber industry. Dick Reed, information forester for the Western Timber Association, said he was "in question" whether or not the forests were being adequately reforested. He does agree with the point that more revenues from timber sales should be reinvested in reforestation and other programs.

The forest industry, and to some extent the association, were represented on the committee by William Kuphaldt of Martel, who is an executive with the Bendix Forest Products Corporation as well as president of the association.

Kuphaldt was unreachable for comment on the report, but Reed said that apparently committee members were not afforded the opportunity to review the 81-page report before its release to the public.

He added that Kuphaldt, and others, had requested permission to include a minority report to be included with the overall study, but Chairman Behr had denied the request.

Secretary Johnson said of the report, "The findings of this committee provide infor-

mation which will enable resource managers and conservationists both in and out of government, to support increased investment of public funds in public resources which, if properly managed, can provide additional jobs for our citizens, raw materials for our industries, sources of biomass for alternative energy as well as important recreational and environmental benefits."

Specifics contained within the report show that a state Department of Fish and Game survey estimated that single-purpose reforestation of brushlands on 125,000 acres of national forests in the state from 1955 to 1979 reduced the deer carrying capacity of these lands, on a seasonal basis, by 100,000 to 200,000 animals.

The committee found that the Forest Service has been giving domestic livestock preference over wildlife for food and cover on critical winter wildlife ranges.

Also, national forests in California contain a backlog of 317,000 acres, according to the committee, which should be replanted to commercial species of trees, and former state forestry director Lewis Moran told the committee that in his opinion an additional 1,700,000 acres are understocked with commercial species of trees.

The committee was also critical of the Forest Service's efforts to determine the future use of 6 million roadless national forest acres in California through the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process.

## Oil on the Beach?

by Al Elsner  
from the Carmel Pine Cone

Can you imagine black crude oil defiling the pristine white sands of Carmel Beach?

Can you allow yourself to even think of hundreds of sea otters dying because their oil-coated fur no longer protected them from the cold?

What would be the effect of a major oil spill on the economy of Carmel and the entire Monterey Peninsula? Could we ever recover from such a disaster?

Numerous government agencies, like rabbits transfixed by the headlights of an onrushing automobile, have, nevertheless, given approval for Pacific Gas and Electric Company to bring in large tankers to fuel their power plant at Moss Landing.

The utility has been using 50,000 deadweight ton tankers to bring in oil, but wants to save money by using the huge tankers that bring in bigger loads with fewer trips.

Matter of fact, the state Coastal Commission, on April 9, approved a permit for PG&E to bring in the monster ships, attaching some conditions. (One of these was the development of a contingency plan to clean up an oil spill....that is wishful thinking, because there never has been an oil cleanup plan that worked in the sordid history of oil spills around the globe.)

The Carmel City Council unanimously adopted a resolution, at its meeting last week, opposing the use of large tankers in Monterey Bay. The Pacific Grove City Council adopted a similar resolution a few days earlier. The Marina City Council was to debate the question Tuesday night. The city councils of Seaside, Monterey and Santa Cruz will all soon ponder the question.

Why the sudden flurry of opposition when it seemed like smooth sailing for the entrance of the big tankers here? It's because of the gallant efforts of a group of people, most of whom live in Pacific Grove. They formed a coalition to inform and persuade our public officials (and the public) about the grave hazards that were involved.

One of those people is Capt. Charles Domac, a former ship's master with a lot of experience in marine disasters. In the *Pine Cone* of July 12, we published the text of a speech he gave to the Carmel Kiwanis Club, which outlined the dangers

of using the huge tankers.

His words: "The danger of a spill is not just a possibility....not just a probability....it is inevitably here."

The protest group (called FOG, for Friends of Grove) began to systematically bring the issue to the attention of appointed and elected officials. At this writing, Congressman Leon Panetta has intervened, and elicited a promise from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that they would hold up issuance of a permit until all the testimony has been re-examined. The movement is gathering force as the press begins to give the matter long-overdue attention.

How did it get this far? Panetta summed it up in front of a group last week: "We were all asleep."

Capt. Domac points out that the large tankers, flying foreign flags, would not come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard. The smaller tankers presently bringing oil to the Moss Landing plant have all been owned and operated by American firms.

Sloppy inspection procedures, poor crew training and shoddy construction compound the hazards. Capt. Domac warns that the huge tankers, powered by small engines and with single hulls, are virtually uncontrollable. He reminds us that Monterey Bay is an "ocean bay...." That is, the winds and currents are highly unpredictable and dangerous. In his mind, the image of a large tanker, broken in half and spewing millions of gallons of oil is real. He has seen them, and he has seen the results of the accidents in circumstances that are very similar to those the large ships would encounter here.

There is, of course, a lot more to be said. Space does not permit a full discussion again here. If you are interested in more information, call the Friends of Grove, 373-3488.

If you want to do your part to help stop the menace of the huge tankers in Monterey Bay, write of your concerns to Col. John Adsit, San Francisco District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 211 Main Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. If you can't wait another moment, phone him at (415) 555-3660.

Opponents of large tankers have been described by some as eco-freaks who want to "turn off the lights." It is important to note that the group is composed of scores of serious citizens who do not oppose use of the smaller tankers to supply oil to the power plant at Moss Landing.

Their stubborn belief in our representative form of government and their tireless efforts could save Carmel and all of Monterey Bay from a disaster of undreamed-of proportions.

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Thompson

## Are You Concerned?

- about conserving the Coast?
- about preserving individual and private property rights?
- about local control of local affairs?

The California Coastal Council believes that Coastal Conservation can be achieved without losing individual or property rights and without individual communities losing control of their destinies.

## Support and Join The California Coastal Council

California Coastal Council  
Central Region #3  
417 Cannery Row  
Monterey, CA 93940

☐ Enclosed is my \$25 membership fee

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

For Monterey area membership information:  
Call 372-8718 or 373-2766

Paid for by the California Coastal Council

W. D. Henkel

# A TRIBUTE...

Wally Henkel came to the Big Sur country in 1955, and for twenty-four years his character greatly enriched the lives of people in this community.

Wally was independent in his way of life. He supported our rights to work, to learn, and to own land. He loved Big Sur, and he fought to preserve its wilderness.

In 1957 he moved his construction business from Fresno to Big Sur. The first job he worked on was the crib retaining wall above Fuller's Beach. In 22 years he completed all but one retaining wall on the coast. From Big Sur to Ragged Point are bridges, pullouts, and roads which he had a hand in engineering and building.

He owned and operated his own equipment, and he had the skills required to maintain and repair it. He was an engineer, mechanic, operator, builder, welder, electrician and woodsman.

One thing he really enjoyed was teaching. He had the desire and gift to teach well. His shop was always open to friends and neighbors. If they had a problem, he would drop everything and help.

He enjoyed the challenge of discovering and teaching new skills and ideas with others. He had 37 years of sound practical knowledge which he wanted to share.

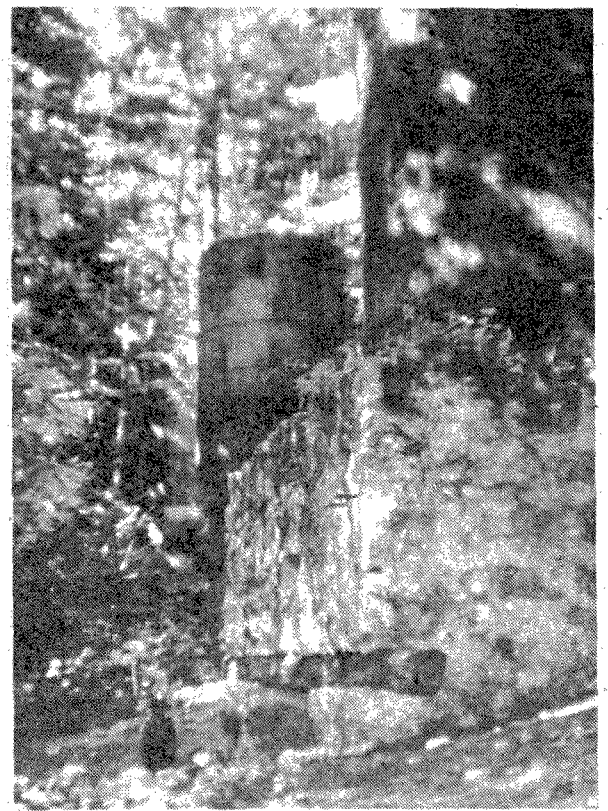
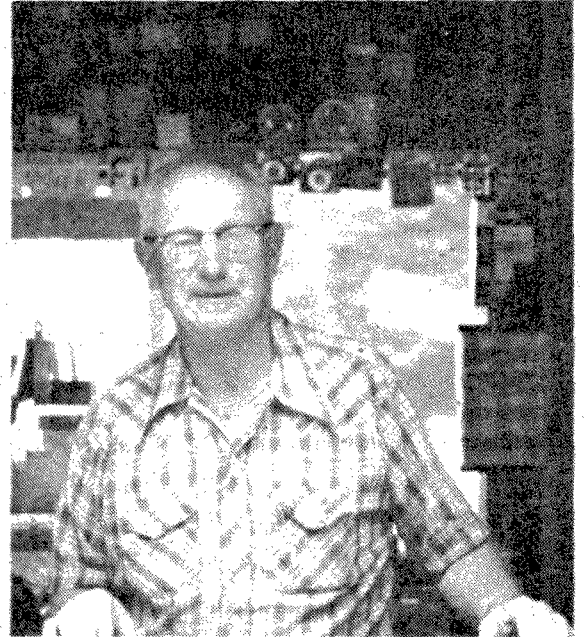
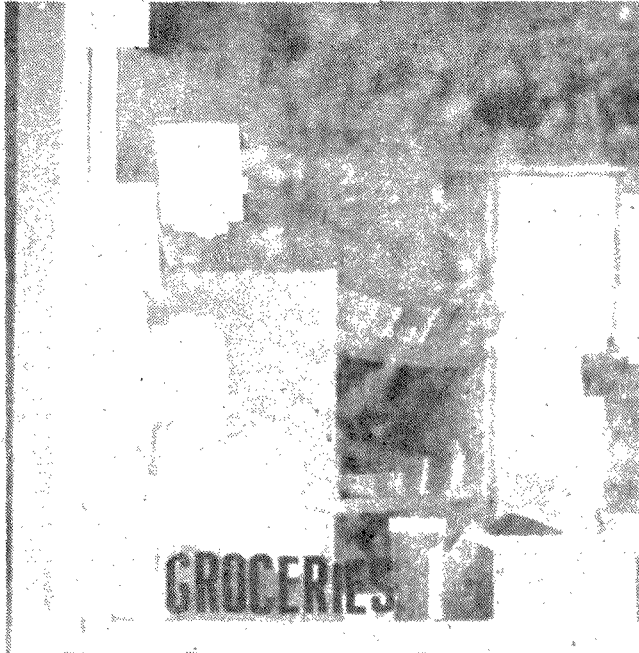
In 1967 he settled at Limekiln Creek. There, he devoted all of his time and efforts to making one of the finest campgrounds in California. He believed in family camping because he believed it built good character. He operated the camp in order to share the beauty of the coast with others. Hundreds of people come to Limekiln to enjoy hiking, fishing and camping because of his achievements.

Wally Henkel supported his community in many ways. He was a member of the Big Sur Chamber of Commerce, and he supported the Big Sur Gazette. He donated his time to the Shriners, being a 3rd degree honorary Mason. He also donated funds to the San Francisco Crippled Children's Hospital. He was on call for fighting fires in Big Sur, and he helped fight the Buckeye and Ventana Double Cone fires. He also worked with the Department of Highways on the South Coast.

Wally could be counted upon in an emergency, regardless of personal loss and risk to himself. If the need was really there, he was too.

On August 2, 1979, Wally died of a heart attack at the base of Limekiln Falls in his campground. He was there to rescue a five-year-old girl who got in trouble and panicked while climbing a cliff. He was 65 years old. Wally Henkel was loved and respected, and he is now missed by all of his friends and family.

by Paul Kephart



WALLY HENKEL, above, shown in a familiar pose at his Limekiln Campgrounds office and, below, repairing construc-

tion equipment. Limekiln Falls and the old lime kilns appear above. (Photos courtesy of Mrs. W. D. Henkel.)



## W.D. Henkel: A Personal Tribute

He was a person:

...a man, a husband, a father, and a grandfather;

He was a builder

...of roads and bridges, and of a special campground;

He was a mechanic, an engineer,

...and a heavy equipment operator;

He was a teacher of values,

...of ecology, and of conservation;

He was generous, caring, and loving.

He was responsive to the needs of others,

...often at the risk of his own life.

He was an artist with mechanics,

...and with his labor.

He was all those things, and much more;

He was a community neighbor, and he was,

...for us, a very special friend.

Sandy and Phyllis Sanderson  
John and Mary Multini  
Lee and Rhoda Thompson  
John and Ruth Harlan  
Royce and Pat Collins  
Ruth Taylor and Paul Kephart  
.....and many friends not listed

Our thanks to the Big Sur Gazette.....for making this tribute possible.

## CAC Hosts Humboldt Land Trust and Coastal Conservancy

Members of the Big Sur Citizen's Advisory Committee, who are assisting the county in the development of the Local Coastal Plan (LCP), hosted speakers from the Coastal Conservancy and the Humboldt Land Trust during their August 28 meeting.

Joe Petrillo of San Francisco, director of the Coastal Conservancy, accompanied by his assistant Sol Rubenstein, described the functions of the Coastal Conservancy, after which Trinidad resident Al Holt, who is president of the Humboldt Land Trust, discussed the Land Trust concept and described specific projects.

The Coastal Conservancy (not to be confused with the Coastal Commission or Nature Conservancy), was formed in 1976 but only began operating last year. Petrillo explained the reason for its formation was "if the coastal legislation didn't pass, there was need for an entity with flexibility to deal with such coastal issues as restoration and preservation. So the conservancy was organized, then passed by the legislature... Most agencies with acquisition authority do not have flexibility."

Petrillo summarized the Conservancy's functions as defined by the 1976 Conservancy Act: (1) to preserve agricultural lands by purchasing development rights, restrict uses, allow leasebacks; (2) to restore coastal resources such

as by acquiring, redesigning, resubdividing, then reselling lands — grants for which are available to local governments and land trusts; (3) to reserve coastal resources by acquiring and holding lands (for up to ten years) which can then be sold to either public agencies or private parties at fair market value; (4) to provide grants to the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) for the purchase or public accessways; (5) to receive land or donations, and to provide grants of up to \$100,000 to local land trusts for preservation, restoration, reservation, or accessway projects; and (6) with DPR establish Resource Protection Zones (RPZ's) around fragile state parks.

Petrillo then introduced Al Holt, a resident of Trinidad and president of the 1½ year old Humboldt Land Trust.

Holt described a "horror story" of 17 Trinidad homeowners who received condemnation notices from the Department of Parks and Recreation. The homeowners went to the legislature and finally succeeded in getting a bill passed to withdraw DPR's funding for the acquisition of their homes.

The Humboldt Land Trust was formed a year later with assistance from the San Francisco-based Lands for Public Trust (LPT), which "fosters the founding of local land trusts."

"The Trust for Public Lands made \$100,000 available to the Humboldt Land Trust for the purchase of real estate and scenic easements in our area, and the funds are administered by the Coastal Conservancy," said Holt.

To date the Humboldt Land Trust has developed a program of "free land appraisers who can investigate tax consequences for landowners who want to donate or sell land, development rights, or easements to the trust" which ultimately, maintains Holt, "will enhance the value of the property."

He cited as an example a Mr. Mawby of Trinidad whose 18½ acres he had tried for years to sell to a public agency. "He offered us his land for 20% of market value — a bargain price, practically a pittance."

Holt explained that "Because the Land Trust is a non-profit corporation, the difference between the real value and the sale price is a tax-deductible gift which the seller can spread out over a number of years."

He said "We'll receive some political support with our efforts to subdivide it and sell one acre. It will provide operating capital for the Land Trust...a Godsend for us."

Holt later disclosed that the Trust's 20% purchase price was \$50,000 and they hoped to resell the one acre for \$100,000.

Holt described himself as "a merchant and land developer" who owns property in the Trinidad area, none of which he said was in the Land Trust.

During the discussion period, CAC member and Big Sur Land Trust treasurer, Lloyd Addleman, said that at a recent Trust for Public Lands meeting he attended he had understood that Land Trusts were going "to undertake management of (public) accessways...which is normally a government function, but they wanted to do it better."

Shera Stewart, a CAC member and Trustee for the Big Sur Land Trust, expressed concern that the public have enough accessways, and Holt reassured her that although access to the beach was law, certain areas were fragile and others were inappropriate for access.

CAC Chairman Roger Newell, who is also a Trustee of the Big Sur Land Trust, asked how many of the 17 Trinidad landowners were members of the Land Trust, and Mr. Holt replied that four or five were participants, but the others were not "overwhelmingly enthusiastic about what we're trying to

do. There are over 30 landowners who are working with us in one way or another," he said.

County planner Bill Farrell asked Holt how the Land Trust related to the development of the Local Coastal Plan. Holt responded that "we're operating in the dark, but I presume they'll adopt our work."

When asked by Farrell if the Land Trust's tying up of the land was limiting recreational opportunities or creating pressures for development elsewhere, Mr. Holt said that "more than 75 percent of our coast is in public ownership now," and he felt that recreational opportunities were ample.

Shera Stewart asked Joe Petrillo if the Conservancy was helping willing sellers with consultants, and the director answered that the Conservancy provided appraisers and technical consultants.

CAC member Bob Zobel asked how the Trust would get the [Mawby] land back into public hands.

Holt replied, "Well, we have a scheme. There's another landowner down the way whose property we'd like to have. He wants a home on the ocean, and we thought perhaps he'd like to swap us that development site for his land which is developed."

Frank Ramistella, CAC member, said "We're talking about 60 to 70 miles of coast, and we can't buy up much," then asked conservancy Director Petrillo, "are you available to counsel people, give appraisals, help lobby, or whatever it would take?"

Petrillo answered that if the group defined what it wanted as acquisitions, development rights, or maintaining agriculture, the Conservancy would "come up with a project and funds will become available."

## Coastal Tree Policy Exclusions Require 2/3 Approval

from News Release

The California Coastal Commission today adopted a categorical exclusion designed to exempt the pruning, trimming, or removal of many trees in the coastal zone from the permit requirements of the Coastal Act of 1976.

The exclusion area includes existing subdivided and developed residential, commercial and industrial lots in the California Coastal Zone.

For the exclusion to become effective in an area one of the following must occur:

— The local government must adopt an ordinance regulating the pruning, trimming, or removal of trees and the State Commission must certify that the local ordinance adequately protects coastal resources.

— The Regional Commission must designate areas appropriate for exclusion and the State Commission must approve the designation as adequate to protect coastal resources.

— The Department of Parks and Recreation must notify the Executive Director of the Regional Commission of the tree pruning, trimming or removal it intends to carry out, and the Executive Director must certify that coastal resources will be protected.

Certain types of trees — of significant cultural, historic, scenic, or environmental value — and trees in certain sensitive areas are not included in the exclusion adopted today.

Exclusions are intended to streamline the coastal planning process and to ease permit burdens on those developments which in no way harm coastal resources or prevent public access to the coast. The exclusions require a two-thirds approval by the Commissioners and the Commission is required to find that the exclusions will not interfere with preparation of Local Coastal Plans.

For specific information, contact your regional commission office.



## Limekiln Beach Redwoods Campground

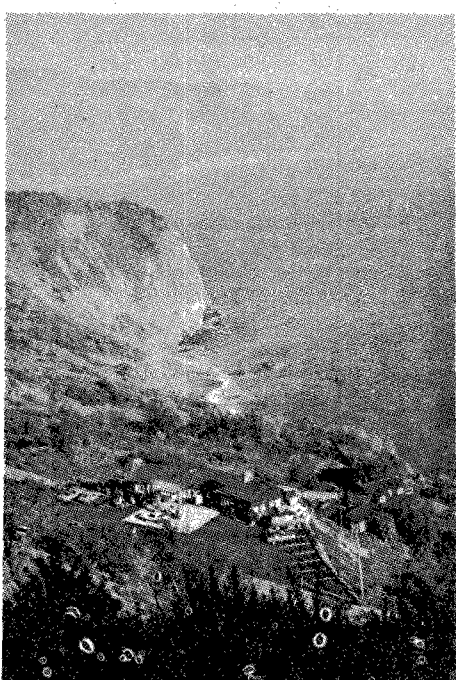
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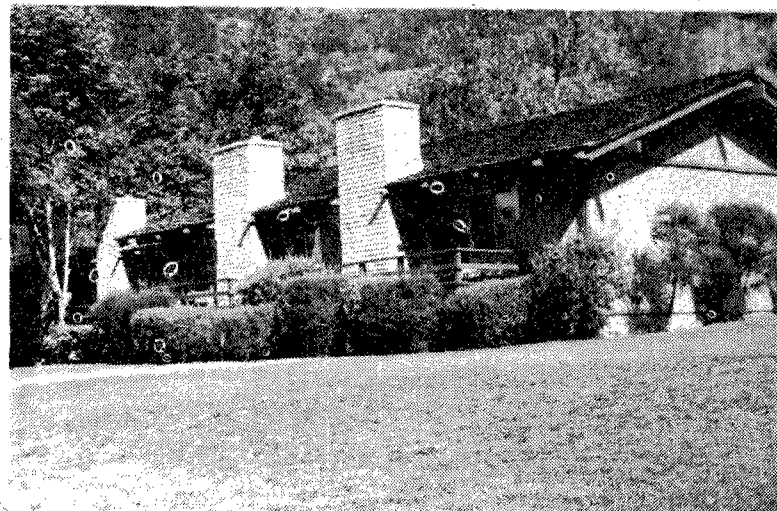


Photo by Greg Dodge

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# Ghosts of Yesteryear Haunt Computerized Point Sur?

by Elaine W. Fitzpatrick-Grimm

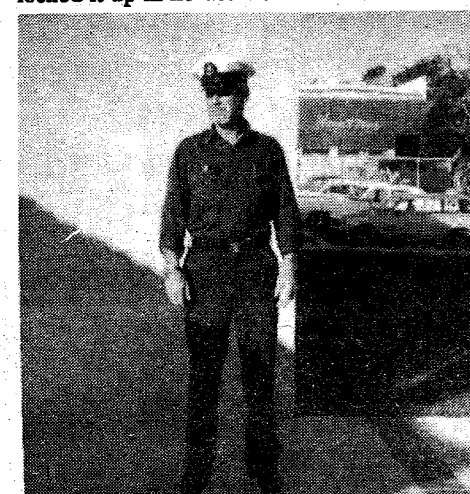
Nineteen people, some cats, dogs, chickens, and a cow, once lived on the jagged rock-top at Point Sur — an independent colony attendant to the Nineteenth Century lighthouse.

