

The Big Sur Gazette



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

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NOVEMBER 1979



SOME OF THE PEOPLE who got the health center together. Supervisor Sam Farr, Catherine Short, Barbara Richardson, Steve Cimnavusti, Cathy Penebre, Dr. Kunitz and Ray Sanborn.

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BIG SUR HEALTH CENTER OPENS

by Bill Liles

The Big Sur Health Center opened its doors this month after a year of planning and effort by the community, the county and Eskaton Hospital medical people and administrators.

Turnout for the Monday medical clinic has been good, according to Dr. Saul Kunitz, who heads the local facility. More than 20 people sought medical treatment at the center last week, Dr. Kunitz said.

Services at the weekly clinic include physical exams, gynecological exams, immunizations, suturing of simple lacerations and blood pressure checks, as well as the issuance of prescriptions and medicines. The health center will offer services similar to those offered by a family practitioner's office, Dr. Kunitz pointed out to those who attended opening day ceremonies.

On hand for the event were county Supervisor Sam Farr,

whose efforts resulted in obtaining partial financial support for the center from county funds, and Ray Sanborn, chairman of the health center board of trustees. Other funding came from Esalen Institute and private citizens.

"This is an example of what the people in Big Sur can do if they want something to happen and are willing to work for it," Sanborn said at the opening.

Eskaton Monterey Hospital will own and operate the center until incorporation papers are processed by the state. "We are pleased to be able to assist Big Sur residents by helping to establish this important community health resource," said Robert Lund, hospital administrator.

The center will be staffed by Dr. Kunitz and Cathy Penebre, R.N., and volunteers from the local community. The health center is open from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Mondays at the Grange Hall.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC HALTS RAIL REMOVAL

By GARY KOEPEL

In an interview with Southern Pacific Operations official Phil Anderson, the *Gazette* has learned that Southern Pacific has stopped their plans to remove the Monterey rails and has offered the city of Monterey an invitation to purchase the right-of-way and tracks.

In the telephone interview, Mr. Anderson stated that "We've written to the mayor of Monterey and pointed out that we would be willing to entertain an offer for the track and right-of-way."

Prior to press time, Mayor Gerald Fry of Monterey informed the *Gazette* that he had not as yet received the letter, but he was pleased to hear that the city would have the opportunity to purchase the rights as a step toward restoring train service to Monterey.

A recent bill authored by Senator Alquist (D-San Jose) was signed into law which allows Caltrans \$1 million and the right to begin negotiations with Southern Pacific.

Southern Pacific has drawn fire from local quarters recently. The mayor of Monterey has written persistently to Southern Pacific officials to hold off removing the rails between Monterey Station and Seaside "until all avenues have been explored concerning the possible restoration of rail service."

Last month the *Gazette* requested a stop-work order and public hearing on the planned rail removal, and the Board of Supervisors asked the U.S. Commerce Department to investigate an alleged impropriety by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) when they allowed Southern Pacific to abandon that section of rails without giving proper public notice to local government.

Negotiations for the land beneath the right-of-way will no doubt get underway as soon as the city of Monterey can get together with Caltrans.

Principal owners of the land are Southern Pacific, the city of Monterey and the Pebble Beach Corporation, a subsidiary of 20th Century Fox Corporation, which used to be the old Del Monte Properties corporation.

Southern Pacific's reversal marks a major step in the long-time local efforts toward restoring passenger train service between Monterey and San Francisco.

Now that there is a spirit of cooperation and enabling legislation to secure the rails and right-of-way, let's hope that a similar spirit will move expeditiously to return cars to the track and passengers to the cars.

Coastal Commission Reviews Big Sur LCP Policies

By MARY BARNETT

Public coastal access limitation is turning out to be a focal issue in the proposed Big Sur Coast Local Coastal Plan Critical Planning Policies.

Several Central Coast Regional Commission members saw possible conflicts with the Coastal Act of 1976 in proposals for discouraging public access when the LCP policies document was unveiled before them Oct. 15 in Santa Cruz.

The preliminary document, prepared by the Monterey County planning staff, suggests, "For areas not appropriate for access devel-

opment within the near future, public access should be actively discouraged." It suggests subordinating future access to the goal of preservation of the land, given as the highest priority.

The planners say, "Visual access should be emphasized throughout Big Sur as an appropriate response to the needs of recreationists."

A staff memorandum to the commission expressed fear the policy as stated "could be used as a rationalization to avoid responsibility for providing access where, with appropriate management and design measures, such access is in fact possible without significant resource

degradation."

Commissioner Helen Bedesem said the proposed access policies were "excellent," but questioned whether they would stand up to Coastal Act access requirements.

Acting Chairman Zad Leavy of Big Sur noted Bedesem "has zeroed in on a possible conflict with the Coastal Act." He pointed out the one-half mile access requirement of the act is "deleted" from the policies statement, but added it was impossible to carry it out in the Big Sur area because of precipitous slopes and other natural hazards.

Commissioner Robley

Levy of Aptos also saw the coastal access provisions of the policies statement as a problem.

The commission took no action on the proposed LCP policies following a presentation by Planning Director Ed DeMars and Bill Farrell, planning staff member in charge of the Monterey County Local Coastal Plan.

The Critical Planning Policies were published in full in the October issue of the *Big Sur Gazette*.

In a letter to Mrs. Mary Henderson, Coastal Commission chairperson absent Oct. 15, DeMars explained the Critical Planning Policies Re-

Continued on page 2

Local News

About the Rattlesnakes, Mr. Secretary...

It was planned as a day of serious events — the dedication of miles of public hiking and riding trails in Carmel Valley, plus two posh fundraisers for Sen. Alan Cranston, embellished by the presence of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus.

"Mr. Secretary, what about the rattlesnakes?"

Andrus smiled, ever so faintly, Saturday morning.

Back in Washington, angry conservationists are protesting the firing of a government biologist who suggested that one of Andrus' favorite restaurants stop serving rattlesnake appetizers.

The trip to California was a timely event and a chance to duck questions about the firing of Kenneth Dodd, a reptile specialist who wrote a letter on Interior stationery to the owner of Dominique's, maintaining the Pennsylvania rattlesnake is nearing extinction and should not be an hors d'oeuvre.

No escape

But even high atop Snivley's Ridge, overlooking the Valley, the Peninsula and beyond, there was no escape.

"I hate rattlesnakes—no, don't say that," Andrus said.

Officially he would have no comment, he said, about what was an internal personnel matter. But the former Idaho governor looked like he couldn't believe his bad luck to run into a reporter, far from the Washington center of power.

On a bumpy ride in a four-wheel vehicle, Andrus rode with Cranston, Carmel Supervisor Sam Farr, Planning Commissioner Bill Peters and others, all on hand to dedicate trails on a portion of the 1,700-acre Carmel Valley Ranch being developed by Landmark Land Co. as a condition of the

development.

Also present were members of the board of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District, which owns and operates the 541-acre Garland Ranch Regional Park adjacent to the ranch.

Integrated system

The regional park has negotiated an agreement with the developer to integrate the existing seven miles of park trails with the 4.5 miles dedicated Saturday. The public trail system on the Carmel Valley Ranch will eventually provide a total of 13 miles of additional trails.

As a condition of the project, 1,200 acres of scenic open space will also be dedicated.

At the ribbon cutting ceremony, both Andrus and Cranston congratulated local officials on their "grass roots ingenuity" in securing the open space without help from the federal government.

But as the ribbon cutting ceremony proceeded, Mary Ann Matthews, a member of the Carmel Valley Master Plan Committee, contended that "the developers are getting a lot of credit for donating space they couldn't build on anyway."

The morning's ceremony was enlivened when to the horror of Sen. Cranston's wife, a large, hairy, black tarantula appeared nearby and was promptly plucked from the ground and perched on top of a spectator's cowboy hat.

The ugly spider, not considered significantly poisonous to man, was treated with respect.

Still no comment

Andrus said he had no comment on the spider, possibly speculating that it too would appear on the menu of his favorite French restaurant.

But the secretary, a Westener who indicated he has a low regard for snakes, was heard to mutter that, in his time, he had killed a few of them in Idaho, and the idea of them being endangered as a species struck him as humorous.

"That too, is off the record," he added.

Andrus and Cranston, who had been driven to the peak of the ridge, were greeted by a group of approximately 20 hikers and joggers, arriving breathless and sweaty for the ceremony.

"It's too bad the secretary got such bad publicity on the rattlesnake," commented one, "he really has a very good reputation as an environmentalist."

Symbolic T-shirt

As a finale to the ceremony, Farr presented Andrus with a T-shirt, saying it was symbolic of Western culture—similar to the jeans given by young New Yorkers to the pope as a symbol of their eastern culture.

The shirt carried the message, "Stop Lease Sale 53" a touchy political issue involving off-shore oil leases.

"What can I say," Andrus gasped. "I'll have to be careful where I wear it."

Other activities for the day included a tennis exhibition at the ranch to benefit the senator's re-election campaign and a dinner Saturday evening at the home of Gerald Barton near Palo Colorado, who is president of Landmark Land Co.

Monterey Peninsula Herald

Oral History at Pacific Valley

By JENNIFER LUNNEY
4th grade

Pacific Valley School students will be interviewing local residents for an oral history project this year. The students will be using the school's videotape equipment to help them record conversations with Big Sur's older citizens. Nancy Hopkins and Penny and Paul Vieregge will be working with the students on this social studies project.

Any people interested in helping with this project should contact the school at (805) 927-4507. Volunteers are welcome to give their assistance and lend ideas to the project.

The next meeting to discuss the first interview will be Oct. 30 at 10 a.m. at the school. As one eighth grade student said, "We all want to learn more about people in our area and how they used to live." This project should give us that opportunity.

LCP Reviewed

Continued from page 1

port was developed as an interim step in the LCP planning process. Its purpose was to focus attention on what the county sees as critical policies and "hopefully gain consensus on these."

The 11-page statement has been unanimously endorsed by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, the county Planning Commission and the Big Sur Coast Citizens' Advisory Committee.

In addition to coastal access, commissioners concentrated on possible conflicts between preserving views and rights of landowners. The report suggests federal purchase of development rights may prove necessary.

"Keep it like it is" could be called the key thrust of the planning policies report.

In his letter of transmittal to the Planning Commission, DeMars said, "Taken together, the goals and policies reflect a strong orientation towards a public policy to preserve the Big Sur Coast in as near to present condition as is possible."

"Especially where the viewshed is concerned, these restrictions could approach a taking of private land and could require fair compensation."

Commissioner James Hughes of Pacific Grove thought land acquisition policies would be necessary.

"Unless they are forthcoming, it will all fall down like a pack of cards," he said. "The properties that are wholly within the viewshed are the biggest problem. Unless there is some means of purchase, we are to be faced with development. You can make all the high-faluting statements you want, but it gets down to who's going to own the land."

Leavy, calling Big Sur "a national treasure," commented, "It is not illogical to use the federal tax base to preserve the view people from all over the country come to see."

He closed the presentation by urging the county to move forward promptly in preparing the Local Coastal Plan and "keep up the good work."

Farrell said he thinks the work will continue into the spring, adding, "As far as the maps go, we aren't through yet."



BALLOONS of all sizes were featured at the Captain Cooper School Carnival this year. Above, Basil and Ray sell helium balloons. In the background, hot air balloon rides were

a feature during the morning hours. A complete story of this very successful parent-sponsored carnival will be featured in the next Gazette.

COASTAL PERMIT ACTIONS FOR BIG SUR COAST

By MARY BARNETT

In a classic confrontation between coastal view protection and property rights, the Central Coastal Regional Commission narrowly denied Viktoria Consiglio a permit to build a single-family home on Kassler Point at its Oct. 22 meeting.

Actually, the Commission voted 7-6 for a motion to let Consiglio build a home on the two-acre parcel between Highway 1 and the ocean approximately one-half mile south of Garrapata Beach. However, since commission regulations require a majority of the entire 16-member commission to approve all permits, the application failed by two votes.

The commission staff recommended denial of the permit, pointing out Kassler Point is the only paved and marked Vista Point between Carmel and Big Sur Valley and the house would have been unavoidably in the path of the view.

Commissioner James Hughes of Pacific Grove said the permit denial illustrated the need for the state of California and the county of Monterey to "put up or shut up" by purchasing properties when landowners are denied the right to use them.

Commission Executive Director Ed Brown suggested there may be "in-between possibilities" such as transfer of development rights to other properties.

Attorney Brian Finegan, representing Consiglio, said his client faces financial problems and can't afford to wait for other solutions. She has no choice but to build now, he said. He charged the real estate broker who sold her the property assured her it would be possible to build on it following correspondence with the Commission staff.

Examination of the correspondence indicated only what were described as "nebulous generalities," but no indication of any special problems with the site.

Permit actions pending before the Commission include:

October 29

Mary Ann and McKenzie Moss, permit to construct a split-level single-family residence, driveway and septic system, on Lot 6 of the Otter Cove Tract, Big Sur Coast area.

Astraw vote of the Commission at the Oct. 15 hearing indicated a majority in favor of granting the Moss permit despite a staff recommendation for denial. Accordingly, the staff was

instructed to draw up "findings for approval," including conditions to be met before the permit could be granted.

The staff, however, still recommends denial on the grounds the house is "inconvenient with all approved permits." The Moss home would cover 3,310 square feet, compared to an average coverage of 2,230 and a maximum one of 2,970.

Carl Larsen of the Sierra Club Coastal Task Force charged the "mass is out of character with the neighborhood." Furthermore, he said, the structure would obscure a view of "frothy surf."

Access to Roger Farquhar's property off Pfeiffer Ridge Road, granted.

November 5 (tentative)

Larry Share, amendment to liberalize the scenic easement condition on his permit for a single-family home on Sycamore Canyon Road.

Redwood & Company, Associates, grading of 205-acre parcel, including firebreaks, three helipads and approximately two miles of fire roads on Palo Colorado Road, to allow development of a tree farm.

This highly controversial application has drawn almost unanimous opposition from neighbors, staff members report, although it is "not necessarily contrary to Coastal Act policies." Opponents include Kent White of the Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee and Virginia and Seeley Mudd, who live on a ridge opposite the proposed development. They charge the proposal is precursor to single-family residential development.

Staff members emphasized the Redwood & Company application will come before the Commission only if it gets needed local approvals.

Victor Palmieri, permit for a single-family home and septic tank between Highway 1 and the ocean near Anderson Creek.

Russell and Jo Anne Redick, permit for a single-family home on Pfeiffer Ridge.

Patricia Von Burg, permit for a single-family home and water well on Pfeiffer Ridge.

The Share, Redick and Von Burg applications were termed "pretty routine" by staff. Controversy is foreseen on the others.

CAC Reps Junket to National Recreation Area

by GAZETTE STAFF WRITER

The Big Sur Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC), in their October 30 meeting at the Grange, reviewed input from several government agencies in an effort to explore viable means of coordinating planning efforts along the Big Sur coast. The Coastal Conservancy, the U.S. Forest Service and the State Department of Parks and Recreation have been featured in CAC workshops in recent weeks and Board members discussed means of utilizing these agencies as resources to aid in implementing the LCP.

In conjunction with this review, Tuesday night's meeting also included a report from four CAC members on a recent field trip to the National Recreation Areas of Saw Tooth, IDA. and Oregon Dunes. ORE. On invitation from the State Dept. of Parks and Recreation, CAC Chairman Roger Newell, Sandy Hillyer, Roy Trotter and Kenny Wright spent Oct. 21-25 in meetings with the Forest Service staff, landowners and local residents to study the impact of federal improvement in these wilderness areas.

The Saw Tooth National Recreation Area, rich in mineral deposits -- particularly molybdenum used in steel production, was threatened by extensive mining. Fearing uncontrolled exploitation, committee members reported that residents of the region pushed for legislation and the area was established for National Recreation in 1972. The primary directive of the legislation for the Saw Tooth area is to maintain pastoral scenes and the local activities of ranching have been incorporated into the overall plan.

Committee members, while noting the historical context of both areas and the events preceding federal legislation, sought to gain insight into the problems of preservation, protection and equitable land use. Criticism was made of each of the areas for their lack of a citizen's liaison for input into the planning process, and committee members reported that there were never any planning programs in either the Saw Tooth or the Oregon Dunes Areas which could have offset the move to federal legislation.

In relating these issues to the question of planning for Big Sur, the committee stressed their key concern for the implementation of the LCP and questioned the role of federal involvement.

Concern was also voiced over the issue of the County providing a Master Plan before the end of this year and there was discussion of a CAC Plan to be submitted independently to the county.

The meeting, well-attended, included in the audience the four newly appointed members of the Carmel Highlands CAC: Rod Holmgren, past Executive Chairman of the Sierra Club, Richard Barrett, Deanna Rico and Barbera Reiner.

The business of future meetings has been slated to include further workshops with Caltrans and the State Park system.

Beggars' Banquet

By KATHY FARMER

Your alternatives are no longer limited to overpriced, over-aged local markets and far-away journeys to town supermarkets. The Beggar's Banquet Food Co-operative is beginning operation in Big Sur and has fresh, quality foods at substantial savings for the local community.

Staples, such as produce, grains, nuts, honey and eggs, as well as specialties like homemade breads, pies and tamari will be available from the Beggar's Banquet.

Prepaid orders will be due in on Tuesday of each week and on Friday, the individual orders will be ready for pick-up at the Big Sur Butterfly Van, just north of the River Inn. Hours of the van are 10 a.m.-7 p.m. on Fridays.

Order forms, which are available at the van as well as several other sites around Big Sur, can be dropped off at the Butterfly Van or sent to P.O. Box 111.

Membership fees are a once-only \$5 and cover the costs of printing and mailing. Local discounts will be available for non-members at better-than-town prices on Fridays.

The Beggar's Banquet is a local community effort geared to reduce food bills by buying bulk and wholesale, reducing Big Sur's reliance on town trips and town markets, and buying and selling locally.

For more information call Kathy Farmer at 667-2543, Tani Moore at 667-2238 or write to P.O. Box 111.

BILL BATES in BIG SUR

© 1979 Bill Bates



"Look, Harold, I'm back from Esalen...no bra!"

COMMUNITY CALENDAR



The **COMMUNITY CALENDAR** is a new monthly feature, the purpose of which is to inform the public about meetings, events, entertainment, and items of public interest. To place something on next month's calendar, either phone us at 667-2222 or write to:

THE BIG SUR GAZETTE

Highway One Big Sur, California 93920

NOVEMBER 1979

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Health Clinic open Grange Hall, 9-5 p.m. Big Sur Cinema, 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Celebration in Big Sur"	2	3
4 Big Sur Historical Society, Hathaway House, Torree Canyon, 3:30 p.m.	5	6 Captain Cooper PTA Grange Hall, 6:30 p.m. ELECTION DAY Don't forget to vote!	7	8 Health Clinic open Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. Big Sur Cinema, 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Jonathan Livingston Seagull"	9	10
11 Grandfather's Day Veteran's Day	12	13 Citizen's Advisory Committee Meeting, Grange Hall, 7:30 p.m.	14	15 Health Clinic Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. Big Sur Cinema, 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Circles of Iron"	16	17
18	19 Coast Property Owners Association Annual Meeting, Grange Hall Elections 7:30 Speakers 8:00	20	21	22 Health Clinic Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. Big Sur Cinema, 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Daisy Miller" Happy Thanksgiving!	23	24
25	26	27 Citizen's Advisory Committee Meeting, Grange Hall, 7:30 p.m.	28	29 Health Clinic Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. Big Sur Cinema, 8 p.m., Grange Hall "The Seven Faces of Dr. Lao"	30	

First Annual

BIG SUR PICNIC



WALTER and Frank Trotter look forward to a good meal.

Saturday, Oct. 7 marked the First Annual Big Sur Benefit Barbecue and Picnic.

Conceived by Greg Davey and Lee Ergovich, manager, and assistant manager of Fernwood Resort, the entire day was dedicated to eating a fine, homecooked barbecue, enjoying the best local music and socializing.

The proceeds of the \$10 tickets have netted over \$1,000 to benefit the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade, the Big Sur Ambulance and the Grange.

Ken Wright, who helped organize the logistics for the three benefit groups, stated it would be hard to single out those who contributed the most, but volunteers from all three pitched in to cook, collect tickets, direct traffic and generally ensure a pleasant day for all those who attended.

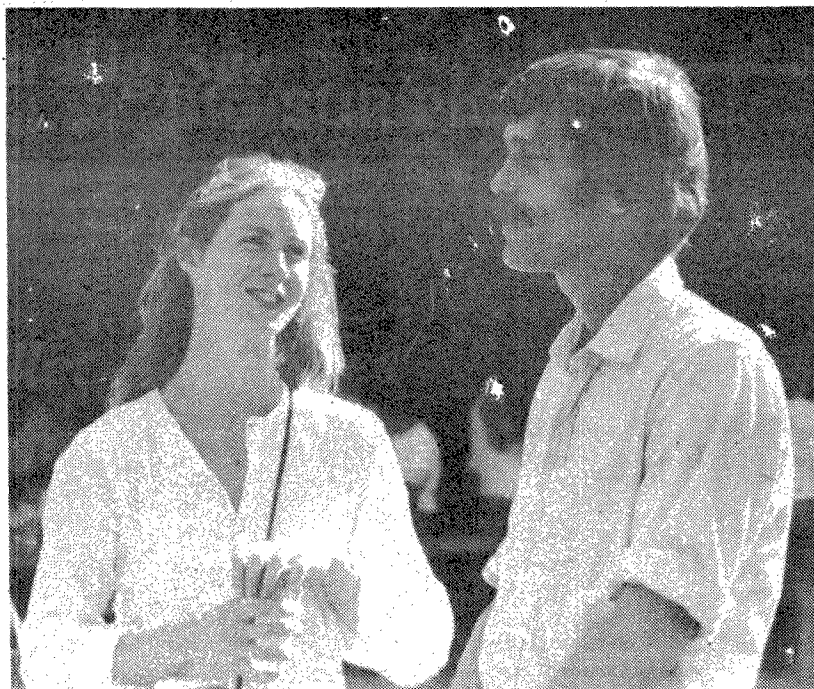
The live music, which continued throughout the day, was contributed by Warren Wolf, Electric Wood and Canyon.

Locals seemed pleased

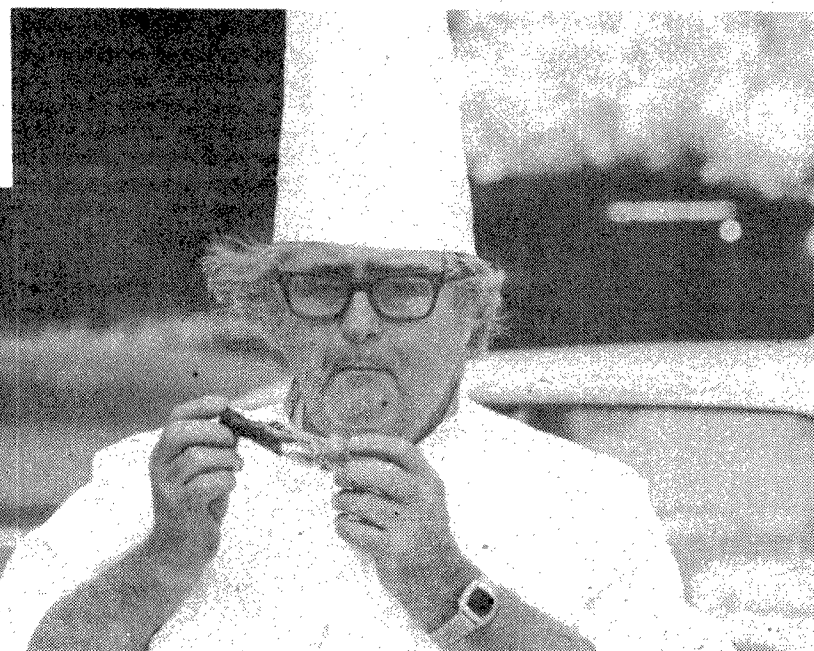
with the turnout and one resident was heard to say, "I don't think this community is aware of how unique it is. Where else could you find fire, ambulance, medical and other community services, being organized and funded by volunteers and local contributors. Most places would vote a tax and be content to be consumers."