Today, the lighthouse has an electronic lamp attended by computers. Rats and bats have made homes in the red-roofed keepers' houses. And some ghosts. They wail and push and bang doors on windless nights. Or so we're told.

Uniformed attendants no longer take visitors on tour of the unique beacon perched 270 feet above the wild Pacific surf. Coast Guard and Navy personnel make occasional security and equipment checks. With a little coaxing, Wayne Jarvis, or some other Coast Guardsman from the Monterey Station, will lead an adventurous group on an excursion. But, for the most part, rats, bats, and ghosts are undisturbed on the rock at Point Sur.

Ghosts. The imagination of poet Robinson Jeffers was stimulated by speculation about the lonely life on that little island outcropping, connected to the mainland by a sandspit. He made Point Sur famous — or infamous — in 1927 with the publication of his long narrative poem called "The Women at Point Sur."

Here was a tale that would forever invest Point Sur with a mystique. The literati had received the story with mixed feelings. Some looked it up in libraries to be made available



CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S Mate Jerry W. Carter. He was the last lighthouse keeper to be stationed at Point Sur. He lived in the smaller house on the rock with his family until 1973.

only to "mature minds."

It was a tale of terror, orgy, and incest involving a minister-turned atheist, Rev. Dr. Barclay, who had turned on his congregation, "...you with your marriages and your burials, your newspapers, the noise you keep up under the stars, your national quarrels and your observances, flags, fireworks, songs to dead Gods." And he said, "I am going off alone to gather my mind, I have something fiery here that will burn the world down to significance."

He wandered down the coast, settled as a lodger at Point Sur, and established a kind of Jim Jones-Jonestown relationship with the inhabitants, though on a smaller scale. He played God — became God — and told the women at that lighthouse outpost, "What was right is wrong, what was wrong's right, the old laws are abolished, they cannot be crossed nor broken, they're dead. The sanction is dead. This interval there is nothing wicked, nothing strange in the world. What the heart desires, or any part of the body, that is the law....I have seen God. He is there in the hill, he is here in your body....God thinks through action, I have watched him through the acts of men fighting and the acts of women as much as through the immense course of the stars."

The Rev. Dr. Barclay is hit with hubris, the act of going too far or getting out of balance, that brings tragedy destruction to himself and the women at Point Sur. Through this character, Jeffers points to the dangers of powerful ideas "in the hands of a fool," or a madman.

It's easy for those who've read Jeffers to recreate scenes from the poem as they gaze at Point Sur, especially on a foggy day. It's easy to imagine women wailing, in ecstasy or in terror, in the now-abandoned big stone house that sheltered lighthouse keepers and their families for nearly a century.

But what of those who haven't read Jeffers? Those who know nothing of the violence that Jeffers breathed into Point Sur beyond the occasional inevitable shipwrecks? Why do they speak of ghosts and women's screams?

Chief Boatswain's Mate Jerry W. Carter was the last lighthouse keeper to live on the rock. He says he lived there from July 1, 1970 to March 13, 1973 with his wife, four children and an Australian shepherd dog. He describes the rock when he was there as "a fantastically quiet place." He never worried about his children. "They climbed all over the rock." But he did wonder about a

ghost. He called it "Harvey."

"Some nights, when there was no wind at all," says Chief Carter, "the back door of the little house would keep opening and banging. We'd check it out and could find no reason for its happening. So we just attributed it to Harvey."

Once a technician at the lighthouse said he was pushed and heard a woman scream. He locked himself inside the lighthouse and called Coast Guard headquarters in Monterey. But nobody found a woman....

The tale of Bill Logan heard from Andy Sleath, one day when they were walking along the Sur beach together, is the most curious. For the past two years, Bill's been Chief Warrant Officer attached to the Naval Facility at Point Sur and he checks out electronic equipment at the rock for the Coast Guard. Andy, now in Tennessee, is an electrical engineer. Western Electric retiree since 1978. In 1932, Bill said, Andy was part of a crew that installed the first electric system at Point Sur.

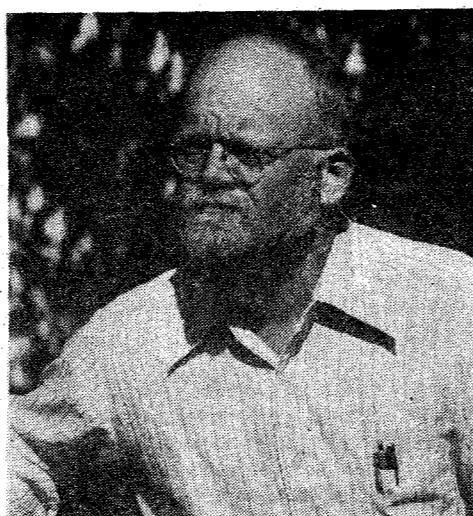
Andy told Bill that he, some workers, and some Coastguardsmen got "tapped and talked to" by a ghost haunting the rock. That ghost would tap men on the shoulder and ask, "Have you seen my wife and little girls?"

Andy had explained the ghost as the shade of an early keeper of the lighthouse. One dark and windy night in the late 1800's, the kerosene oil lamp inside the old Fresnel lens in the lighthouse blew out. The keeper went out to re-light the lamp. He was blown off the rock. His wife and children left the rock, and the ghost has been looking for them ever since. At least until the last keeper left the rock house. No one seems to have heard from him since. Or — there's no one left up there at night to hear him. Poor fellow.

Not long ago, Bill said, a sheriff's deputy who'd heard the story wanted to check it out. He spent the night on the rock. But nothing happened. No words. No tapping. Not even a door slamming or a woman's scream. No substance to any of those stories.

Perhaps.

Inactive as ghosts may be, and however deserted those houses on the rock, fog horn and beacon at Point Sur continue to warn mariners away from the jagged coast. After all, that outpost isn't just an object for stimulating the imagination of poets and persons inclined toward the occult. The coast at Point Sur is as tortuous as ever and ships must be warned.



BILL LOGAN, photographic artist, thespian, teacher, mathematician — and Chief Warrant Officer attached to the Naval Facility at Point Sur. He's heard some ghost stories.

For years after installation in 1889, light and fog signals were operated by humans. Today they're controlled by super-efficient computers at Coast Guard headquarters in Monterey. So lighthouse keepers at Point Sur are as obsolete as the iceman and milkman.

And they're as archaic as the kerosene light that flashed through the beautiful Fresnel lens that was transported around Cape Horn from France and placed in the lighthouse tower ten years short of a century ago. That lens magnified the light source making it equivalent to 1.8 million candlepower seen more than 24 miles at sea. Later, the kerosene lamp was replaced by two 1000-watt bulbs. And in 1972, the Fresnel lens itself was replaced by a modern electronic beacon. Six years later, in 1978, the elegant lens was carefully disassembled, lowered over the cliff by rope — all 4,330 pounds of it — and carried and wheelbarrowed onto a truck that took it to its final resting place, the Allen Knight Maritime Museum in Monterey. Ironically, the museum building, on Calle Principal, used to be the city morgue.

As for shipwrecks, there've been a few. Before the lighthouse was built, the S.S. Los

"Some nights, when there was no wind at all...the back door of the little house would keep opening and banging. We'd check it out and could find no reason for its happening."

Angeles ran aground (November, 1873) at Point Sur. Monterey's young Dr. John Roberts rode to the rescue and found 150 victims, clinging to rocks or washed up on the beach. Some alive, some dead. He labored for three days to save survivors.

The Ventura sank there in 1879 with a cargo of wagons and fine linens. A lot of Big Sur ranchers furnished their homes with the salvage, and it's said that some of those wagons still rattle around on back roads.

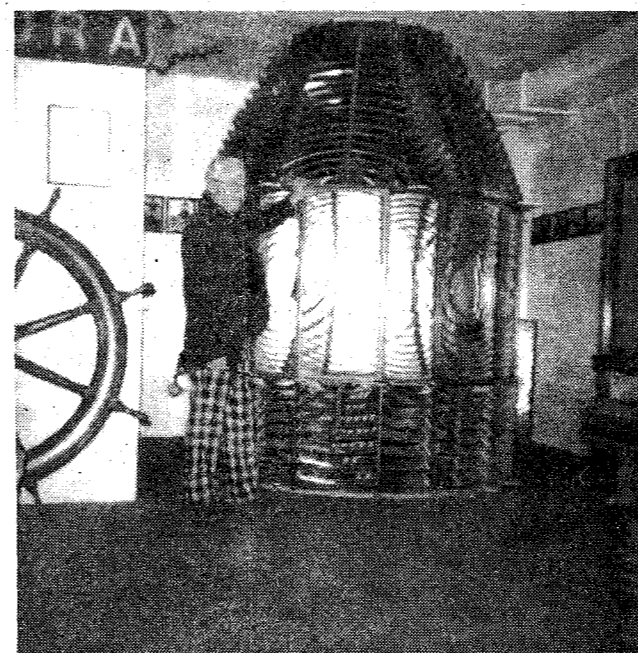
James Ladd Delkin, in his 1946 American Guide Series book on the Monterey Peninsula, described Point Sur's most famous wreck that of the dirigible Macon, this way:

On February 13, 1935, Point Sur's lighthouse keeper watched the giant silvery Navy dirigible Macon cruise past in the early twilight, escorted by a flotilla of 34 craft of the battle fleet. Only a few miles southward from the point a sudden wind hit the great airship, crumpling up its aft section. When Navy craft answering its "SOS" reached the spot, the Macon, badly crippled, was settling into the ocean. Of the 83 men aboard, all but two — radio operator and mess boy — were saved. After weeks of hearings, in which reasons given for the disaster ranged from sabotage to faulty design, a court of inquiry decided that no definite cause could be assigned. This \$3,450,000 airship was the last of the Government's large dirigibles.

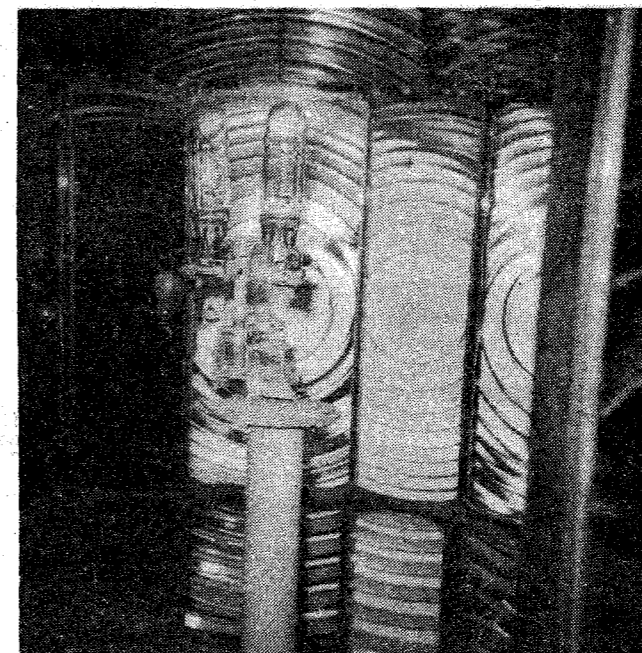
Delkin added this:

Its loss recalled an earlier balloon disaster whose story the Monterey Peninsula Herald of February 14, 1935, retold: "Thirty-two years ago an ambitious gas bag flight from San Francisco ended in grief in the wilds inland from the lighthouse when the highly-touted Dr. Greth Mammoth Air Liner crashed. It was not supposed to go anywhere near the coast mountains but to rise majestically from the Market Street Ball Park in San Francisco, circle the Call Building, cruise over Oakland and Berkeley, returning shortly for a triumphant reception. Stock sales in companion ships were to be boosted and air travel generally launched in California."

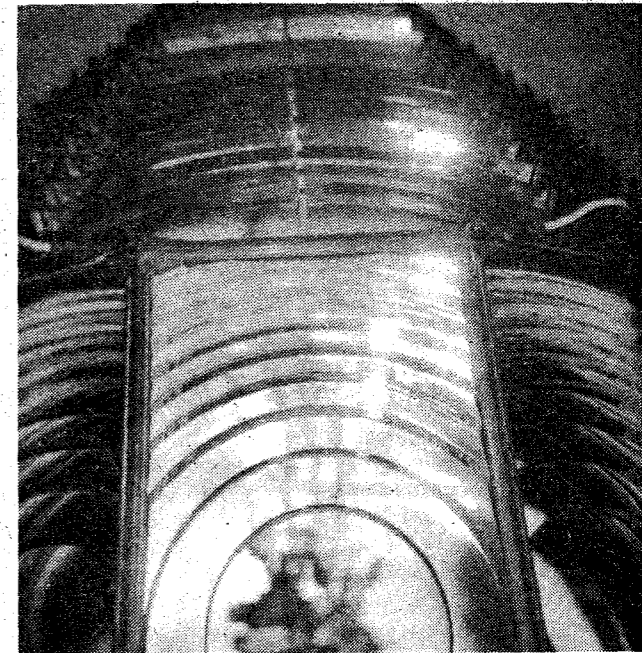
"Instead of that the ship manned by veteran Tom Baldwin was caught by a freshening north wind as soon as it arose, and blown backward out of sight in the general direction of Mexico. Soon all reports



GUIDE AT THE Allen Knight Museum poses beside the beautiful Fresnel lens from the Point Sur lighthouse. The lighthouse now has an electronic beam operated by computers.



INTERIOR of the Fresnel lens.



CLOSE-UPS OF the nearly-a-century-old Fresnel lens from Point Sur.

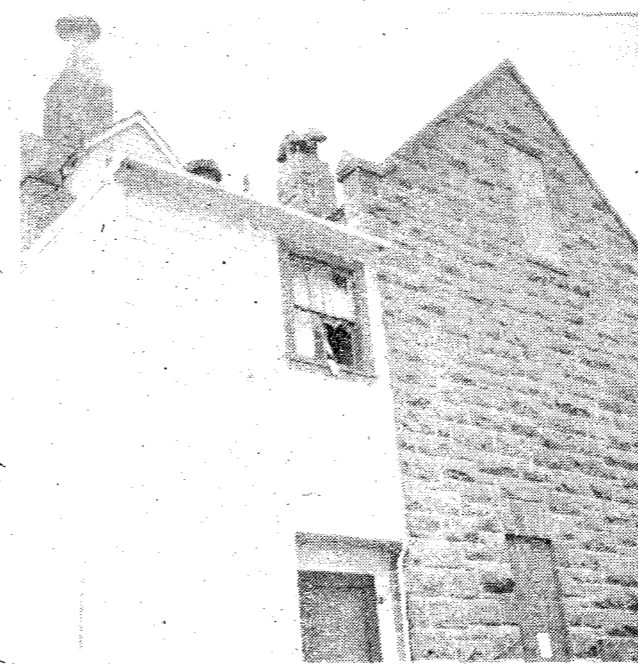


VIEW OF THE TOP of the Point Sur lighthouse on a foggy day.

(Fitzpatrick-Grimm photo)



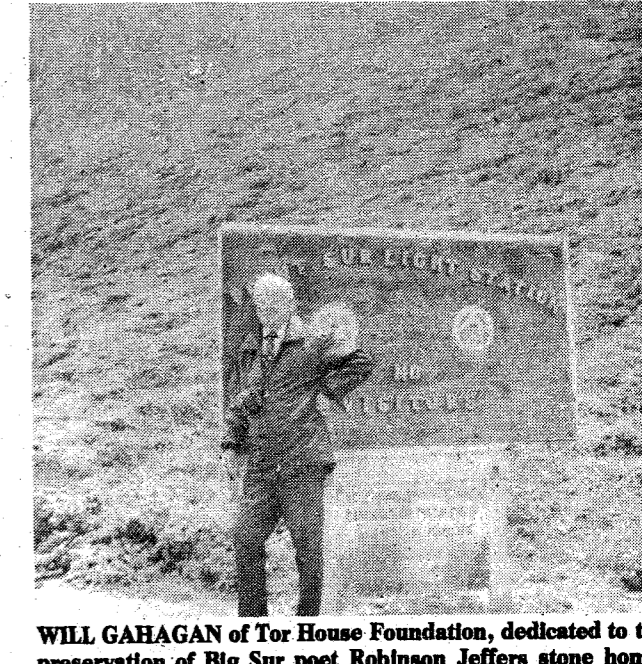
THE NOW-ABANDONED house 450 feet above the wild Pacific, at the top of the rock at Point Sur.



VANDALS OR GHOSTLY violence? No one really knows. But broken window and shredded curtain are reminders of past life in the boarded up house at Point Sur.



THE ALLEN KNIGHT Maritime Museum where the Fresnel lens that was brought from France, around Cape Horn, to Point Sur is now on display.



WILL GAHAGAN of Tor House Foundation, dedicated to the preservation of Big Sur poet Robinson Jeffers stone home, poses at the bottom of the narrow road that leads to the lighthouse. Jeffers immortalized Point Sur in a long narrative poem.



ANOTHER Bill Logan photo — a distant view of the houses on the Point Sur rock top. The houses are home to bats, rats, and some ghosts, we're told.

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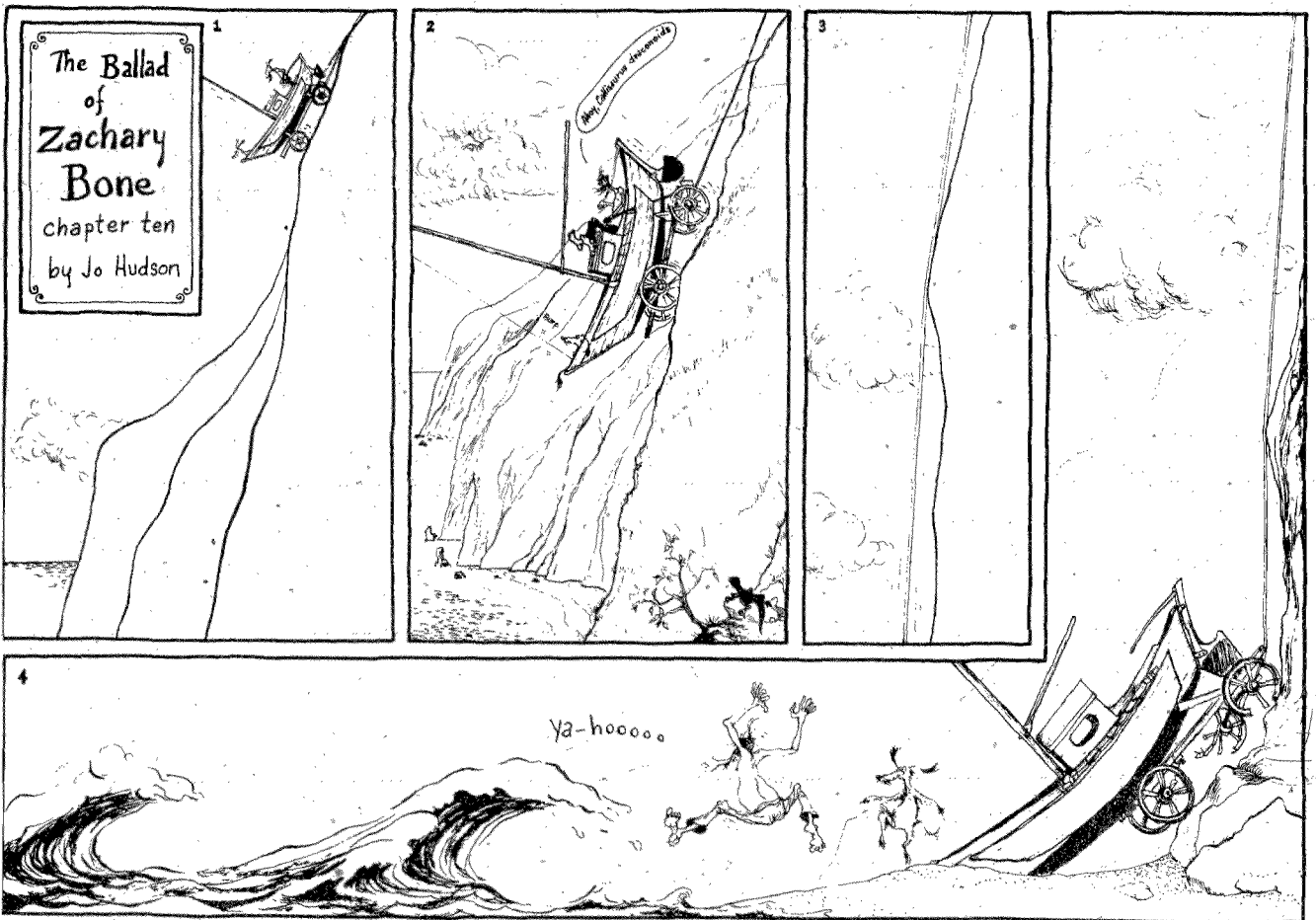
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## Art Buchwald A Summer Fill-in

Some people read the newspaper this summer, and some people didn't. Hammacher, who was up in Maine, didn't, so I had to help him catch up on what went on.

"What did I miss?" he wanted to know as he unpacked his rubber raft and outdoor cooking utensils from the trunk of his car.

"It was a very quiet summer," I assured him. "President Carter came back from Vienna and Japan and announced he had a major speech on energy. Then he went to Camp David and decided to go fishing instead."

"Did he catch anything?" "No, but a lot of people came up to Camp David to tell him he was a lousy President."

"I'll bet he didn't like that," Hammacher said.

"On the contrary, he seemed to enjoy it. When he finally came down from the mountain he went on television and told us what everyone said he was doing wrong. Then he revealed the energy crisis was real and he was going to take strong measures to do something about it."

"What did he do?"

"He fired Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare."

"I didn't know Califano had anything to do with energy."

"Neither did anyone else. It caused quite a stir. The President also shook up the White House. He made Ham Jordan his chief of staff and replaced three girls in the typing pool."

"It sounds like he meant business."

"He did. The President said he was very worried about the malaise in the country so he planned to go out every week and meet with the real American people instead of those who work

for him in Washington. It was a real shot in the arm for the people in Kansas City."

"What about his energy program?" Hammacher wanted to know.

"Well, Congress had to go home on vacation, so the President said there was no hurry and he'd deal with the urgent energy crisis when they came back."

"That was good of him. What did he do next?"

"He booked himself and Rosalynn and Amy on the Delta Queen, a paddle wheeler, and took a 10-day ride down the Mississippi."