Perhaps this picnic will mark the return of those legendary yearly barbecues that the coast used to enjoy before the coming of the highway.

Photos by Heidi McQuinn



BARBARA Woyt and Jeff Norman exchange thoughts at the Community Picnic.



CHEF DON gets a chance to try out the chicken.



MARJORIE Johnson and Harry Dick Ross.



PAT DU VAL enjoys the day's festivities.



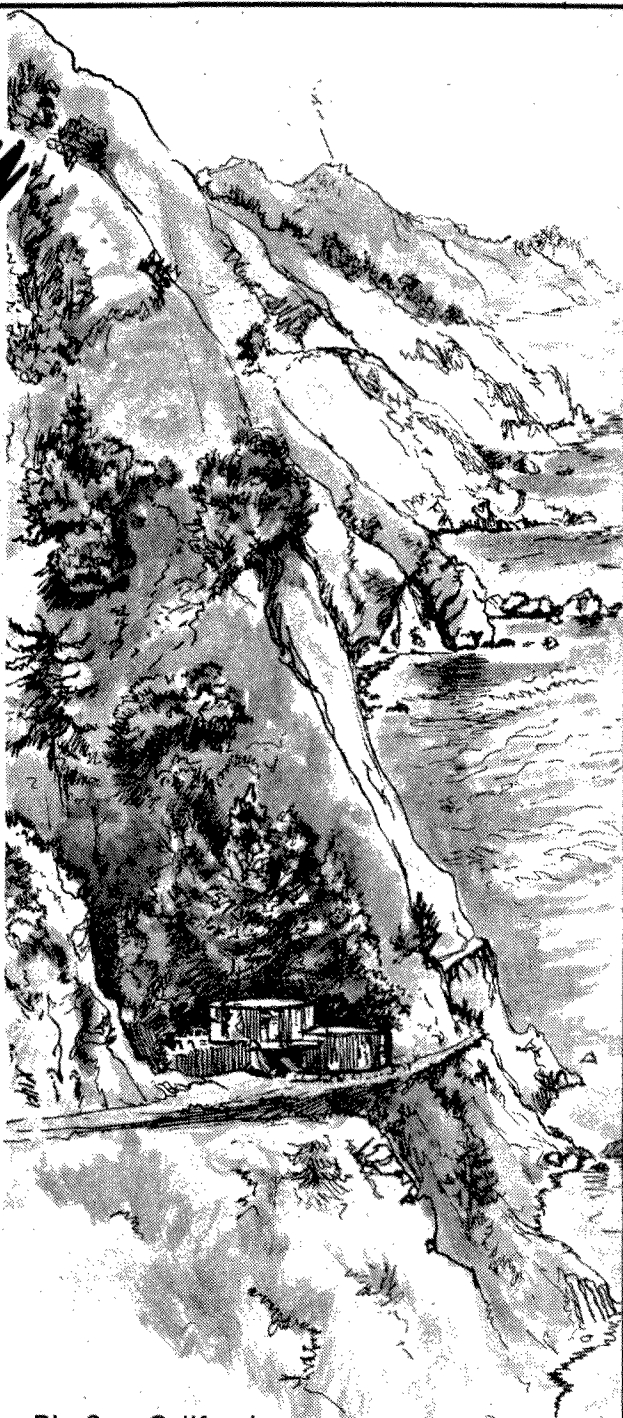
"CANYON" on stage.

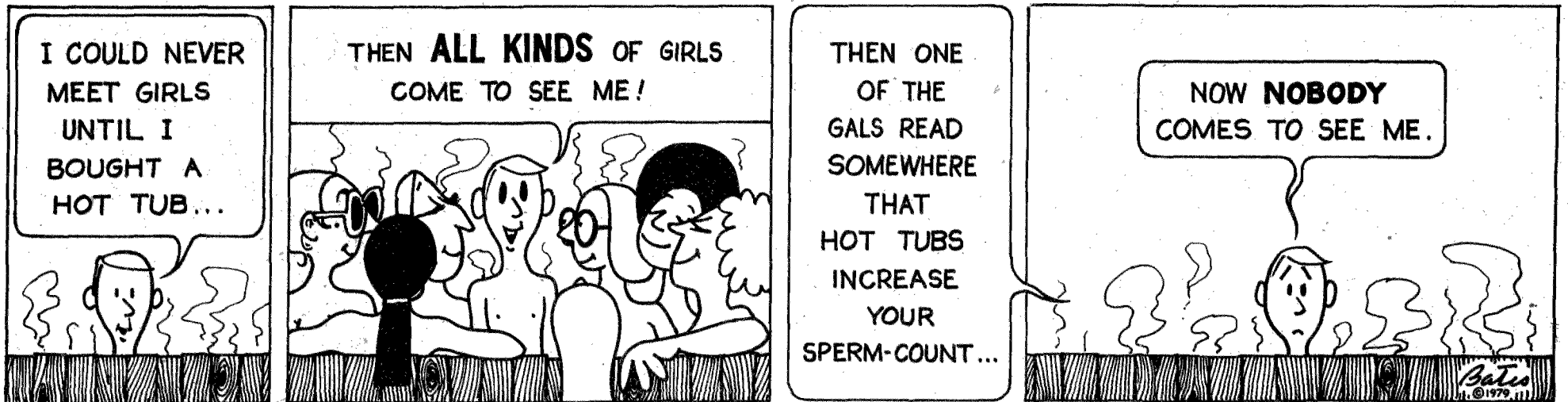
Coast Gallery Big Sur

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 Vanderveen and the bronze figures of James Hunolt compliment the unusual Neanderthal Furniture designed by Ken Green. Gary Koepfel'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.

OPEN 9-5 DAILY
667-2301

Located on Highway One, Big Sur, California
33 miles South of Carmel, 50 miles North of Hearst Castle
3 miles South of Ventana and Nepenthe





EL RIO GRANDE DEL SUR

Aranom waited on the small swale for the angle of the sun to show the path to the cave entrance. Access to the cave was always available yet the most natural way would show itself on certain days at specific times and thus would facilitate the inner journey.

The white cliff took on its early evening rose and then a

beam of golden light illuminated the clear way to the entrance. Swiftly, without haste, Aranom followed his internal memory of the golden beam through the trees and brush. Apparent obstacles bent with the momentary wind or attitude of harmony to allow gracious entry through their protective embrace.

At one moment ($6 = x -$) he came clear of the forest and stood at the entrance of the grotto, a dark omega in the white rock. Steplike stones, natural, yet perhaps fashioned by the hand of essential man, led into this sanctuary of the Esselen spirit. With a silent heart prayer and the offering of a symbolic gift, Aranom proceeded into the darkness of the grotto. As he entered, the Omega flashed from behind and as Aranom turned only a halo of stars and night sky remained where moments before he had left the light of day. Ahead of him was a soft red light coupled with a deep beautiful musical tone. As Aranom moved down the length of the tunnel the color of light and the musical tone changed: from red to orange, then yellow and green with the peculiar musical notes rising in frequency with each change in color. The color and music seemed to infuse his body, to be as much from within as without in source and at each change, he felt the internal focus shift upwards within him, each new spectral note infusing his being with a different message of universal value. For Aranom, time vanished within this changing ethereal beauty and he knew that somehow he was no longer as he had been before entering the grotto. Suddenly, the colors vanished and after a moment's darkness, there appeared in front of him at heart level an incredibly beautiful object—shaped as the cone of a pine—glowing white as snow—yet warm and caring as was the essence of his wife who had told him of such a crystal from the story of her dream. His normal consciousness vanished as he lost sense of his body and witnessed the white flower as if it were in his own heart. Then, as what passed for reality returned, he found himself looking again at the pure white flower, only from four different directions at the same time.

Dateline Sacramento

The Del Norte Board of Supervisors have come out in favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment (SCA) 25 which calls for the abolishment of the Coastal Commission and its six regional commissions.

A letter signed by Bernard McClendon, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, states the commission to be an arrogant, autocratic body placing so-called environmental issues above social and economic needs of a stabilized society. The letter also attacked the appeal system as infringing on constitutional rights of citizens and the ownership of property.

State Transportation Director Adriana Gianturco reported that a special one month 40 percent discount program for passengers riding on the Southern Pacific commuter trains between San Francisco and San Jose resulted in nearly a 50 percent increase in riders.

Caltrans, the San Mateo Transit District and the Santa Clara County Transit District co-sponsored a demonstration project in September to determine the effect of more competitive fares on patronage.

According to figures provided by the Public Utilities Commission, a total of 21,000 passengers rode the S.P. Commute trains daily in September, an increase of almost 7,000 passengers over the same time period in 1978.

Assemblywoman Carol Hallett, R-San Luis Obispo, said retiring state officials will be able to grow rich at the expense of the California taxpayers if a law allowing large pension increases is not changed.

The minority leader explained a governor now retiring has the potential of receiving a pension of \$300,000 by 1998. The incumbent governor that year is expected to earn \$100,000. Retired officials receive a cost of living increase in addition to the same raise that the incumbent receives.

State Attorney General George Deukmejian has sent letters to all sheriffs and district attorneys in California to clarify a decision by the state Supreme Court to deny a hearing in a case involving the use of binoculars to identify marijuana.

In *People v. Mangers* the Fourth District Court of Appeals found the use of binoculars and a telescope to observe from a public road what was suspected of being marijuana constituted "unreasonable government intrusion." The letter is designed to clear up news reports which have created a misunderstanding of the significance of the court's refusal to grant a request for a hearing, according to Deukmejian.

Backers of a constitutional amendment to limit government spending have raised more than \$1 million to win voter approval of the proposal.

The Spirit of 13 Inc., and the Chamber of Commerce's California Business Political Action Committee report receiving \$1,107,669 and spending \$913,519 on behalf of Proposition 4 on the Nov. 6 election ballot.

Chairman Thomas Houston of the Fair Political Practices Commission said that no committees have reported raising or spending contributions in opposition to the measure.

Combined federal, state and local tax collections in California increased by nearly \$2 billion in 1978-79 despite gross property tax cuts of approximately \$7 billion under Proposition 13, according to computations made by California Taxpayers' Association.

California taxpayers made total payments to all levels of government for 1978-79 of \$85.4 billion, up 2.3 percent over 1977-78 when total pre-13 payments amounted to \$83.5 billion.

State Parks and Recreation Director Russell Cahill announced that State Park use fees will be increased beginning Jan. 1, 1980, for the first general increase since April 1976.

All overnight camping fees will be increased by \$1 per night. Fees for most family campsites will be \$5 per night. Campsites with hook-ups for electricity and water and, in some cases, sewer connections, will be \$6 per night. Fees for primitive campsites will be \$3 per night.

IS THERE A "VAT" IN YOUR FUTURE?

The chairmen of two tax-writing committees in Congress have come out strongly for a national sales tax, which means that taxpayers better sit up and be wary.

The levy proposed by Sen. Russell Long and Rep. Al Ullman is called a value-added tax, or VAT, because it is imposed on the value added to products at each step in manufacturing and distribution.

If that sounds complicated, the simple thing to keep in mind is that consumers end up paying for all of VAT's little bites when they buy products at retail.

Sen. Long and Rep. Ullman do not offer VAT as an additional tax burden as a means of reducing income and Social Security taxes.

Mr. Ullman figures that a 10 percent value-added tax would raise \$150 billion a year and thus permit major cuts in payroll and income taxes, larger writeoffs for business plants and equipment, an end to the double taxation of corporate dividends, and making some interest on savings accounts tax-free.

VAT was invented in France, where tax collectors have to be ingenious, and has become a revenue mainstay in a dozen European nations.

It is beloved by treasuries because (a) it raises vast sums and (b) it is hidden in retail prices and doesn't arouse as much resentment as direct, visible taxes.

The tax would be an added burden on business, which would have to invest time and effort in figuring it and collecting it. And critics also note that VAT lends itself to fraud and swindles, as France and Italy have learned.

One of the strongest arguments against the new tax is that against big government.

The public now is so angry at income and Social Security taxes that politicians fear to boost them.

But the hidden value-added tax, which easily could be hiked by "only" 1 percent whenever government "needs" \$15 billion, could help the political class continue to live in the style to which it is accustomed.

Mr. Ullman plans to open full-scale hearings on VAT in the fall before his House Ways and Means Committee. While keeping an open mind, all of us should pay the closest attention to guard against getting a worse tax system than we now have.

Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Too Slow on Solar Energy

Ever since the beginning, man has known of solar power and its infinite permanence, but he has done little to harness that power. Instead, he has relied on finite fuels.

It is not that familiarity breeds contempt for the sun and its inexhaustibility. Rather, it is that in spite of the familiarity, solar energy's backers in such places as the U.S. Congress lack the political and economic clout to compete with other energy producers.

There have been some successes. President Carter, for instance, has set a goal of using solar energy to supply 20 percent of the nation's energy by the year 2000.

Scientists and engineers are straining on the bit to launch solar energy programs and business interests see that a lot of money can be made in that field.

Actually, science catalogs solar energy into four groups. (1) Active systems collect heat from the sun, heating a fluid for space or water heating. (2) Passive systems utilize large solar windows facing south for collection of heat in winter. (3) Photovoltaic systems convert solar rays directly into electrical energy. Thermal systems focus the sun's rays directly into electrical energy. Thermal systems focus the sun's rays to produce concentrated high temperatures.

Compared to oil, coal and nuclear energy, solar energy is environmentally perfect. But environmentalists have yet to mount a pro-solar stance. Instead, they concentrate on opposition to use of the finite fuels.

Greater use of solar power will not rescue America from its energy dilemma. But its development merits far more than the apathy it now is receiving.

Even though its goal is 20 years away and it would contribute only one-fifth of total energy needs, the Carter solar project should be given more congressional attention.

Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio

A TRICK FROM "ABOVE"

The Louisiana attorney general is puzzling over a request from the former Luther Devine Knox, who is running in the primary for governor.

Mr. Knox has legally changed his name to None Of The Above and wants to be listed that way at the bottom of the ballot. His opponents accuse him of deception.

Given the extent of today's disillusionment with politicians in general, his opponents have good reason to worry. But it's nonetheless saddening to think that voters could be that cynical.

If Mr. Above wins his case, other candidates should consider appealing to the nobler instincts of the electorate and changing their names of End of Inflation, World Peace, Happiness And Prosperity, and Toward Better Health.

We can't say which of them would win; but if they all appeared on the ballot with Mr. Above, it would at least serve him right.

Chicago Tribune, Chicago

The Big Sur Gazette

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NOVEMBER, 1979

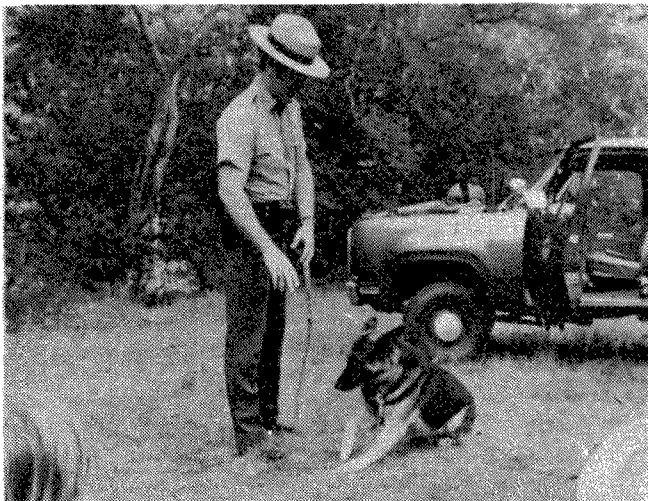
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ESTHER PFEIFFER EWOLDSEN lets children touch an old-fashioned iron like ones she used in the days before electricity. In the background is one of her handmade quilts. The Ewoldsens showed the children in and around the old Homestead Cabin at the Park. Pictured with Mrs. Ewoldsen are kindergartners Harrison Dibblee and Michelle Bleck. Photos by Paula Walling



CHILDREN WERE DELIGHTED with Steve Chaney's demonstration of tracking dog Crook's talents. "Crook," he explained, "likes to find people." He has been taken in helicopters. The \$3,000 German Shepherd will not respond to just any command. He only understands German. Ranger Eric Ericson also introduced the children to his horse, Beaver.



WITH TARA WITT and Michelle Bleck watching, Hans Ewoldsen instructs the children in the use of the flail, a clearing tool used for splitting shingles and making boards. The Homestead was built with such hand tools. Mr. Ewoldsen also showed the children the use of the flail, a tool used for threshing grain.

Children's Day at Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park

By ROBERT DOUGLAS

On Thursday, Oct. 18, the students and staff of Captain Cooper School were the guest of the state Parks and Recreation Department at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park as part of the state's observance of "The International Year of the Child."

The day consisted of a general orientation to the

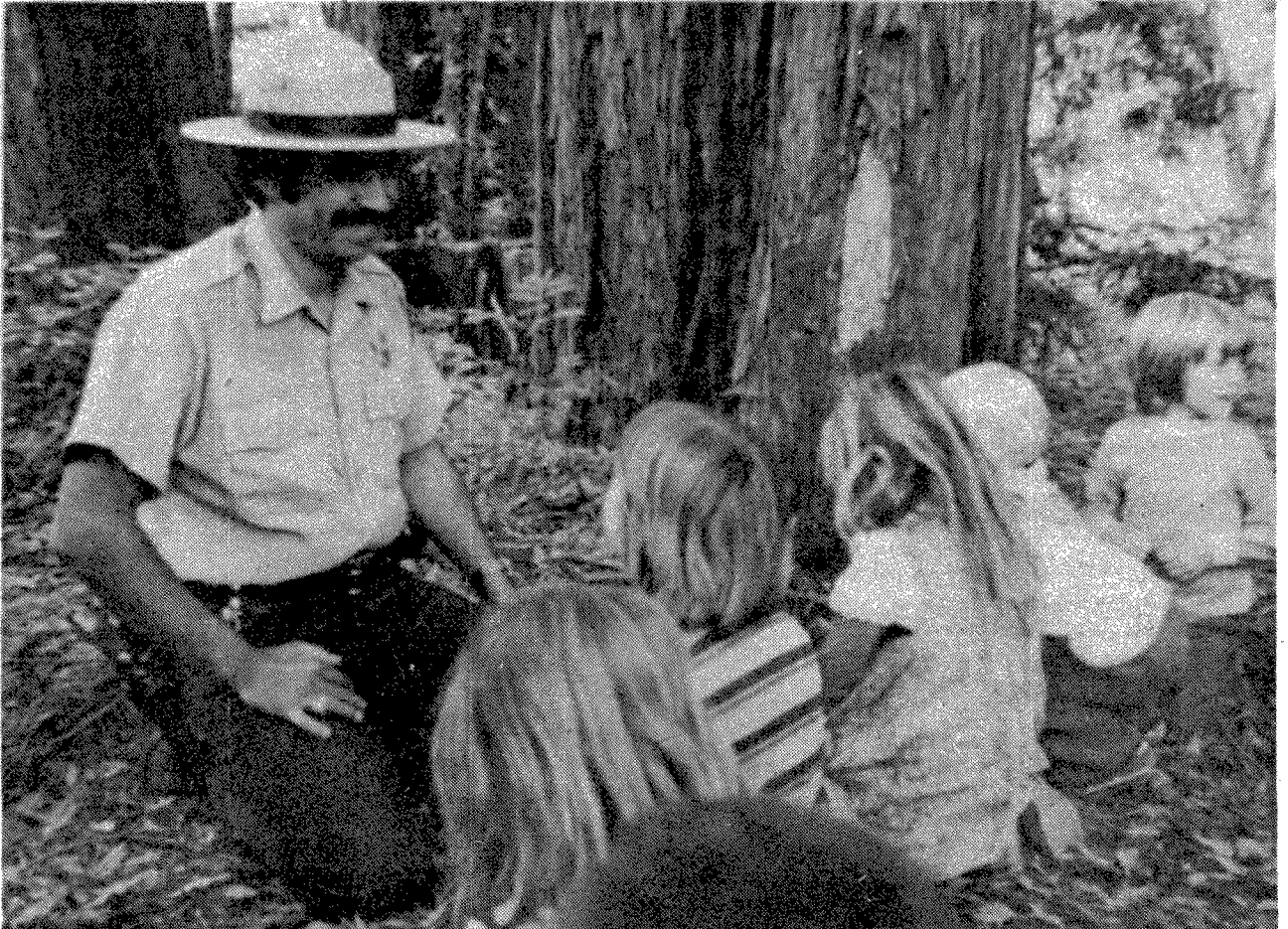
park, a presentation on the conservation of our natural resources, animals indigenous to the area, the tools, equipment and animals used by the park service in following their daily routine, a history of the Indians of the area, life in a homestead cabin 100 years ago, and a fire prevention demonstra-

tion complete with fire engine and a chance to blow the siren! The Captain Cooper students and staff were treated to a delicious hamburger barbecue hosted by the park service staff, which was followed by a conservation poster contest and a field day. We all had a great time wearing each other out!



WOODSY OWL delighted the children with her wonderful costume. She (and sometimes he) reminds the children ... "Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute." Children found, perhaps

because of her small size, that she was easy to talk to. Some whispered secrets in her ear. Others made pledges. Clover Bradford told Woodsy, "I keep the whole wide world clean."



HENRY MENDIBLES, the State Park Ranger who coordinated the "Children's Day at the Park," talks with the children about redwood ecology. Ranger Rich Wendt took

children for a river walk and explained some of the river's geologic action. Above, Ranger Mendibles and Jason Derr are amused by the comment of a youngster.

Big Sur Sports News

By BOB SCHULTZ

League bowling is once again being held at the Point Sur Naval Facility. Four lanes, four leagues. Monday and Tuesday nights—mixed doubles; Wednesday night—women's; Thursday night—men's; and Saturday morning — juniors. Participants are an intermingling of Pt. Sur Navy personnel and Big Sur families.

Bowling provides a fun wintertime outing with beer and soft drinks available at the alleys. Play began in September and will continue until spring with a break at Christmastime.

Softball continues, but it is now being played in town. A team composed of members from different Big Sur Summer League teams competes in the Pacific Grove Winter Soccer League. So far they have given good account of themselves, winning their first four games by scores of 11-1, 12-9, 11-8 and 13-4.

There are three separate leagues in town with playoffs held between them; the three league winners plus a wildcard team from the runners-up.

Here's good luck to the Big Sur Wreckers!

It's only talk so far, but there's a possibility of basketball, volleyball and ping-pong competitions to come.

Captain Cooper Parent Club News

By BARBARA FISH

The Captain Cooper School's carnival was a huge success, thanks to the generous support received from the entire Big Sur community. This annual fund raising event provides the Parents' Club with money to finance various projects throughout the year, such as the purchasing of learning materials for the classrooms, building and grounds improvements and P.E. equipment.

The November meeting will focus on thanking individuals and merchants who donated services and merchandise for the raffle. Hand

written thank you notes will be sent to those who so generously helped us reach our goal.

As a sign of appreciation to the community, the students and their parents would like to have a "Community Pride" project—something that would benefit the entire community. The Parents' club is considering suggestions for possible projects that would be within the abilities of the students, under the supervision and aid of their parents. If anyone has a suggestion, please submit it to the school so that it can be discussed at our next meeting.

1980 Big Sur Kindergarten Calendars

Watch for the 1980 Big Sur Kindergarten Calendars to go on sale in late November.

This is its fifth year in print and the staff at Captain Cooper School is pleased to announce that the price for them will be \$2 instead of the \$3 charged for the 1979 calendar and \$2.50 in 1978.

This delightful circumstance comes about as a result of an anonymous con-

tributor(s) who so kindly offered to underwrite the cost of printing the calendars. A note came signed simply "Friends of the Big Sur Kindergarten Calendar."

The children and staff at the school have decided to pass some of this good fortune on to their customers.

Otter Cove Home Approved

SANTA CRUZ — With expressions of reluctance and frustration, regional coastal commissioners indicated Monday that they will approve still another residence for the oceanfront Otter Cove subdivision immediately south of Malpas Creek.

Commissioners in a 10-2 straw vote overrode a staff recommendation that they deny the application of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie Moss on grounds that their 3,310-square-foot house and garage would block views from nearby Highway 1 even more than other houses in the development.