"That was a good idea, especially since there wasn't anything going on in Washington."

"Right. But while he was jogging around the deck of the Delta Queen, U.N. Ambassador Andy Young met secretly with the PLO in the Kuwaiti ambassador's apartment. When the State Department found out about it, Andy didn't tell them what had happened, so State got miffed and called the President and said Young had to go. Andy resigned and all the black leaders in the United States got mad at Israel."

"You're making all this up."

"There's more. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference decided to take over the negotiations in the Middle East. The President was very upset about this because he had sent Bob Strauss to the Middle East to see if he could get Egypt and Israel to agree on a U.N. Resolution."

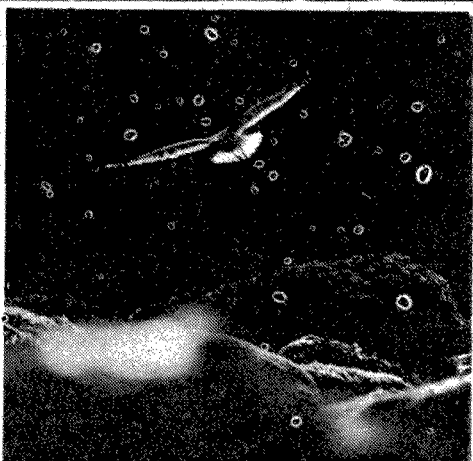
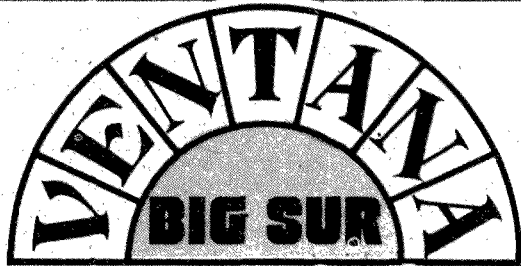
"Strauss thought he was in charge of the Middle East, but the President passed word from the Delta Queen that Vice President Mondale was in charge. Secretary of State Vance got mad at this, so Jody Powell, the President's press secretary, said there was a mistake and Vance was in charge. Strauss then said he wanted to be an unpaid ambassador to the Middle East so he could practice law on the side. Mondale decided he wanted to visit China, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson has offered to meet with Yasser Arafat of the PLO when he comes to New York."

"Isn't there any good news that happened this summer?" Hammacher wanted to know.

"Yes, Carter told his Bible class a few weeks ago that when he went to South Korea in late June he tried to make President Park a Christian."

"Now I know you're pulling my leg," Hammacher said. I looked at him sadly. "Believe me, I wish I were."

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Photography by Horst Mayer

## A Country Inn and Restaurant in Big Sur

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## After LCPs — What Then?

by Michael L. Fischer  
Executive Director, California Coastal Commission

Reprint from Coastal News

Clearly, the Coastal Commission is an agency in transition. As the Local Coastal Programs are certified over the next two years (and we are pretty much on schedule), our role as a planning and regulatory agency will change dramatically. Trouble is, except for the fact we'll be smaller ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  our current size), no one's quite sure what kind of outfit we'll become.

On the way to becoming different we'll have several challenges to overcome:

—Giving over to local government the authority (which we hold) to regulate coastal development in a way which guarantees coastal protection; and

—Living through a reduction in staff size while retaining the experience and commitment needed to be responsive to the up-to-the-last-minute pressure of the LCP task.

More about those challenges in a later article. But for now, let me throw out my (current) concept of what the Coastal Commission will be after 1981. We will, I think, have at least three distinct roles: cop, advisor and manager.

• After the certification of LCPs, our most obvious continuing responsibility will be as a *monitor* of local government permit decisions, an *enforcer* of the Coastal Act and approved LCPs, and an *appellate body* to decide appeals and to consider amendments to LCPs. Since all development proposals will no longer automatically come to the Commission for decision, we will have to take the initiative in assuring that the development decisions of others are tough enough; no longer will the Commission have the relative luxury of waiting for the applicant to trigger our review. Hence my somewhat flippant use of the term "coastal cop."

• Our second continuing role will be that of *researcher* and *advisor*. California's coastal zone management program is quite different from that of those states who chose a much more "scientific" approach. Using computer models and LANDSAT telemetry, they are producing reams of information about littoral drift, shoreline erosion, the life cycles of phytoplankton (or other biota) — and so forth. But, in many cases, they don't know what they want to do with the information; their research has not been directed by public policy.

In California, those basic policy judgments have been made in the Coastal Act and will be spelled out in the LCPs. There will then be a real need for applied research on coastal processes — tied to those policies — which will not be done by local government. Some — in fact, most — of that research will be done by universities and other state agencies. The Coastal Commission will not duplicate those efforts, but should help direct, coordinate, fund and apply that research to the problems of local government and coastal property owners.

Examples? Shoreline erosion; beach replenishment; protection of water tables; the need for and effect of energy facilities and offshore oil production; wetland management options; multijurisdictional recreation, transportation and housing issues; aquaculture....

• Our agency's third role, strangely enough, will be a new one: that of coastal zone *manager*. So far, we've been a planning and regulatory agency, not a management agency. That should change. In collaboration with State Parks, State Lands, Fish and Game, local governments and the Coastal Conservancy, the Commission should actively coordinate the management of our State's coastal zone. Seek out the needed access points and improve them, for example. Seek out the degraded wetlands and restore them; find the endangered habitats and protect them; locate the most highly travelled shipping lanes (where the risk of tanker collision is greatest) — locate the hardware and train the citizens to protect the wetlands which might be damaged; establish estuarine and marine sanctuaries and assure their protection....

The LCPs will generate an enormous list of coastal zone management tasks which need doing. Many of those tasks are already being handled — and well — by Fish and Game, for example, and State Parks. But there is no agency now which is maintaining that list of things to do, setting priorities, and coordinating action. Jobs are falling through the cracks.

And the Commission will have funds to bring to this task — the Coastal Energy Impact Program and the Coastal Zone Management Act will bring several million federal dollars per year to California; after completion of the LCPs, this money will be available for management. At this writing, \$25 million is included in a Nejedly park bond act for park land acquisition — but linked to those acquisition proposals called for in LCPs.

It should go without saying that the Coastal Commission would carry out all three of these roles as an active and strong advocate of coastal protection.

We have, true, entered into a partnership arrangement with local government on the LCPs, and we expect to make good on that commitment. The needs and policy decisions of our local government partners will be respected. In a real sense, the LCP will serve as our partnership contract; our basic relationship toward local government (as well as other state agencies) will be supportive and cooperative.

But the Commission will also make its own policy judgments as monitor, advisor and manager; I think it's fair to expect that there will be disagreements. This will be (hopefully) inevitable so long as the Commission retains a strong advocacy commitment to decisions which give greatest weight to the long-term protection of California's coastal resources.

I'm interested in your thoughts about the future role of the Coastal Commission. Since we're now planning the budget for the year which ends in July, 1981 (the deadline for LCP completion) it's none too soon to start making decisions.

## Statement of the Big Sur Land Trust Regarding the Potter Ranch Transaction

The August 13th, 1979, edition of the Big Sur Gazette headlined an article by Gary Koepfel and an editorial containing many mis-statements of fact and unfair insinuations regarding the Big Sur Land Trust purchase of the Potter Ranch. A demand for a correction has been served upon the Gazette pursuant to California law. In addition, a request has been made that this statement be fully printed by the Gazette in its next edition.

The Land Trust has been active for over a year in attempting to preserve as open space, the 3,040 acres known as the Potter Ranch. The Trust received a letter in June, 1978, from the New York owners of the land indicating the price that they would accept. On the basis of that letter, and other discussions with the owners, a great deal of effort over the last fourteen months has been made to raise the necessary funds.

The transaction is what is known as a "bargain sale," similar to the manner in which The Nature Conservancy acquired the Big Creek Ranch and passed it on to the University of California, except that the Potter Ranch will remain in private stewardship.

In this case, the landowners accepted a price substantially below the fair market value of the land. The difference between the purchase price and the fair market value may be taken as a deduction by the sellers on their income tax returns, as it constitutes a gift to the Land Trust, which is a non-profit charitable foundation under the Internal Revenue Code.

Mr. Koepfel's statement that the Land Trust offered to obtain a \$2,000,000 appraisal for the owners is false. The Land Trust specifically declined to become involved in establishing the fair market value for the owners. Land conservation foundations traditionally do not undertake this function, as it is the owners' responsibility to establish the value for their own tax purposes.

Mr. Koepfel has also misstated the actual purchase price to be \$1,200,000 when, in fact, it is \$1,125,000.

The Land Trust has contracted to pass title to the land through the Trust to the persons who are providing the purchase money. However, they have agreed to accept a title

[In keeping with the Gazette's policy of providing an open forum for opinions and rebuttals, we are publishing the following statement.]

heavily encumbered with restrictions (in perpetuity) against mining, logging and commercial use, and with nearly all the development rights extinguished. The University of California will be allowed to use the land for research, study and scientific purposes, as an extension of the Big Creek ecology. If the new owners, or their successors, ever desire to sell the land, or any portion of it, they must provide the first right of refusal to the Land Trust and then to the University of California.

Any suggestion on the part of the Gazette that there is personal gain and profit involved in the transaction is totally false. The Land Trust will retain nothing more than the right to enforce the restrictions. Mr. Leavy has donated his legal services to the Trust. All trustees and advisors of the Land Trust have served without compensation in this matter. Mr. Koepfel was informed of these facts by Trustee Lloyd Addleman well before the Gazette went to press, in response to specific questions he posed to Mr. Addleman. Although Mr. Koepfel quoted from the conversation with Mr. Addleman, he chose to omit the portion of the conversation relating to the donation of services.

It should also be understood that neither Mr. Leavy nor any member of the Board will retain any interest whatsoever in the subject property other than the right to insure that the restrictions are not violated.

The Gazette's charge that Mr. Leavy as a Coastal Commissioner violated the public trust is unfounded. The implication that the Land Trust unlawfully pre-empted another offer to purchase the property is also false. The efforts of the Land Trust to raise the purchase money and tender an offer to the owners had nothing to do with knowledge on the part of Mr. Leavy of any offers by third parties or with the efforts of the broker.

The Gazette's statements that the broker and the Oklahoma group had "discussed their purchase in detail with Mr. Leavy," and that he "was given the details of the buyers' offer and intentions" are false. At the time the commitments for the purchase money were obtained and the offer made, neither Mr. Leavy nor any trustee knew of the Oklahoma group's offer or anything about it.

A member of the Oklahoma group had phoned Mr. Leavy and stated that he had been referred to Mr. Leavy by the broker. Mr. Leavy logically assumed that the prospective buyers were informed by the broker of his position with the Big Sur Land Trust. The member stated that he wanted to meet with Mr. Leavy and indicated that his group was considering the purchase of the land as a hunting retreat; he wondered whether the group would be able to build one or more residences for that purpose. Mr. Leavy declined to meet with him, stated the standard policy of the Coastal Commission for such developments, and referred him to the Coastal Commission staff for further inquiries. At no time were details of any proposed offer mentioned. The conversation, which was quite short, was reported to the trustees as were other conversations with persons interested in the property. No further contact was had between the Land Trust and the Oklahoma group.

The Gazette's suggestion that the Land Trust unlawfully deprived the realtor of a commission is false. The trustees and Mr. Leavy acted at all times under the assumption that acquisition of the property by the Land Trust would result in a commission to the broker. It was only after the offer was communicated to the sellers by the Land Trust that it was learned that the sellers and the broker had agreed to exclude the Land Trust from the exclusive listing agreement. The Land Trust had nothing to do with the drafting of the exclusive listing agreement. Thus, the broker was not entitled to a commission on the sale to the Land Trust by the terms of the broker's own agreement with her sellers.

The article contains many false statements and unwarranted insinuations. For example, there were never any emergency meetings of the trustees. The meeting referred to by Mr. Koepfel had been scheduled the previous week. The suggestion that the Land Trust is operating "beyond the edge of tax laws" is false and defamatory on its face.

With respect to persons outside the Land Trust who were quoted in this article, we have no information at this time as to whether those quotations are accurate.

In conclusion, the headlines, the article, the editorial and the cartoon, when taken together, are clearly misleading and were published by the newspaper without sufficient attempt at verification.

Mr. Koepfel did attempt to learn of the details of the purchase agreement and was properly told that such information could not be released without the approval of the people involved. However, in his apparent zeal to meet a printing deadline with a dramatic headline, he chose to go to press with unverified facts and charges.

What is most significant is that which Mr. Koepfel failed to do, which any responsible reporter would have considered basic and fundamental fair play: He never at any time notified any of the trustees or Mr. Leavy of the serious charges he was about to level against them, and, thus, afforded no opportunity of a timely response in the same article.

It is believed that the Potter Ranch purchase will go far in preserving the environmental integrity of the Big Sur Coast, and that the actions of the Big Sur Land Trust and those of its attorney, Mr. Leavy, at all times were forthright, ethical and accomplished in good faith. The Big Sur Land Trust will continue in its efforts to assist landowners in preserving California's coastal resources by encouraging private stewardship of the land.

Board of Trustees  
The Big Sur Land Trust

[Editor's Note: The Big Sur Gazette is presently considering the demand for corrections mentioned above.]

## "The Environmental Protection Hustle"

by Joseph C. Mastrolanni  
California Coastal Council

There is no question in my mind that no-growth proponents who have perverted the valid goals of preserving and conserving our natural resources have cried "wolf" once too often. The general public, one time lulled into the "Land of Nod" by protectionist sloganism, are being brusquely joggled out of their languor by the end product of those contorted utopian visions. Make no mistake about it, the American Dream still lives, but millions of Americans are now unable to afford their piece of sod. Worst yet, the "fiendish developers," unwilling to embark upon a masochistic adventure into bureaucroland, are not constructing rental units, but rather are converting to condominiums or cooperatives as financially feasible alternatives to meet the demand for affordable home ownership. Thus it is difficult to find a home to rent, let alone to purchase reasonably-priced homes in the coastal zone. The public is starting to realize that protecting the environment for all time is a hollow legacy to destine future generations of homeless Homo sapiens. They are beginning to ask, "What are we really protecting and for whom?" The protectees are beginning to ask what happened to "public access," and "visitor serving recreational opportunities?"

We all know what the Coastal Act of 1976 promises, but what has its implementation produced? Yet another layer of regulation has had the effect of putting coastal property out of reach, and has forced low and moderate income home-seekers inland. This is in direct conflict with the Coastal Act mandate to provide low and moderate income housing opportunities. Kicking more sand in their eyes, Coastal Commissions have "duned" most of the significant visitor-serving recreational projects in the Coastal Zone. That, coupled with possible restrictions of vehicular traffic on Pacific Highway 1 and coastal secondary roads, could have the effect of preventing them from coming back for even a visit.

Consider the following: environmentalists first persuade the Federal Government to buy land for a national seashore. Once the Government owns the land, the environmentalists decide that the environment is much too fragile to withstand recreational activities. They block the construction of roads and recreational facilities within the national seashore, which would have attracted the public at large. This scheme amounts to charging the rest of the country to freeze local land from development, and then not letting the outsiders in to visit the land they bought! This and many other environmental protection schemes amount to "The Environmental Protection Hustle," claims the author of a fascinating book by the same title. Bernard Frieden, Professor of Urban Planning at MIT, tells it like it is. All of those innocent-seeming environmental protection laws we have been passing since the 60s, was it really all hustle? Professor Frieden builds his argument carefully and persuasively. He shows that in this situation, as in so much else, California leads the nation. His indictment is not of environmentalism per se, but of the uses to which its ideology may be put.

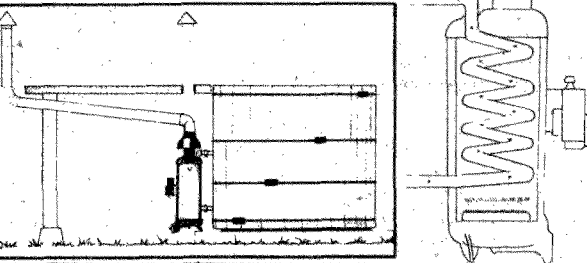


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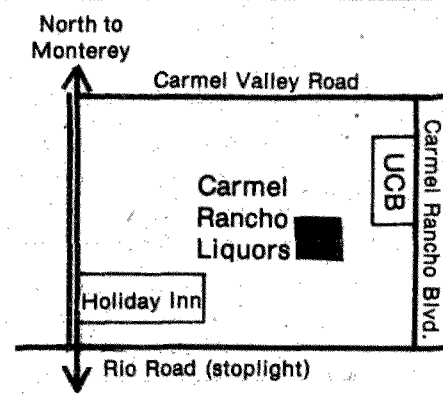
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## Kundalini: Psychosis or Transcendence?

by Bill Liles

Lies there sleeping in all of us a primordial evolutionary force whose awakening into consciousness unleashes powers and knowledge heretofore described only in the visions of mystics, poets, prophets, and saints?

Do we all have the latent capability of healing ourselves and others through the conscious control of these inherent powers?

Can such powers, when liberated in a creative way, represent the next step in human evolution, or, when aroused spontaneously and without proper guidance, can these same potentials go wild in the human system and cause the organism to become mad and self-destruct?

The answer to all of these questions is in the affirmative, according to bay area psychiatrist Lee Sannella, whose book *Kundalini — Psychosis or Transcendence?* explores these ancient beliefs from the standpoint of modern scientific observation.

"Kundalini is not only real, it is universal," Dr. Sannella said in a recent interview at Esalen Institute, where he sometimes conducts seminars.

He also indicated that this mysterious force, taken for granted in the yogic tradition, when aroused spontaneously and without proper preparation and guidance, may take the unsuspecting host into a nightmare world of physical torture, madness, and even death.

Recent research into this phenomena indicates that Kundalini arousal is becoming more common in the West, where it has been largely unrecognized or discounted in the past, Dr. Sannella said.

He believes that many people in this evolutionary state of change end up in the back wards of our mental institutions, in jails, hospitals, and as suicides, particularly among the young, where the statistics continue to mount in recent years.

As a practicing psychiatrist, Dr. Sannella's work lies primarily in the area of identifying people in the throes of kundalini arousal so that they may be referred for guidance to those with a proper understanding of the process.

He describes kundalini as a primordial energy natural to man which of itself has no intrinsic purpose.

"It is the life force magnified or unleashed in the human organism, which ordinarily operates on minimum life force. It is our true potential and special to man," Sannella asserts.

"Man emerges from the primal beast, which lives in its essence, to a very complex ego-personality process, much of which is all fouled up. The function of the properly raised kundalini is to reunite man with the ground of his being and to teach him of his essential nature.

"However, the force is non-intelligent; unless we supply intelligence and purpose to it's arousal it is apt to connect us with it's negative potential."

On the positive side, he cites numerous reports of seemingly miraculous feats performed by yogis under the influence of "the serpent power."

The yogis of India baffled their British rulers by performing extraordinary feats of mental and physical control considered impossible by the western mind: stopping of the heartbeat at will, psychic communication at a distance, the ability to see into past and future time, and the ability to heal through mind control were some of the inexplicable wonders observed by doubting colonialists.

Recent investigations by scientific observers using biofeedback instrumentation have proven these powers to be real in evidence that even the hardest sceptic can no longer deny.

"The transcendence of the ego-personality process allows us to leave our tribal consciousness and to develop our individual consciousness," Dr. Sannella relates.

"As Jesus said, we must become as children again to return to our essence. When we are born we are separated from the womb; it is the same with the tribal consciousness, we must be reborn from that which made us in order to grow into our own individual potential patterns.

"An example of this would be when a shaman goes into a trance and transcends the tribe to enter into another realm where he gains a broader vision."

Sannella believes that it is these evolved beings who evolve society.

"Those who attain a higher state of awareness are the



**DR. LEE SANNELLA**  
*Tracking Down Kundalini*

social evolutionary genes for us all, often referred to artistically as the avante guard. Society itself is a devolution from original prophetic stances taken by key figures in history who may have been in a state of transcendent consciousness due to kundalini arousal."

To support this assertion hundreds of reports each year speak of "energetic manifestations" in which the life force takes a quantum leap in power, he said.

Dr. Sannella believes that individuals in kundalini arousal are most often improperly identified and classified as suffering from neurological, hysterical, neurotic, psychomatic, or organic disorders. Often two or three such symptoms appear to be mixed together in the same individual.

"Kundalini is overwhelming and autonomous and the subject never has complete control over the process," Sannella said.

"It comes from the core of the person's being and is tied up with the sexual function. The energy rises up the center of the spine to activate a subtle psychological change in the brain, which seems to start in a definite place and proceed along a rather predictable path," he explained.

Because of the brain's intimate connection with the rest of the body, these central events can be felt only in the periphery, or in the body as a whole, Dr. Sannella reasons, and an awareness of change is returned to the brain from the sense organs via the nerves and glands.

Dr. Sannella pointed out that scientific instruments tell us that the basic rhythm of the energetic body is 7.8 hertz, which corresponds to the basic resonance of the planet, which constantly gives us information.

"We have lost the sensitivity for this except when we are in special states like meditation," he says.

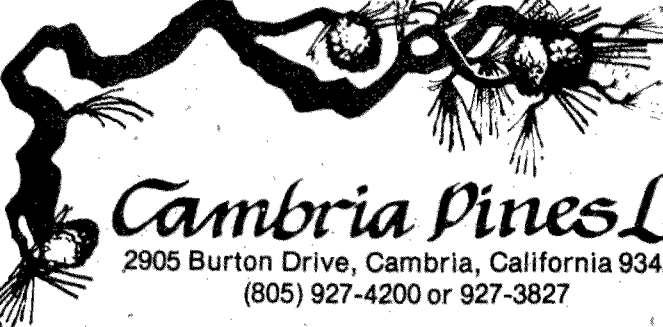
He also noted that the Bushmen of South Africa dance to ecstasy to contact this force, and in that state they prophesize, send psychic messages and heal.

"About 75 percent of the adults can do it. It's always been around."

Seeing 20th Century man as "withered" in sensitivity to the basic vibrations of the planetary information system which lies outside conventional tribal consciousness, Dr. Sannella recommends meditation, the dance, deep massage, jogging, and purification through fasting and improved nutrition as means to transcend our ordinary state of awareness.

"Most important is to have a teacher to guide one through the process," the doctor said.