Commission Executive Director Edward Y. Brown acknowledged that because of its shape and visual prominence, the Moss lot is a difficult site to work with, but he added his belief that further design changes might well lessen the effect

on whitewater views.

Laurence P. Horan, the Moss' attorney, said that effect will be less than that of some other Otter Cove homes approved earlier by the commission. About all that can be done, he said, is to reduce the size of the house or lower its elevation still further by cutting into the face of a bluff.

Commissioner Marilyn Hummel of Santa Cruz, noting that a nearby house had been "dug into the ground," observed, "I think we lost something there." Even if the size of the proposed Moss residence is reduced, she said, it's unlikely that much view will be preserved.

Subdivided in 1969, Otter Cove covers 37.8 acres and has 17 building sites. Two were developed before the commission was formed in 1973, and permits for 10 others have been approved since then, often after pro-

tracted hearings and design changes.

"This is an existing rural subdivision. We are not going to change the fact that it's there," said Commissioner James Hughes of Pacific Grove, adding: "I don't know that we've greatly increased the beauty of the area by what we've done."

Commissioner Bob Garcia of Capitola said he was inclined to agree with Hughes. The agency's problems in dealing with Otter Cove applications, he said, amount to a lesson "not to allow subdivisions like that in the first place."

The straw vote favoring the application was preceded by a warning by Commissioner Zad Leavy of Big Sur that allowing the site coverage sought by the Mosses might encourage requests from other Otter Cove residents for additions to existing homes.

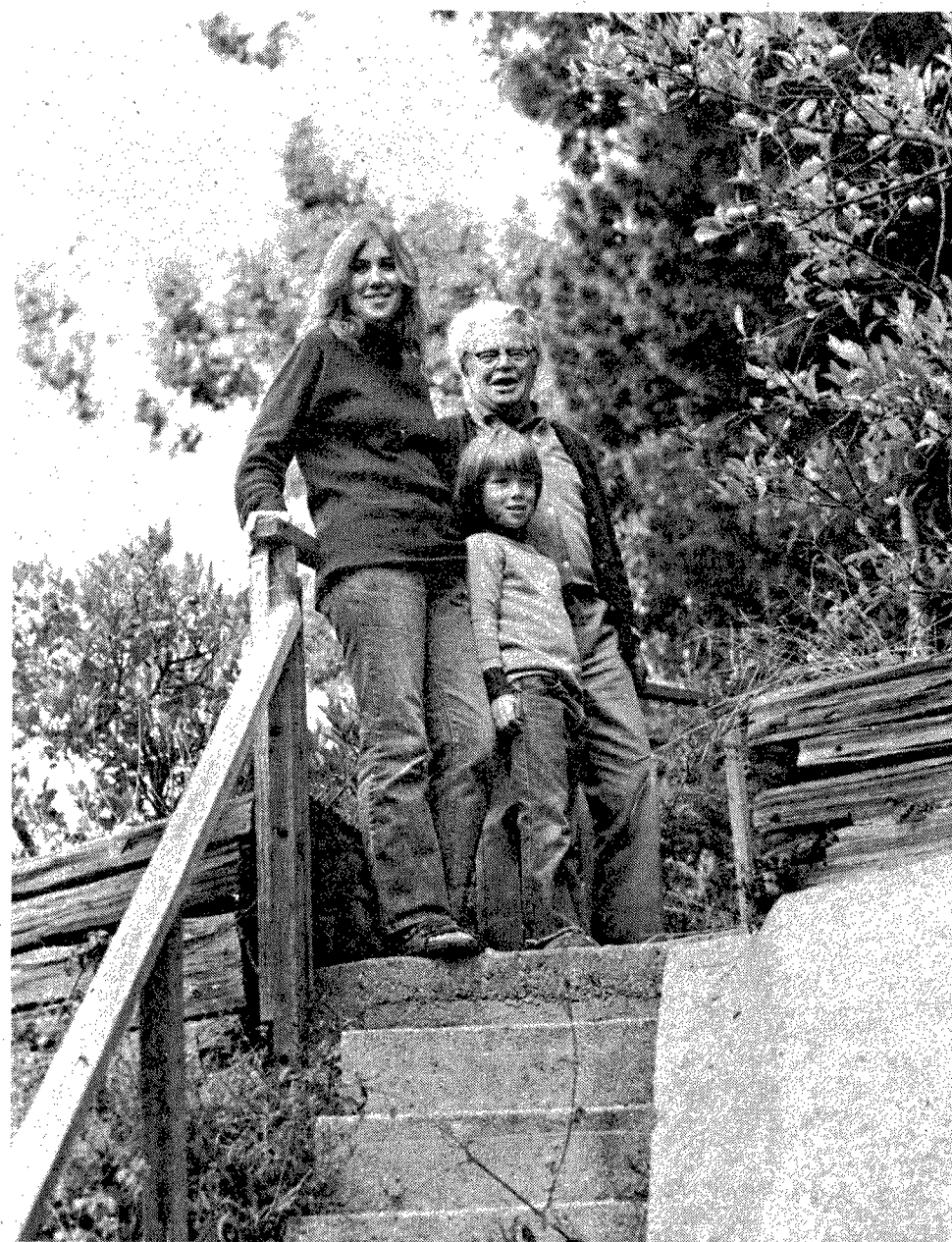
Other business included:

—A presentation by the Monterey County Planning Department of basic issues and policies to be considered in preparing the local coastal program for the Big Sur coast, encompassed in a document that drew some suggestions by commissioners for revisions or additions.

Leavy criticized a section dealing with implementation of coastal preservation goals as "timid," urging more emphasis on the possibility of using federal aid to preserve an area he called a "national treasure" and relieve burdens on local land owners.

—Denial of Richard Edmunds' application to split 20 acres on Maher Road in the Aromas area into four residential lots of five acres each.

Monterey Peninsula Herald Reprint



HARRY DICK ROSS waits for Captain Cooper youngsters with Jamie and Kristin Coventry who helped serve lemonade and cookies October 22 when the children walked up Partington Ridge to visit Ross' studio and

home. Children were able to make designs on a special rotating easel. While there, they turned the tables and had artist Ross model for them. In the near future, Ross plans a storytelling morning at the school.

Coast Property Owners to Elect 1980 Officers

According to CPOA president Katherine Short, elections will be held at the annual General Meeting of the membership, scheduled for Monday, Nov. 19 at the Grange Hall.

Elections will be held during the business meeting, from 7:30-8 p.m. and a special program of speakers has been scheduled to begin at 8.

The CPOA nominating committee submitted their nominations for the 1980 officers:

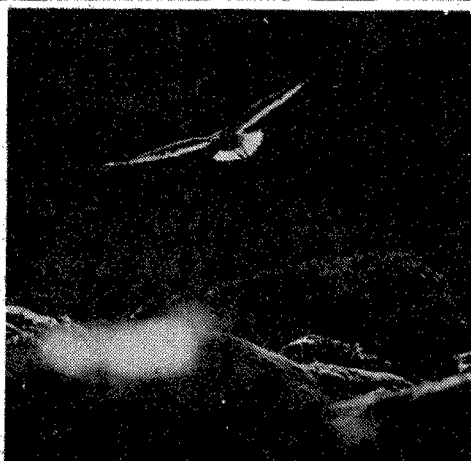
President, Katherine Short
Vice President, Marion Harlan
Secretary, Barbara Richardson
Treasurer, Charles Mohn

Directors: Marylynn Abel, John Cluett, Mary Fee, Martha Hartman, Lori Lockwood, Helmuth Morgenrath, Joan Nissen, Hugh Rideout, Howard Sittin, William Spring, Frank Trotter.

According to CPOA election rules, additional nominations may be made from the floor during the General Meeting.

The meeting agenda consists of three guest speakers, two of whom "will describe the aims and activities of their respective organizations." Nancy Hopkins of the Big Sur Land Trust and Sandy Hillyer of the Big Sur Foundation.

The third speaker is Ken Jones, manager of the Big Sur State Parks, who will discuss recent land acquisitions by the Department of Parks and Recreation: East Molera, Garrapata Beach and Little Sur Beach.



Photography by Horst Meyer

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HAND KNIT award-winning sweater by Bonnie Callaway.

Calloway Wins Awards

This summer's Monterey County Fair saw its share of local talent. One craftsman who has received first place awards for two consecutive years is Bonnie Callaway, a busy mother of three who lives "out Bottcher's Gap way." Bonnie makes colorful hand-knit fashions of her own design. This year's blue ribbon winners were a full-length poncho skirt (with no less than 20 colors in a burst of designs) and her uniquely designed hooded, zippered wool jacket.

Bonnie began her hobby of

lively knits with Peruvian-designed caps, each one made of perhaps 10 to 15 colors of wool artfully blended into zig-zags, swirls and diamonds. Now she enjoys incorporating this technique into fashions custom-ordered by enthusiastic clients. Her award-winning creations include pants, skirts, vests and a full-length Navajo-inspired coat that was on display at this year's California State Fair.

Bonnie displayed an assortment of her hand-knits at this year's Captain Cooper School Carnival.

Commission Halts Cabin Regulations

By BOB DAVIDSON

(CNS) — Efforts to put "cabin regulations" in force on the state level have been stalled.

The decision, by the state's Buildings Standards Commission, is the latest move in a project spanning several years to allow owner-built and occupied dwellings to be built in rural areas throughout the state without plumbing or electricity.

Leading the charge to put these regulations into law is the state's Housing and Community Development Commission. That commission finally hammered regulations designed to be models local government could adopt.

However, the standards commission turned down the regulations by referring them back to the commission for reconsideration. A move that may stop further consideration of the proposal.

Adding to the possibility that the cabin regulations may never get adopted has been legislative disapproval. Assemblyman Eugene Chapie, R-Roseville, authored a resolution, approved by both houses, condemning the use of cabin regulations.

In denying the regulations members of the Building Standards Commission said the regulations were contrary to state building, health, plumbing, electrical and other state laws.

HCD Commissioner Anon Forest said the move threatens the health and safety of

thousands of households in California. In published reports she said, "This vote will perpetuate for at least the next four or five months a condition of complete anarchy. It will result in fire hazards, massive health problems and blatant disrespect for out building laws."

That belief may well lead to another potential maneuver to again clear the way for cabin regulations. Sources, who asked not to be identified, said the commission may move to enact the regulations through "emergency procedures."

A check with the Office of Administrative Hearings, where the emergency request must be filed, showed that there is enough latitude to make this maneuver.

That procedure would put the regulations on the books for a period of 120 days. It is done by first declaring an emergency exists. According to a spokesperson for the hearings office, this can be done if it is determined that there is a threat to peace, health or general welfare of

the public, among other things.

The spokesperson added that the Office of Administrative Hearings is not, however, empowered to pass judgment over the validity of the emergency. They can only advise the agency involved that the "emergency" may not exist and may lead to court action.

Once the regulations are filed with the office they are then sent to the Secretary of State's office where it is dated, and becomes law for the next 120 days. During that time the commission would have to hold a public hearing, reconsider the matter, and if properly handled, would then become permanent law.

The spokesperson for the Office of Administrative Hearings added that thus far these emergency powers have never been challenged

in court. Further, if the administrative procedures were not completed within the 120-day period, a request for an additional 120-day period could be filed with the governor's office.

That request would come before Governor Brown's legal advisor Tony Kline. If approved by them the extension would automatically be granted.

The Housing and Community Development Commission is also facing another problem. As a result of legislative action this year, beginning Jan. 1 the commission will face additional considerations along the lines of the financial impact of new regulations. That would force the commission to conduct re-hearings to acquire that data, and it would mean additional time spent on the regulations.

At this time the matter is still up in the air. Housing commissioners are not saying what their next steps will be, but it is clear the controversy will continue.

Yosemite Airlines Begins Sunday Shuttle Service

Yosemite Airlines has added a new shuttle service on Sundays between Monterey and San Francisco.

Two planes will fly continuously on Sunday afternoons (1:30-5 p.m.) with departures at both airports approximately one-half apart.

Spokesman for the airlines, Helen Murphy, director of marketing, said the new service had to be added "to accommodate the increase in passenger demands."

Mrs. Murphy indicated that an afternoon shuttle for weekdays would be studied and extended if the need develops.

The airlines has also added two new flights departing from San Francisco (to Monterey) at 1 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays and at 9:10 a.m. on Fridays.

Baggage is limited to one suitcase and one carry-on bag. Advance reservations are recommended.

Salt Syndrome, Free Showing

A new documentary film made for television, titled *The Salt Syndrome*, will be shown free on the Monterey Peninsula and Salinas, by the Conservative Caucus, 16th Congressional District.

The showings are open to the public.

Produced by the American Security Council, *The Salt Syndrome* deals with U.S.-Soviet military trends. The 26-minute, color film shows Soviet weaponry never seen before by the American general public.

The film includes remarks by national leaders including General Alexander Haig (Ret.), former NATO commander; Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State; Admiral Thomas Moorer (Ret.), former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs; Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham (Ret.), former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency; Senators Henry Jackson and Howard Baker.

Show dates are Nov. 1 at 7:45 p.m. in the Salinas Community Center, Santa Lucia Room, 940 N. Main St.; and Nov. 15 at 8 p.m. in Sunset Center, Carmel.

Question-and-answer sessions will follow each showing.



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YOSEMITE FLIGHT SCHEDULE									
Flight	Leave	Arrive	Frequency	Via	Flight	Leave	Arrive	Frequency	Via
SAN FRANCISCO to MONTEREY					MONTEREY to SAN FRANCISCO				
712	8:30 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	Mon.-Sat.	---	701	7:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	Mon.-Sat.	---
752	3:20 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	Mon.-Fri.	---	751	2:20 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	Mon.-Fri.	---
762	5:30 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	Sun.-Fri.	---	761	4:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	Sun.-Fri.	---
TAHOE VALLEY to MONTEREY					MONTEREY to COLUMBIA/YOSEMITE - TAHOE VALLEY				
622	11:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	M, Th, Sat.	SFO	621	9:40 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	M, Th, Sat.	COA/OYS (FLAG)
662	7:50 p.m.	9:50 p.m.	Fri. only	SFO	661	6:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	Fri. only	---
672	2:50 p.m.	3:50 p.m.	Sun. only	COA/OYS	671	12:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Sun. only	COA/OYS (FLAG)
TAHOE VALLEY to COLUMBIA					COLUMBIA/YOSEMITE to TAHOE VALLEY				
682	4:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	Fri. only	---	681	3:45 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Fri. only	---
SAN FRANCISCO to COLUMBIA					COLUMBIA to SAN FRANCISCO				
412	8:40 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	M, W, F, Sat.	OYS	411	7:20 a.m.	8:10 a.m.	M, W, F, Sat.	---
432	4:35 p.m.	5:25 p.m.	Sun., M, W, F	---	431	3:00 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Sun., M, W, F	OYS
422	1:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	Tues.-Thurs.	OYS	421	11:30 a.m.	12:50 p.m.	Tues.-Thurs.	OYS

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month preceding issue.



Celebrate Grandfather's Day!
SUNDAY .. NOVEMBER 11



New Firefighting Aircraft Passes Test

By FRED W. KLINE

The two major firefighting officials in the Los Angeles area are County Chief Clyde A. Bragdon Jr., and L.A. City Chief John C. Gerard.

We think there is cause for concern regarding their leadership, especially in the

wake of recent disastrous fires in Southern California.

In newspaper interviews, Gerard blamed Proposition 13-caused cutbacks for some of his woes in fighting the fires, particularly the \$4 million Laurel Canyon blaze which destroyed 24 homes.

Gerard's major complaint is that the engines are now manned by only four-man crews instead of the five formerly used. The fact is that there is no showing that this would have made any difference in the first place. And, in the second place, since it was high-fire danger time, fire crews from other areas could have been repositioned to be closer to the foothills and, thus, available more promptly for the kind of fire which broke out.

As it was, the brand new firefighting aircraft, CL-215s, had just arrived and were able to help battle that blaze. Gerard and other bureaucrats did not make City Councilman Bob Ronka's efforts of obtaining the aircraft for a free test any easier.

In fact, if fire officials had been more receptive to this aircraft, it might have been on the scene sooner and thus

could have been even more effective.

Then, later on, in a county area, one of the planes was aloft, fully laden with its supply of 1,500 gallons of water, and the county chief, Bragdon, refused to let the water be dropped to combat a blaze which had erupted.

He cited some vague legal reasons for not allowing the drop, none of which makes any sense when his first and foremost task is to fight fires with whatever tools are available.

What both chiefs have displayed is the same mentality which has plagued government and bureaucrats for generations ... an unwillingness to try something new, even an unwillingness to keep an open mind about new firefighting methods.

We think some of this thinking and some of these actions border on the criminal and should be investigated by state and county officials.

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury should be interested in its fire chief being willing not to hit a blaze with everything he could. We also think the city chief's com-

plaints and unwillingness to redeploy firefighters until it's too late needs to be looked at.

At the same time, state officials should also be concerned about these events. Perhaps a special select legislative committee should conduct an investigation not only into the Los Angeles situation but whether the latest equipment is being used to combat destructive brush and forest fires throughout California.

The people can't and shouldn't be satisfied with the kind of mentality which blames everyone else for inadequacy except the people responsible, which is what's happening with the Los Angeles area fire officials.

Ronka's lead deserves to be followed everywhere possible.

Fire Brigade and Point Sur Cooperate

By FRANK PINNEY

Sunday, Oct. 21, a call came in from the Point Sur Naval Station. "We have a construction fire in building 108, and our engine is broken down. Will you respond?"

Within 11 minutes the Brigade's Engine 196 was at the naval station and members were pulling hose to attack the fire in the all-concrete and steel building.

As toxic fumes and smoke poured out through the vents, the base fire chief shouted that there were casualties inside. Robbie Warken and Jim Cosci, using air tanks, advanced a hose into the building to search for the victims, while a second hose coiled down the exterior. The rescue was made and the crew pulled back to the truck to discuss the exercise.

"If this had been a real fire situation," explained Chief Calderon, "we would have bypassed our truck and worked off our hydrants as

best we could; however, for this drill we thought we would spice it up with a few wrinkles for you."

The drill was planned earlier this month when Steve Wagdy of the Brigade, connected with Lt. Gary Lasher and Chief Cal Calderon. "There is only a remote likelihood that we would need this kind of assistance, but if the need should occur, it would be a good idea to test out the concept of a drill."

Ironically, the Point Sur firefighters were working alongside the Brigade and CDF firefighters at the scene of the El Sur Ranch grass fire just across the road from the base.

At the structure fire drill, the two engines moved to the west side of the base where a raging fuel fire burned in rough excavations which looked like shell holes in a battlefield. The brigade members were impressed

with the reality of facing a column of fire and smoke, too hot to approach without the protective stream of high pressure water. The fires were extinguished in a matter of minutes and then reignited while Chief Calderon demonstrated the power of the Pt. Sur engine using "Lightwater," a soap-like additive which produces a form of foam as it mixes with the water from the truck. This time the flames were extinguished in seconds.

We would like to remind you that last year between November and Christmas the Brigade responded to seven (count them, seven) flue and chimney fires. None produced major damage, but none would have occurred if the chimneys had been cleaned.

Please clean your flue chimney and roof of dry leaves, NOW. Fire can be prevented by you!

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Claire's Cooking Corner

BIG SUR RECIPE



Turkeys and Trimmings

November starts the visions of tables laden with Turkeys and Trimmings -- and the days after of what-to-do-with-leftovers!

First, for those who missed or have not yet "dared" to try the recipe for cooking turkey in the October 1978 issue of the Big Sur Gazette, a reprint will redeem both situations.

Perfect Turkey, Quick & Easy

Just pop one turkey, stuffed or not, into a large brown paper bag that you have thoroughly greased inside with oil. Be sure the bag is **not** recycled paper! Fold over the ends of the bag and staple tightly closed. Cook for one hour in preheated 450 degree oven, then reduce to 350 degrees for 1½ hours. No fuss, and a perfectly cooked bird in 2½ hours, regardless of size.

Leftovers

I. Delightful Dumplings (four friends)

After putting a large pot of water on to boil, grind 1½ lbs. of cooked turkey, using the fine blade of a meat grinder or a food processor, with one small onion and a clove of garlic. Add poultry seasoning, salt and pepper to taste.

On top of the stove, melt 3 Tblsps. butter in a saucepan, then stir in 3 heaping Tblsps. of flour, making a thick paste. Remove from stove. Add the turkey mix, then stir in 4 raw eggs. After amalgamating, wet your hands with water and roll egg size shapes from spooned out mix, between your hands. Place in boiling water and poach for 12 minutes.

Serve these dumplings hot, either plain or with cream sauce, or cold with a mustard-mayonnaise sauce.

II. Instant Spread

This poultry-pate is good as a sandwich spread, or on crackers, or to fill fancy puff pastry shells.

Grind cooked turkey in food processor. Add cream cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Viola! (Quantity and balance, your choice.)

By KATHRYN FARMER

A noted sculptor of wood, metal and stone, Marguerite Brunswig Staude is a many faceted woman. An accomplished jewelry-maker, creator of art from found objects, an experimenter in lucite and acrylic composition, she is also an inexhaustible collector of nature and recently has begun weaving and working with textiles.

A long-time resident, Mrs. Staude loves Big Sur for its captivating beauty and has complemented well its tradition of creativity. She has been coming to Big Sur since she was a child of six "when there was only the dirt road." Marguerite and her husband Tony have made Big Sur their home since 1956, originally on the site where the first road crews were housed, and later, where the artist Jean Varda and writer Henry Miller lived. Today, the Staude home reflects her personal fusion of art and architecture, etched into the natural environment.

Knowing sculpture to be her medium since she found herself literally tearing through her paintings "to get to the other side," her artistic aim has been to blend sculptural and architectural elements to create a statement of even greater impact.

"Sculpture seems to complement architecture," she explains. "When the two come together, you can really express something," and she has in The Chapel of the Holy Cross in Sedona, Ariz. Completed in 1956 and her most major work, *Man's Church in Nature's Cathedral* in a striking 500-foot ascension set into twin-pinnacled natural spurs, each over 250 feet in height. Jutting out of a thousand foot rock wall, the Chapel contains Staude's sculpture "Madonna and Child," and other special appointments.