"He doesn't have to be alive. Purification is essential to achieving the proper balance in the body. We mustn't forget that kundalini is power, and that it can be either constructive or destructive. When a person is in the throes of arousal he



## Cambria Pines Lodge

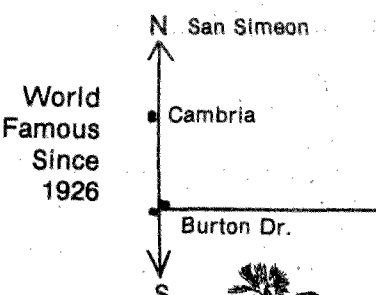
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has no control and must have proper guidance if the experience is to be a good one."

The great prophets of the past were essentially teachers who helped people find their own values, he noted. Many of those who have had the experience at one time considered themselves insane due to the uncontrollable energy at work within them during purification, he said.

"We should be careful not to hastily judge those who are into this energetic state," he point out.

"Negative qualities are often mixed with positive virtues, as a sense of universal love seems to be a part of the process of the heightened consciousness. It is important for relatives or friends to provide a safe environment for the process to take place.

"Sympathetic people are O.K.; however, if turned over to the usual authorities the aroused one may simply be hospitalized and drugged for easy maintenance and never get a chance to work his way through to higher levels of creativity and a more aware state of being."

## Viewpoint

### Government by Lawsuit?

by Hellmut Meyer  
Executive Director  
Monterey County Foundation of Concern

Monterey County's Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a four-month interim ordinance on July 3rd, effectively halting approval to minor and major subdivisions and to specific plans for development in Carmel Valley, pending the forthcoming adoption of the Carmel Valley Master Plan, currently the subject of public hearings, after over two years of planning and compromise.

The interim ordinance, agreed to after a series of executive sessions, was passed in exchange for the dismissal of lawsuits against the county, which had been filed May 4th by the City of Carmel, the Carmel Area Coalition, and one Mary M. Arnn; these had asked for an injunction barring the county from the preparation or implementation of specific plans because, the suits contended, the county's General Plan was "fatally defective."

Apparently influenced by the opinions of County Counsels Iver E. Skjeie and Jose Ramos, supervisors indicated that they felt themselves backed into a corner and agreed with counsel's concerns that to engage in litigation would not only prove expensive, but would also leave the county vulnerable to other suits by citizens, charging essentially the same thing.

Main target of at least Carmel's suit is apparently the Odello property, comprised of 134 acres east of Highway 1 and south of the Carmel River, an area which Carmel asserts lies within its "sphere of influence." The proposed Odello project includes a 200-room hotel, 97 condominiums and a farmer's market, while maintaining 70 acres of land in agricultural production and constitutes the largest development to be halted by the interim ordinance.

Because the stop order does not apply to applications in process (which may continue up to the point of approval or denial) and because it does not affect either legal lots of record for residences or commercial developments on commercial lots, actions already taken, to include, among others, the tentative approval granted to Rancho Canada Lodge, were not affected, much to the chagrin of the Carmel Area Coalition.

Explicit in the agreement between the county and litigants is also the requirement that the county apply to the Office of Planning and Research (OPR), in Sacramento, for an extension of time, in order to update the alleged "fatally defective" County General Plan.

Although the emergency ordinance's adoption did not, legally, require a public hearing (a fact which supervisor's chairman Sam Farr was quick to take advantage of, in limiting public comments to technical questions), subsequent time extensions — up to a maximum of 16 months — would require full public hearings.

Despite the fact that precedent for what amounts to the establishment of a moratorium, in order to render moot pending litigation, may exist in at least one other California county, the Monterey County Foundation of Concern's (MCFC) overriding concerns are not only the potentially far-reaching consequences of the county's relinquishing of local land use decisions to the State (as OPR could demand final say-so on new use permits while the time extension was in effect), but also whether future attempts to control local government by lawsuit might not now be emboldened, not only during the time the General Plan is being updated, but thereafter, as well.

Questions also arise, in our minds, as to whether the proposed \$250,935 yearly budget, subsequently allocated for each of the three years deemed necessary to update the general plan, actually constitute a lesser expense to the county than would have the issue's resolution in the courts. Similarly, we are inquisitive about the propriety of the county's current consideration of an application by the same OPR official who allegedly orchestrated the lawsuit, interim ordinance and OPR time extension request, this time for employment, by Monterey County, in the capacity of General Plan Coordinator, at a salary in excess of \$20,000 per year.

Finally, MCFC wonders whether all general plans are not — to one degree or another — guilty of being outdated almost within weeks of their original adoption and whether any righteous and impartial judge would not, in the final analysis, have found the lawsuits without merit, as long as the county was actively engaged in the process of updating its plan.

Perhaps Brian Finegan, a land-use attorney representing several concerned property owners, stated this Foundations's concerns as well, when he said: "All things considered, if I was in the position of Monterey County, I'd rather take my chances in court."

Or, to put the entire issue as succinctly as possible, is this any way to run a railroad, or for that matter, a county?

### Bree McCoy Harlan Born

Connie McCoy and Keith Harlan are the parents of a new baby girl, Bree McCoy Harlan, born July 27, 1979, weighing six pounds, 15 ounces, and measuring 20 inches. Bree was born at home. She has brown hair and blue eyes. Midwives Honey Rose and Rowena Mayer attended the birth. This is the first child for the Harlans and the first granddaughter for John and Ruth Harlan. Bree is fifth generation Harlan. Says Ruth, "The Harlan old folks are just thrilled that a baby was born on the land."

### Ordjonikidzes Daughter Born

Kathy and Yuri Ordjonikidze are the delighted parents of a new baby girl, Lyra, born August 18, 1979 at 3:32 pm at home. Yuri assisted his wife with the birth. Marie Buninger

### Community Picnic Scheduled

Cont. from Page 1  
Grange.

According to Lee Ergovich, Fernwood's assistant manager and the picnic organizer, the event will last from 10 am to 5 pm during the first Sunday in October.

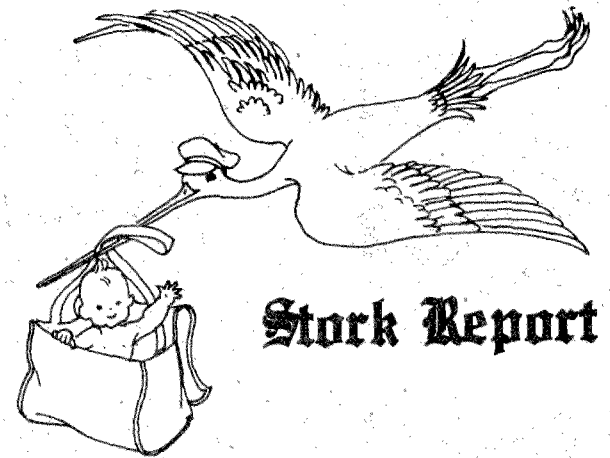
Children's games and contests are scheduled from eleven to one o'clock, and among others, include a tug-of-war, horseshoes, gunny sack races, and relays.

A barbeque chicken feed with all of the trimmings will be served from noon to two

o'clock, and live music will be played between one and five o'clock.

Don Tosh of the Big Sur Lodge has donated the use of the meadow across the Big Sur River below Fernwood, and Fernwood manager Greg Davey is sponsoring the event.

Admission is \$10 per person, and children under 10 years of age will be admitted free. All profits will be divided between the Fire Brigade, Grange and Ambulance.



### Stork Report

also helped. Midwife Honey Rose, who missed the birth by just five minutes, had called the Big Sur Ambulance Crew in case further help was needed, so ambulance volunteer Kathy Jaeger was also on hand. However, the Ordjonikidze's new daughter was born peacefully in just one hour and fifteen minutes. Kathy and Yuri also have a son, Avtonom, eight years old. Congratulations!

### Daughter Born to Hulberts

Lillian and Richard Hulbert are the happy parents of a daughter, Jeanette Marie, born August 11, 1979 at 8:44 am. The 6 pound 5½ ounce, 19½ inch baby girl was born at Marshall Hospital in Placerville, California. The mother reports that Jeanette has long, curly black hair and blue eyes. Says Lillian, "She is the most beautiful baby in the world!" Although the Hulberts left Big Sur in November of 1975, they have many friends here. Rich was based here with the U.S. Forest Service and Lillian was a teacher's aide at Captain Cooper School. The Hulberts now live in Pollock Pines, California. They have two sons, Tim and Jim. Congratulations!

### Last Hope for Monterey Train Service

#### SP Needs Coast Permit to Rip Up Rails

Cont. from Page 1

officials then applied for permission to abandon to the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).

During the ICC hearing in Washington, Southern Pacific officials did not mention the intense interest and well-publicized local efforts to restore train service to Monterey; and, for reasons unknown, neither did ICC officials attempt to contact the Mayor of Monterey to ascertain local sentiment about removal of the rails.

Why did the SP officials remain silent about service restoration efforts? Why did ICC officials allow abandonment without soliciting local testimony? As the only contiguous corridor which can serve Monterey with passenger train service, why and how did Southern Pacific receive ICC's approval to abandon the right-of-way?

Monterey Mayor Gerald Fry told the Gazette that the city is presently awaiting response from their application for a federal grant to convert the old Monterey Station into a modern Transportation Depot for trains and busses to serve the downtown area.

If Southern Pacific succeeds in obtaining a Coastal Permit and rips up the rails, it will effectively destroy long-term local efforts to restore passenger service between Monterey and San Francisco.

Mayor Fry also observed that Monterey Beach was the only beach in the area large enough to accommodate the U.S. Army's large landing craft maneuvers, which require overland rail transit to reach the water.

Ed Haber of Carmel Valley, who has conducted a one-man campaign for the past six years to restore local train service, said of S.P.'s decision to remove the rails: "What I can't understand, in the midst of our present and continuing gas shortage and transportation problems, is why anyone would want to lose forever the possibility of passenger train service."

Once the rails are removed, the land will be divided, sold, and developed. As Les Strnad put it, "that rail corridor is the only public transit link between urban San Francisco and outlying suburban areas clear to Monterey...it would not only preempt or limit many public recreational opportunities, it would also prejudice development of the Local Coastal Plan for Monterey."

Despite the fact that the Regional and State Commission surprised nearly everyone by approving Moss Landing as a supertanker port, they are the last permit authority before which Southern Pacific must appear prior to trashing the tracks.

If the buck does not stop at the Coastal Commission, the rails will be razed, and megabucks will be paid to Southern Pacific by a large corporation whose plans and interest lie in the development of a large hotel complex somewhere between the Old Del Monte Hotel and the Monterey Station (Fisherman's Wharf).

Though a few will profit handsomely, the residents of and the visitors to the peninsula will be deprived forever the opportunity of restoring service and taking the train.

Where are all of our politicians now that we need them? Congressman Panetta, Assemblyman Mello, and Supervisors Farr and Moore are all seeking either reelection or new offices. Support of the restoration of train service would provide any or all of them with a marvelous political platform and widespread support at the polls.

The Editors of the Big Sur Gazette believe that restoration of rail service between San Francisco and Monterey, as published in depth in our July issue, is both timely and prudent in light of its proven local desirability, its economic viability, its energy efficiency, and its efficacy as a contemporary mode of public transportation.

If Southern Pacific succeeds in obtaining a Coastal Permit to remove the tracks and proceeds to do so, this newspaper will launch a full-scale investigation into the economics, motives, and actions taken by Southern Pacific officials; by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who routinely approved the abandonment in complete disregard of local rail restoration efforts and without bothering to solicit local opinions; and by all Coastal Commissioners and Staff should they approve Southern Pacific's Coastal Permit to remove the rails.

In short, the Editors of this newspaper are determined to investigate, discover, and publish all relevant facts pertaining to the public's deprivation of this transportation alternative if the rails to Monterey are removed.

In the meantime, supporters of restoring rail service to Monterey can act now, before the Coastal Permit hearing, by cutting out, completing, and mailing the Great Train Quiz which appears on page 25 of this publication.

In addition, supporters should watch for the public notice of Southern Pacific's Coastal Commission permit hearing, and they should muster, rally to, and speak their minds, because if the permit is granted, Southern Pacific will have a green light, passenger rail service will be impossible to restore, and the Monterey Peninsula and visitors will have a permanent non-rail pass to nowhere.

Where are all of our politicians now that we need them? Congressman Panetta, Assemblyman Mello, and Supervisors Farr and Moore are all seeking either reelection or new offices.

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## Fire Brigade to Build New Fire House

by Frank Pinney

After a fire engine and trained fire fighters, the Fire Brigade needs a fire house and that is just what is taking place this fall. Through the energy of some Brigade members, especially Chief Trotter, and the generosity of community members, the Brigade will have a new fire house location at the top of Post Grade. From there, the trucks can literally roll to an emergency either north or south in minutes.

Since the California Parks and Recreation Department donated the first engine five years ago, the Brigade has been using the facilities at the Big Sur CalTrans station to house and service its equipment. This symbiotic relationship has been heavily in favor of the Brigade. As the equipment and membership grew, the Brigade has become somewhat of a fledgling cuckoo in a sparrow's nest. The time has come to establish a working center

for the volunteer emergency services that our community provides with covered space for all equipment and training.

Since both the Fire Brigade and the Big Sur Ambulance are staffed and supported entirely by volunteers and contributions, it has taken some time to accumulate the necessary resources to build a fire house.

Fund raising efforts over the past few years that have led to this step have included the annual community-wide letters and the raffle organized by the Brigade fund raiser, Lou Eisenberg, parties by Nepenthe, wishing wells at Coast Gallery and Ventana, not to mention the incomparable melodrama "Fire, Fire" produced by Penny Vieregge. Efforts like these and donations by community residents and businesses as well as interested outsiders have continued to generate the means for the Brigade fire suppression ser-



THE FIRE BRIGADE'S NEW FIRE HOUSE will be similar to the building pictured above. The steel pre-fabricated building has been purchased by community donations

and fund raising events and it will be constructed in the fall on Post Hill via cooperation with the U.S.F.S. and the Post family. See related story on this page.

vice for our neighbors.

The final step was made this summer when the Post family offered to donate the right of way across their property to a small piece of U.S. Forest Service land near the gate to the Post Ranch. The Brigade had come across an economical way to acquire a partially pre-fabricated steel building and only needed a place to set it up and a way to get there.

The building is a 40' by 48' metal barn manufactured by Marvel Brute Steel Building

Systems, of Denver, Colorado, and was delivered to Big Sur in August where it is now stored in readiness for the final arrangements to be made with the USFS and the Post family. Donations of building materials and support have been offered by such area businesses as Torre Engineering, Big Sur Construction Company and Granite Rock from Monterey Peninsula.

Fund raising plans are underway to provide for electrical wiring, plumbing, foundation and road surfacing, furnishing, and tools and miscellaneous needs such as hose drying racks, storage lockers, and even nuts and bolts. All donations of cash, services and materials are welcome and should be directed to Chief Walter Trotter.

The Brigade is hopeful that the permit process will allow for construction to be completed before the heavy rains this winter. It is also important that the Post family not be penalized by the permit authorities for granting the access across their property. Since the building will be entirely on Forest Service property, it is clear that the Brigade will be simply driving across the Post land rather than developing an additional building site.

Barring a permit hangup and granted the continuing strong support of our community, the Fire House will be up by Christmas.

Fire — the grim reaper who disguises himself in leaping flames and searing heat — claimed 8,783 lives and devoured over \$4.47 billion in property nationwide during 1978, according to figures recently released by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

More than 77 per cent or 6,768, of those civilian deaths occurred in residential dwellings, while 162 of the fatalities were fire fighters killed in line-of-duty accidents.

"Most single deaths (that occur in fire situations) are caused by three things or a combination of these: pills, alcohol or cigarettes," said Fred W. Kline, Los Angeles County Fire Service Commissioner. Kline explained that 80 per cent of all solo fire deaths can be attributed to this trio of causes.

In addition to the residential deaths and fire fighter fatalities, 1,181 persons were killed in burning highway vehicles, trains, boats, ships, aircraft, farm vehicles and construction vehicles.

NFPA statistics show that an estimated \$4 billion of property damage occurred in 1.113 million structural fires. The remaining \$463.5 million worth of fire-damaged property included outside storage

**Celebrate  
Grandmother's  
Day  
Sunday,  
September 30th**

## Exhibition Games Played

On September 1st, two exhibition games were played. Meeting the challenge from the girls Town Team (some locals are members), Ventana triumphed twice; 7-2 in the fast pitch game, 4-0 in slow pitch.

The fast pitch game might have been even closer. The girls best pitcher arrived after five runs had already been scored by Ventana in the first inning.

There was a good turnout of spectators to cheer or chide each side. Impressive play, especially by the girls.

## Billion-Dollar Losses Attributed to Fire

by Becci Field  
Capitol News Service

areas, crops, timberland, motor vehicles and other articles. The figures also revealed that 757,525 fires occurred in residential dwellings — homes, apartments, hotels, motels and mobile homes — for a total property loss of \$2.16 billion.

Arson — an ever-growing epidemic which has increased about 285 per cent in the last decade, according to the NFPA — was blamed in 508,512 structural blazes last year which resulted in about 1,385 civilian deaths and a property loss of \$1.03 billion.

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## Coast Gallery Big Sur

Exhibiting the carefully selected works of over seventy-five Big Sur artists and coastal craftsmen. Robin Coventry, one of the many fine artists exhibiting at the Coast Gallery, has caught the atmosphere of the gallery perfectly in this drawing. Nestled into the side of a mountain, on a truly spectacular coastline, it is a magnificent setting for the many fine art objects displayed within. Henry Miller's lithographs and serigraphs are featured in a year-long exhibition of his works. The sculptured animals of Loet Venderveen and the bronze figures of James Hunolt compliment the unusual Neanderthal Furniture designed by Ken Green. Gary Koeppel's old world candles and holders are surrounded by unique hanging pots and wind-chimes for your garden. The fine handcrafted jewelry of Douglas May and Muriel Jenny are displayed amidst exotic hardwood boxes by Dean Santner and Fred Buss, along with sculptures by Frank Lloyd Wright and Gordon Newell. There is much more...unusual things for your home or yourself, which will make the Coast Gallery an experience you will never forget.

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## Urgency Solar Bills Approved By Senate Finance

CNS — Warning that "it would be disastrous for the state to stand by helplessly while the nation continues its dangerous addiction to OPEC oil," Senator David Roberti, D-Hollywood, cheered approval by the Senate Finance Committee of two urgency solar energy bills he authored.

The bills, SB 1205 and SB 1206, would establish a state Energy Development Authority to oversee a \$750 million package of loans and bonds to finance the installation of solar units in homes, apartments and businesses.

Roberti's proposals would be financed by the sale of \$500 million in general obligation bonds by the state and \$250 million in revenue bonds to be sold by large businesses.

In addition, the legislation establishes a \$10 million fund for a one year program of special grants to encourage experimentation and development of new energy technologies.

The bills are supported by a coalition of business, labor and environmental groups including the California Manufacturers Association, the Bank of America, Pacific Gas and Electric, the California Labor Federation, and the Sierra Club.

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- Features
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## Doomsayers Repent — All Is Not Lost

Proposition 13 doomsayers, led by Governor Jerry Brown, predicted 451,000 jobs would be lost in California if the people approved that initiative measure. That was a little over one year ago.

Fact — A University of Southern California study shows that instead of a loss of 451,000 jobs, Proposition 13 actually helped to create 552,000 jobs.

Why is there such great disparity between the doomsayers pronouncements and the ultimate results of Proposition 13?

The doomsayers projections had been based on claims by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) which apparently failed to give needed recognition to the economic fact-of-life that reductions in taxes oftentimes results in widespread additional spending by the taxpayers of California.

The governmental chaos predicted by the Governor and his fellow doomsayers did not take into consideration the possible use of Brown's \$5.6 billion budget surplus as a possible bailout weapon against the cutbacks, since the Governor and his Administration kept that possibility secret from the rest of the state.

However, when this possibility was finally revealed just before the election, it caused only a mild revision of the dire predictions, as the doomsayers refused to abandon their drastic predictions, and in fact continued their wild statements without so much as a change of gears.

Recipients of Proposition 13 benefits, the property taxpayers of the state, did not hoard their new-found wealth but went out and spent it for other items they felt they needed. This new spending developed additional jobs as the demand for products and services increased.

Claims that drastic cutbacks would have to occur in the number of jobs available in government, in teaching, in law enforcement and other specialty areas of local government, simply did not occur. Rather, in nearly every segment of society, at least a status quo occurred with some areas actually showing a normal increase in job opportunities.

There was a cutback of approximately 100,000 positions in the public sector, but a majority of those occurred because of a hiring freeze, retirements, etc., and only a very small portion resulted from direct layoffs.

Now we note that California, traditionally reporting a higher than national average unemployment rate, has had a 1.3 percent decline in the jobless rate narrowing the normal distance between the national and statewide jobless rates to .1 percent. Over the years the two figures have stood at between 1.0 and 1.5 percent difference.

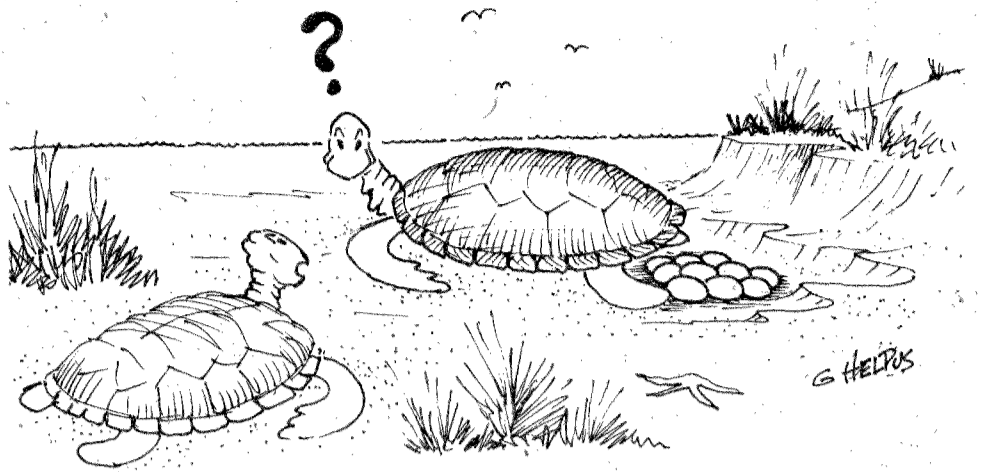
It is not too far-fetched to say at this time, that from the standpoint of the unemployed of California, Proposition 13 may have been the best thing that could have happened to the state's economy.

Now let's go a step farther and consider what might happen if the Republican proposal, (AB 276, Assemblywoman Marian Bergeson), which calls for indexing of income taxes to prevent workers who receive cost-of-living pay increases from automatically being pushed into higher income tax brackets, were approved by the Legislature.