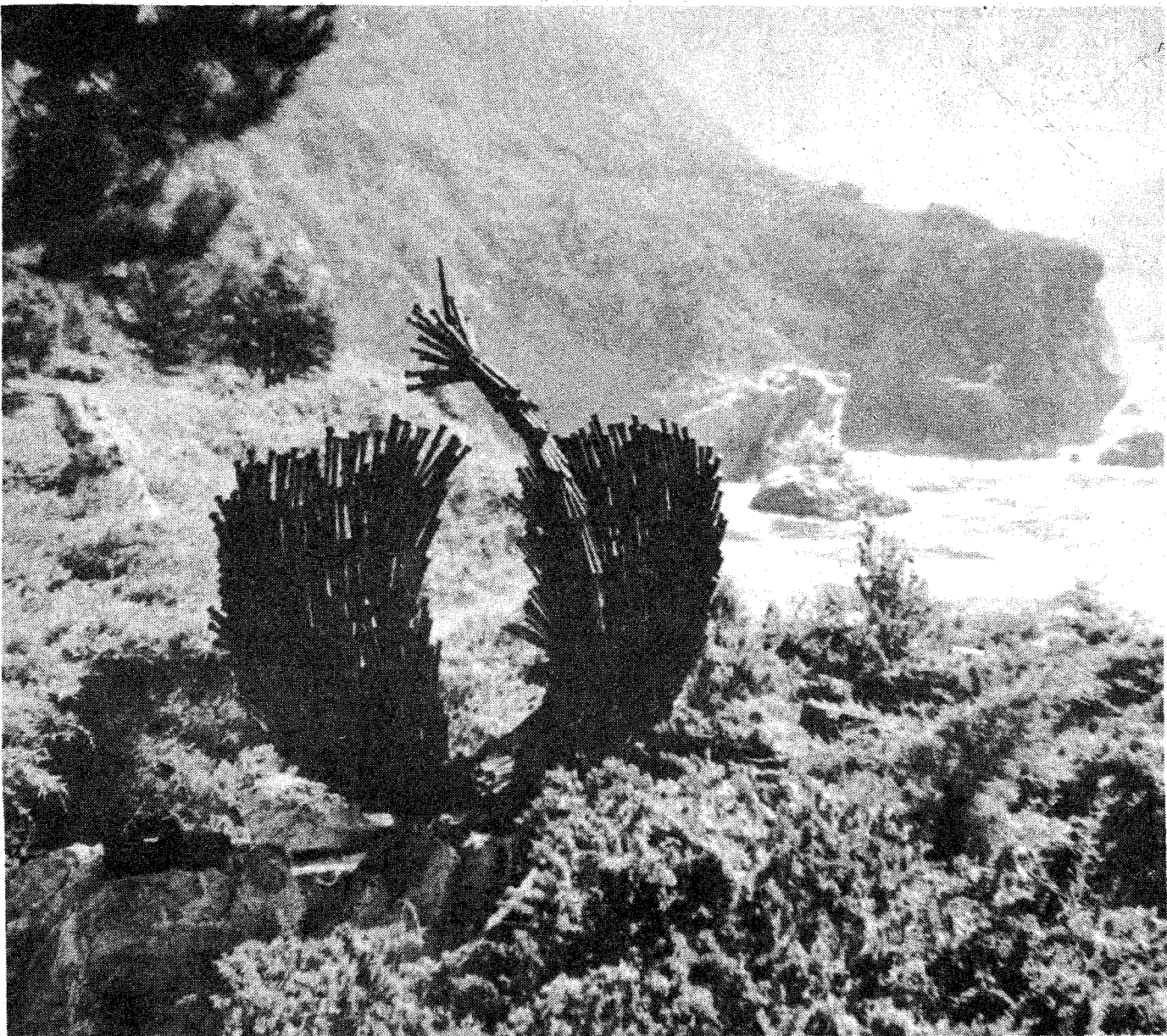
"It takes a long time to go from the negative to the positive in a work," says Mrs. Staude, and in the case of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, it was 25 years from conception to completion. As she recalls watching New York's newly finished Empire State Building in 1932, Staude related visualizing a huge cross through the core of the structure. Envisioning a church along these lines, there were several attempted starts until the early 1950s when Staude, along with San Francisco architects Anshen



MARGUERITE STAUDE with recent weaving in her home in Big Sur.



MASK of Picasso by Marguerite Staude.



THE PHOENIX, a "found art" sculpture of used nails adorns gardens at the Staude's Big Sur home.

BIG SUR PROFILES

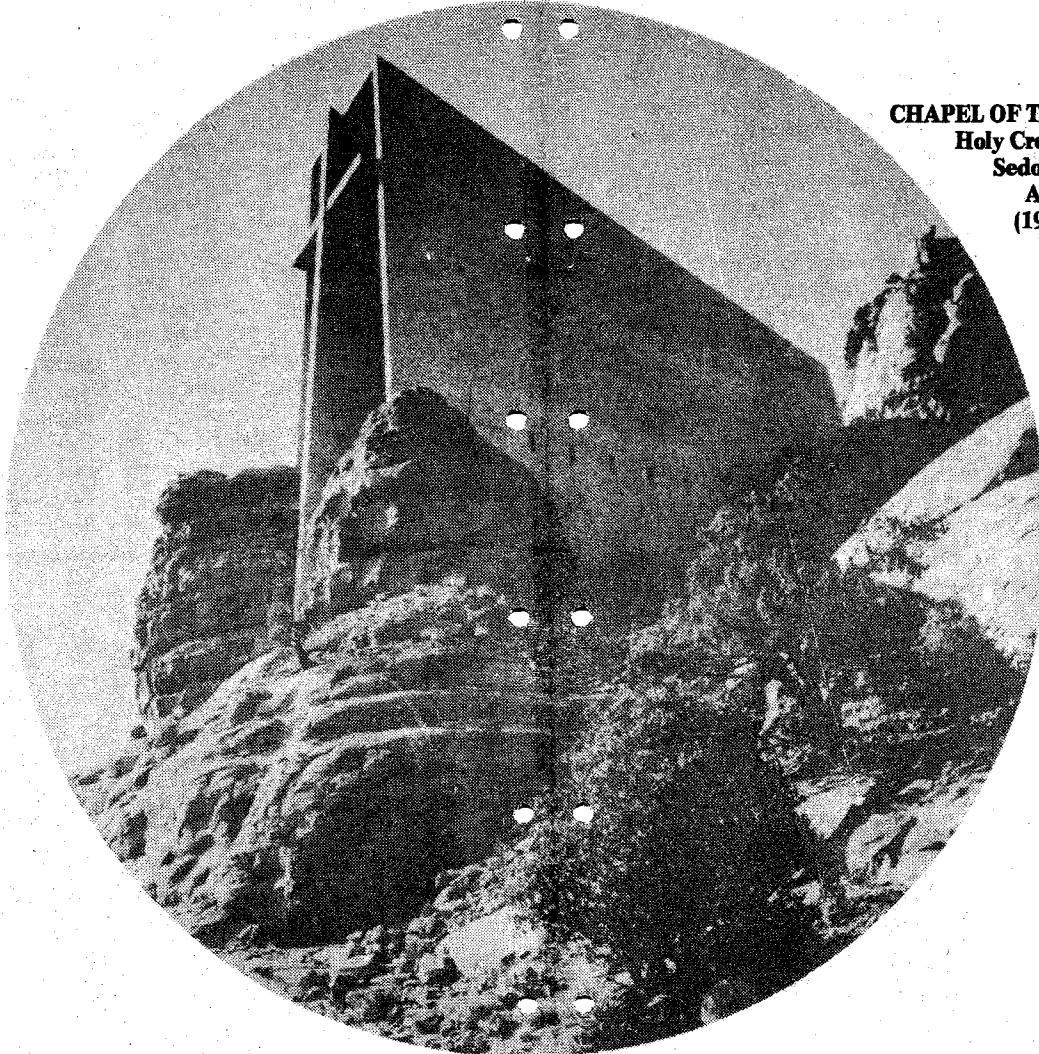
MARGUERITE STAUDE

& Allen actually saw the project materialize. Considered to be one of the four most important modern churches in the world, the Chapel received the Award of Honor from the American Institute of Architects in 1957.

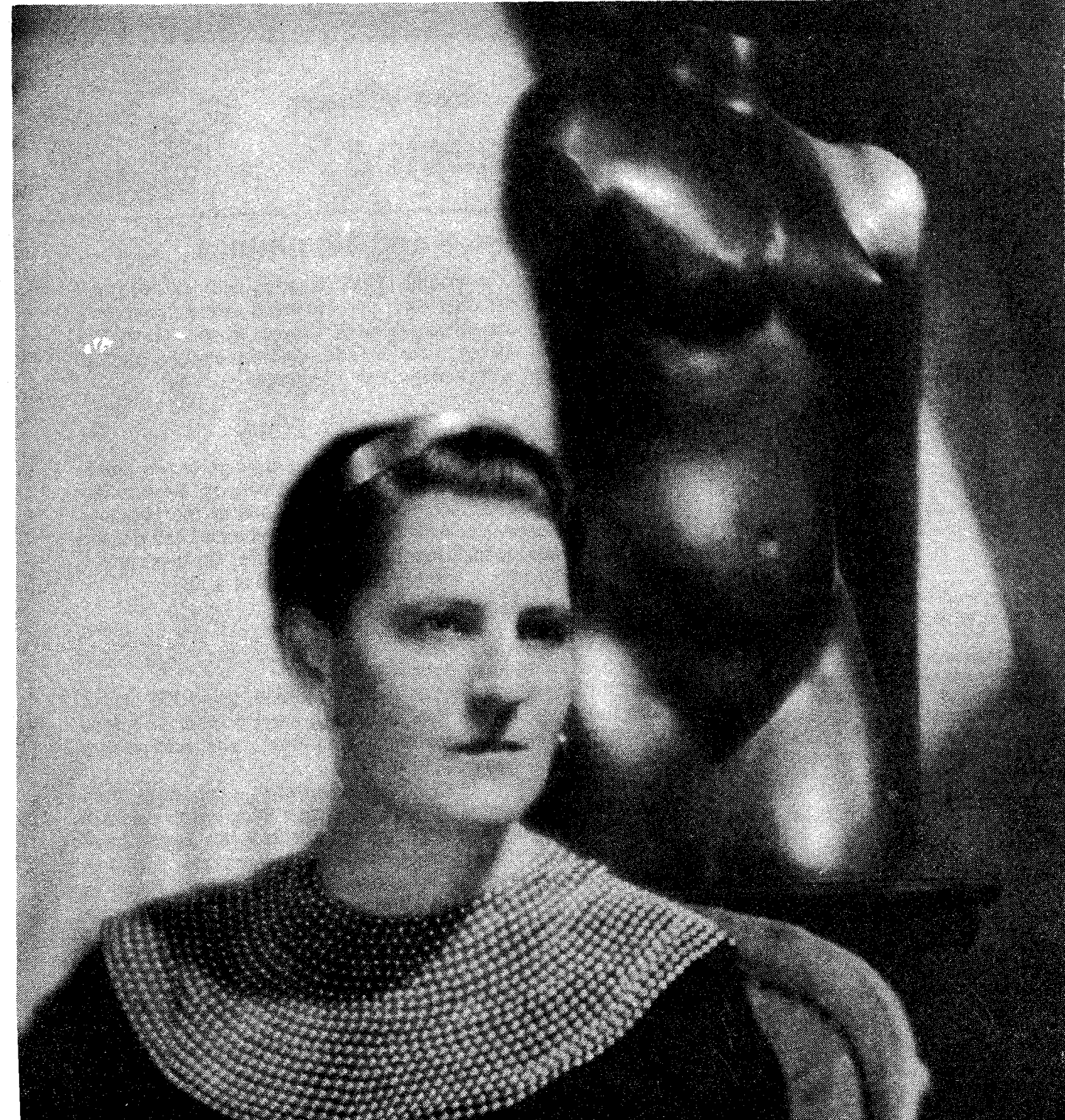
As an artist, Mrs. Staude's hope is that the Chapel not only be "a monument to art, but also a spiritual fortress so charged with God, that it spurs man's spirit Godward." In

pointing out that the church has not only been a patron sponsoring the arts, but has used architecture, sculpture and painting to illustrate its teachings. Staude explains her intent: "That God come to life in the souls of all men and be a living reality."

Art, according to Marguerite Staude, is "a fusion of thought and feeling expressed in tangible form." She likens it to the process



CHAPEL OF THE Holy Cross, Sedona, Ariz. (1956)



M.B. STAUDE, the day before she sailed for Paris in 1935 for her first major art show. Belond, Negro Torso (1936)

of breaking through an "invisible wall to unmask reality—unlowering the spirit lingering behind matter." With a powerful simplicity in style and approach, Staude foregoes extraneous detail. Rather, she strives to expose the soul of her material. Her preference is for some sort of truth that will transcend time, finding its strength in what is left unstated, but implied.

The evolution of the creative process is often time-consuming and tiring for Mrs. Staude, but she thinks it's important to catch it and emerge herself in her work. "What comes out of these intensive periods is unique. That's why I never, save once with great regrets, let my originals go. It is captured once only and replicas are NEVER the same."

It's this disdain for replication that fires up Staude when she speaks of contemporary modern art. Except for a "few shining lights" like Brancusi, Picasso, Roubalt and Calder, Mrs. Staude complains of superficiality and plain, uninspired copy.

The other art forms are a means of resting for Staude. Jewelry, flower pressings, working in lucite ... those are a chance for thought. "It's my way of letting the ideas rejuvenate. If you produce too much you get thin."

But Marguerite Staude never gets thin, according to the praise of Leo Katz, the Viennese painter and official lecturer of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. In a letter of introduction for the Paris art world, he stated, "There's not one square inch of superficiality" recommended Katz, and he spoke highly of Mrs. Staude's gift as well as

dedication and attention to craftsmanship.

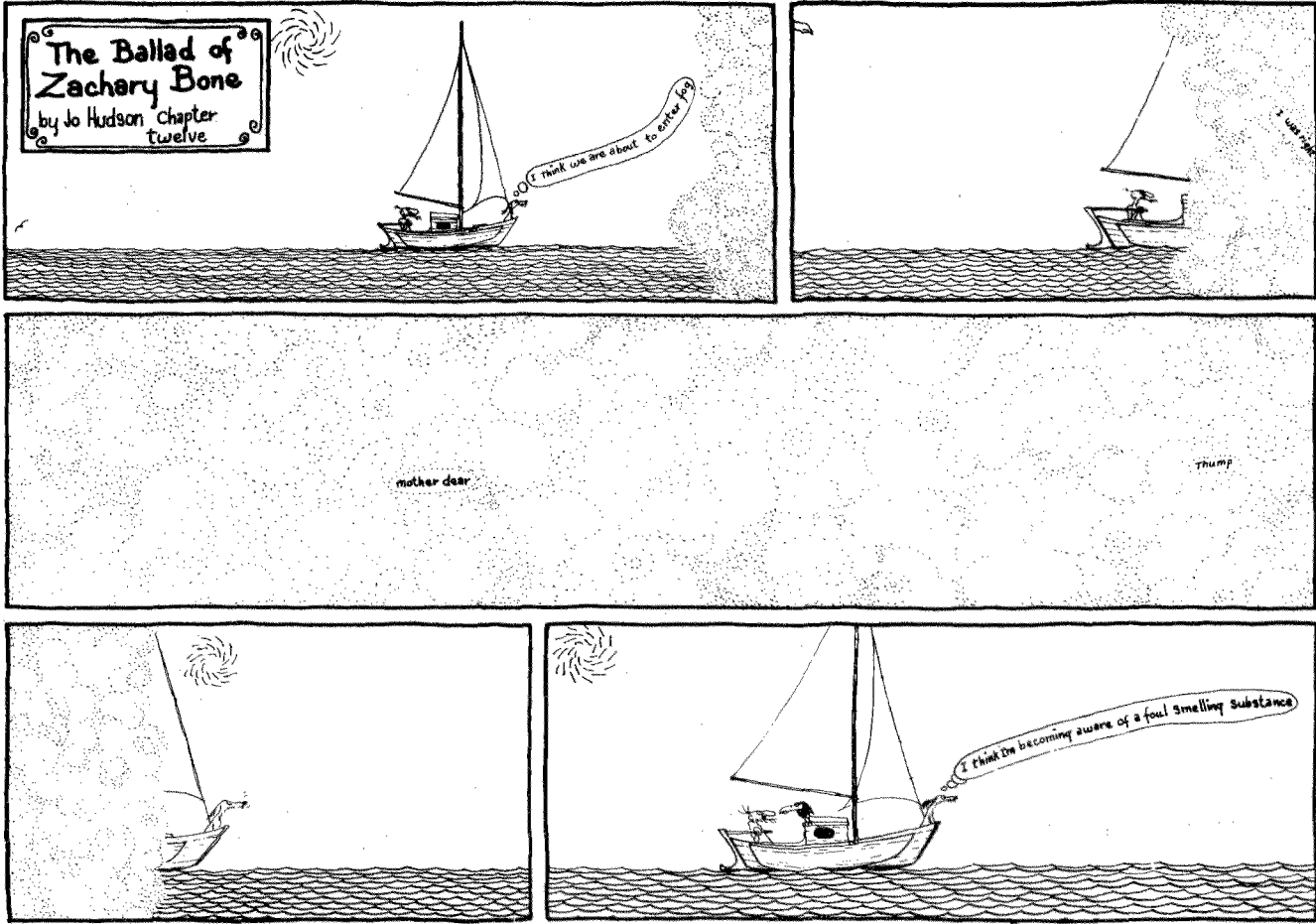
Considering good craftsmanship and art, she spent a great deal of time studying hers thoroughly. "Preferring liberty to even the most gilded cage," Staude broke from her socially prominent family and fell in with the expatriate generation of the early '20s in Paris. There she studied with the great *diseuse* Yvette Gilbert and the Russian painter, sculptor and doll-maker Maria Wassilieff. "Gilbert was the key that opened the door to this world for me. She taught me to observe people and to look behind their masks," she recalls. Wassilieff, who was also Modigliani's teacher, had a lasting effect. "A good artist has few tools," instructed Wassilieff, "a bad one ... many. It takes creative imagination and it takes great discipline." To date, Marguerite Staude still tackles each project with a spartan determinism.

Pursuing her craft even further, she studied stone carving with Carlos Bracho in Mexico, where she absorbed elements of pre-Columbian style. In Greece, she extracted all she could from Mr. Philadelphia, the curator of the National Museum of Athens, and later she did his portrait. In New York she followed the work of Leo Katz and Jose DeCrest, a Spanish-born sculptor and friend of Picasso.

If it is, as Mrs. Staude says, that the self often molds the self in art, then her work could serve as a personal analog. With an air of individual strength and determination, Marguerite Brunswig Staude is a charming woman of keen wit, wisdom and creative vision.



"MAN OF BOOKS," Jake Zeitlin (1935) and "The Philosopher," Mr. Philadelphia (1936). Both by M.B. Staude.



Supreme Court — Its Own Worst Enemy

By CAROL HALLETT

It may be appropriate that California's State Supreme Court gets itself into "supreme" messes.

After suffering through a year of the embarrassment of an investigation into alleged political manipulations by some of their number, the justices have now had their pay cut off for allegedly violating the state Constitution.

It all began on election day in November a year ago when California newspapers reported hints from within the court than an important decision—the Tanner case—was being withheld to protect Chief Justice Rose Bird, whose name was on the ballot.

Bird won confirmation of her appointment by a bare 52 percent of the vote that day and the court has had no peace since.

On the following Dec. 22, the court finally handed down its decision in the Tanner case, overruling the Legislature's "use a gun, go to prison" mandate to trial judges. It had taken the court 10 and a half months to render that decision, counting from February 1978, when oral arguments were heard and briefs submitted.

There are some who will argue that Babich's decision to place an injunction on the court's pay is unfair, unreasonable and overly harsh. But the fact of the matter is that Babich made the only decision that the law allows—and made it with great courage.

The 90-day rule is the law, set down in the state Constitution and it should and must apply to the Supreme Court until it is changed. By openly and flagrantly choosing to evade the law rather than following the more responsible course of seeking to have it changed or of streamlining its cumbersome opinion-making process or, ideally both, the court really left Babich no choice.

It is doubly sad that this situation had to emerge, for not only does this new development further tarnish the court's already bad image, but one cannot help but note that, if the court's majority had made the effort to comply with the 90-day rule all along, the entire Tanner affair—and the resultant investigation—could never have come about.

Chief Justice Bird has said she fears the court system is being assaulted by a small group of right-wing extremists. It might be more fair to conclude that the assault is coming from within—and that the court is its own worst enemy.

Sunset Center Exhibits Women Artists

The Marjorie Evans Gallery will present the traveling Graphics Exhibition, U.S.A., 1979-81 of the National Association of Women Artists from Nov. 5-30. The National Assn. of Women Artists was organized in 1889 when opportunities were non-existent for women artists to exhibit their work or acquire professional status. The organization has grown to a membership of about 700 professional painters, sculptors and printmakers from 42 states.

Many of its members' works are in permanent museum collections and with prominent private and corporate collectors. Members are listed in such publications as *Who's Who in American Art* and their accomplishments are well documented in the Archives of American Art of the Smithsonian Institution. The oldest and largest women's professional art association in the United States, it has pioneered in the organization of traveling

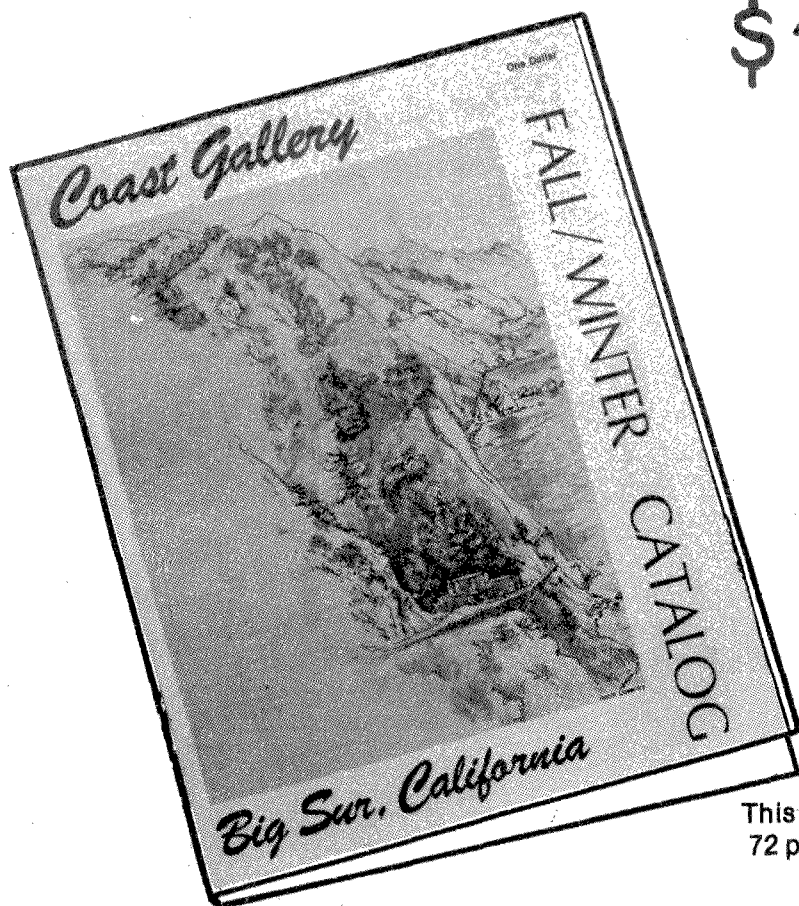
exhibitions of its members' work that have been shown in museums, universities and important art centers in our country and in many others throughout the eastern and western hemispheres.

Despite its 90 years, the National Assn. of Women Artists reflects in the works of its members ideas that are innovative and experimental as well as traditional. The graphics are exciting and varied. Discriminating in quality only, the level of

expression keeps up with the times. This exhibit has been jury selected and varies in both artist concept and print-making techniques. Many experimental methods are represented in relief and intaglio printing, serigraphy and lithography.

It can be seen in the Marjorie Evans Gallery at Sunset Center, Carmel, each weekday from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. There is no admission charge.

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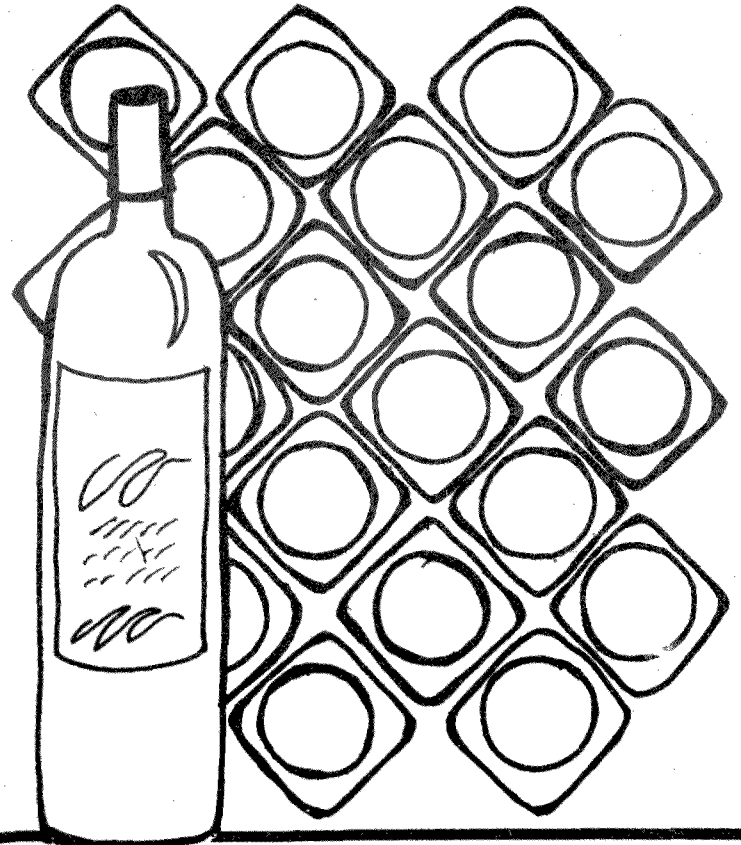
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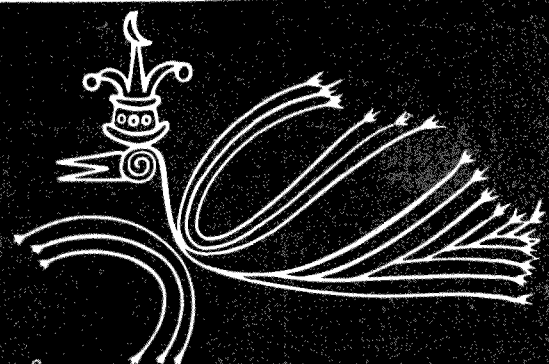
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SAGEBRUSH REBELLION

By FRED W. KLINE

When Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. recently vetoed Assembly Bill 1407, he triggered a protest which is likely to grow and to haunt him in his bid to gain the Democratic nomination for president.

AB 1407, by Assemblyman Robert Hayes, R-San Fernando, would have required

the state Lands Commission to study the constitutionality of federal ownership of millions of acres of California land.

At this time, the federal government controls 45 percent of all the land in California, but that's nothing compared to other Western states.

Nearly 94 percent of all the land in the United that is

under federal control is within the 12 Western states.

Alaska has more than 96 percent of its land controlled by Washington. In Nevada it's 87 percent, 66 percent in Utah, 54 percent in Oregon and 42 percent in Arizona.

One of the approaches being contemplated by western states is to take legal action against Washington in order to free up these fed-

erally controlled lands.

The Nevada legislature enacted a bill declaring that all the land within the state's borders belong to the state. Clearly, the courts will have to resolve the legal issues and, frankly, it doesn't look as though the states will come out on top.

However, this revolt, which has been termed the "Sagebrush Rebellion," has

a lot of political appeal to Western politicians. In his quest for higher political office, Brown could have made some points with his Western colleagues by entering into the fray.

After all, President Jimmy Carter is none too popular out here as it is and didn't carry any Western state in 1976, unless you mention Hawaii.

Yet the issues are a bit muddled. Even environmentalists aren't sure about this situation.

It seems as though some of the states want this land back for clearly economic reasons. Federal land can't be used for expansion of cities or other developmental uses, whereas state ownership would allow some of the land to be sold to private interest for development and thus put back on the tax rolls.

It remains to be seen just what will happen with all this. State Attorney General George Deukmejian is known to have been looking at the legal issues involved. Lt. Gov. Mike Curb thinks Brown made a mistake in vetoing the Hayes bill. And Hayes says he will seek an override of the veto when the legislature reconvenes in January.

The particular target of the Western leaders is the Bureau of Land Management, which many say has been too autocratic. Since the "Sagebrush Rebellion" began, the BLM supposedly has become easier to deal with in some of the states.

Whatever the outcome, this is one issue which will be interesting to watch in the next few months, to see just what happens.

Sunset Center Homecrafters Marketplace

The Ninth Annual Homecrafters' Marketplace, the open-air craft festival for non-professionals, has been scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 17, 1979, from 10 a.m.-3 p.m. in the main parking lot of Sunset Center, Ninth and San Carlos, Carmel.

The Marketplace is sponsored by Carmel's Sunset Community and Cultural Center and is strictly non-commercial. No commercial enterprises are eligible to enter and no commercially produced merchandise may be displayed. Suitable for presentation are homemade goods such as knitting, crocheting, paintings, or other artwork, flower arrangements and other crafts produced by non-profit groups or individuals as a hobby or part-time activity.

Those who qualify and wish to participate should register at the Sunset Center office at the north end of the building on San Carlos. The registration fee is \$3. Approximately 50 spaces are available and preference will be given to residents of the city of Carmel living within the corporate city limits who may register starting Oct. 30. If space is available, non-residents who meet qualifications will be accepted starting Tuesday, Nov. 13.

For more information, please call 624-3996.

FOREST SERVICE TRAIL WORK

By JEFF NORMAN

Big Sur residents and visitors may be interested in knowing the extent of work accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service's trail crews on the Monterey District's Ventana Wilderness this summer. With the Wilderness divided into five trail crew units (Indians, Carmel River, Bottcher's Gap, Pacific Valley and Big Sur) and with total manpower averaging eight persons from June 11 to the present, we opened up 71.6 miles

Trails Opened	Mileage
Prewitt Loop	12.8
Ventana Spur	1.2
Barlow Flat Spur	0.1
Big Pines	14.0
Rattlesnake Creek	3.0
Danish Creek	1.5
Bear Basin	2.5

Another very important facet of the trail crew's job is dealing with the public. There is an ever-increasing demand on the Ventana Wilderness, with particularly high usage of the Pine

of trail.

Many of these trails were closed after the Marble-Cone Fire of 1977, both for public safety and to prevent resource damage. Other trails had been impassable due to lack of maintenance. The trails listed below, however, are safe and passable for foot traffic, although not all are negotiable for saddle stock. Local Forest Service stations should be contacted for particular trail information. A listing of trails worked, primarily within the Ventana Wilderness, follows:

Ventana Lookout	7.0
Vicente Flat	7.4
Cone Peak	2.0
San Antonio	5.1
Mill Creek	1.5
De Angulo	3.0
Marble Peak	0.5
TOTAL	71.6

Ridge Trail in the Big Sur River watershed. Work activity related to visitor usage breaks down as follows:

UNIT	Stoves Built	Stoves Cleaned	Illegal Fire Rings Destroyed	Notices of Violation Issued	Filled Trash Bags Packed Out	Personal Contacts w/ Visitors
Indians	0	21	2	0	0	13
Carmel River	0	44	28	0	18	128
Bottcher's Gap	0	12	14	0	5	67
Pacific Valley	2	8	65	0	4	42
Big Sur	5	23	151	9	20	650
TOTAL	7	108	260	9	46	900

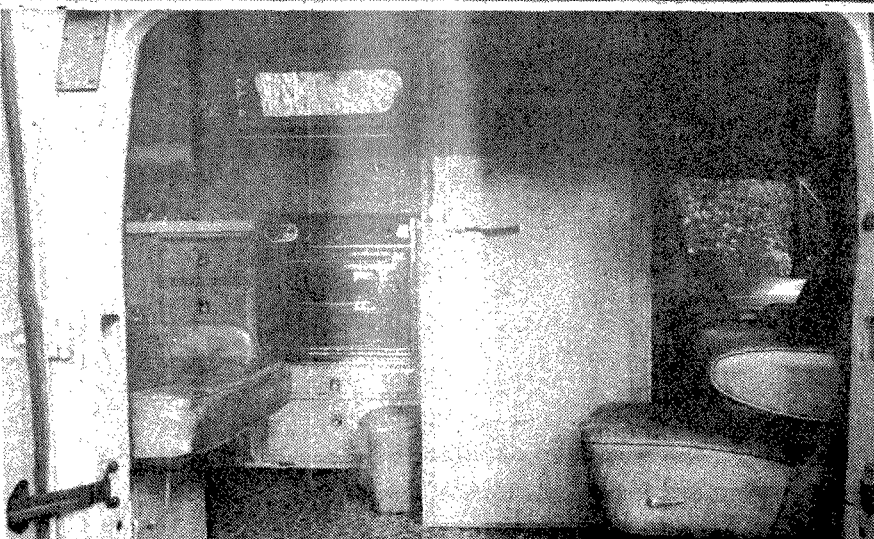
The Forest Service is presently in the process of developing a management plan for the Ventana Wilderness. The public is urged to take part in the formulation of this plan and written comments and proposals are welcomed. They may be addressed to: Richard Zechentmeyer, District Planning

Officer, US Forest Service, Los Padres National Forest, 406 S. Mildred, King City, Calif. 93930. This is an exciting opportunity for you, the owners of the National Forests, to have a hand in their management.



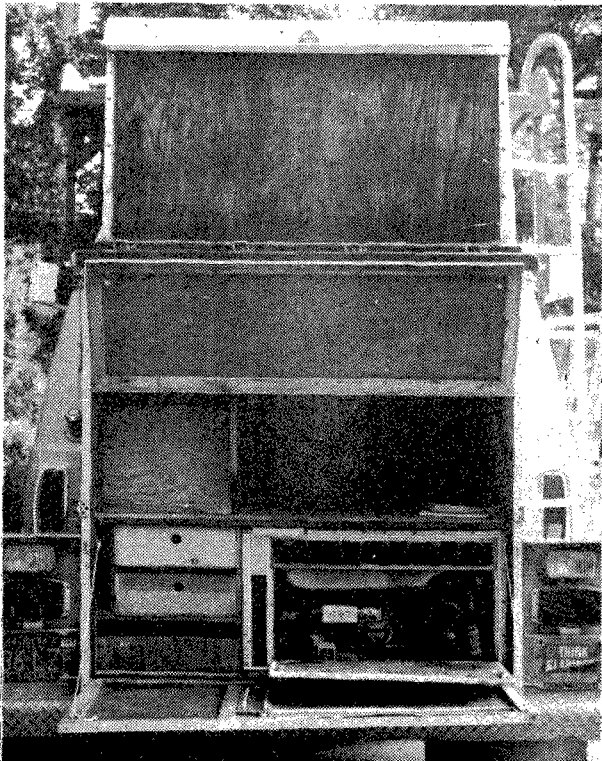
BASIC VEHICLE--Ford Pathfinder 1-ton 4-wheel drive Quadra-trac--extra springs--double shocks--"Sidewinder" winch--Power Steering, Brakes--Pace Setter--extra cooling radiator--Lucas fog lights--47-gallon gas tank. **BODY**--Baja Beige--insulated with Urethane, including raised fiberglass roof made by Open Road. Extended rear storage--Naugahyde seats--Designed for 2 adults, 2 children. **REAR STORAGE AREA**--AIR CONDITIONERS--**PLUMBING**--Stainless steel sink has Ogden purified water, cold and hot. **TOILET and SHOWER**--REFRIGERATOR--**STOVE**--Traveler Duetta, propane connected. **INTERIOR DETAILS**--2 long windows with sliding screens, formica counter tops, etc. **GENERATOR**--Ralph 3,000-watt. **FRONT COMPARTMENT**--Johnson citizen's band radio, Realistic cassette-FM radio--clock, odometer, etc. **ENGINE**--302 V-8. **EXTRAS**--Usual power cord, jack, extra fan, etc.

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PHONE ROSARIO MAZZEO (408) 624-7014 or write Route 1, Box 213, Carmel, CA 93923





RUTH AND JULES take the sun in Big Sur. Next month they'll be wading snow on Mt. Everest.

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YOUR RETURN IS OUR REWARD

BIG SUR MOUNTAINEERS TO TACKLE MT. EVEREST

By BILL LILES

At an age when most folks are content to settle back in their rocking chairs and muse on the exploits of their youth, Ruth Albee, 70, and Jules Eichorn, 68, have better things to do.

Around Christmas time the Big Sur couple will be ascending the slopes of Mt. Everest—going for the big one.

Hoping to attain an altitude of more than 20,000 feet without the aide of oxygen tanks, they expect to return with new and exciting tales to tell their grandchildren.

Both Ruth and Jules have plenty of adventuresome tales to tell already, but continue to add more to the store. Both have spent a good portion of their lives in alpine terrain and each will answer the call of the wild at a moment's notice.

Ruth has been conditioning for the Everest assault all summer in the mountains behind her Palo Colorado home. It was her first fire season off the mountain in 15 years, the amount of time she spent as a fire spotter with the U.S. Forestry Service.

The last six years of her lookout work were spent in the tower atop Cone Peak in Big Sur. It was Ruth who spotted the first convex plumes of the big fire of two years ago which burned 175,000 acres of the Los Padres National Forest.

Condor sightings

Prior to her Cone Peak stint, Ruth kept records of Condor sightings from a tower at Thorne Point in Ventura County near the last sanctuary of that endangered giant, whose nine-foot wingspread gives the Condor a cruising range of hundreds of miles. There were 40 to 50 of the big birds remaining when Ruth was observing, she estimates.

"But there have been recent sightings in Big Sur," she volunteered the other day at her cabin above Palo Colorado Canyon. "I think the burn in the back country attracted them," she said. "They're scavengers, you know, and when their bellies are full they

need room to get off the ground. The burn gives them space to take off."

Ruth is a local authority on many subjects relating to the California coastal range and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. She and Jules first met high in the Sierra in 1941 at Lake Ediza, neither at the time dreaming that a lifelong friendship had been struck. Since then they have spent much time exploring, by pack and boot, back country wilderness areas and angular spires high above timber line.

Strong men

Jules, whose name is legendary among mountaineers and rock climbers, has been a member of the American Alpine Club since the early days.

"I think those early climbers had to be stronger men," he says from a face weather-lined by the elements and haloed by hair and beard turned to silver.

"They didn't have the light equipment that we have today and no one had mapped out the routes. A lot of people died to get the information that climbers have today."

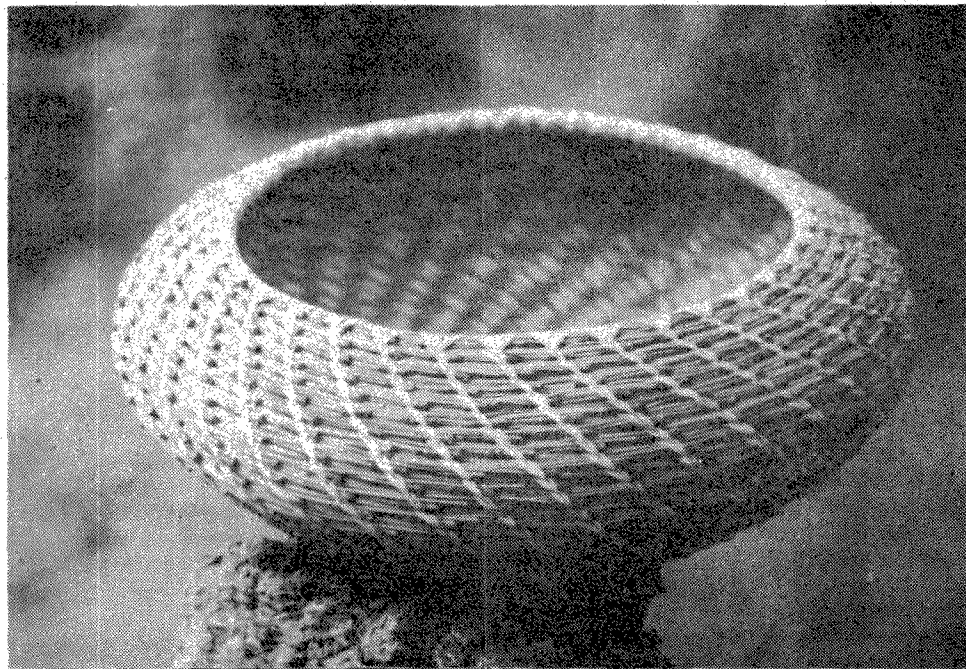
Strong and straight at 68, Jules recalls finding the body of Walter Starr, whose *Starr's Guide to the John Muir Trail*, finished posthumously by his father, remains the Bible to the explorer of the Sierra Nevada range.

Broken rule

Starr had broken a basic rule and gone rock climbing alone in the Minarets, a diabolical row of jagged-toothed pinnacles and splintered rock along the spine of the range behind Mammoth Lakes. Starr never returned. Jules and another master of the ropes, Norman Clyde, found Starr's crushed body and buried it there in the spires, unable to carry it out.

Eichorn Pinnacle, an arduous test for ropemen, was named for Jules, who first found the seams in the rock that take the climber to the top.

Also, the man rappelling down the sheer rock face of Cathedral Spire on the bookjacket of the *Climber's Guide to the*



FINISHED BASKETS are watertight. Coulter pine needles provide raw material.



WITH SOME of the baskets made on Cone Peak. Each one represents many hours of thoughtful handwork.

High Sierra is Jules, in 1935, when he conquered that needle-pointed stone in the sky.

Neither Jules or Ruth consider it remarkable that they should be approaching the highest point on earth, the very "top of the world," as they enter the golden years. Youthful and ready for the challenge, their entire lives seem to have been leading up to this—to prove that healthy people with the right will can do anything they want to do.

No limitations

"I don't impose limitations on myself," says Ruth. "And I find that age doesn't have all that much to do with it." Her voice is warm and her eyes have a playful twinkle.

"I eat clean food and I get plenty of exercise. You might say I have a healthy frame of mind. You go through things in life, and you learn to overcome them. That's what makes you strong, and it's also what makes you healthy. It develops the will."

Ruth should know, for she has been over many trails, and has learned what it means to make it when your belly is eating itself and there's no way out but to walk out carrying what you need to survive on your back.

"Honeymoon hike"

Back in 1936 she and her former husband Bill took a 1,100-mile "honeymoon hike" across the Canadian wilderness to Alaska. For one nine-week period they moved across an uncharted 500-mile stretch of wilderness without seeing another human being. They lived off the land and what they could carry in on their backs.

At one point they were starving, or at least Bill was. Ruth had experimented with fasting before and described her sensation as one of floating. Bill, however, was stumbling with fatigue and hunger when he shot a moose that was browsing on lily pads in a lake. Going out to retrieve the moose, Bill fainted in the middle of the lake.

"I didn't know how to swim, or at least I didn't think I did," Ruth says with a big grin. "But somehow I got out there and pulled him in to shore. The bottom of the lake was ice and he was just about half-alive. I pumped some of the water out of him and stuffed him into a sleeping bag. Then I got in and warmed him with my body. That was what saved him; it was too cold and wet for a fire to do any good."

Wintering at an isolated cluster of frozen lakes far from the nearest human being, the couple cut down trees and built rafts. After the spring breakup of the ice they then floated 2,000 miles down the Yukon River system to get out. They later wrote about their experiences in their book, *Alaska Challenge*.

Children born

Ruth's first child, Bill Jr., was born along the way at Fairbanks, Alaska. The second, a girl, Jo, first saw light near Nome, where the couple kept a government school for Eskimo and Indian children.

"On a clear day we could see Siberia across the straits," Ruth recalls.

Several years later Ruth and Bill repeated a 300-mile section of the trek across the Yukon Territory with their two children.

Bill Jr., now 8, and Jo, 5, carried their own packs, and the family was featured in the May 1942 issue of *National Geographic*, with color photographs taken by the authors.

"The experience of exploring a wilderness on foot was a heritage we felt we ought to pass on to them," the couple explained in the article.

The next summer they set out for the Sierra with the children and made a full-length motion picture, *Family Afoot in the High Sierra*, which along with their Alaskan film was exhibited across the country.

Young Bill and Jo are now grown up with children of their own, and they both have a great deal to tell their grandchildren when they come along.

Today Ruth has 10 grandchildren to hear her tales. Jules has seven children of his own, 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild to listen to his yarns.

"We have to set a good example for the young folk," Jules says, smiling.

Age no barrier

He agrees with Ruth that age is no barrier for one who is willing to work to stay in condition. "Working up" to the Everest effort, the two have spent many hours in the back country of the rugged Santa Lucias getting their feet and legs ready for what is to come. Jules also agrees that will is the determining factor in overcoming obstacles not age.

Admitting to "more arthritis and back trouble" than Ruth, Jules says he must work harder to get into top shape. His biggest concern has been with an old knee injury which has been giving him trouble in recent years. He strengthens the knee by lifting eight pounds of rocks tied in a sock with his foot. The "rocks in the socks" routine is

getting positive results, he reports.

"The important thing is not to give in to a handicap," Jules said, lifting the sock and lowering it again in a continuous motion. "We all have resources we don't even know we have until we use them."

Pluck and luck

Jules remembers tight spots when pluck and luck was all he had to go on. Like the time he spent a half-hour in hell in a thunderstorm near the tip of Devil's Crag. That time his fingernails and a leather jacket saved his life.

"I rolled up the jacket and strapped it to my head to take the impact of some of the rocks coming down. There was this great gush of water purling out from under chalkstone and bringing everything down with it. I didn't think I'd live through it. I just kept telling myself to hang on. Finally, the thunderhead passed and we got to a safer place. I had bruises on my back and knots on my head and my back pockets were full of gravel."

Another close call came within a hundred feet of the top of Thunderbird Peak, when a lightning bolt struck the point with a rock-shattering blast. Dazed and with hair standing on end from the electricity in the air, Jules led his party off the peak before a second bolt hit moments later.

"We got down alright, but I still don't know how," he relates.

Starting life as a sickly child, Jules began hiking with his father on Mt. Tamalpais after surviving double pneumonia and scarlet fever at the age of 5. Living in Mill Valley from the ages of 9 to 13, he "walked all over the mountains." By the time he entered his teens his health was sound. He attributes his robust health today to his life-long love affair with mountains.

Ruth has a similar story to tell. Twenty years ago she came to Big Sur on the verge of a complete breakdown.

"I'd been traveling and lecturing for years, and then one day I realized that my nerves were gone. I was in sad shape and out of balance. It dawned on me that I had become urbanized and was suffering from all the stresses and tensions that city people feel. Actually, I was older then than I am now. I knew I had to get myself back together again somehow."

Big Sur retreat

Ruth retreated to Big Sur and bought the old Murray Cabin at the top of Palo Colorado Canyon, which housed the first rural schoolhouse in Monterey County. Laid down 100 years ago, the redwood log foundations remain as solid as the day the house was built.

"Since moving here I'm feeling pretty solid too, and I'm not as old as those logs are," Ruth jokes.

Returning to the land was all Ruth needed to cure her ills. Alone in watchtowers in the mountains, she spent her summers and falls in solitude as stars, sun and moon passed over her gaze and the subtle play of shadows and season etched the canyons and ridges below.

During these long meditations she taught herself to weave watertight Indian-style baskets from six-inch Coulter Pine needles which blanketed the forest floor. Her busy hands also wove woolen designs into clothing which she sold or gave away to friends who would occasionally visit her mountaintop.

Now retired and at home in Big Sur, Ruth gardens, hikes and keeps animals. "When I'm outdoors I feel at peace, a part of the natural scheme of things," she said the other day as she showed me around her hillside alive with fruit trees, vegetables and flowers.

"I never hurry. The sun comes up, the sun goes down, just as it always has, and no two days are ever the same. There's plenty of time for everything, even to climb Mt. Everest. I do believe that age is a condition of the mind. I say that because I know it from my own personal experience."

Using the will

"That's right," Jules puts in, "some people are old at any age. They never learn how to use their will. They stop growing somewhere along the way and eventually they just give up. You have to keep extending and expanding yourself if you want to stay young."

"But you always have to remember that there are forces of nature out there that are bigger than any of us, he added, eyeing a photograph of the south col of Everest, which has claimed five lives this year.

"The ones who push their luck too far don't come back. You have to keep the right sort of balance with the forces at play in the environment. That's where the mind comes in."

"That's right," said Ruth. "If things aren't right there's no disgrace in turning back. It just makes good sense."



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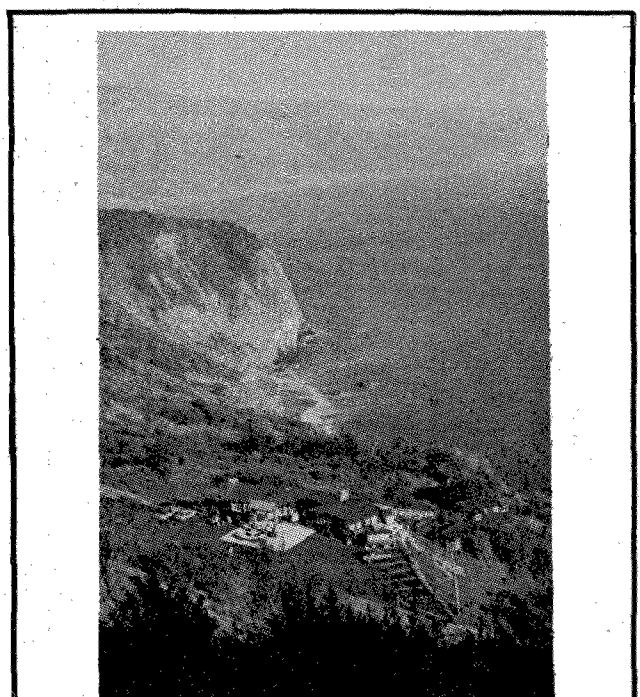
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PLF Sues Over EPA's Shutdown

Pacific Legal Foundation today notified the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that it intends to sue EPA for that agency's failure to comply with the federal Clean Air Act. A 60-day notice of intent to sue is required by federal law.