With the projected recession almost a grim reality, if we are to believe the experts, the theory that tax reductions help the economy and create jobs becomes extremely important.

AB 276, in actuality, is a long-term, multi-billion dollar tax reduction measure. Part of its goal is to guarantee to California workers that when they are granted a 6 or 7 percent cost-of-living increase, they will actually receive that amount, rather than having their income tax bracket changed so they pay a higher rate and end up with little or no actual wage increase.

The doomsayers are at work again, or should that be "still." They are pronouncing the dangers they see in AB 276, and warn of dire consequences. I suggest, "Doomsayers Repent — All will not be lost."



DO YOU HAVE A COASTAL COMMISSION  
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## Christmas Carol Contest

There are only 122 days left until Christmas and 99 days before the Annual Christmas in Carmel celebration.

In honor of the occasion, the Community and Cultural Commission of the City of Carmel will offer a \$100 prize

for an original Christmas carol written by a resident of the Monterey County. The winning carol will be sung this year at the celebration scheduled for Saturday, December 1.

Entries will be accepted through September 30. Send

the carols to the Director's office, Sunset Center, P.O. Box 5066, Carmel, CA 93921. Songwriters who would like their entries returned should enclose a self addressed, stamped envelope. For additional information phone 624-3996.

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Sliced roast beef on a french roll with a cup of Chef's special au jus and fries.

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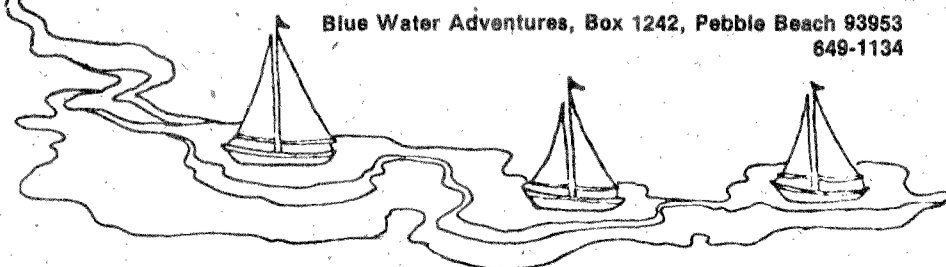
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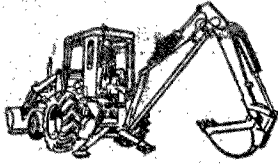



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## Attorney General Criticizes Development Within Forests

from the Salinas Californian  
Federal plans to allow development at 41 national forest sites in California has been labeled "premature, thoughtless and unnecessary" by the state attorney general.

The criticism was contained in a new legal document filed in District Court. It was part of a lawsuit filed July 25 on behalf of the state Resources Agency seeking to block the U.S. Forest Service's plans to open 991,247 wilderness acres to timber, mining and gas drilling activity.

The state contends the federal government acted illegally in preparing the forest plan, known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation or RARE II.

"In RARE II, (the forest service) unwittingly sought to repeat past mistakes by prematurely and needlessly over-committing priceless resources," the state said in its latest document.

"These premature thoughtless and unnecessary actions, however, are precisely the evils intended to be remedied by (the National Environmental Protection Act) and the National Forest Management Act."

The state's suit contends the forest service improperly designated the 41 inland areas from Lake Arrowhead in Southern California to the Oregon border. The areas include portions of the Klamath, Rogue River, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, Siskiyou, Eldorado, Mendocino, Stanislaus, Inyo, Los Padres, San Bernardino and Sequoia national forests.

A hearing has been set tentatively for Sept. 24 before federal Judge Lawrence K. Karlton to consider the state's request for summary judgement invalidating the forest service plan.



## Cranston's Idea To Save Energy Deserves Support in Congress

by Fred W. Kline  
Capitol News Service

Everyone is talking about saving energy. All kinds of solutions are being proposed to help all of us do it.

Everything from conservation — simply using less by voluntarily altering lifestyles — to the Big Brother, big stick approach of forcing everyone to work in buildings in which the interior environment is controlled by the federal government, is being proposed.

If that isn't too much government in action, we don't know what is.

Americans seem bent on protecting their freedom, usually, but here's a case where hardly a whimper has been heard, and yet the government is virtually setting the thermostats in all office buildings and other public places, not just government buildings. There are those who would like to do so in your homes.

If that isn't an infringement upon our civil rights, then what is? Where's the American Civil Liberties Union when you really need it?

Anyhow, in the myriad of schemes to save energy, sometimes overlooked is something rather simple, like Daylight Savings Time.

You may remember a few years ago that someone wanted to change the time to permanent DST, year-around. This posed problems in the winter months, when children would be going to school in the dark. It could have created real safety problems.

Yet, the idea had some merit because the later it stays lighter, the later it is before the

lights have to be turned on and, thus, less energy would be used at peak times.

Now, the idea has resurfaced in modified form. U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston of California has come up with an idea which he says would save the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil a day in the United States.

Cranston simply wants to add two months to the DST period, from six to eight.

Now, Americans turn their clocks forward on the last Sunday in April. Cranston proposes that this be done on the last Sunday in February. He has introduced legislation in Congress to do that, if he can get it passed.

Under Cranston's legislation, the problem of darkness for school children would be avoided, since the country still would turn clocks back on the last Sunday in October.

So, under this plan, Standard Time would be operative from around Halloween, until just after Washington's Birthday, about four months.

We think that's a good idea.

However, it is such a simple way to save energy that Cranston probably will have trouble selling it to his Potomac colleagues.

After all, it doesn't allow government to set your thermostat or tell you what kind of clothes to wear or some other, authoritarian approach. If this idea still seems too Big Brotherish to some people, Congress could make it state optional, so the individual legislatures could decide whether to adopt it or not.

However it is done, it deserves a try. We hope Cranston can get his legislation adopted to take effect by next year.

## Your Body Is Now Worth \$7.28

Used to be, some wiseacre could always be counted on to remind you that your body wasn't a total loss: The raw materials were worth at least a few cents.

Well, inflation has hit there, too.

Dr. Harry Monsen of the Illinois College of Medicine says a 160-pounder's minerals and chemicals were worth 98 cents 10 years ago. But "on today's market, it's \$7.28. And if inflation keeps up we'll have the \$10 man — something undreamed of only 10 years ago."

A bargain for all that calcium, phosphate, potassium, sulphur, sodium, magnesium, iron, copper and iodine. Especially when you think about what's happened to the price of sugar and spice — or even snips and snails.

Sun-Times, Chicago

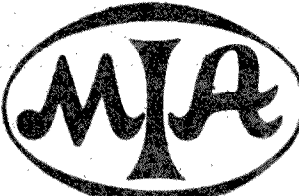

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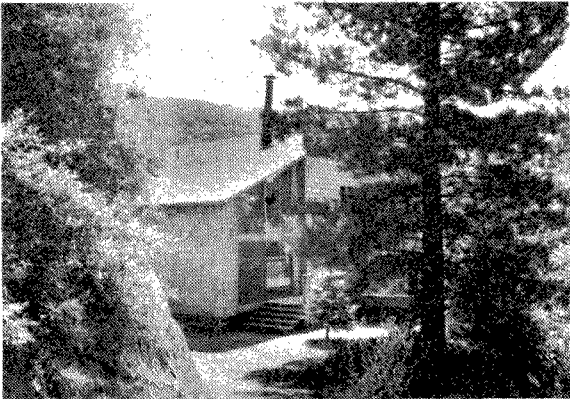
  
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## Amid the Beautiful Big Sur Country



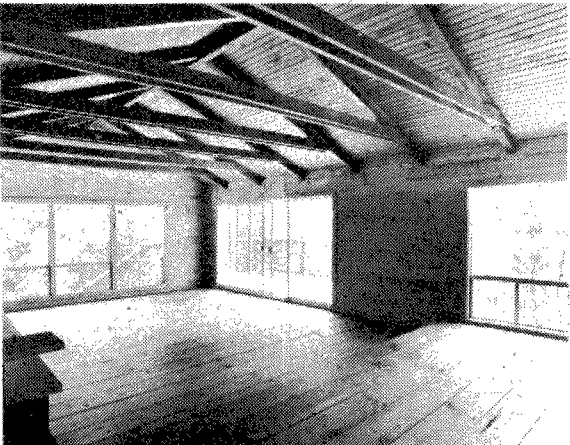
A paved road threads along Palo Colorado Canyon where, just before Bottcher's Gap and with view of hills extending as far as the ocean, also on 224 acres of land bordering Los Padres National Forest, is a carefully crafted, contemporary home.



Fragrant pines, bays and redwoods, also fruit trees, enhance the surroundings of the house with cedar-shingled exterior, and expanse of sundeck around two sides.



Fireplace crafted from a buoy; paneling of Monterey pine in walls and two-story high, beamed ceiling; oak floor; sliding glass doors and dramatic window framing view and deck are living room features.



Overlooking the living room at one end, the upstairs studio has its own deck and entrance. Downstairs are a well planned kitchen, two paneled and beam-ceilinged bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large pantry, laundry and entry. Haybarn, corral, also other buildings add interest. The entire property is \$437,400. However, the house and 40 acres may be bought for \$235,000, and the remaining 184 acres for \$230,000.

Steve Gann photos



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RN. Susan Morris, Sacramento.

## REAL ESTATE SALES

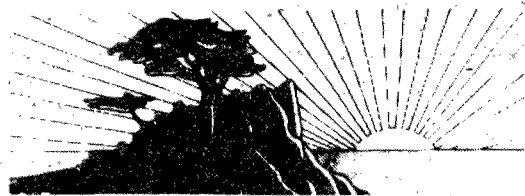
**I WOULD LIKE TO FIND** a travelling companion, single female, age 20-32, to join me on a trip to Europe this Oct., Nov., Dec., (for me work and pleasure). The flight and room & board my treat. Destinations Bavaria, Switzerland, Italy and possibly Greece. Call Larry 408-649-3544, before noon or after 9:30 pm, Mon.-Fri. Anytime Saturday or Sunday.

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## Proposed San Simeon Development Could Jam Up Highway 1 to Big Sur

by Paul Denison  
from the Herald

Hearst Corp. has big plans for San Simeon, and they could give Monterey County a big pain in the bottleneck.

The corporation intends to develop 100,000 square feet of commercial buildings, 200 townhouse units and 900 motel units south, north and west of Hearst Castle.

This development will draw more tourists to the area, which accommodated 885,000 castle visitors last year, and obviously will put more cars on coastal Highway 1.

Therein lies the rub.

Northern San Luis Obispo County can easily handle a lot more Highway 1 traffic, but southern Monterey County apparently cannot.

### Calculations Differ

Depending on whose calculations you use, Hearst Ranch development could increase traffic south of Big Sur by 27 or 37 percent. A private consultant came up with the lower figure, a government analyst with the higher.

In real numbers, one analyst estimates that the Hearst projects could add 118 vehicles to the peak-hour total north of San Carpoforo Point in San Luis Obispo County, the other that they could add 165 vehicles to the peak hour total by 1995.

The lower estimate would make the peak-hour figure 888 vehicles, and the higher would make it 935.

Neither figure worries San Luis Obispo County planners, because the northernmost stretch of Highway 1 in their county runs through a gently rolling landscape and can accommodate 1,310 vehicles an hour.

But both figures are higher than Highway 1 can handle as it twists its cliff-hugging way through south Monterey County.

The northbound driver hits his first bottleneck almost immediately after crossing into Monterey County. Highway 1 between the county line and Spruce Creek can handle only 700 vehicles an hour.

And that's a Service Level E — unstable flow, momentary stoppages and average speeds no higher than 30 mph, what might be called a scenic crawl.

Things get a little better on the stretch between Spruce Creek and Kirk Creek, which can accommodate 810 vehicles an hour, and better from there to Big Creek at 820 vehicles an hour.

Between Big Creek and Anderson Canyon, the highway can handle 1,160 vehicles an hour.

### Slow-Down Section

But this no-sweat section is followed by another, from Anderson Canyon to Big Sur River, that can take only 821 vehicles an hour.

Nobody knows for sure just how much traffic the Hearst Ranch projects will generate, or in which direction most of it will be going.

"There's no hard data," says Monterey County planner Michael Hitchcock.

"It's all just best guesses," says San Luis Obispo County planner Pat Beck.

A recent traffic study estimated that 43 percent of Hearst Castle visitors came from Southern California, and for 70 percent of the visitors interviewed, the castle was just a stop on a longer trip.

Common sense tells Hitchcock and Ms. Beck that many of the travelers will continue north. "After they've spent a day or so there they'll want to go someplace else, and it's likely to be Big Sur," Hitchcock said.

The study estimated that only 14 percent of Hearst Castle visitors came from Northern California. Forty-three percent came from other states or countries.

By which routes they came is anybody's guess, although apparently few southbound travelers came over from Highway 101 using Route 46 from Paso Robles or Route 41 from Atascadero — time-saving routes that avoid the curving

ups and downs of Highway 1.

"What we need is a good origin-destination study," said Hitchcock, adding that such a study would be costly and the county's Big Sur Local Coastal Program budget includes no funds to undertake this potentially valuable planning tool.

"The amount of Highway 1 through traffic that Hearst Castle generates has not been recorded, but it is estimated to be significant," says a recent Monterey County report on Big Sur Highway 1 traffic.

### Key Factor

Highway 1's "carrying capacity" has long been considered a key factor in decisions about future land use in Big Sur constraining both recreational and residential development.

"It may be regarded as unfair for Big Sur to be closely watched while adjoining areas develop to the point where they're generating significant traffic to Big Sur," Hitchcock says.

"It's really a fair point to raise," Ms. Beck concedes. But she counters with the question of whether it would be fair to hold down development in northern San Luis Obispo County because of problems in Big Sur.

"It's a significant issue to be raised in coastal commission hearings," she said.

The two counties are working on state-mandated Local Coastal Programs for their respective areas. San Luis Obispo County will submit its plan to the state Coastal Commission through the South Central regional commission, and Monterey County will submit its plan through the Central Coast commission.

### Major Development

Ms. Beck said that both her county's General Plan, which is now being revised, and its Local Coastal Program will take into account all major development anticipated on the coast and require "stringent" review measures including traffic impact analysis as development proceeds.

"At this point we're not sure whether the Coastal Commission will consider our staged development and review process adequate," she said. "We've no firm direction yet."

The big question before the regional and state commissions, she suggests, may be appropriate locations for major visitor-serving facilities.

"I think it's equally as appropriate at Hearst Castle as it is in Big Sur, maybe more so because of the suitability of the sites here," she said.

### Townhouses, Motels

The Hearst projects would include 100 townhouse units and 250 motel rooms at San Carpoforo Point north of the castle, another 100 townhouse units and 250 motel rooms at Pine Forest south of the castle, 60,000 square feet of commercial space and 250 more motel rooms in San Simeon Village west of the highway and 40,000 square feet of commercial space with 150 more motel rooms in the castle staging area east of the highway.

Ms. Beck thinks planning along these lines appears "appropriate," given public demand and need for coastal tourist facilities and the Coastal Act's strong emphasis on widespread public access to the coast.

So does San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Steve MacElvaine, whose district includes Hearst Ranch.

MacElvaine points out that the Hearst Corp. proposals, although substantial, represent a shift in emphasis from the corporation's earlier plans for several self-contained residential developments scattered along the coast.

Such a development is planned for central Cambria, but by a different developer. Residential subdivisions are not expected to stimulate much northbound Highway 1 traffic.

Looking nervously southward at Hearst Ranch, Monterey County planners recommended in their recent report that the coastal commission should coordinate Local Coastal Programs for the two areas to make sure highway capacity is fairly split

up. MacElvaine, who represents San Luis Obispo County on the South Central regional commission, would rather see the two counties work things out themselves.

"I think we can reach a solution without regional government influence," he says, although so far no direct lines of communication exist at the supervisory level.

Contacts so far have been between members of the two counties' planning staffs.

The Monterey County report also recommends that the two counties and the state Transportation Department should cooperatively evaluate the effects that proposed developments might have on Highway 1 traffic and also coordinate planning and phasing of big developments.

The report also offers some ideas on how the two counties might ease the Highway 1 crunch.

It suggests six possible approaches, from a laissez-flow approach to creation of a state or federal controlled access scenic parkway.

As immediate steps, county planners suggest signs to warn travelers of potential traffic congestion in Big Sur and suggest alternate routes, as well as roadside information centers at the north and south ends of the Big Sur coast to provide more information on road and traffic conditions.

### Automated Signs

If this educational approach doesn't do the trick, planners suggest that automated traffic condition and route option signs be set up to steer drivers onto alternate routes such as Highways 156, 183 and 68 in the north and 101, 41 and 46 in the south as congestion and delays actually occur.

If that's not enough, planners suggest traffic signals regulating the flow of traffic into Big Sur from the north and south.

Beyond that, the last resort would be to have the state legislature create a controlled access scenic parkway regulating the entrance of vehicles, especially trucks, RVs and other vehicles that tend to turn turtle on the coast highway's curves and grades.

A quick juggling of the data indicates that diversion of trucks and RVs during peak hours on peak days could help a lot.

### Boost Capacity

Reducing the percentage of trucks from 7.4 percent to .5 of a percent and RVs from 7.9 percent to 1.5 percent of the traffic volume would boost the vehicles-per-hour capacity of the slow stretches below Big Sur to 1,170 in the worst case and 1,370 in the best case.

Either level would be well above the projected peak-hour flow from northern San Luis Obispo County.

Economic attrition may help alleviate the problem.

"It only takes one RV going 30 to back up a lot of cars," Hitchcock said. "But if the gasoline situation gets worse, the RV may be going the way of the dodo bird."

It may be too soon to call it a trend in that direction, but visitation is down somewhat at Hearst Castle. Between July 1 and Aug. 19 this year, 212,630 people dropped in to gawk at William Randolph Hearst's magnificent folly — 32,304 fewer visitors than the castle had in the same period last year.

### Gasoline, Tours

The gasoline price situation and a reduction in the number of tours were cited as factors by a state Parks and Recreation Department spokesman.

The steadily rising graph of Big Sur traffic could be taken to indicate a "demand for escape from urban traffic patterns to a near wilderness experience," according to a report by the Big Sur Citizen Advisory Committee.

If beauty-starved city dwellers from other parts of California or other states are going to find that "near wilderness" experience, they may have to accept a few urban inconveniences, such as automated signs or traffic signals, as part of the deal.

Otherwise, the "visual recreation" for which Big Sur is renowned may be confined — for drivers at least — to the space between the brake lights of the car ahead.

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Big Sur Crossword #4 Answers: Across: 1. (b)ridge, 4. Loma, 7. if, 9. TNT, 10. over/oad, 12. trailer, 15. Monet (mon, et), 17. bugs, 18. on, 19. entre, 20. ad/age, Down: 1. resort (sort again), 2. Dine (End, Okla.), 3. Emil (White), lime, 5. outdo, 6. alto/get/her, 8. foreman (four men), 11. rains, 13. round, 14. to (or), 16. nail, 17. boa, 19. ee.

## NOTICE

The Esalen baths will be closed from September 10th to October 30th for remodeling and construction.

## Quotable Quotes

Justice Sutherland of the U.S. Supreme Court pointed out that man has three great rights: "The right to his life, the right to his liberty, and the right to his property. The three rights are so bound together as to be essentially one right. To give a man his life but deny him his liberty is to take from him all that makes his life worth living. To give him his liberty, but take from him his property which is the fruit and badge of his liberty, is to still leave him a slave."

## Colorado River Trip

by Mary Harrington

In May of 1979 a group of 24 from the Big Sur and Salinas areas embarked on a raft trip down the Colorado River. River trips begin at Lee's Ferry and end some 225 miles down river at Diamond Creek. For that space of time (8 days) and stretch of river (through the deepest and narrowest section of the Grand Canyon) a person is completely out of touch with the outside world. Unless you are an experienced and hardy hiker there is only one place to emerge from the Canyon and that's on foot or mule up the Bright Angel or Kaibab trails which meet at Phantom Ranch.

In case of extreme emergency such as the severe illness of our second pilot one can be helicoptered out of the Canyon. Butch was

sidestreams is extremely warm compared to the main stream (coming from the bottom of the Glen Canyon Dam) and is great for swimming and wading.

For all its inaccessibility there is a surprising amount of human history in the Grand Canyon. Since John Wesley Powell and his crew of men first floated down the Canyon in 1869 there has been a small but steady stream of prospectors, adventurers and others who have come and gone in the Canyon. Some remains of old cabins, mine shafts, cables used for transport across river, and even some inscriptions on the Canyon walls are there to remind you of the past. Various side canyons and rapids — Bass, Hance, Dubendorff, Lee's Ferry, Stanton's Cave and Vassey's Paradise — bear the early names.

The oldest exposed strata of earth is on view (Vishnu schist) and nautiloids and fossils bear testimony to the immense age of the Canyon.

From many places it is not even possible to see the outer rims of the Canyon walls. Powell and his men suffered a sense of claustrophobia because they did not know how long the journey was — nor if they would survive to find where the river emerged. For the modern traveller the Inner Gorge area is one of the most peaceful and beautiful sections of the river.

We always looked for a sandy stretch for lunch. Food was conveniently packed according to meals so that only one or two bags had to come off at a time. Hatch covers became table tops once legs were screwed on. Years of experience has taught the river companies the most efficient and space saving way to do things.

In the late afternoon when we made camp for the night it took only 15 or 20 minutes to have the boats completely unloaded and the kitchen area set up ready to prepare dinner.

The Salinas contingent had the O.K. Bar and Grill going soon afterwards. It was noticed in unloading that their wet bags had lightened appreciably by the end of the trip. At one time or another most of us stopped at the O.K.

Everyone set up his own camp (cots were provided and sleeping bags were stored in a waterproof "wet bag" which also had room for your own duffel) then everyone relaxed



JACK CURRIER and his "fish story."

just lucky that he became ill the day before we arrived at Phantom Ranch where it's possible to make a phone call. However, the isolation on the river also makes it possible to completely forget home and office.

River days begin early with a hearty breakfast, the cleaning up of camp, and the

**A river trip is a great vacation, an enlightening experience, a dangerous experience....but it is probably not a "wilderness experience"....whatever that it.**

restowing of all gear. Usually we were on the river before 8:00 am. Mornings are chilly before the sun reaches down into the Canyon. If you get wet in a rapid in addition you can be really cold.

The Grand Canyon provides lots of rewarding hikes up hidden side canyons that yield surprising greenery and wildflowers in the hot desert environment. Water from the

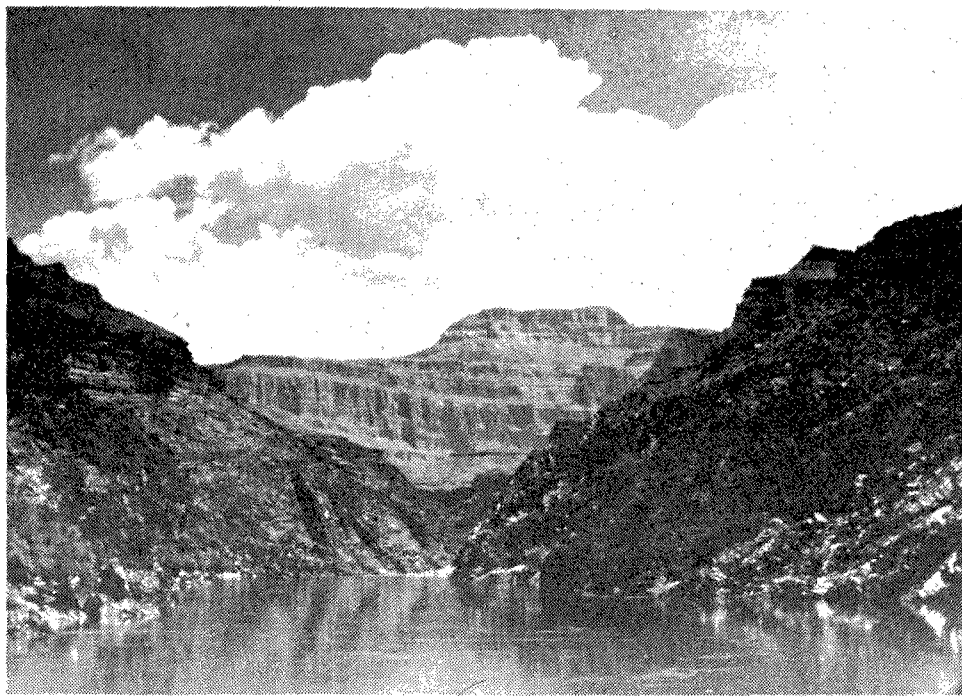
until dinner — talked over the day's rapids and told "fish stories." See photo of Jack Currier's "fish story." The 'big one' and two slightly smaller trout caught by Ted Hartman and Vince Torras were delicious.

I think everyone on our trip (Ted and Marty Hartman, Jack and Nancy Currier, Vince and Nona Torras, Ken and Martha Wright, Robbie and Janet Warcken, Mike



PEACEFUL HOURS were spent just floating through quiet sections of the river. The walls

of the Inner Gorge area rise straight up from river level.



MASSIVE THUNDERCLOUDS warn of impending rain. The thunder was very impres-

sive as it bounced back and forth between the Canyon walls.

Moore, Ken Brandt, Larry Warcken, Debbie Street, Ross Nissen, Greg Gattis, Gary Demas, Larry Anderson, John Saunders, Kristin Coventry, Dan Franchioni, Mary Harrington, Juan and Julian Lopez, and Joanne Nissen) would agree that a raft trip down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon was a happy experience. Most of us would be eager to repeat it.

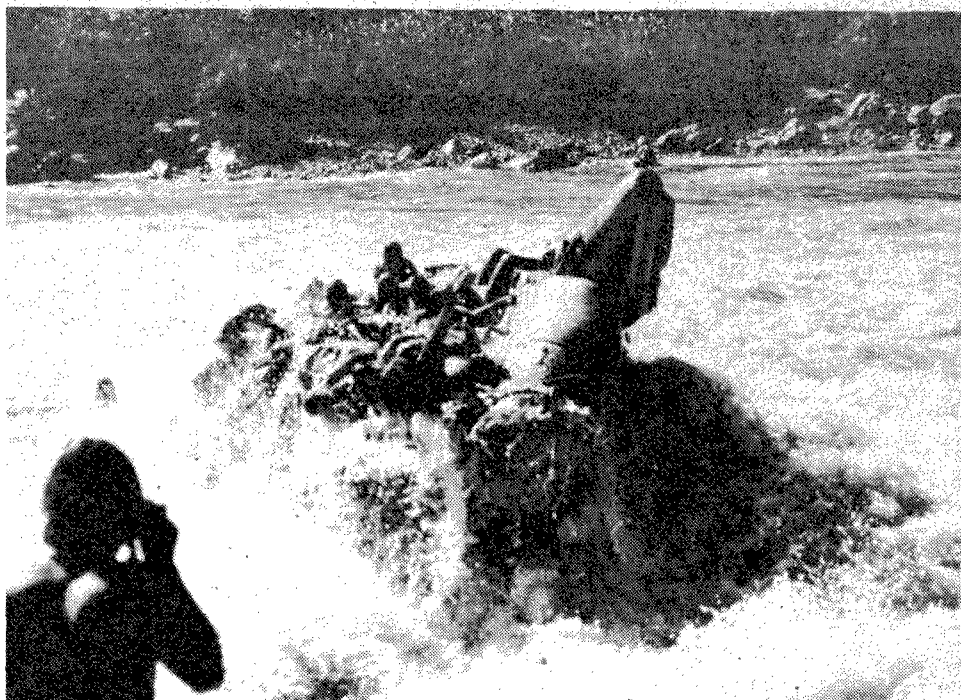
Unfortunately the National Park Service is planning to phase out all but our trips beginning in 1980. This policy sounds fine on paper but in practice restricts the enjoyment of the river and Canyon to those who can afford to take the necessary length of time (usually 18 days not counting travel to and from). They also plan to extend the season which again sounds fine on paper but is a different story in practice. Our group went in mid-May and had three days of rain. Although a thunderstorm can be exciting there's no doubt the river is nicer on a sunny day. And although it can rain at any time

very early and very late season are just plain miserably cold.

Although it is a powerful and sometimes frightening force, the Colorado River is not a "live river." The water released is dependent upon the power needs of large cities hundreds of miles away. Sometimes you sit and wait at a rapid that is especially hazardous in low water. You wait for water that was released perhaps two days ago from the Glen Canyon Dam.

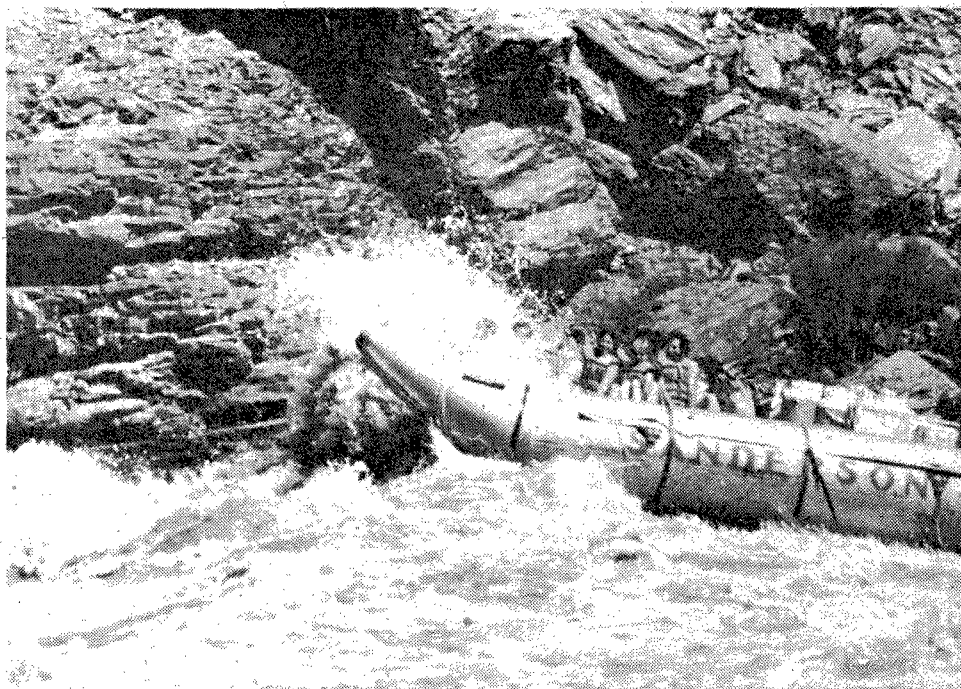
A river trip is a great vacation, an enlightening experience, a dangerous experience in some of its rapids and its remoteness from medical attention, but is probably not a "wilderness experience" — whatever that is.

A combination of people from the 1979 trip and one made in 1976 are planning a July 1980 trip down the Middle Fork of the Salmon. Anyone interested can contact Mary Harrington (667-2521) in Big Sur or Brian Rianda (422-9787) in Salinas.



THE 1976 TRIP didn't make it through Lava Falls so gracefully. The boat flipped with tremendous impact, plunging the passengers deep into the turbulent water of Lava.

Only our life jackets saved us. The experience gave us a great deal of respect for our lives and for the river. (Photo by Joanne Nissen.)



THE SECOND BOAT surges through the 37 foot drop at Lava Falls Rapid. Lava has a rating of 10+, the highest rating possible.

ALL PHOTOS BY MARY HARRINGTON EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

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## Is Government's \$2 Billion Propaganda Machine Really Needed?

A tidal wave of propaganda pours out of Washington every day. The Federal government spends more money trying to influence our thinking than it spends altogether for disaster relief, foreign military assistance, energy conservation, and cancer research.

There are some 20,000 government employees grinding out propaganda at an annual cost of \$2.5 billion to the taxpayers. The Federal government is also one of the nation's top advertisers, rivaling Coca-Cola and Procter and Gamble. It spends \$200 million every year for advertising.

The paper avalanche from Washington runs up a tab with the Government Printing Office of \$500 million. And \$600 million a year is spent making movies and audio-visual programs. That's more than the production costs of Twentieth-Century Fox and Paramount Studios, more than half the entire budget for the State Department. A White House survey last year found that the government owns almost \$2 billion worth of film equipment and facilities. Some films are pure and simple puffery for members of Congress, various

agencies and personalities.

Consider these: "Cuckoo's Nest Revisited," "Making an Occupied Bed," "Sex Life of the Norway Rat," "Makeup From the Neck Down," "Identification of Some Common Sucking Lice," "Froggy and Friends," "Home-Wrecker" and finally, "How to Succeed With Brunettes" which the Navy explains is merely a book on etiquette for sailors.

The waste is prodigious. A 30-minute film on the Bicentennial cost the government \$454,000 and was seen by an estimated 500,000 people. The average cost of a prime-time half-hour television program seen by 30 million viewers is \$177,000.

What is even more ominous in this monstrous creation of a government propaganda machine is the uses to which it is put: the mind-bending, the coverup of mistakes, the government manipulation of news so that only what the government wants the people to know is released.

No wonder there is such a campaign to silence or at least muffle the inquiring press.

## Battle Royal Exploding Over Public Bus Deregulation

by Daniel German

The Senate Committee on Energy and Public Utilities is expected to be a battleground for legislators and bus interests when the issue of deregulation is tackled in the near future.

AB 1817, which would allow duplication of services on bus routes without the approval of the Public Utilities Commission, is authored by Assemblyman Tom Bane, D-Van Nuys. The bill is supported by Continental Trailways, but opposed by other bus lines.

"We are trying to get into the California market," Trailways lobbyist Jack Crose said. "We feel there isn't enough competition on routes in California."

He added that "wherever Trailways and Greyhound do compete, Trailways has lower fares. For example, it costs \$1.50 less to ride Trailways from Los Angeles to Sacramento than it does on Greyhound."

Besides the obstacles the lobbyist says Trailways faces, Crose said present regulations are a "disservice to the people."

"Right now we have an interstate route from San Francisco to Reno with a number of stops in between. You can ride from any point in California to Reno and then back again, but we can't sell tickets between cities within California."

"For example, you can't get on the bus in Davis, and go to San Francisco, even though there are usually a number of empty seats."

Despite Trailways' enthusiastic support for the bill, opposition from other bus lines is stiff.

"When you deregulate, carriers will go after the more lucrative routes," William Allen, vice president of Amador Stage Lines said. "That will leave lesser routes not served."

"We serve routes like Sacramento to Jackson and Stockton to Jackson although there are better routes elsewhere," Allen said. "If deregulation occurs, as a business decision, it would be foolish for us not to use

our equipment for routes that might be more profitable."

Allen added that the bill would "hurt the public" because he feels deregulation would result in abandoning service to smaller communities.

Greyhound Bus Lines, which carries about 60 per cent of California bus traffic, is also expected to be firing artillery at the committee meeting against the proposed bill.

According to Frank Nageotte, president and chief executive officer for Greyhound Lines West, Trailways is only interested in establishing service along "the most lucrative routes," while ignoring service to smaller communities.

Nageotte added Greyhound is only able to provide service to smaller communities because of a "trade-off" between those routes and more profitable ones.

The future of serving smaller communities could be jeopardized, Nageotte said, if Trailways is able to "skim the cream" of the most profitable routes.

Officials at Greyhound and Amador both claimed that Trailways is only supporting deregulation in the state for its own interests, and is against it in Texas for the same reason.

"Texas is Trailways' home state," Allen said, "and they are the dominant bus line there. You know they are against deregulation in that state."

Although stopping short of saying current law is unconstitutional, Crose said failure to approve AB 1817 would be "restraint of trade."

"In view of the current energy situation," Crose said, "it is anticipated more people will need to ride the bus and therefore there should be more competition."

"We're not trying to monopolize anything," Crose said. "After all, right now we are only responsible for 5 per cent of the service in this state."

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## Big Sur Crossword No. 4

by Randy Larson

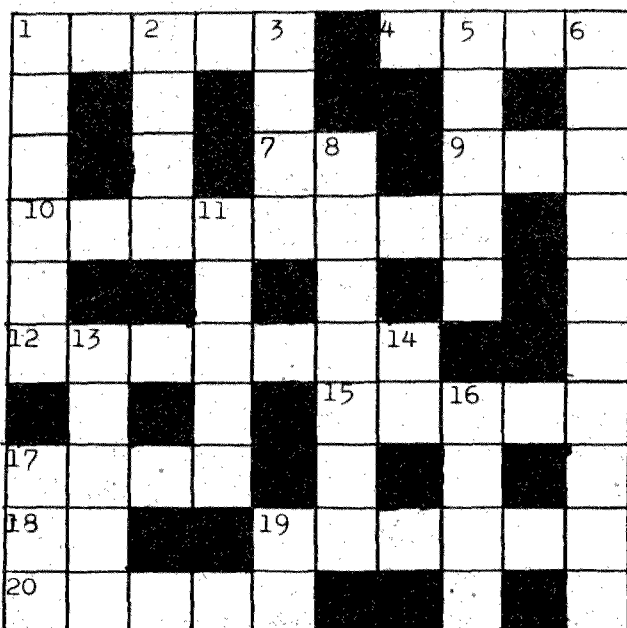
### Across

1. If you could get rid of that insect from this span, it would be one of the high places around here to climb. (5)
4. You can fill 'er up at this vista. (4)
7. What would life be without a beginning and an end? (2)
9. Careful, man, that stuff could explode in your face! (3)
10. If it's on top of the cargo, it's too much. (4,4)
12. When the family goes camping, guess what tags along behind them. (7)
15. "My!" says the Parisian, "And..." he continues. He's trying to think of the name of that French painter. (5)
17. If you think they're a nuisance when they bite, be thankful you don't have them in your car engine. (4)
18. Yes? On the contrary, you've got it backwards! (2)
19. Scramble part of a pine tree and you'll find the whole thing. (6)
20. Ah, this era of commercial propaganda we live in! It's an old saying, however. (2,3)

### Down

1. If you get everything arranged and straightened out again, it'll be a fun place to stay. (6)
2. If you're going through Oklahoma and get hungry, here's what you can do if you back up into this town. (4)
3. Turn the white one around and squeeze it into your gin and tonic. (4)
5. In the great outdoors, this is what you do to yourself when you really excel. (5)
6. You, the girl with the low voice, go and fetch that other girl. What she's in...well, she's nude! (4,3,3)
8. A certain number of guys who can't spell (4,3), but only one of them is in charge. (7)
11. These reduce the number of Big Sur winter visitors, because they're afraid of getting wet. (5)
13. After you cut this from a tree, it'll be your turn to buy us drinks. (5)
14. A turned-round conjunction. (2)
16. Polish it or hammer it, whichever you prefer. (4)
17. This long fellow can really get you in a tight squeeze. (3)
19. A pair of vowels in the middle of a breeze. (2)

Answers to this issue's crossword puzzle can be found elsewhere in the *Gazette*.



## Last Hope for Local Train Service!

CURTIS MECK, age three, looks wistfully out the window during the last run of the Old Del Monte Express. Photo by Ben Lyon, courtesy of the Monterey Peninsula Herald appeared during the *Gazette's* July feature titled "Bring Back the Del Monte Express." A recent Southern Pacific decision

to remove the rails to Monterey would preclude local efforts to restore train service to the Monterey Peninsula. Supporters of restoring train service can help by completing and mailing the Great Train Quiz below.

Please cut out, fold, tape or staple, stamp and MAIL TODAY!

## Storing Gas in Cans Can be Deadly

by Fred W. Kline  
Capitol News Service

Motorists are frustrated at finding no gas stations open at times when they really need to refuel their vehicles. Some people have begun carrying cans of gasoline in their cars, as many did when the OPEC embargo hit five years ago.

You should not carry gasoline that way, warns the Automotive Information Council.

Doing so could be more dangerous than carrying dynamite. It's like riding with a bomb.

Cans designed for emergency roadside use are not designed to withstand a rupture even in the event of the most minor collision. A spark could destroy a car in a minute or less, as a result.

Also, utmost caution must be used when storing gasoline in these containers in a garage, since careless handling there also could cause a fire or explosion.

### BIG SUR CAMPGROUNDS & CABINS

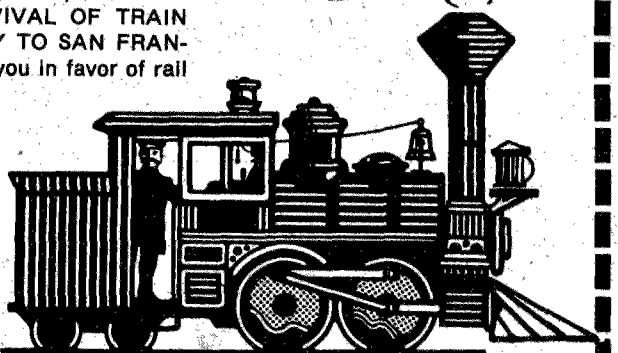
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## THE GREAT TRAIN QUIZ

This is a chance to express your opinion on a much-discussed subject: REVIVAL OF TRAIN SERVICE FROM MONTEREY TO SAN FRANCISCO (AND RETURN). Are you in favor of rail service? Are you opposed?

As a result of the first Great Train Quiz in 1977, the California Legislature was impressed enough to pass SB429 which specifically provided \$3,000,000 for train service in California and specifically mentioned the San Francisco-Monterey service. Governor Brown signed the bill, but more effort is needed to get CalTrans and Amtrak to do something about it in what appears to be a worsening energy problem.



### PROPOSED STOPS:

Monterey; Pajaro Junction (Watsonville); Gilroy; Morgan Hill; Blossom Hill Road; San Jose; Palo Alto; San Francisco.

### ESTIMATED TIME:

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# Trials and Tribulations of Writing in Big Sur

by Elizabeth Metzger

Each summer hundreds of vacationers from all over the world come to California's Big Sur country. And for good reason. This area offers mile after mile of undeveloped coastline, acre after acre of national forest and state park land, and healing natural mineral hot springs that can mellow out the tensest of urban minds and muscles.

I began vacationing in Big Sur soon after I moved to California over three years ago. Like a lot of people, it didn't take long for me to fall in love with the place. Last summer I returned to Big Sur, not on vacation, but on a writing assignment for a book on Northern California breakfast restaurants of which Big Sur and the Monterey Peninsula comprise one chapter. I planned to spend one week reviewing twenty restaurants in the area while camping out in Andrew Molera State Park. It seemed like the ideal work trip. I was dying to get out of San Francisco and away from the craziness of my urban lifestyle. I looked forward to sleeping outside under the stars and writing in fields and on beaches with only the sounds of the wind and the surf to accompany my pounding typewriter. A nice fantasy to be sure. But somehow the reality of that trip never quite matched the fantasy.

By Saturday evening, the end of my first day, I was asking myself how Henry Miller ever managed to get so much writing done in Big Sur. The answer I came up with was that he must never have left his cabin.

It was about two on Saturday afternoon, and the weather was hot and dry, the perfect day for other people to leave their campsites and head for the beach. I had set up my typewriter and wooden crate about three feet from my tent at the far end of the campground, a large field of dry grass that looks more like a gypsy camp than a state park campground. Unlike most state park campgrounds, Andrew Molera has no designated sites. You simply set up camp wherever there's room, and the field is large

enough to accommodate over 100 "sites" with plenty of elbow room in between.

By the time I started writing my reviews of the three breakfast places I'd visited that morning, there were about a dozen other tents scattered about the field. "This is perfect. I'm going to love working here," I told myself. But, no sooner did I start working, when two men, who I estimated to be in their mid-twenties, started walking toward me. About halfway through describing a certain spinach and cheese omelette, I noticed that they sat down just a few feet from where I was working. "I am not going to get uptight about this," I thought. "Besides, they're probably just going to rest there for a few minutes." I tried to look unconcerned, but the more I tried, the more I could feel my lips tightening and the muscles around my eyes growing tense. I hated them.

Only half concentrating on my writing, I somehow managed to finish my descriptions of ten varieties of French toast, freshly squeezed orange juice, and unlimited refills of Colombian coffee. I decided to join the rest of the world, and headed for the beach, my reward after a hard day of eating and writing.

On my way out, I gave my new "neighbors" a dirty look and prayed, almost out loud, that they would be gone when I returned. But neither my facial expressions nor my praying did any good. They didn't leave. They set up their tent just two feet from mine.

Now I'm not the sort of person who enjoys confronting people. (In fact, I hate doing it with a passion.) So, rather than confront, I retreated. I moved my operations elsewhere. I decided to move to what many people refer to as the more "preferred" campground in Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. ("Preferred" because it has flush toilets, hot showers, and costs \$4 a night compared to the outhouses, no showers, and 50 cents a night charge at Andrew Molera.) Almost as much as a hot shower I looked forward to the picnic table at my campsite, a welcome change from the

foot-high box I was using as a desk. As important, this place has designated campsites, so I'd have plenty of room to work. I told myself I deserved the best.