At issue is EPA's attempt to force the California Legislature to enact a mandatory vehicle inspection and maintenance program. When the legislature failed to adopt a law requiring an annual inspection of every car in the state of California, EPA threatened to punish California by stopping all major construction projects and cutting off federal highway and sewage treatment funds.

In its notice of intent to sue, PLF pointed out that recent federal court decisions have made clear that EPA has no authority under the Clean Air Act to threaten or punish a state for failure to meet the requirements of the Act. Rather, EPA must itself adopt any regulations required by the Act. PFL states that EPA's failure to follow this course violates not only the Clean Air Act, but also federal constitutional provisions. "The issue is not whether the California Legislature should enact a vehicle inspection and maintenance program," said Ronald A. Zumbun, president of PLF, "but rather that the legislature should be allowed to consider the merits of such a program without regard to EPA threats which have already been found illegal or unconstitutional in three previous federal court decisions."

PLF is a non-profit public interest law firm with offices in Sacramento, and Washington, D.C. This is not PLF's first Clean Air Act lawsuit. In 1973, PLF sued to block EPA from prohibiting the sale of gasoline throughout most of California as a means of reducing vehicle smog emissions. The case went all the way to the United States Supreme Court where EPA finally conceded the impracticality of its scheme and withdrew the gasoline prohibition regulation.



Coastal Council Elects Gughemetti

The California Coastal Council announces the election of Burlingame attorney Joseph M. Gughemetti as its new president.

Gughemetti, a 31-year-old native of San Francisco and graduate of the University of San Francisco School of Law, is a resident of Foster City and partner in the Burlingame trial firm of Jackson & Gughemetti.

The California Coastal Council, which was organized in the fall of 1978 and has a statewide membership in excess of 8,000 with six regional districts, has been instrumental in launching legislative, judicial and media attacks against the abuses of the California Coastal Commission.

Gughemetti has been a consistent critic of the California Coastal Commission, including recent public appearances on KGO-TV BAY SCENE 7, a three-hour interview on Art Finley's Talk Show, testimony before the California State Legislature and a variety of speaking engagements throughout the Bay Area.

In an acceptance speech at the California Coastal Council's First Annual Meeting held this past Saturday at the Airport Hilton and attended by bi-partisan legislative support, including State Senator Paul Carpenter of Los Angeles and Assemblyman Robert Naylor of San Mateo County, Gughemetti exhorted the membership for an expansion of its base to include a cross-section of students and farmers throughout the state of California. Noting that the organization now boasts a representative section of the middle class, Gughemetti outlined the goal of 100,000 statewide members by 1981 and the commencement of numerous activities in 1980 designed to curb abuses of the California Coastal Commission. Among those activities, he cited the commencement of federal hearings in January 1980 at which the California Coastal Council, in cooperation with local and state legislators, will present public testimony concerning the abuses of the California Coastal Commission as an adjunct to the Coastal Council's present request for cessation of federal subsidy of Coastal Commission operations. In addition, Gughemetti outlined a plan for national news media exposure of Coastal Commission tactics and unconstitutional conduct.

The California Coastal Council presently maintains statewide headquarters in Santa Barbara at 800 Garden Street, Suite A, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101, (805) 965-6512, while its new president may be contacted at his law offices at 180 Park Road, Burlingame, Calif. 94010, (415) 342-6366.

Agreement Reached

(CNS) — The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Amtrak recently reached agreement which will effectively continue rail service between Bakersfield and San Francisco, according to Adriana Gianturco, Caltrans director.

Under terms of the agreement, Caltrans and Amtrak will co-sponsor and jointly fund the San Joaquin rail line, a second San Joaquin train will be added by mid-January, the two agencies will work together to eliminate double crewing at Port Chicago and Amtrak will attempt to continue the service from Bakersfield to Los Angeles.

Other conditions include a report to Caltrans on the feasibility of installing automatic switches at Port Chicago and 50 percent funding if the project is justified, and implementation of a round-trip excursion fare until at least May 29, 1980.

"Caltrans will continue the San Joaquin service under a joint funding agreement with Amtrak," Gianturco said. "Our conditions will provide for increased capacity and market potential and make more efficient use of the existing equipment and manpower."

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Cranston in Big Sur

by PAULA WALLING

Senator Alan Cranston was guest of honor at three separate fund-raising events given in his behalf on October 13. The first was a \$100-per-plate brunch given at the home of Salinas attorney Michael Rucka. The second, a \$10-per-person professional tennis match given at Carmel Valley Ranch. Following that, Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus and others were given an informal tour of the Big Sur Coast, led by Big Sur resident Roger Newell.

The morning saw a ribbon-cutting ceremony to open a private trail on the Carmel Valley Ranch which adjoins Garland Regional Park. Both Senator Cranston and Secretary Andrus took part.

When evening came, the tired crew, some of whom had weathered each event, then met for a \$1000-per-couple dinner at the Palo Colorado home of Gerald and Jill Barton, longtime friends of Secretary Andrus and his wife Carol. The Ventana-catered dinner served over 80 people and reportedly raised over \$35,000 for Senator Cranston's re-election campaign.

Some others in attendance at the events were photogra-

pher Ansel Adams, former State Senator Fred Farr, Supervisor Sam Farr, Supervisor Michal Moore, County Planner Bill Peters, Con-

gressman Leon Panetta, architect and National Park Commissioner Nathaniel Owings and his wife, Friends of the Sea Otters President,

Margaret Owings; Big Sur Foundation Secretary Virginia Mudd, Big Sur Land Trust Board Member Roger Newell and his wife Beverly.

Hallet Addresses Farm Issues

Assembly Minority Leader Carol Hallett Wednesday urged farmers to pay attention to politics because "the future of agriculture in California may depend on convincing city dwellers that food doesn't grow in the back room of the supermarket."

Addressing the annual convention of the Western Growers Association, she said pending action on issues such as water, pesticides and farm labor threaten to force agriculture back "to the dark ages. We will find ourselves trying to provide food and fiber for 220 million Americans with the same methods that leave millions starving in other parts of the world."

Assemblywoman Hallett said it is crucial for the rural population to educate their urban counterparts to the

agricultural facts of life. "We must correct a public image that ranges from negative to non-existent. We need to develop the know-how and ability to wage a unified drive against those who would control our lives and the way our farms are operated."

Mrs. Hallett said the next election is particularly crucial because those elected will be drawing the lines for new districts under next decade's reappointment. Rural interests can expect to lose out to urban factions if those elected do not understand agricultural needs and the industry's importance to the state, she said.

In other parts of her speech, she said:

"Our world of politics and legislation today is a

kind of battlefield where propaganda and street politics, as exemplified by people such as Cesar Chavez and Jane Fonda, have replaced merit and reason as the chief weapons."

"There are too many would-be politicians out there who think it would be really neat to hand control of agriculture over to non-farmers. They want regulations over you that 'increasingly reflect non-agricultural values.' These same anti-agriculture activists are intent on mounting even more serious challenges to your industry and your way of life in the years ahead—on water and water rights, on labor issues and property rights and land use, and on pesticides and taxes, to name a few."



Photo by Paula Walling

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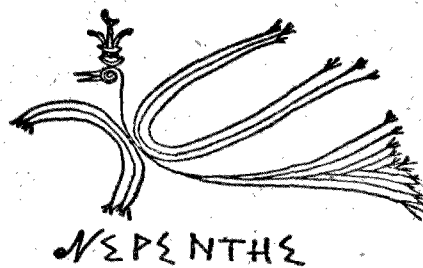
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SEX AND THE LAW...

By EDDY S. FELDMAN

(CNS) — We may be surprised at what judges are called upon to decide these days, but it should be remembered that courtrooms are generally open to everyone who claims some injury at the hands of another. When the issues are new, they get judicial attention because aggressive and innovative lawyers bring them to the courthouses rather than to some other place.

And clients are much less reluctant today in this permissive society to expose their grievances in a public forum. So we have been seeing these last 10 to 12 years a dramatic increase in the number of lawsuits being filed by victims of sexual abuse.

These cases seem to fall in several categories:

Sex with doctors, usually psychiatrists. Here patients or former patients claim they were psychologically coerced

into engaging in sexual acts. In one such case which became the subject of a book and TV movie a woman consulted a psychiatrist because of her sexual problems. He suggested they have sexual relations as part of her treatment. They did—over a period of 13 months.

She claimed that as a result of his actions her mental illness was aggravated to the extent that she had to be confined twice to a mental

institution and suffered other damages. One New York City psychiatrist is reported to be defending five suits because he seduced his patients during office hours.

Third party rapes. Victims may be attacked in a hotel, apartment house or a commercial building because of lax security provisions which the managers or owners have allowed to exist.

Medical malpractice involving damages to the sexual organs. Many more suits are being filed these days because of medical acceptance of sex change surgery, so there are more opportunities for injury. In a case which did not involve a sex change, the patient went to his doctor about an earache. A spinal tap somehow left the patient with what doctors call a priapism: a permanent damage, the patient recovered. A jury in 1970 awarded him \$200,000.

Loss of consortium. Consortium is a legal term which means the society, companionship and services of a spouse. Consortium contemplates among other things, the sexual relationship. So that if a wife became a quadriplegic in an automobile accident, there will not only be damages for the physical injury, but there will be recovery for the loss of

services, including the sexual relationship. The older or common law allowed only the husband to recover for the loss of consortium. But the law, changing with the times, albeit slowly, now allows this right to his wife, as well. Highly intimate facts are now most freely presented to juries, and substantial verdicts can result.

A case unique to San Francisco, which does not quite fall into any of these categories, was described in some detail before a meeting of the state Bar of California last month in Los Angeles. The attorney for the plaintiff noted that his client had suffered severe emotional trauma when a cable car she was riding slipped off the cable and plunged down a steep hill. She asserted the incident gave her an insatiable appetite for sex. He observed to the assembled lawyers that "it was no charade, and she was no

nymphomaniac." Before the accident the client was afraid of sex. After it she developed a severe anxiety neurosis. She always wanted someone closer to her "and she was willing to give men what they wanted in order to get what she wanted." The jury awarded the woman \$50,000, an amount her lawyer said was too small to pay for needed psychological counseling. As a result, he said, she "is in worse condition than ever."

A final note: from the earliest days of our Anglo-American legal system rape has been known as an act of sexual intercourse with a female not the wife of the perpetrator, without her consent and against her will. That will be changed soon in California.

A bill just signed by Gov. Brown, which becomes law Jan. 1, makes it a crime for a husband to rape his wife, and for a woman to rape a man.

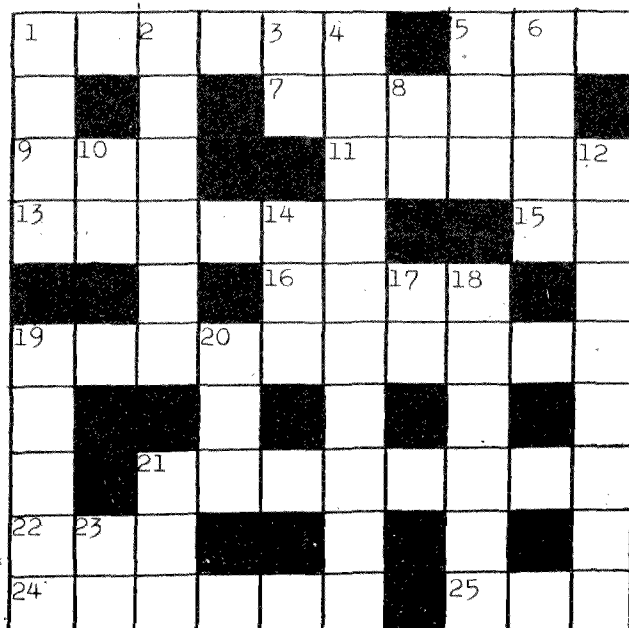
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Big Sur Crossword #7



Across

1. With a mind like this, how can you take a broad view? (6)
5. What a way to talk! But if you look at it differently, a golfer might find it very satisfying. (3)
7. A sort of common denominator between Brigham Young and some Eastern potentates. (5)
9. A month's worth of backward vegetable. (3)
11. What the Boy Scouts must do. (5)
13. Big Sur residents are always doing it with the authorities. (6)
15. Don't forget, Junior, I'm your father. (2)
16. All the better to see you with, my dear! (4)
19. What the pioneers wanted are badly spelled domestic animals. (4, 6)
21. The student is doing something highly immoral, but at least it keeps the ground under his feet. (8)
22. This part of the Air Force carries a kind of bag. (3)
24. Don't do this to the child, or he'll never go to bed. (6)
25. Run out of this and your jaw will do it in reverse. (3)

Down

1. When it feels like this it doesn't hurt much. (4)
2. If you break it, you'll be all out of step. (6)
3. Not much of a reaction, if you ask me. (2)
4. You can't build this kind of furniture. You'll have to go down to find it. (5, 5)
5. If you remember this car, you're older than I thought. (3)
6. If you remember this cabbie, you're older than I thought. (4)
8. This was never built in Big Sur, not even in an abbreviated version. (2)
10. A drinker's last resort. (2)
12. An abbreviated executive gets older, which augurs. (4, 4)
14. A Spanish article upon which this old guy in reverse sheds a lot of light. (3)
17. I am, you are, he is? What in the world are you talking about? (2)
18. See? Keep going and you'll be doing a balancing act. (6)
19. On this it's free. (5)
20. Three hundred Roman visitors to Big Sur during the Depression. (3)
23. If you got it, you're fired! (2)

RON PARRAVANO for Carmel School Board

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- Chairman, Parent-Teacher Council Carmel Woods School
- Parent (2 children attending Woods School)
- Attorney; former teacher

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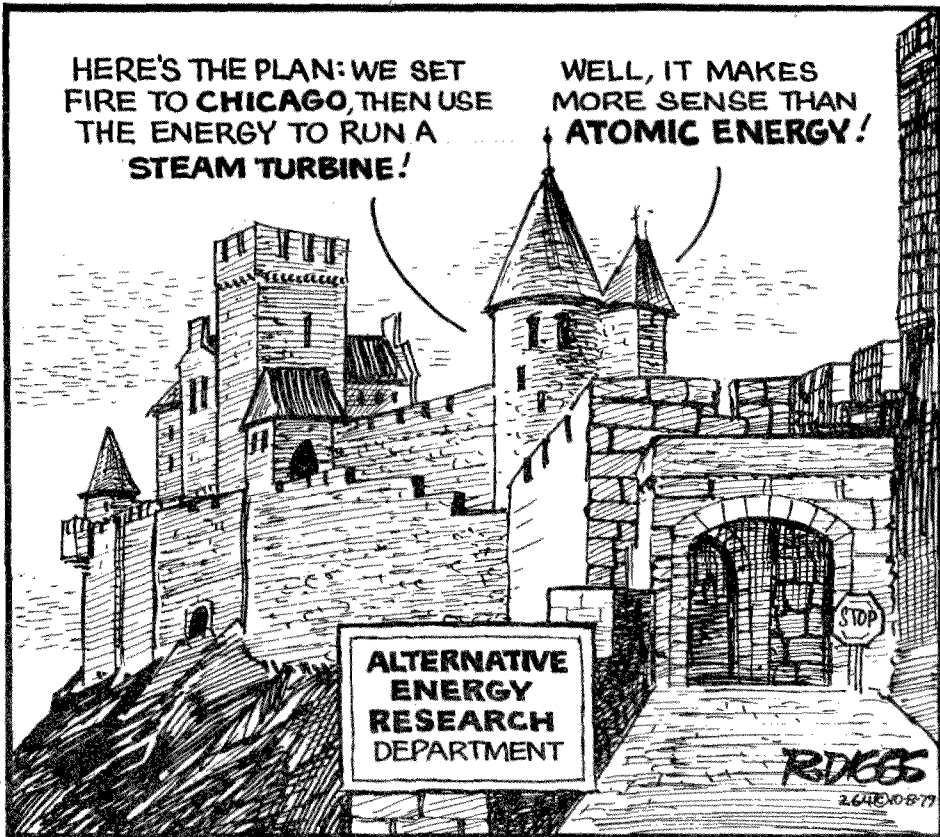
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Cheap Solar Power on the Horizon?

by David F. Sallabury
From the Christian Science Monitor

Next spring Sanyo, the Japanese electronics company, plans to introduce a digital clock powered by a novel type of solar cell.

This new photovoltaic device is radically different from the solar cells that have become commonplace on calculators, digital watches, and other electronic gadgets. It may be the herald of dramatically cheaper solar energy — perhaps even a revolutionary energy source.

Solar cells transform light directly into electricity — a high-quality form of energy — without moving parts, high temperatures, noise, or pollution. Their revolutionary potential comes from the possibility that local solar cell arrays ultimately could help free users from electric utilities, strikes, fuel shortages, and energy price inflation. Furthermore, these solar arrays are ideally suited to rural electrification in developing nations because they do not depend on an elaborate electrical network.

The main catch has been cost. Conventional solar cell technology was developed to power satellites and other spacecraft. Despite price reductions of over 200-fold, these solar cells remain considerably more expensive than electricity purchased from a utility.

That is where the new type of solar cell comes in. Its promise for further substantial cost reductions has a number of experts in the field excited. It has prompted the Japanese Government to give this technology a high research priority. At the same time, at least 20 Japanese companies have invested internal funds to begin producing these cells commercially.

These new solar cells are made from amorphous silicon. This is silicon that has a glasslike structure rather than a crystalline structure like that used in conventional solar cells. The Sanyo cells appear to be the first commercially viable ones made using "thin film" technology. The cells themselves are only a few thousandths of an inch thick and are chemically deposited into a glass or onto steel backing.

"Amorphous silicon is the dark horse, the only approach I see that has a realistic chance of reaching 15 cents per peak watt," says Paul Rappaport, ex-director of the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) and a pioneer in the field. (Peak watts are watts produced by a solar cell in full sunlight and are the standard measure of solar cell output. Comparable costs from other electrical sources are: \$3 per watt of power output for gasoline powered generators; \$1 to \$3 for diesel powered generators; and 30 to 60 cents for electric utility power.)

At current prices, solar cells are already within striking distance of the market for special applications in developing countries. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) leads federal efforts to reduce the cost of solar cell technology. According to Larry Dumas of JPL the laboratory expects to pay \$5 per peak watt in its next purchase of solar cells. And "we need \$5 per peak watt" (to make rural electrification and irrigation using solar cells viable), confirms Manuel Martinez of University of Mexico, who attended a SERI photovoltaic conference here recently.

In the U.S., conventional solar cells are producing electricity competitive with dry cell batteries for use in

watches and calculators. Even at the current state of the art, it appears that amorphous solar cells can produce electricity even more cheaply. "They do not require the expensive soldering that conventional cells do and can be made in almost any shape," points out Jack Stone of SERI.

This low cost comes despite the fact that the current amorphous silicon cells convert into electricity only about 5 percent of the sunlight that falls on them, while conventional cells convert 12 percent.

RCA Laboratories, in Princeton, New Jersey, has been the major U.S. developer of amorphous silicon technology. "Because of improvements in the basic material we expect to see increases in efficiency to around 7 percent in the next year or so," says David E. Carlson of RCA. At this efficiency, 15 cents per peak watt is an achievable goal, Dr. Rappaport said.

Further in the future, there appear to be no basic reasons why amorphous cells cannot achieve efficiencies of 10 percent or higher, Dr. Carlson believes. Building cells with several photosensitive layers could increase this to as much as 20 percent, Dr. Stone adds.

The cost of electricity which solar cells produce is affected considerably by their efficiency. Therefore, higher efficiencies can make even cheaper electricity possible.



DR. SAUL KUNITZ Big Sur's new physician
See Health Center story on page 1.

PLF Progresses in Access Lawsuit

From California Coastal Council Journal

The California Coastal Council and the Pacific Legal Foundation filed a lawsuit this past January challenging the authority of the Coastal Commission to require dedication of access in return for granting a coastal permit. The complaint also challenges several guidelines and regulations of the state commission requiring the dedication of private property for public use.

On Wednesday, Sept. 12, in Los Angeles Superior Court, Judge Weil overruled on all counts of the challenge by the Commission. Coastal Council and Pacific Legal Foundation will now proceed to have a final determination of the issue by the Superior Court.

Brown Veto Lends Fuel To "Sagebrush" Fire

by Becci Field
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO (Capitol) — Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has lent ammunition to the so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" and perhaps hurt his own unannounced presidential campaign by vetoing pertinent California legislation, according to Assemblyman Robert Hayes, R-San Fernando.

Also criticized by Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, Brown recently vetoed Hayes' Assembly Bill 1407 which would have required the State Lands Commission to study the constitutionality of federal ownership of millions of acres of California land. The legislation was part of a mounting "Sagebrush Rebellion" in six other Western states aimed at challenging the federal practice of holding title to voluminous tracts of land. The practice is a holdover from the 19th century when the federal government withheld title to state lands as a pre-condition to statehood.

"Not only will this hurt Brown in California, but it's going to kill him in states like Nevada and Alaska, where opposition to the federal 'colonization' Brown apparently supports runs strong and deep," Hayes said. "Brown may actually have written off as many as twelve Western states with this veto, that's how important it is to many Westerners."

Federal statistics show that nearly 94 percent of all land under federal control is located in the 12 Western states. More than 96 percent of Alaska land is controlled by Uncle Sam, with the feds holding title to 87 percent in Nevada, 66 percent in Utah, 54 percent in Oregon, 45 percent in California and 42 percent in Arizona.

In returning the legislation to the Assembly, Brown said that neither state nor federal management of "land within California is not what it should be." He advised the state to review its own land management practices before it allots funds for any study. The governor also said questions of land title can be handled by the attorney general within existing state law.

Critical of Brown's action, Lt. Gov. Curb said, "What has been termed the 'Sagebrush Rebellion' is sweeping the nation. It is a mistake for California not to formally join other Western states in this dispute with the federal government."

Curb said he plans to raise the issue when the National Lieutenant Governor's Conference Executive Committee meets in California later this year.

Don't Nationalize the Oil Industry

The AFL-CIO often is a staunch advocate of free enterprise. But the labor organization's executive council recently allowed emotion to overcome rationality and fired from the hip a blast at what it termed the "oil monopoly." It then issued a cautious warning that the oil industry possibly should be nationalized "if the oil monopoly fails to adequately serve the public interest."

The labor leaders added that whether or not the oil "monopoly" already has deserted the public interest is "an open question."

The statement was issued at about the same time as an admission by the U.S. Department of Energy that the government has bungled its attempts to regulate the oil industry and control supplies and prices. The department placed the blame for the long lines at service stations and shortages on inept government regulation.

On the heels of that admission comes word from the Soviet Union that problems of long lines and apparent gasoline shortages in that socialistic utopia are caused by the country's cumbersome fuel distribution network. The oil industry, of course, is nationalized in Russia as is all other industry.

These examples of bureaucratic ineffectiveness tend to undermine the idea that nationalization of the oil industry will truly serve the public interest. Bureaucrats tend to abuse their powers when they're running the only game in town.

Anyone who accuses the oil companies of being a monopoly must not know what the word means. The industry is crowded with plenty of firms, small and large, which are competing as fiercely as government regulations allow.

There is no evidence that a government monopoly will serve the public interest better than private enterprise companies competing in a free market.

The AFL-CIO executive council ought to re-think its oil policy statement in the cold light of economic reality rather than in the fog of socialist theory.

Desert News, Salt Lake City, Utah

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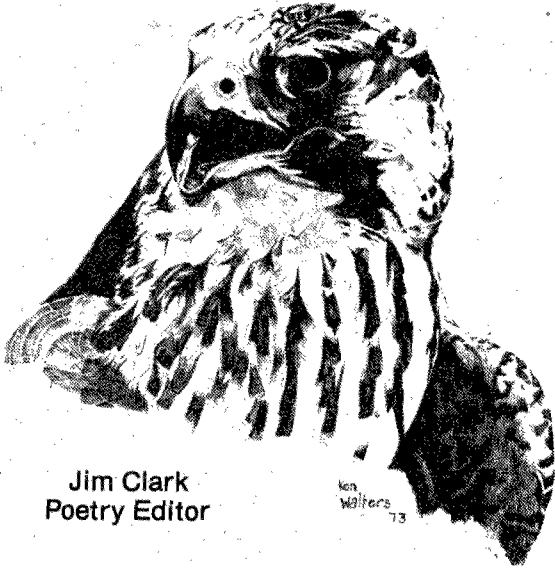


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HAWK'S PERCH



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.