The clan next door consisted of a throng of very young children and three adults, including one man whose opinions on everything from used cars to "women's lib" could be heard within a two-mile radius. I told myself he was entitled to his opinions. Who was I to tell him to please lower his voice? I didn't want to move again. I asked the ranger to relocate me only after the kids' frisbee hit my tent three times within a half hour. Even that invasion wouldn't have been so bad had I not been inside the tent at the time trying to sort out my notes. I was glad I was inside. At least they couldn't see me crying.

My second site was hardly an improvement over this one. Its main attraction was its location right next to the Big Sur River. (The ranger referred to it as "one of our prime sites.") It would have been ideal if only the people next to me had not included two teen-agers who stopped fighting only when they were asleep or when one or both of their parents threatened them with "no more television for the rest of the week."

By mid-week I hated Big Sur. I was homesick for my friends in the city. No one down here knew me or cared about me. I was tired of eating three breakfasts a day and the reviews I did manage to write were terrible. I envied the other campers for their campsite breakfasts and their free time. I thought the breakfast book was a crazy idea. I counted the days until Sunday, my departure time.

I never did manage to find a quiet place to write in Pfeiffer Big Sur. ("Is this what I paid \$4 a night for?") When I realized that the fighting teen-agers never left their campsite, I tried other areas of the park. For a while I worked at a picnic table in the picnic area. But it was hard to concentrate on even the olieberr preserves description for my review on the Tuck Box when I was constantly interrupted with questions from curious picnickers ("Are you writing an essay for school?" someone asked) and from men who did not understand that I was there to work, not to be picked up by them.

Most of the breakfast places I was reviewing were in Carmel, 26 miles north of Big Sur. In the morning I would get up early (thanks to the fighting teen-agers), driving the forty-minute commute up Highway 1 to Carmel, eat three breakfasts while I scribbled down notes on the decor and the food, interview managers and owners while I tried to look and sound like a very together professional, then drive back down to Big Sur to write up my reviews.

By Thursday it dawned on me that it was a stupid idea to drive back to Big Sur to write when I couldn't even find a quiet place to work there. So I decided to give Carmel a chance. That morning I began writing my reviews on the Carmel Beach. My friend, Susie, who had lived here for about a year, had told me how she would go to the Carmel Beach for some quiet after a hard day's work. "This just had to be it," I decided. "This is where I'll work." I would have to forgo the luxury of a typewriter and picnic table, but the soft white sand and the sun would more than make up for it. It would give me a chance to work on the tan I planned to show off to my fogged in friends back in San Francisco.

My first mistake was not understanding the summer weather patterns of the Monterey Peninsula. The entire week I spent there, the Carmel Beach was so cold and foggy, it made San Francisco's Ocean Beach seem like Miami. My hands got so cold, I could barely hold my pen, and the wind was so strong, I ended up spending more time running down the beach rescuing notes and menus than writing. I thought of my friend, Ken, who loves the fog, but hates the sun. "I just don't think I can take that much sun," he told me when we talked about his coming with me. I had agreed. It was the first time I laughed since the beginning of the trip.

I finally managed to find a section of the beach that was protected from the wind. I was getting some jogging in that did not involve running after menus, and I was turning out copy that even my old journalism teacher would have loved. But not for long.

My second mistake was not knowing that beaches get reconstructed from time to time. And this particular summer, it was reconstruction time for Carmel Beach. All I can say is that the noise from the J-Church Line reconstruction project near my house in the City was like a pin dropping compared to the noise from those bulldozers on Carmel Beach. Yes, the beach was large, and yes, I could have moved. But this week, the

bulldozers were doing their reconstructing near "my office", the only area of the beach that was not wind blown.

I stuck with it for two days. But by Friday evening I moved my office and my tent back to the campground in Andrew Molera State Park. At least it was sunny there. After the frisbees, the fighting teen-agers, and the television sets in Pfeiffer Big Sur and the fog, wind, and bulldozers at the Carmel Beach, this place was Nirvana.

On Saturday, my last full day in Big Sur, my work went smoothly. Most of the campers left for the beach, and I had the campground to myself. The sun beat down on my fast-tanning shoulders, and I was beginning to forget all the frustrations of the past week.

To celebrate my last night in Big Sur, I treated myself to a glass of sherry at Nepenthe. By the time I returned to the campground parking lot, it was already dark. I stored my notes, my menus, and my manuscript inside my car and walked back to my campsite. So far, so good. No one had camped within 60 feet of my tent.

Since I planned to get an early start the next morning (I still had to review two more breakfast places here), I wasted no time crawling into my tent and into my sleeping bag. But, just as I was entering that stage between consciousness and sleep, I heard what sounded like people arguing over at the next campsite. "Oh no. Not again. Not on my last night here," I thought. By now I was too angry to go to sleep. Something about the tone of their voices made me uneasy. I peeked outside. By the light of their campfire, I could see four men. One of them was the man I'd seen sleeping under the tree that afternoon. He sounded and looked quite drunk and did not seem to know the other three.

Not knowing what else to do and not wanting to draw attention to myself, I retreated back inside my tent and into my sleeping bag. I could not shake a nagging feeling that something was wrong. I thought of Ken again. "Where is he now when I need him? I don't want to be here all by myself."

"Hey, what's that you got there? That thing looks awful sharp," I heard one of the three men ask the drunk. I could not believe it. I tried to move. But where would I go? It never crossed my mind that I might try to find a ranger. Much to my own dismay, I started conjuring up headlines like "Mass Murder in State Park" and scenes from all the horror films I had ever seen. I remembered my notes and manuscript safe in my car and wished I were there with them.

After what seemed like an hour, but was probably only ten minutes or so, I heard the sounds of a ranger's radio. Very slowly I sat up and stuck my head outside the tent, just in time to see the ranger taking a large saw away from a man and dragging him into a truck.

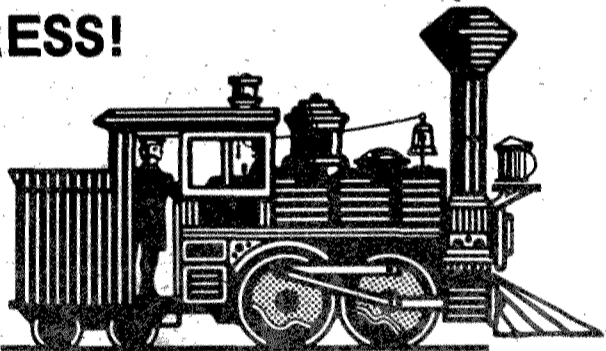
The next day I learned that the "saw maniac" (some of the other campers started calling him that) had been drinking solidly for several days, and that, after he pestered nearly everyone in the campground, one very frightened woman with two kids had gone to get the ranger. Most of this action had taken place while I was sipping sherry at Nepenthe.

Sunday morning I awoke to the most spectacular sunrise I'd see on my trip (or perhaps I'd just never noticed them until now). I was alive and was going home to San Francisco. For the first time all week I was actually looking forward to eating breakfast out. And, as I stuffed myself with homefries and eggs Benedict at the Wagon Wheel Coffee Shop in Carmel Valley, I decided I would not try to do another breakfast place that day before driving back to the City. The whole way up U.S. 1, I could not stop laughing. I thought of the twenty breakfasts I'd eaten in one week, the twenty reviews I'd managed to churn out, and I marveled at my own stamina.

When I got back to San Francisco, my friends told me there'd been a heat wave there. I enjoyed my first good night of sleep in over a week. The J-Church reconstruction had progressed several blocks down Church Street, and I was back working at my own desk with few interruptions day or night.

By the end of the week I was itching to get back on the road again. Here I could write in the privacy and safety of my own house. I had close friends who encouraged me in my work. My days were predictable. But something was missing. I missed the insecurity, the frustrations, and the adventure of my week in Big Sur. More than anything, I missed having to cope with it all by myself. I was beginning to understand why I had to write this breakfast book.

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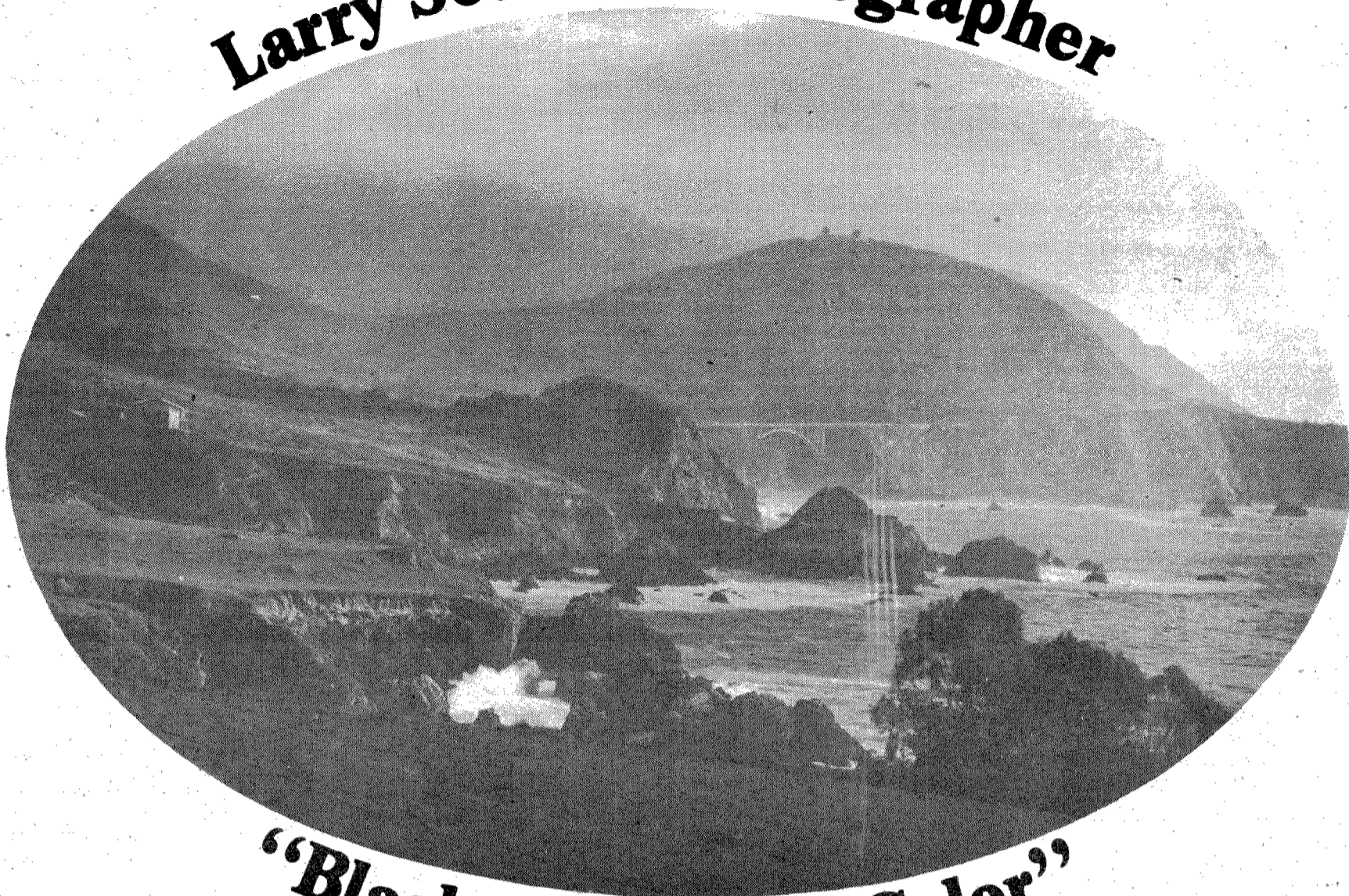
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# Larry Secrist, Photographer



## "Black And White Color"

by Elayne W. Fitzpatrick-Grimm

In a time of tendencies to flatten the individual object and see it solely in terms of its environment — its mass orientation — the photography of Larry Secrist is unique.

He insists on "3 D" in his work. He wants the object to "come forward from its background." He wants it to have "being-in-itself."

Larry calls his style "black and white color."

That sounds paradoxical. But Larry explains, "We see in color; we interpret in black and white. That is, we're so used to color we don't really notice it."

To really see an object, Larry says, is to bracket its environment — to get to the thing itself, apart from its multi-colored background.

Larry's color photographs are different from the usual two-dimension pictures. His are more dramatic. His objects

are photographed as they are but at a particular moment in their history when they actually seem to emerge from their background.

For example: there's the moment when fog hides everything around a Monterey cypress, or a Big Sur redwood — everything but the tree itself. Or that moment when a head is in such a shadow that only the profile emerges.

Larry Secrist is one of those special artists who began to feel the power of the creative urge when he came into contact with this Big Sur coast. "I not only was greatly moved by the color, design, and elegance of this fantastic coast, but I loved the eternal state of flux — the changing light and changing weather — the contrasts. At age 16, when I first visited Big Sur, I knew one day I'd live and work here."

He came from the Midwest. That's why he wasn't called Lawrence. "Larry" is not a nickname. "I was born to a farm family, and Midwest farmers are very informal. You're christened what they want you called. And I was to be known as Larry in Anamosa, Iowa. That's not very far from Cedar Rapids," he advises.

But if the Midwest influenced his parents, it was to have little effect on Larry. His father was killed in World War II and his mother, a school teacher, remarried and moved to Anaheim, California, when Larry was just five years old.

Like that of a lot of other kids, his first job was a paper route. But, for Larry, the job didn't end with pocket money. It was the stimulus for launching a career in photography.

He like to hang around the news room and photo lab of the Anaheim Bulletin. The photographers liked him and took him on assignments with them, taught him what they knew.

Through covering stories with photographers, he got to know some highway patrolmen who helped him get his own news photos for the Bulletin's "teen page." He was good. And the paper gave him some special assignments, even though he was only fifteen.

But newspaper work was in black and white. He wanted to learn about color. So, during his last year of high school, he went to work for a commercial studio. It was during this period that he made his first trip to Big Sur, and those creative juices began to flow.

After graduation from high school, Larry was determined to get a college degree in photographic arts and devote his life to what he loved doing and did best. He tried the Los Angeles Art Center. But its emphasis on advertising and commercial design, photographing the ideas of others, was too confining. He wanted more freedom to create in his own way. He wanted to do his own designing.

So he tried the Brooks Institute in Santa Barbara, and, like the baby bear's bed, it was "just right." He was graduated "cum laude" with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in 1965. In 1967, he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in Theatre Arts at the University of California at Los Angeles.

There he was, in the movie-making capital. He decided to make movies.

However, Uncle Sam had something more in mind for him. The Army. He was to be drafted, so he joined the Naval Reserve. He believed there would be more freedom in the Navy.

He was right. The Navy recognized his individual talent and put it to work. He made films for the Department of

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## Larry Secrist, Photographer —

Cont. from Page 27

Defense and the Office of Public Information. Not only that, he "made" Lieutenant Commander in the process. And — he was sent to Vietnam as part of the Naval photographic team.

In one year, he filmed three CBS specials. One of those, "The American Dreadnaught," was nominated for an Academy Award in 1970, documentary category. He sees this film which had to do with the recommissioning of the "New Jersey," as a "romantic interpretation of what a battleship is and could be — the 'real' Navy."

These films helped him to get ahead in Hollywood when he got out of the Navy in November of 1969.

Larry looks at his Vietnam venture in a more positive way than most. "I was able to take a lot of R and R — rest and relaxation — privileges. Gave me an opportunity to travel with my camera, between orders. I was able to film a lot of elegant Asians in places like Singapore, Jakarta, Burma, Bombay..."

Hollywood became an adventure too. TV commercials, free-lance work, independent feature films. He even did a few horror shows such as "Warlock Moon" and "Haunts." And he was one of the film editors when Warner Brothers made the famed "Woodstock" film.

"I got to really liking documentaries because I could have some editorial input of my own, some creative control over what I put on film. I could learn, film, and come to my own conclusions. I like that then. I like it now," Larry says.

Just last November, he worked with CBS and the Department of Energy as director of photography on a "Solar Energy" special aired in June. It was a segment of "Sixty Minutes." "Loved doing it. Loved the research and the film reporting, but now I want to be more free."

Larry says the film industry is "very demanding" that there's "lots of money there, but I'm not really free. I created under pressure, and now I'm ready for a more relaxed life style."

He began to think seriously about having a more carefree life, with "more time for living away from the usual success rat race," back in 1971 when he made an experimental film, "Virgo," in Big Sur. It featured the music of Charles Ives. Then he began showing some of his photographs of Big Sur in the Coast Gallery.

He lived "here and there" in Big Sur for awhile, even came under the spell of Henry Miller whose own life had been changed in these Big Sur mountains. He took some pictures of Miller in his current home in Pacific Palisades. And he filmed Miller's water colors and lithographs for use in the Coast Gallery's catalog and posters for the Henry Miller Exhibition.

"My big break came in 1975 when David Hughes of "David" in Carmel, an elegant gift shop and gallery, and bought a collection of my photographs," Larry says. He had some other displays on Cannery Row and in Carmel Valley.

Then he published a book, *Big Sur — Land of Rare Treasures*, and his work caught the very discriminating eye of Harry Abrams of Abrams Publishing Company in New York. Writer Richard Chesnoff had seen Larry's work through a friend of Larry's, Herb Freed, in Los Angeles. He was asked to submit a sample of his work in connection with a book Abrams planned to do with Chesnoff called *The Philippines*.

He got the assignment, went to the Philippines for four months. The result: 1976 publication of a very unique book. "There are," says Larry, "only three books of its kind in the world. All done by Abrams. It has a colorful native muslim cover and sells for \$110." Not bad. Abrams did similar books on the Himalayas and on Africa. Larry said *The Philippines* was done with the help of that country's "benevolent dictator," Ferdinand Marcos, who was "only too happy to

have a showpiece on his developing country."

Larry reports that 26,000 books have been published, and the first printing has been entirely sold out.

He's currently working on an "Americana" book for Abrams, with Carmel writer Bill Daniels and Larry's assistant, Bob Olinhart. "I'm having a romance with western America, looking at individuals plugged into a place — plugged-in in such a way that the place becomes the person. The person is, at once, a part of and apart from his background."

As for Big Sur Larry has bought a lot on Partington Ridge. One day he will build a house on it. Meanwhile, he is living in Pacific Grove with assistant Oliphant and English fox hound Phoebe. The house is squatty, and in need of painting. But it serves his current purpose. Plenty of water, electricity, and studio space. A place to come back to and a place with a garage-workshop for his hobby — restoration of old Mercedes automobiles, 1972 and earlier.

His life style is less hectic now, and he has only one complaint at the moment: Agfa paper isn't being made in Germany any more. "That paper renders color and tones like no other can. Eastman runs the American market, and its plastic-base paper just isn't compatible with the German quality. But Agfa couldn't compete. Luckily, I bought up a bunch that will last me a long time."

Larry is a stocky, energetic, gray-eyed fellow with longish hair that gives him a mountain man look. When he does build that house in Big Sur, he'll blend right in with the local color. But he'll have one distinguishing feature. It hangs on a gold chain around his neck and looks like the old Bertrand Russell peace symbol. But it's really a Mercedes star. For Larry, it's a symbol of the three sources of energy — body, spirit, and mind — that have led to all creations of excellence, from classical philosophy and art to Mercedes hand-wrought cars and Secrist portraits in "black and white color."



## Psyching the Masters From Atop Ohm's Ridge

by Bill Liles

The wilderness of the Santa Lucia Mountains seems the least likely place to look for a custom-built harpsicord made in the exact style of the old masters of 400 years ago.

Ohm's Ridge on the south slope of Mill Creek Canyon is a place for woodsmen with strong legs to carry them over switchback trails which are never flat. The ordinary necessities of life are won through hard labor and an understanding of the forest.

Cultural niceties seem far away. There is no electricity or telephone, no television, and radio reception is bad at best. The 20th Century is remote. The pace of life is determined by the weather and how one feels today. There is a timelessness here which allows thoughts to wander the country of the mind.

In this pastoral setting Sandy Fontwit and his wife, Sharon,



SANDY FONTWIT EXPLAINS HIS CRAFT  
Professor Brian Skyrms is willing to wait.

live and work. Sandy builds harpsicords in the style of the Baroque masters, seeking to reproduce exactly the sound of the original instruments.

Sharon embellishes the soundboards with floral motifs, birds and angels, her brush dipped in egg tempura to produce a glowing luster which merges perfectly with the wood.

Sandy, with a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy and a master's in the humanities, found university and city life unsuited for his Virgo personality. He likes to work with tools other than the book and the pen; and he likes the natural order and peace of his mountainside.

His first project on Ohm's Ridge was to build a workshop "with a place for everything, and everything in its place."

A small electrical generator provides power for his saws, but is used sparingly, Sandy estimating that it costs \$1.50 an hour to run it.

Oil lamps provide light when the sun drops over the Pacific to the west. Battery power drives a tape recorder from which issues the pure, sweet notes of the classical harpsicord music written centuries ago in a more settled age.

"I have two years work to do on my present commissions," Sandy explained in his workshop the other day.

"If I were in the city I would have ten years work booked ahead. So what's the difference? I can produce only one instrument at a time.

"I enjoy the musical world, concerts, talking with musicians and students, but my natural environment is here. I'm in love with the natural beauty and the magnificence of Big Sur."

True to his precise Virgo nature, Sandy is also in love with the traditions of an earlier time, when apprentices worked for years under a master craftsman to achieve the subtle nuances of tone which distinguish a truly fine instrument.

"The early harpsicords were fine works of art," Sandy points out. "They were light, about 180 pounds, all wood, and they had few nails or screws. They were held together by wooden pins and interlocking joints; the soundboards were an eighth of an inch thick with two or three sets of strings. They had one or two keyboards and a very distinctive sound."

Before the invention of the piano the harpsicord reigned supreme, the golden age being roughly 1450 to the 1750's. Then the piano became popular and began to dominate the musical world during a period of Romantic composers.

By 1820 the piano became so popular that the harpsicord was obscured until it was rediscovered in the 1920's, much in the way that the works of Bach were lost until the late 1800's and revived again in this century.

Then came the modern revival and harpsicords are again being made, though not necessarily in the fashion of the old masters for whose instruments the classic music was written.

"When the modern revival came people were accustomed to pianos," Fontwit explained, noting that the strings of the harpsicord are plucked in the manner of the ancient Greek lyre rather than hammered, like a piano.

"The tensile strength of a harpsicord string is 1,500 pounds compared to something like 40,000 pounds in a piano. It is a much more delicate instrument.

"The piano thickens everything; the wood is heavier, the struck string requires much more tension. Because they are made mainly by piano makers, the modern harpsicord is overbuilt and requires harder plucking. The result is a difference in tonal quality. You do not hear the instrument the composer was writing for."

Sandy pointed out that in the old days there were different schools, each following the work of a particular master, each having different qualities of sound in the finished product. Designs differed, French, Italian, English, Spanish, Portu-



AN EAR FOR THE MASTERS  
Sandy tunes a completed instrument.

gese, each with a special tonal quality of its own.

"When an instrument is ordered in the style of a master it is usually because the client wants to hear music the way the composer heard it, with a particular quality for a particular piece of music.

"I study the instruments as they were made by the original builders. It is like being an apprentice to one who is long dead. Once I figure it all out, I can then build in the style of the man."

The modern craftsman must master five or six schools of old masters in order to produce quality instruments with true tonal quality. In the old days the craft was passed from father to son. Wood inherited from the father might have been aging for 60 years for a particular purpose before going into an instrument.

A slow business this, attempting to read the minds of men several hundred years dead. Sandy has spent months in the capitols of Europe researching the old masters and looking over their surviving works. He has talked with curators, musicians, restorers and builders. He has haunted museums and private collections and pursued old letters and notebooks in search of the secrets of his craft and art.

On his return to the states he just "happened" to pass through Big Sur on his way to San Francisco, the story of so many who have since become permanent residents.

Fontwit's first instrument built in Big Sur was constructed in the barn studio near the Esalen property. He then moved to a cabin above the River Inn, where he built a studio with wood from the set of *Zandy's Bride*, a movie made at the Molera Ranch.

"Rob Keystone and Jeffery Bishop bought up the set and

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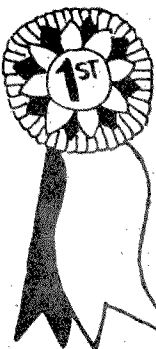
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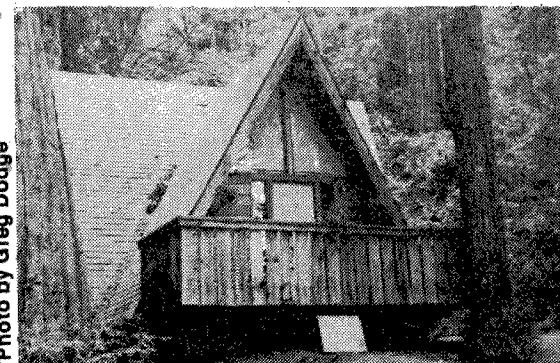


Photo by Greg Dodge

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## Parks Bond Bill Meets Committee Resistance

by Beccl Field

Called a "pork barrel bill" by its detractors, a \$495 million measure which would in part provide funds for Gov. Brown's proposed Renewable Resources Investment Program (RRIP) recently squeaked by the Senate Finance Committee on a 7-4 vote — the bare minimum needed to pass the legislation on to the whole Senate for consideration.

"This is not a pork barrel bill," countered Sen. John Nejedly, R-Walnut Creek, author of Senate Bill 547. "This bill does not have something for everybody."

Some opponents of the measure, which, if passed would authorize a June 1980 bond issue to improve state and local parks as well as restore and maintain California's natural resources, disagree with Nejedly.

"It's a grab bag of financing," commented William Du Bois, lobbyist for the California Farm Bureau Federation. "If anybody in the state has an affinity for any project — and I think there are 10 different projects listed in that bill — you would naturally vote for that project. It's a trick to build up support."

"That's what we're opposed to," Du Bois continued. "It's not an honest way to do

business."

Nejedly, who originally introduced the measure to provide a bond issue only for park acquisition and development, admitted that the bill does have its problems — particularly in the area of unique and novel program proposals. Currently, SB 547 provides:

— \$298 million for acquisition and development of parks and recreational areas including coastal lands, boating and waterways and areas in the Lake Tahoe region.

— \$27 million for expansion of the Nimbus Hatchery, construction work on the Big Springs Hatchery and Tehama-Colusa Spawning Channel, and implementation of projects for the restoration of salmon and steelhead habitat in Northern California.

— \$25 million for soil conservation, and rehabilitation of cropland and rangeland soils.

— \$145 million for wastewater reclamation, acquisition of household water conservation devices, and development of agricultural water conservation practices.

But despite the problems, Nejedly wants to take the bill — as it is written now — through the legislative channels, hopefully gaining Senate approval before the lawmak-

ing bodies adjourn Sept. 14. During the interim study recess, the Walnut Creek Republican plans to hold two public hearings, one in San Diego, the other in Walnut Creek, to get voter input on the controversial proposal. Amendments may be offered in the Assembly according to public suggestions when the 1980-81 legislative session begins in January, Nejedly said.

"I don't like parts of this bill any better than you do," Nejedly told members of the Senate Finance Committee. "But I'm trying to find a piece of machinery to get it moving."

Several opponents of the measure — among them the California Chamber of Commerce — have suggested the SB 547 be split in two halves, divorcing the parks bond issue portion from the innovative program

proposals. Until the public can be heard from, however, Nejedly is resisting those efforts.

"At this point, I would prefer to work it out with the common acceptance of one proposal," Nejedly said. "But if we can't work it out, if it (the innovative concepts) would prejudice the essential parks issue, I would be willing to propose two separate bills. I would prefer to keep them together."

With opposition from the California Cattlemen's Association in addition to the Farm Bureau and state Chamber of Commerce, Nejedly expects the SB 547 battle to go down right to the wire. "It will be a close issue all the way," the senator said. "But it looks so clear — we simply don't have the facilities that people are demanding right now."

## Inflation Hits Worldwide: America's Not Alone

by Beccl Field

(Capitol) — While Americans complain of skyrocketing fuel prices, ever-increasing housing costs and higher taxes, there may be solace for consumers in recently released statistics which show housing, taxes, fuel — and especially food — outlays are just as expensive, and sometimes more costly, in many other countries worldwide.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), on July 3, eight other surveyed nations had experienced greater food price inflation during the last 12 months than the U.S. had. Food costs climbed an estimated 11.3 per cent in the U.S. since July 1978, while Spain followed closely at 11.6 per cent, Italy at 13.1 per cent, Canada at 13.4 per cent, Australia at 13.7 per cent, South Africa at 15.9 per cent and Mexico at 18.6 per cent. Argentina with a 46.8 per cent inflation rate for the past 12 months and Brazil at a whopping 50.4 per cent topped the list.

The remainder of the USDA-surveyed nations all boasted food price inflation which bested the United States' average. These countries included: Belgium, 0 per cent; Germany, 1.4 per cent; Japan, 1.9 per cent; the Netherlands, 2.1 per cent; Switzerland, 2.8 per cent; Sweden, 4.6 per cent; Denmark, 8.1 per cent; France, 8.3; and the

United Kingdom, 10.2 per cent.

While food price inflation seems to be "conservative" or "reasonable" in many of the world's nations, some individual food costs are "out-of-sight" in comparison to the same figures in the United States. For instance, in Tokyo, where the 1978-79 percentage of price rise was one of the lowest, sirloin sold for \$16.32 per pound on July 3, while in Washington, D.C., that same cut of meat commanded a \$3.39 per pound price tag. Tomatoes were \$2.99 per pound in Copenhagen and only 26 cents per pound in Brasilia.

But as food prices in general have risen, the California Beef Council reports that the state's consumers "enjoyed the lowest retail beef prices since February." The council's monthly 12-city survey of five popular beef cuts showed that the average price per pound was \$2.17 in August, down from \$2.36 in July. The 19-cent drop brought prices to the lowest level since the \$2.11 per pound price recorded six months ago.

"The resulting lower prices paid by packers created extremely attractive prices at the retail level," explained Robert Rolston, council manager. "This in turn has stimulated a strong resurgence of consumer demand."

"Now is an excellent time for consumers to fill their freezers."

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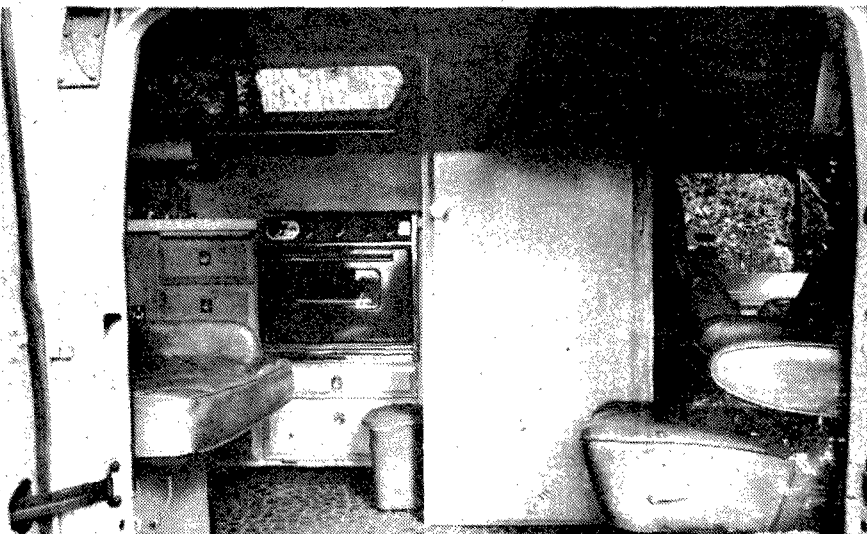
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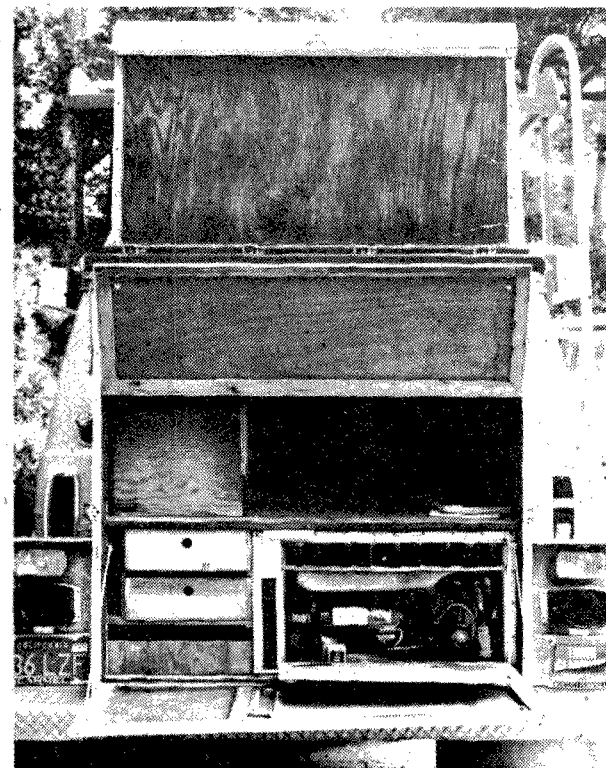
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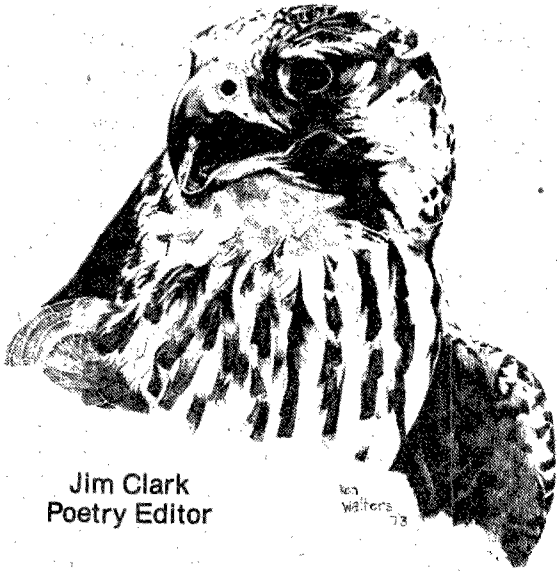


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## HAWK'S PERCH



Jim Clark  
Poetry Editor

All contributions to the Hawk's Perch should be typewritten double-spaced, and mailed with a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Hawk's Perch, Big Sur Gazette, Highway One, Big Sur, CA 93920.

An excerpt from:  
*Moments of thought from private places*

and, oh the lessons in shattered dreams  
when nothing goes the way it seems

and even the lessons are not stable  
for we only teach what we are able


So what we learn may be abused  
when even the teacher is confused.

### No Longer My Own, I Give Myself to the Land

You are the land.  
I would come across you  
to furthestmost shore,  
coastal existence of physical self,  
then leap in joy from your highest  
hottest precipice  
plunging  
wings set, toward the undulating surge.  
Sure of rising, racing crest near  
to find warm zephyr and ascend  
again new heights.

Julayne

[Ed. Note: Julayne is a coast resident who spends her time pursuing the muse.]



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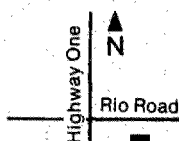
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[Ed. Note: The following poems by Peter Cummings are reflections from his many travels to continue his vocation as writer-poet. Peter still continues; sometimes here in Big Sur, and sometimes in New York City.]

### afghanistan statistical birdscat

Kabul, where the horsemen gallop  
like august wind-rushed wildfire  
leaping extreme in my imagination  
swaddled hearty against harsh elements, intrepid  
steeped in valour and warm-colored rainment  
in sky-bound courage and high cheek-boned honor,  
dignity and the essence of ruthlessness -  
awesome bravery fixed in powerful tall noses  
in latigo skin dried taut  
and in old eyes of an inked and bluish aura  
with dust-cracked crow's feet at the corners,  
flashing exhortative eyes of flint

galantry romance mysticism brilliance and thunder  
have given way to the jangling raucous squawk  
of the Moloch bird  
which burrows in every construction site -  
still another ignorant-proud epidemic of 'Progress'  
as it crawls to the shimmering scarps of Kabul valley  
where Moloch scat whitewashes concrete, running,  
smearing dust across emanating buried landmarks -  
crypted sarcophagant magnificence  
in the short memory bank

kabul — Aug. '77

### you don't say so farflung madcap

where longitude means distance from the greenwich meridian  
and latitude from the equator  
platitude smacks of distance from sincerity  
a flat plate silver  
gratitude of distance from necessity  
jesticity and the pestitude of thanks

but better, eyeing closeness in proximity  
in point of fact and black flat attitude  
at home at best at least at rest  
at most at ease at last  
or hatitude in contact with the head  
hatband bound cylindrical  
tight as you please  
down snug around  
conforming to and warming the medula  
embracing a counterclockwise vision,  
carried away by the high wind of a brain storm  
or just as easily  
by the spout-form of a whirlwind  
having funnel.....and  
just passing through

sri lanka — March '78

### dirge of the big high irrevocable lament

between the gears on overwrought  
between the years  
hell, overwrit  
photogenicidal  
Bixby Bridge  
concrete and iron rebar  
figurative gateway and getaway  
swung both ways  
coarsing on the apple pie appropo  
symbiosis saturation  
returning to the point  
turning wheels diminished  
to my, if you please  
for the moment  
come to think of it....eh  
time was when  
strange to relate  
honest to goodness  
all at once  
sense of mattering  
and like as not sorry  
but all at once poignant  
you know how it is  
when conscious of unconscious objectionable  
no thanks be for that  
obstacle beyond spectacle  
to the very matter of sensing  
sibilant tires  
threadbare and whitewall high pressure  
on the pavement where it goes  
from macadam to concrete  
burning up the most beautiful  
entropy  
of small town support group suffocation  
dearly proximate to the never-never  
land on all fours, you  
the obsessive inquisitional  
the serpentine symbiosis  
worming at my being  
wriggling in the mind twist —  
what care I for linear tracts  
of reflection's grief  
what care the somersault  
when with feeling sensations  
regrettable or not here  
in the momentous present intense  
courting expansion this way alive

big sur — July '78

### mad Hindu Kush night note


from Mazar Sharif  
full moon seems like a hole in the violet sky  
open onto the face of a snowy mountain side  
fount of a basin tide  
count of asbestocide  
mount of the socks fifth avenue two-prong hook-up  
a house jack and a stopcock slide space  
a john or jack of each trade  
and a fender jack jockey  
to pick up whatever that was you dropped  
like a waffer note  
as music mcfantacide  
the full-aperatured lunatic mountain rock escape orb  
goes to clydebase night-work  
at box-cheesey discount intervals of 28  
northern afghanistan — Sept. '77

### letting air into the bottle while drinking

"why must I doubt myself so"  
claimed the grunted organgrinder.  
"monkey business" said he, who.  
things shift without light and with moisture  
clean as a flint round run idle  
bogus skin-colored circus nipple  
cinnabar or vermilion  
community style  
fear of not breathing and of breathing  
or one long fingernail of planetry  
to scratch the needle of my function  
on patriarchal arches  
dismantled by the cacoon-worm of butterfly -  
not teaching each other what we like  
vapor of the nape or the day to wash my feet —  
mime without falter in a tandem hugger-mugger  
so why not improvise a babble without cloying fright  
unless except every last "of course"  
deemed syllable to a florid language

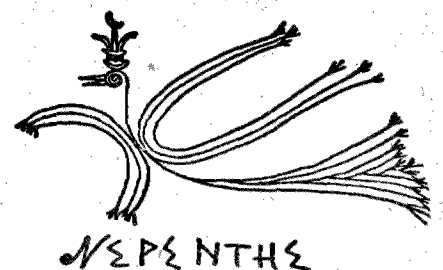
archaic time stimulant  
syntax and mood elevators  
afloat aloft between the oak and marble floors  
flowing senseless behind psychic smiling eyes  
gazetteered ferrous by the tremulous onyx myth of stars  
benares, india — Nov. '77

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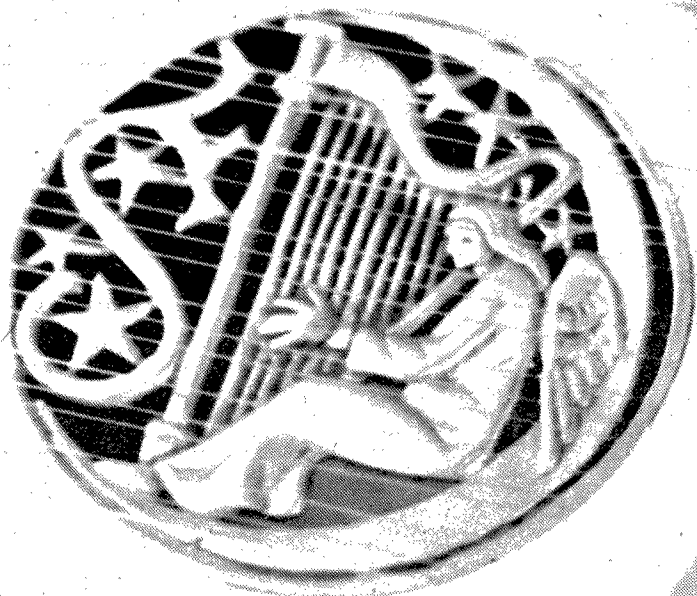
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## Masters From Ohms Ridge

Cont. from Page 31

sold it to the people on the coast," Sandy recalls. "They had reconstructed old Monterey on the beach. I'll bet the movie people never imagined that wood would go into a workshop to bring back the flavor of an even earlier time — 400 years to be exact."

In this recycled workshop Sandy built three instruments, one which he considers his masterwork. On this instrument, which may still be in use 400 years hence, is embellished a breath-taking scene rendered by Big Sur artist David La Guerre of the freeform plunge of the Santa Lucia Mountains in their headlong dive into the sea.

Sandy finished two other instruments while caretaking property above Lime Creek, one of which went to a professor at Yale University. It was then that he realized that he was in the business and began thinking of a larger workshop.

He and Sharon moved to a farm owned by her parents in Oregon. There Sandy rebuilt an old barn into his dream workshop and produced five finished instruments in a little over two years. "I became obsessed," he recalls, "I'd often sleep on a mattress on the floor and then get up and work again."

But Oregon was too wet and running a farm took too much time. The Fontwits returned to Big Sur and the splendid isolation of Ohm's Ridge, where Sandy has built yet another workshop to ply his chosen craft.

As we talked outside Sandy's newest shop, a man came up the dusty road. His name was Brian Skyrms, philosophy professor at the University of Illinois and visiting professor at Berkeley.

He had heard one of Sandy's instruments at the Oakland Conservatory and wanted one like it in the Flemish style. For this he was willing to pay \$5,000 - \$10,000 and wait for two years.

He and Sandy launched into a discussion of technicalities. Eventually the deal was struck and the professor went off again to the city with the satisfied look of a man who has concluded a long search.

"One thing I've noticed," Sandy mused, watching the slow figure descending into the canyon, "Most of my clients are doctors and professors and the like; usually intellectual types in positions of mental stress."

"I think they're looking for the peace and the calm and order of the Baroque period. It was a time of deep religious music, precise and logical, the time of Newton and Bach, when God was in his heaven and all was right with the world."

"It was a special time with a very special quality."

Perhaps similar in quality to that peace which prevails in a small cabin in the wilderness on Ohm's Ridge above Mill Creek in Big Sur.

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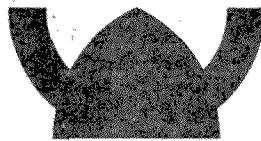
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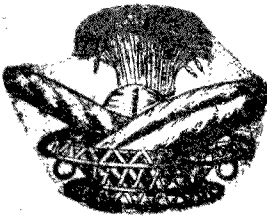


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## Claire's Cooking Corner

BIG SUR **RECIPE**



## HOME HARVESTS

Despite gophers, bugs and birds -- gardens are overflowing with zucchini at this time of year. And though many armloads of squash are given to delighted town friends, there always seems to be several perfect specimens challenging your creativeness in the kitchen ... if not shaming you for secretly wishing they weren't so persistently there.

Here's yet another answer to a bountifully endless 'problem.'

## Fettucini-Zucchini

Saute 1/2 lb. mushrooms, thinly sliced, in 1/2 stick butter for two minutes, over medium heat. Sauté one onion and add one garlic clove, pressed. Add 1 1/2 lbs. zucchini, cut in julienne strips; one cup heavy cream and one stick of butter, cut into bits. Bring liquid to below a boil and simmer three minutes.

Make one pound of dried fettucini noodles or flat spinach noodles in seven quarts of boiling water (approximately seven minutes or al dente). Drain in colander and add the noodles to the skillet full of the zucchini mixture. Add 3/4 cups fresh parmesan and 1/2 cups chopped parsley. Toss with wooden forks to mix well.

Transfer Fettucini-Zucchini to a heated dish, adding more parmesan and sprinkling with spike. (Spike: an herb and salt seasoner sold in natural food stores.)

Serve with a green salad to which fresh basil, tomatoes and black olives are added. A dressing made of olive oil, vinegar or lemon, yogurt, honey and chile salsa adds a final touch.



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