(Ed. note: the following poem was found in an Open Road for Boys magazine, c. 1940. It was listed as Author Unknown.)

The Boy-Inside-'O-Me

There's a feller that I know, born just about as long ago
as I, and with me, bound to grow
the boy-inside-o-me

And when in games I'm now quite square
he says to me stop! now is that fair
and so I know he's always there
the boy-inside-o-me

It does no good to try to hide
a thing from him because I've tried
and so I'm glad I'm on his side
the-boy-inside-o-me

In essence we are the same
we try to separate our self
and we cannot
Only in our minds are we different
our fears, our emotions
When we will not accept ourselves
we blame each other
I accept what I have done
I judge not, wrong nor right
I got me here by whatever means

And Now

and now my brave young man, I'd like to take your hand
and introduce you to a world, you've only seen before

there are things you'll see again,
like a door you've opened twice
and places that you'll be, and hear words
that strike you differently

(Ed. note: these two poems are excerpts from 'moments of thought from private places' by Jim Clark.)

Change - Goethe

In the bed of a stream on the pebbles I lie,
I open my arms to each wave passing by,
And I feel her impassioned caressing.
But playfully back to the current she flows,
Another one comes and another one goes,
Each gives me her amorous blessing.

And yet, oh how sad are those frivolous days,
They leave you, in spite of their mirth, in a haze:
Hearts torn by first love shun their suture.
Still, the kiss of the second could yet slake your thirst
As much, if not more, than the kiss of the first;
Oh let not the past soil your future.

Friends

By B. MACK and J. CLARK

Some people tell you, you should change
Closer to theirs, your life arrange
A helping hand they all extend
to bring you closer, to the trend

Strange, the things that some folks do
To wealth acquire, dreams pursue
Stranger still, the things they say
to help you guide your life, their way

Reach out to a helping hand
that doesn't seek to shape or bend
You are surely fortunes darling
When you know, you've found a friend.

(Ed. note: the following poem was shared with me by Al Drucker, Esalen. As far as we can determine it is anonymous.)

Ski

I had a little friend whose name ends with ski

and yet this little friend, looks the same as you and me
One night I asked my dad how a name like that could be
And this is what he said, as he held me on his knee:

A ski, a witz, an off or a ku, when added to a name
tells you the town or family, from which it came.
A name like Thomas Jefferson, in some lands across the sea
would not be Thomas Jefferson but, Thomas Jefferski
or Jefferwitz, or Jefferoff, or even Jefferku
so don't let the ends of names seem so terribly strange to you

I feel the same about every name, no matter how it ends
'cause people with the strangest names,
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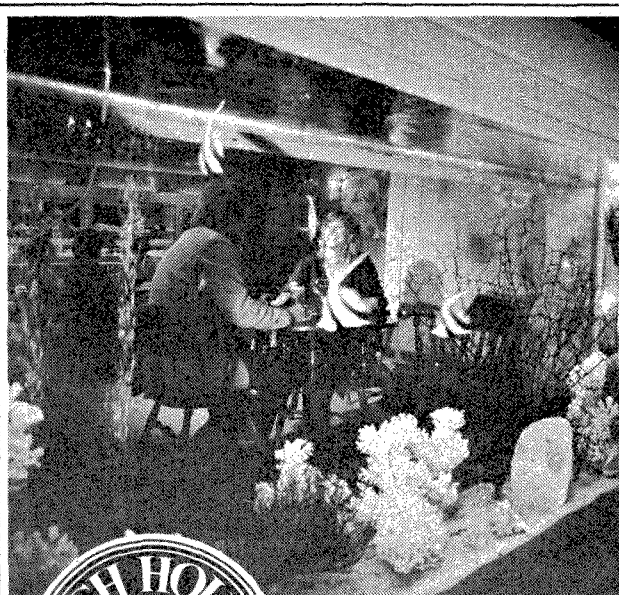
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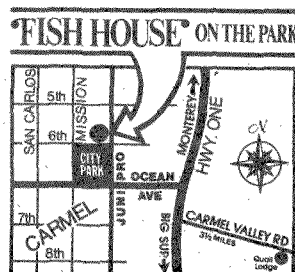
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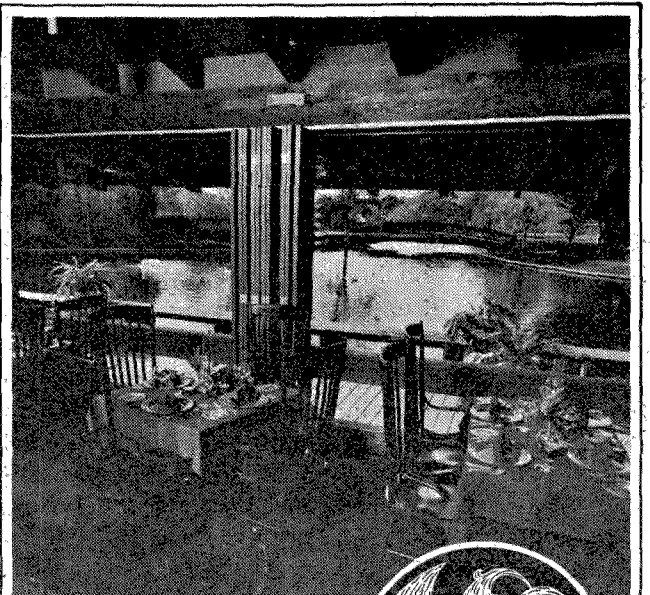


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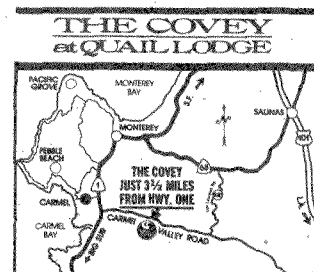


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A RAINY DAY RAMBLE...

By JUDITH GOODMAN

A lull in the first storm of winter. Six inches of rain in the past three days, wild wind from the south. A typical Big Sur storm, blowing inland behind the Santa Lucias on a strong north wind, then switching around and hitting the coast from the south with sound and fury. Awakened this morning at dawn by a sudden silence, I rush out to see what this mid-November day has to offer.

Ragged clouds high overhead. A storm front heading south behind the Coast Ridge, lined with silver. Heavy black stormclouds speeding north on the western horizon; grey-on-grey mottled sea. A hole in the clouds; one ray of silver light spotting the ocean. The rain has stopped; there's a pause in the wind, at least for the moment. One of those in-between days when Mother Nature takes time out before unleashing the second installment of her fury. A chance for me to lace up my boots and walk down the muddy Clear Ridge road to the post office, and back by way of the beach. An opportunity to see what the first storm of winter has done to the Big Sur coast.

Stuffing my rainsuit in my pack and tying my head securely to my shoulders with an orange scarf, I slog up the muddy driveway on thickening platforms of mud. Someone has

walked here before me not long ago; dainty prints like a tiny human hand make a bee-line to the compost pile; coons taking advantage of the lull to forage.

I bypass the muddy road which glints puddled in the morning light, and climb the path across the meadow. Rain has worked its magic—already the wildoats are tinged with palest green. Stooping, I find tender green grass shoots pushing between the stalks. In my meadow garden, the bare dirt between rows displays a brave new crop of two-leaved seedlings promising thistles. Promising work. My broccoli has grown two inches overnight. Botanical spring is here at last. Always in November, after the first real rain, comes the subtle season of secret germination. The summer's seeds make hopeful beginnings, nature busy generating—spring in actuality, in the season that humans call winter.

At the waterhole where Cedar Ridge critters have satisfied their thirst traditionally—both wild creatures, and in years past, cattle—three distinct sets of prints in the mud: the slender two-toed deer feet, the padded toeprints of a bobcat, and on the far side of the waterhole, a jumble of ruts and rooting speaking of wild boar. Everyone's out between stormfronts.

At the watertank on the narrow spine, I stop to survey the scene. The lighthouse is shrouded in mist, Pico Blanco lost in a cloud. The southcoast is gone again. A strong gust of wind, now from the north, pushes me to make haste down the muddy road, hinting of tomorrow's storm today.

The Clear Ridge Road, all six miles of it, is very wet. I note the trouble spots: on the curves, the ankle deep accumulation of summer dust now forms a slippery gumbo; the culvert near the old boar-root is plugged, water runs diagonally across the road deepening a brand new gully; standing water in one or two spots; at the bottom of the road, under the redwoods, a mire of mud. Nothing too critical, if only no one drives the road until it has a day to dry. No sooner do I think this thought than I'm interrupted by the sound of a motor and tootling through the gate in his four-wheel drive comes Mr. Coons Beercan, on his way up to Pear Valley. On his way to destroy the road. What can I say, the man is a property owner; I wave to the troglodyte as he drives by.

Traffic is light on the highway. Nothing much from the south. Could be a slide has cut off the Sur from that direction. Locking my padlocked gate I stick out my thumb and get a ride with a knowledgeable local who gives me the news. Indeed, the first storm of winter has dumped a few slides on

the road. One-lane traffic just south of Torre Canyon where Caltrans is busily moving the mountain that overnight has leaked onto the road. 5.7 inches of rain at the Forest Service station. A six-hour power failure. A typical Big Sur winter storm.

By the time I reach the post office it is apparent that tomorrow's storm will come today. I take care of business and treat myself to a ride up the Sycamore Canyon Road, noting that the summer dust is washed away from the ferns and sorrel. Noting also that the road has acquired a new crop of potholes and ruts.

At the beach at last. Sycamore Canyon is full of water. The lagoon, which most of the drought-ridden summer, has been nothing but a bowl of dust, is now brimful of brackish water. A few coots sail placidly on the quiet surface.

The beach has been altered by the storm. The highest tide of November concurrent with the year's first storm has piled the harvest of kelp against the base of the cliffs. Sandflies and sand fleas swarm, thickening the air with their buzzing. I pick my way between the piles of seaweed searching for treasures; sure enough, several rosettes of life everlasting, water-logged but still alive, washed down from the cliffs by the battering storm, and still quite viable. I will plant them in my succulent garden.

In exchange for the kelp, the high tide has harvested sand, sucking the beach back into the sea. Where the children of summer slid down the sand dunes, piles of driftwood at the base of the cliff. The great driftwood sculpture, concealed all summer under drifts of sand, now is exposed between the two pockmarked rocks. A dead seagull plastered against the bleached white log.

At the edge of the tideline, where the ocean pours onto the beach in turbulent pattern of counterpoint waves between the two arch rocks, an injured grebe has been deposited. Crouched in the wet sand, his webbed feet sprawled awkwardly behind, the bird peers through bright red expressionless eyes. When I approach him, the small grey and white bird lurches to his feet, which are set ridiculously far back on his body and attempts a few awkward steps before losing his balance. The wings are held tight to the body; he makes no attempt to spread them for balance.

I watch as the tide plays with the bird, now floating him for awhile, then receding and stranding him on the damp sand. The grebe does not struggle, just drifts with the tide, paddling feebly when there is water, waiting when there is not. Twice I watch the bird dashed onto the rocks. I feel the seabird's calm, but humanly I do not share it. Studying the pattern of the waves, I find the opportunity to dash in between waves, scoop up the bird in the palm of my hands. Its feathers are cold and wet. Beneath the feathers the bird is warm. Its heart beats in my palm. I run with the bird, who makes a feeble attempt to strike with its beak, and place it in a spot where the ocean loses its turbulence, then crouch to watch what use the bird makes of this new possibility. The grebe gains strength, swims out, then parallel to the shore swims directly for the rocky turbulence which sucks it in again. So much for human intervention.

The wind blows in earnest now from the north. I am sandblasted as I hurry through the narrows to the north end of the beach. In Deer Creek Canyon, huddled under dripping cypress, I pause to catch my breath before ascending the steep slippery shale path up the spine of Deer Ridge. By the time I scramble through the chaparral to the high point of the ridge, the wind has shifted to the south, and coming from the ocean a rain squall clothed in cloud reminds me that I've been provident, for a change. I put on my rain suit and head up the thousand-foot climb from the beach to my home on Clear Ridge. Noting as I walk that botanical spring has dotted the meadows with poppies and colored the overall picture a faint hue of green. By the time I reach the fenceline of Molera the wind, now steady from the south, is blowing great sheets of tomorrow's rain into my face. I search the horizon for landmarks; the horizon is a hundred yards from my nose. Time to make haste up the last muddy half mile of Clear Ridge Road, time to build a good fire in the fireplace, brew up a cup of coffee and settle down for the rest of the first storm of winter.

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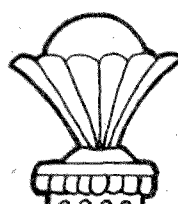
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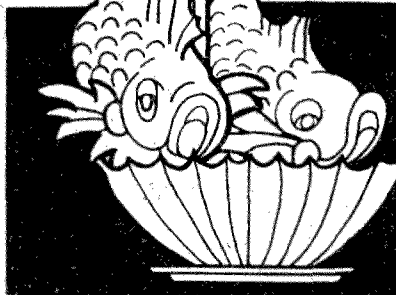
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MEMORANDUM

To: Participants at Aug. 17 meeting convened by Congressman Panetta
 From: Sandy Hillyer, Executive Director, Big Sur Foundation
 Subject: Summary of Meeting
 Date: September 4, 1979

The following met in Congressman Panetta's Monterey office to discuss the status of work on the Big Sur Coast Local Coastal Program (LCP) and the opportunities for achieving federal legislation that would complement local planning efforts: Congressman Leon Panetta; Sam Farr, chairman, Monterey County Board of Supervisors; Ed DeMars, Ray Lamb and Bill Farrell, Monterey County Planning Department; Ed Brown, Lee Otter and Rick Hyman, Central Coast Regional Coastal Commission; Roger Newell, chairman, Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee; Ansel Adams and Sandy Hillyer, the Big Sur Foundation.

The background for these discussions was (1) awareness of the extensive planning and studies related to the Big Sur Coast that have been on-going since the early 1960s and that gained momentum with passage of Proposition 20 in 1972 and the California Coastal Act in 1976 and (2) Congressman Panetta's commitment expressed in his February 20, 1979 letter to Roger Newell, to hold off federal initiatives during 1979 so that the Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee could draw together a consensus concerning future planning for this area. More immediate factors included the recently announced delay in work on the Big Sur Coast LCP and the Citizens Advisory Committee's recently adopted schedule for workshops in August and September at which presentations will be made by the California Coastal Conservancy, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service.

There was consensus among those present that federal legislation may be desirable to complement local and state planning for the Big Sur Coast. Congressman Panetta stated that the best opportunity for achieving this would be to introduce legislation by the end of the year, or at the latest, in January 1980. After extensive discussion, the following schedule was agreed to in order to maximize the opportunity for any such legislative proposal to be based on policies set by the local community and local government:

- The county Planning Department will complete the major background reports for the Big Sur Coast LCP by the end of September.

- By Oct. 1 the Planning Department will make public a draft of its proposed land use policies combined with a discussion of possible implementation techniques and programs for each such policy.

- The Citizens Advisory Committee will sketch its own draft land use concepts during the rest of August and September, but the committee will not attempt to write the first draft of the LCP itself.

- Public review and comment on the Planning Department's draft policies and implementation techniques will take place in October and November. This review shall include, without being limited to, review by the Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee, Monterey County Planning Commission and supervisors and the Central Coast Regional Coastal Commission.

- The draft policies and implementation techniques will serve as the skeleton for the county Planning Department's more detailed work on the Big Sur Coast LCP, which will be carried on while the policies are being reviewed. This more detailed work will be revised in light of the public response to the draft policies.

- There was no discussion of a firm deadline for completion by the county Planning Department of the first draft of its LCP. However, it was generally agreed that both parts of the LCP—the land use plan and the implementation program—should be revised in light of the public response to the draft policies.

- There was no discussion of a firm deadline for completion by the county Planning Department of the first draft of its LCP. However, it was generally agreed that both parts of the LCP—the land use plan and the implementation program—should be made public simultaneously so that the community can review both as a package. Also, it was felt that the early airing of the policies for land use planning and possible means to implement them would not cause further delay in completion of the LCP but would rather expedite its completion.



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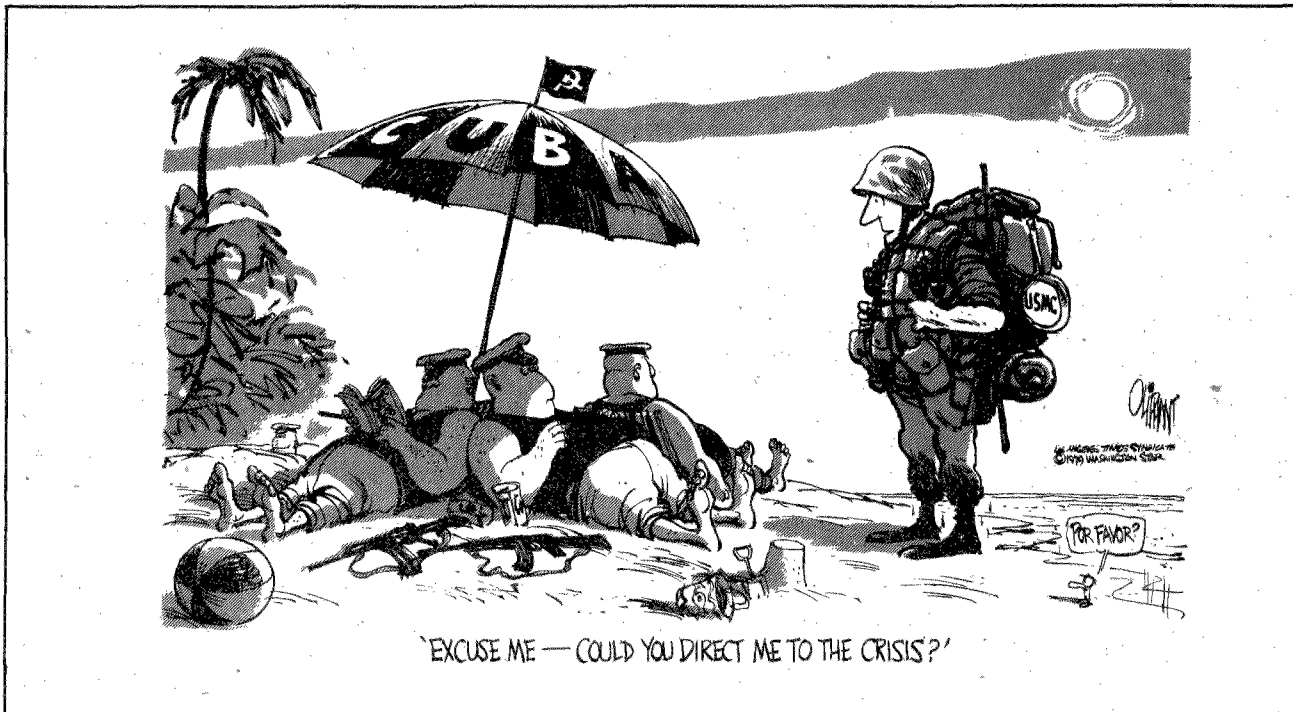
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CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE UPDATE

By ROGER NEWELL
 Chairman, CAC

Bur Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee — Next regular meetings: Nov. 13 and 27, 7:30-10:30 p.m., Big Sur Grange Hall.

UPDATE

1. Critical Planning Policies. Both the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors have endorsed the Objectives and Key Policies of the above CPP. The Central Coast Regional Commission heard the CPP in the context of a progress report from the county planning staff. The next step for the county is to deliver background reports to the CAC and to present a draft Land Use Plan. County planning staff are several months behind in meeting their Work Program schedule.

2. Public Agency Workshops. In the meantime, we have been gathering information on our own from a variety of public agencies. This has been very rewarding! Bill Whalen, director of the National Park Service, provided the CAC and other members of the community with very straight forward and frank statements. In short, the NPS has no plans for Big Sur. The NPS would like to be regarded as a resource for the community to call upon if we find we want to use their capabilities in attaining the 'last mile' of our local planning program. Whalen was supportive and appreciative of our planning progress. He said federal activity which would assist the community in the protection and management of its resources would require both local support as well as special enabling legislation developed by our congressman. Whalen

acknowledged that the USFS was quite able to provide the community with federal agency assistance, but indicated he personally would welcome a request by the community to solve our special multi-agency and resource management problems. He felt federal legislation for our area would give us the clout, the 'hammer' we would need to both protect and enforce our cultural and resource protection objectives. Director Whalen's direct manner was appreciated by those who attended the meeting.

The Department of Parks and Recreation, under the lead of Mrs. Alice Huffman and several key Sacramento staff members, provided us with an explanation of how DPR becomes involved in land acquisition, planning and development. We were brought current on the Doud, Hill and Molera properties. They indicated they had not yet started on an Area Wide Plan which would coordinate the uses of their holdings in Big Sur. The DPR discussed their three missions of landscape protection, cultural protection and the development of recreational opportunities. Active discussion centered around the topic of cultural values. The DPR definition of cultural values is limited to manmade structures. Mrs. Huffman agreed that DPR should take another look at the scope of its cultural mission and consider broadening its definition to include the dimensions of traditional land uses and lifestyles.

3. USFS Field Trip. The U.S. Forest Service has followed up on its workshop last month by taking four people on a field trip to the Sawtooth NRA and Oregon Dunes NRA. The purpose of this trip was to show us what customized legislation in these two areas had achieved and how a number of landowners involved in and affected by the legislation felt about it. A full report on this trip will be given Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Future workshops activity will be announced through the Herald, Round Up and Gazette as their printing schedules allow.

MORE BLOAT
IN WASHINGTON

The House has done it again, striking quickly without advance notice, to add to the perquisites of elective office.

In an insult to the public's willingness to provide whatever is needed for the conduct of government, the House moved stealthily to give each of its 435 members four more employees.

Congress is already complaining of crowded conditions on Capitol Hill—conditions so oppressive that the Senate is building a third and palatial office building for its 100 members.

Let's see what is ahead. Multiply 435 members times four, which means 1,740 more aides who will need office space, desks, file cabinets and parking spaces to facilitate the flow of more reports, bills and amendments.

It's quite obvious. Another edifice is in order on the House side of the Capitol. Full speed ahead with construction.

Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR SPEAKS TO CAC

Editor's Note:

In response to an invitation from Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), Chairman Roger Newell, the director of the National Park Service, William Whalen, spoke on the subject of planning for Big Sur at the Sept. 5 CAC meeting.

Mr. Whalen's statements and answers to questions appear in the order they were spoken.

"I've talked with Roger and talked with other citizens from around the area and after they explained what the situation was of what was going on here and what the great local effort had been I felt, well, you know, maybe there's a gap there that needs to be filled and possibly the (National) Park Service might be able to play some sort of role in filling the gap. But I also asked them quite frankly, 'Well, what do the citizens feel about the federal government? What are their concerns? And in getting back the comments from Roger—and others—I believe that concerns that you people have the other citizens that you represent on the Citizens Advisory Commission (SIC) are quite similar to the concerns of the citizens that we recently met with in upstate New York where the Appalachian Trail's going through and the citizens we met with in Crescent Lake in Olympic National Park in the state of Washington. And it centers around I think two things: one is the fear (and the hope that it will never happen) of losing their voices about what's going to happen to land around them and the other would be of somehow losing land without getting absolute fair market value or just compensation for what it might be. And I for one have to agree with both of those principles. I certainly feel rather strongly that people should never give up that right to voice their concerns, their vote if you will, to get in and make a difference as an individual."

BILL WHALEN:

"I couldn't help but think that I guess I feel a little bit like Ted Kennedy. I'm not down here to get it for a National Park, you know, but yet on the other hand, my mother knows I'm here."

"I think we can play a role here in that, one, we're on a very good personal relation basis with the Forest Service and with the state parks and the state Coastal Commission. I think we can fill in some gaps."

Question regarding the NPS's \$300 million per year land acquisition fund: "Even if I had to pay 70 percent value to get less than fee for the easement I want, at 30 percent that gives

me a lot of millions more dollars to plow back into somewhere else and it's a better leverage of the taxpayers' dollars and we don't always need the fee (full land value) so we're trying more creative ways to come up with less than fee acquisition in our own agency."

"The only way that I would ever get behind supporting legislation would be that if it came from the grassroots here (in Big Sur). There's no way that I want to get involved in (unfinished). I have enough areas to take care of so I'm not out looking for work at the time. But I do believe a lot in the protection of the area and if there's grassroots support you working with Leon Panetta and Alan Cranston want to get legislation moving, we'll certainly take a hard look at it, and I would guess given the situation down here, the administration would support some form of legislation for protection."

Question about whether the NPS takes parks without local approval:

"We did at one time, but the citizenry today is much more sophisticated than it was years ago. They want to have a voice, they want to have a say. And it just wouldn't do us any good to ramrod or present a *fait accompli* that wasn't endorsed by the local citizens (because) we couldn't get it passed anyway because the first thing you would do would be to call Leon Panetta and say 'What's going on here? We elected you and what are these guys doing in my district?'"

Zad Leavy:

"What experience (does) the National Park Service have in managing highways of this length and the terrain which is viewed from the highway. And if you have had that experience, how does the management of the Park Service mesh with local input so as not to preempt it?"

Whalen:

"We really don't have experience in an absolutely similar situation."

Whalen:

"I think the USFS is well-run and well-managed but I don't think they have the experience of literally dealing with the complexities of an area when you take in all the things like visitor services that we provide."

"I think the complexities that this would be as far as planning, technical assistance, all that role, that our staff probably could do a better job."

Kenny Wright: "What if Congressman Burton introduced legislation to make this some sort of national designation?"

Whalen: "Phil won't do anything that Leon doesn't want done."

"When the dollar's involved, even the nicest people in the world, they want a hundred percent of what that land value's worth ... I mean, if I were advising my mother and she was living her, I'd say get a good lawyer!"

Kenny Wright:

"Does the NPS have any desire to make this area something that they would have supervision over? (Attach the name to it whatever you want.)"

Whalen:

"Yes and no..."

This would be the perfect example, and why I'm excited about it, of the US Forest Service, the Park Service, the state, the county, and the local people all together, you know, seeing that protection is provided and working in harmony with one another, and I think we could do this. I think it could be pulled off.

"I'm not on any power trip. I already have about 70 million acres of land, so I have a lot of land to manage and I have a lot of fun managing it. And I don't need a lot more, but intellectually, I think being involved in doing something that's never been done before or bringing about four or five levels of government and try to get together and try to get things done, that excites me. And it's just the intellectual pursuit of that I'd want to stay with and do and I think our agency is poised and ready to do that. They're into this!"

Whalen on oil drilling off Cape Cod National Seashore:

"Well, that decision is made irregardless (SIC) of the seashore being there or not. With the seashore there, you've got a little bit more handle on what would happen offshore if the seashore weren't there."

Whalen on geothermal drilling on USFS land 15 miles from

Yellowstone: "It would destroy what Yellowstone was set aside to protect. Therefore, you're not gonna do it. And all I had to do was say that to the Denver Press and I'm telling you I had everybody in America out there helping me protect Yellowstone. The Forest Service went and took a hike."

Man from Oregon, 66 years, local property owner:

"I've worked with youth for 40 years ... working with the youth, never have I heard about Big Sur in Oregon and Washington ... I'll just throw this out for what it's worth: you make this to be a national park, and you're gonna get a lot of youth from Oregon and Washington and all over the country streaming in."

"I mean, if I were advising my mother and she was living here, I'd say get a good lawyer!"

Whalen:

"We're trying to protect the best of what's left and this is one way your national government can be a silent partner and get the job done."

Kenny Wright:

"You said a silent partner, but you're not going to be a silent partner. You're going to go before the Congress and get legislation. You're gonna have to talk about it somewhere along the way, so you really can't say, you can't use the connotation 'silent partner.'"

Whalen:

"Well, we're not gonna be that much in the closet."

Wright:

"Obviously, I'm going to stand up in front of the senate and the house and say, 'We're getting involved and this is how we're getting involved.'"

And Mr. Panetta's right there saying the same thing and so is Alan Cranston and hopefully we get it approved."

"You don't want to call it something national. You don't want it on every oil company map that says Big Sur National something or other."

Whalen:

"I think you'd probably want to try to deal with that with this Congress rather than go over into the next. I just feel that you have your local momentum moving and you might lose a lot of your local momentum if you don't move within this next year."

"Probably between now and next year about this time is all the time you're gonna have. If the chairman moves on a omnibus bill, he'll try to move it just before the election in 1980. That's the politics of it; there's nobody gonna vote against the parks."

Paula Walling:

"Is there any consideration with what's happening down at the Hearst Ranch? Has anyone called on the Park Service to look into the possibility of keeping that from becoming a large development which we have to put up with in some way?"

Whalen:

"Yes. Yeah, we've looked into that equation, yes. That's part of this whole operation. You see, that's probably the southern extension of whatever we might want to do. I think a decision has to be made who does it, the state or ourselves, but something has to be done."

Walling:

"Do you see that as some kind of staging area where all the flat land is and the rest the staging area in Salinas?"

Whalen:

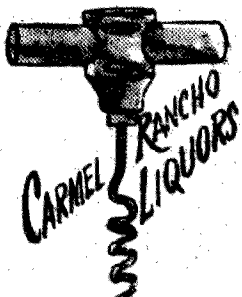
"It offers that possibility, yes, but you know you're asking me to plan a park sitting here out of my hip pocket."

Kenny Wright closing remarks:

"I'd like to say thank you for coming down. And I'd like to say that I don't think that people on this committee or in this community wants federal intervention or federal money until we at least have the chance to do it ourselves. And we're getting outside pressure, I feel, and other people, some other people, feel. That outside pressure is being put on us to get something done so that we can apply for federal money either by 1980 or 1981. But let's give us a chance to do it ourselves before we have to go to you. If we have to go to you, sure, we'll come begging. But let's let us do it ourselves before we start getting pressured."

Whalen:

"And I agree with you that the worst thing to do would be to call broad national attention to it because it would draw more people than you have now and people are one of your biggest problems."



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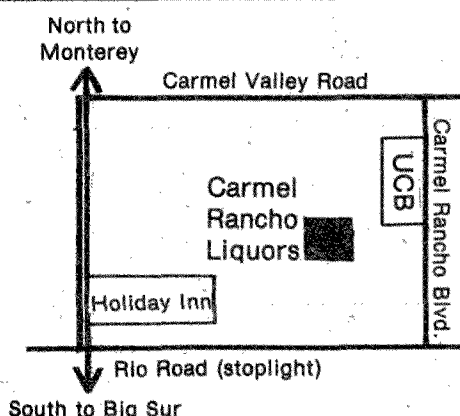
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Land Grab by the Parks

By Senator Stevens, Alaska

Reprinted from the Aug. 8, 1978 Congressional Record

Mr. President, I would like to call the attention of the Senate to an article that appeared in the national affairs section of *Newsweek*. It is entitled "Land Grab By The Parks." This article brings to light the increasing tendency on the part of the park system to use condemnation in order to acquire land.

I do not think the park system is alone in exercising that tendency as far as the new approach to land management is concerned, however, this particular article singles out the parks, so I would like to discuss that.

Mr. President, for years we had a policy of land going out of federal ownership and out of public ownership. The federal government made land grants to the states; the states, in turn, made land grants to counties and local governments. The purpose of this process was to get land into private ownership in this country, to maintain a tax base, and to have a land ownership system consistent with our free enterprise system.

Recently I had a figure thrown at me which was appalling, so I checked it. Mr. President, it is true that the federal government now owns more than one-third of the land mass of the United States. At a matter of fact, if we add to that the land that is owned by states, counties and local governments, which constitutes approximately one-sixth of the land mass of the United States, governments per se own half of the land that is under the U.S. flag in the 50 individual states.

I think this is an alarming revelation because what we have now is a concept of government control coming from Washington by virtue of federal ownership of land.

When I was out west recently I had occasion to fly over Kelly, Wyo. Kelly, Wyo., mentioned in this *Newsweek* article, is just a small town in the Grand Teton National Park. I was shocked to learn that the park service was acquiring 100 percent of that small town. All of the land will be acquired and put into public ownership.

When I inquired as to why this was happening, they said, "Well, having those homes there is incompatible with the purpose for which the park was created."

This seemed rather strange since the Grand Tetons is a beautiful park where one can find grazing cattle, horses being bred and raised, and concessionaires operating scenic river boat trips. There are other normal concession features as well. But a little town of 100 people was considered so obnoxious to the park service that they proceeded to use, and are using if they cannot buy, their condemnation authority to take the private property away from these people.

The funny thing is that if you fly just 20 minutes farther from Kelly, Wyo., you will find the new Park Service residential area. It is an area of new homes, three- and four-bedroom, with nice circular drives and paved access roads leading to them.

Flying over the homes, I asked, "What is that down there?" As we passed over I was told, "Well, that is the new employees' residential area within Great Teton National Park."

So we now have the double standard that if you live within a national park and you are a private citizen living on property that you owned prior to the establishment of the park you are subject to condemnation. But if you work for the government, for the Park Service, you can depend upon the use of taxpayers' funds to build a new subdivision within the park for your private use.

I think it is high time that the country woke up to the trend that is recognized by this *Newsweek* article. It is an insidious trend because with the constant acquisition of land, more land for more parks, more land for more roads, more land for more airports, more land for more federal buildings, more land for more local libraries, for local municipal city halls, for more state buildings, for more legislatures, more land for almost anything any government can think of the acquisition is taking place of lands that are in private ownership and we have a constantly dwindling supply of land in private ownership.

If that trend continues, Mr. President, 1984 will be upon us sooner than we think. Because it is very obvious that the Park Service can, in fact, control the people who live in the Park Service residential area, yet it cannot control the people who lived on their own land in Kelly, Wyo., so they condemned that parcel the owners would not sell.

I think there are ways to ensure protection of areas of national significance. We can do it through scenic easements, through contracts, or through special tax advantages to people to assure that they keep land in a state that is conducive to the development of wildlife habitat. But we need not continue the process by which governments, national, state, county and local, are condemning privately owned property.

I think it is time that we started a property owners' revolt as far as the exercise of this condemnation authority is concerned. It is arbitrary; it is capricious. In my state, in connection with the Alaska lands bill, despite the fact that the federal government was seeking to establish more than 100 million acres in new national interest areas, the bill passed by the House of Representatives also contained the authority to condemn private property outside those areas for visitor interpretive centers and for administrative offices for these new sites.

Can you imagine that? In a state that has less than 1 percent private ownership, the House authorized the Department of the Interior to go outside land owned by the federal government to condemn land that was homesteaded land, acquired under public land laws—and all our privately owned land was acquired that way, through real sweat equity. They want to take that land, condemn it, and have the court

determine the price used for payment to those who now own that land privately.

I think the Alaska lands bill is going to demonstrate to the country, or I hope it will, what is going on in terms of land control. Many of us talk about gun control, and some talk about thought control, but I think land control, in the end, will have more to do with controlling the behavior of the American public by having Washington set standards for the behavior of individuals in their own homes and in their normal way of life, than anything else I know of.

I commend *Newsweek* for writing this article. I think it is time for us to realize that individuals ought to have rights against those rights which are portrayed as being national rights. As the article ends, it says:

People are important, too. And somehow the park service will have to balance the rights of the individual against the public good.

I hope that Congress will awaken to the fact that it has given the Park Service these condemnation powers. Congress has not monitored the exercise of this authority, and *Newsweek* has done a public service by calling the attention of the American people to the arbitrary exercise of the power of condemnation.

I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I have referred, entitled "Land Grab by the Parks," published in the Aug. 14, 1978, edition of *Newsweek* magazine, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Land Grab by the Parks

Sixteen years ago, Herb Van Deven gave up his teaching job in St. Louis and retreated to the lush banks of the Buffalo River in Arkansas' Ozark Mountains country. He scraped together his savings, bought 250 acres and settled down to teaching American history at a small high school. "Life," says Van Deven, "was perfect, peaceful and promising." But in 1972 Van Deven and his neighbors found that the Buffalo River had become the Buffalo National River and that the National Park Service wanted their land. Then, three months ago, Van Deven got a condemnation notice. Most of his neighbors have sold out, but Van Deven, 58, is determined to stay: "It may take a miracle of God, but this has to stop. I'm going to haul the federal government into court and they will have to prove that they have the constitutional right to take my property."

Van Deven is one of thousands of Americans whose land stands to be bought by the NPS, which is embarked on its most ambitious land-acquisition campaign since the first national parks were created a century ago. From the Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts to Sequoia National Park in California, outraged landowners like Van Deven are fighting the government's efforts to absorb their land into the approximately 31 million-acre national park system.

"Indians"

In Wawona, Calif., a community of 240 people surrounded by Yosemite National Park, a citizens' group has filed suit, challenging the NPS's land-acquisition practices. In Kelly, Wyo., where 100 people live just within the southern border of Grand Teton National Park, landowners have petitioned to break away from the park. "We're the Indians of 1978," says Charles Cushman of Wawona, head of the recently formed National Park Inholders Association. "Except we're being kicked off the reservation, instead of being moved from one reservation to another."

The NPS argues that it is simply carrying out a policy established by the government in 1872, when Congress created the first national park, Yellowstone. But it was not until 1961 that Congress appropriated money to buy private land to expand the national park system—and land acquisition was a small change business until the mid-1960s when money from federal offshore oil leases began to be pumped into a special park-expansion fund. Since that time, with land prices soaring, the NPS has spent more than \$800 million to buy out thousands of property owners. The NPS may soon have an even fatter bankroll. Last month, the House of Representatives passed a new \$1,250,000,000 park-expansion bill, which critics have dubbed a "park barrel." "We put 50 years into our business here," says Joanne Dornan, whose family operates a restaurant, a grocery store and other enterprises near Kelly. "Now we live with this cloud of condemnation over our heads."

Strong-Arm tactics

In the process, the NPS has come under fire for clumsy and heavy-handed tactics, such as threatening to condemn land if a property holder tries to add a bathroom or bedroom to his home. Landowners also complain of being offered unrealistically low prices, of annoying telephone calls from park officials, of late-night visits from government land-acquisition officers and even of strong-arm tactics. In Kings Canyon National Park, for example, residents of Wilsonia, Calif., complain that park-operated plows shoved snow on top of older porches and rooftops, causing them to cave in—and forcing some owners to sell to the government after they were denied rebuilding permits. And in Kelly, the park service stalled for a week before clearing town roads blanketed by a 40-inch snowfall that came two days after the residents petitioned to secede.

NPS director William Whalen concedes that from time to time his staff may have been a bit overzealous, but only because he felt he had Congressional support for "stronger politics." But a Congressional aide, who studied the Wawona controversy in Yosemite, still wonders if the NPS's efforts are not misdirected. "We're going through all this agony over 200 acres of land in a park that has 750,000 acres," he says. "It just doesn't calculate."

The park service defends its constitutional right of eminent domain to buy out private landowners in the public interest of

creating more park land. Also, says NPS assistant director Philip Stewart, the government offers "fantastic benefits" to landowners, including deals whereby property owners can sell to the government and then stay on as renters for 25 years or until they die. In Stewart's view, those who don't sell are "thwarting the aspirations of 225 million Americans." "The parks are set aside for all Americans to enjoy," adds Whalen. "If the average citizen understood that there was a privileged class of people allowed to live in the parks and expand their homes, they'd be on our side."

This theory may be tested soon enough. As it creates new parks, the park service is encroaching on populated, nonwilderness areas. One example is the government's half-finished 31,000-acre park in the Buyahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron. "We still protect the crown jewels out west, but we're also taking parks to where the people are," says William C. Birdsall, superintendent of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

"Bunny Rabbits"


But in so doing, the NPS is upsetting many local property owners who have organized to fight. "I know bunny rabbits are cute," says an angry Clara Muldowney, who reluctantly sold and moved outside the new park's boundaries. "But people are important, too." And somehow the park service will have to balance the rights of the individual against the public good.

Mr. Stevens, Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.



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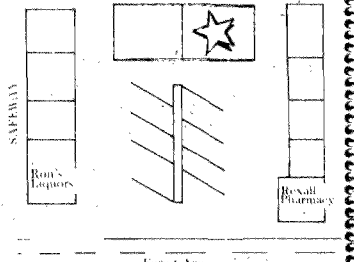
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USFS REPORT ON BIG SUR "ISSUES"

Editor's Note:

Publication of the following USFS Report is published as a public service in an attempt to better inform the community about the planning activities of various groups and government entities.

A DISCUSSION OF EVOLVING ISSUES CONCERNS IN THE BIG SUR AREA

I. INTRODUCTION: Issues are evolving in the Big Sur Area which suggest potential for either increased local control and/or some kind of increased governmental presence (county, state or federal). The U.S. Forest Service currently manages a major portion of the affected area (two-thirds) and is interested in both carrying out its legislated responsibility for those federal lands as well as assisting in whatever ways possible to aid the private landowners attain their desired objectives.

For stimulating ideas and discussions about the future of Big Sur, the Forest Service needs to advise citizens of alternatives of mutual feasibility. The achievement of local desires is a priority that should be possible within the framework of Forest Service goals and management capability.

Presently, a large portion of the discussed area, although adjacent to the national forest, is outside of its boundary. Opportunity for the Forest Service to exercise its authorities including land adjustment and cooperating with private landowners is relatively limited outside the national forest boundary. Significant involvement in the area of undeveloped private lands between the Los Padres National Forest and the Big Sur Coast, would require action by Congress.

In addition to stimulating thoughts on the futures of the Big Sur Area, the Forest Service would also like to use this paper as a starting place for determining what its involvement should be.

II. CURRENT SITUATION: In July 1978 the U.S. Forest Service completed a land management plan for 111,549 acres of federal land along the Monterey Coast. It was prepared with a considerable amount of public and county input over a

five-year period and will remain in effect until updated by new guidelines. The overall objective was to establish a cooperative spirit with local interests and county planning. Primary goals of Forest Service Management in the area are:

1. Maintain and enhance the area's scenery, ecosystems and gene pools.
2. Maintain the area's generally unroaded character.
3. Bring the Ventana Wilderness into complete conformance with the 1964 Wilderness Act.
4. Maintain the economic health of the local communities.
5. Maintain the maximum number of future options.

In January 1979 the California State Coastal Commission adopted Monterey County's proposal for a Big Sur Coast, Local Coastal Program. The intent of the program was to develop a plan as required by the California Coastal Act of 1976. At the successful completion of the work program a Local Coastal Plan (LCP) will be reviewed, approved and certified by the Regional and State Coastal Commission. Only after approval will full regulation of planning matters on non-federal lands be returned to local (county) control. Estimated completion of the planning program will be in 1981.

In May of 1979 the Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee published "Philosophy and Goals for Planning." They stated in general that:

1. The scenic beauty of the coast and opportunity to escape urban patterns are prime attractions.
2. Quality of any permitted use should have precedence over quantity.
3. Management policies should be directed toward maintenance and restoration of Big Sur's remaining rural and wilderness character.
4. Special cultural characteristics of the Big Sur Coast should be recognized as a primary resource.

In September of 1979 the Monterey County Planning Department published "Critical Planning Policies for the Big Sur Coast." They reflected strong orientation toward a public policy to "preserve the Big Sur Coast in as near to present condition as possible." Basic objectives are:

1. To preserve the outstanding natural environment.
2. To avoid overdevelopment of the Big Sur Coast.
3. To protect the area as a largely undisturbed natural area of great scenic beauty and quietude.
4. To manage Highway 1 as a scenic travelway for recreational use and opportunity.
5. To develop an optimum plan for public shoreline access.
6. To preserve the scenic resources in perpetuity and promote the restoration of natural beauty where degraded.

In summary, through both federal and county planning processes, a strong orientation has been developed that recognizes the area as a "national scenic treasure." They also establish direction for more protection from overdevelopment, congestion and commercialization. The basic goal as stated in the Citizens Advisory Committee's philosophy is clearly shared by both the county and federal agencies. It states:

"To preserve for posterity the incomparable beauty of the Big Sur country, its special cultural and natural resources, its land forms and seascapes and inspirational vistas. To this end all future development must harmonize with and be subordinate to the wild and natural character of the land."

At present a substantial amount of private lands still exist that have developmental potential. Existing Coastal Commission control has effectively limited development over the last years. (Minimum parcel size of 40 acres per home site).

The Los Padres National Forest boundary generally parallels the coast on the uphill steeper land (1 to 2 miles east of the ocean). There is very limited Forest Service land acquisition authority outside of this boundary area. The National Forest touches the coastline in the Pfeiffer Beach area (north) and for 22 miles north of the San Luis Obispo County line.

III. PROPOSED AREA BOUNDARY: It is difficult to discuss management alternatives until boundaries are drawn, however, the size of the area affects management philosophy. Because the purpose of this paper is to stimulate discussion no firm boundary will be proposed.

The area of discussion includes all undeveloped private

lands outside of the National Forest boundary extending northward from the Hearst Ranch in San Luis Obispo County in the south to the city of Carmel and Carmel Valley to the north.

IV. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: As previously stated under section II (Current Situation) several documents exist stating management objectives or proposed objectives for the area. All are oriented toward some form of protection or preservation. There are, however, variations and refinements that can still occur within them.

As an example: one objective would be to clearly keep Big Sur as it is. Another would be to gradually strive to restore the Big Sur Coast to its original natural state. A third alternative may be to allow some development with emphasis on public access and outdoor recreation. A fourth alternative may be to zone the area so that all three could occur but in different sub-units of Big Sur.

V. ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED: The following are major issues that have evolved through various discussions, studies and debates during the present planning process. They are no way meant to be all inclusive but appear to be the major ones in the forefront at this time.

1. Development: One of the greatest concerns of residents, county planning and the Forest Service is that overdevelopment will degrade Big Sur's character. It is felt that future land development should be extremely limited and in keeping with the larger goal of preserving the Coast as a scenic natural area. Many feel that even with the present zoning restrictions influential developers will be able to circumvent the restrictions. Others believe that taxes alone may even force large landowners to subdivide.

2. Private Rights: possibly the greatest fear is that landowners' rights may be taken away without just compensation. There is great question on what "just compensation" is and how one can evaluate it and make it comparable for different people. Lifestyles themselves may in fact be changed and altered in which case there is lack of trust of the compensation process.

3. Local Jurisdiction: having local control is felt by many to be extremely important. There are justifiable concerns that decisions made in Sacramento or Washington, D.C. could not possibly reflect all of the local needs.

4. Congestion and Traffic: because of topographic limitations, Big Sur has a very definite capacity of its own and any proposal that escalates use would be contrary to other basic management goals. Many feel that the area is overcrowded now and limitations should be enacted before use increases more.

5. Access: three types of public access are presently under discussion: shoreline access, access into the national forest and access to a yet-to-be-established coastal trail. The primary issue is how to achieve a balance between public access and private property rights and at the same time protect natural resources.

6. Resource Utilization: the overriding challenge at Big Sur is to determine a way to maximize the use and enjoyment of the coast without depleting or damaging any of its resources, reducing the health and vigor of its natural systems or reducing the quality of its scenic values. There needs to be a decision as to what level of resource utilization is acceptable. The most controversial at this time are recreational use, mining, hunting and grazing.

7. Inter-Agency Relationships: many agencies are involved in controlling land uses at Big Sur (county, state and federal). In some instances those uses are consistent with the Coastal Acts and Public desires, at other times they may not be. There is a general feeling that the local populace has little if any ability to impact those uses occurring on public lands even though there is a strong relationship between the impacts from actions on those lands to adjacent private lands. Additional concerns center on the negative connotation from "out of control" governmental acquisition programs which may violate private rights or values.

VI. TOOLS AVAILABLE:

1. Recreation and/or scenic area classification: this classification could be similar to several others managed by the Forest Service and Park Service throughout the nation. Generally a management plan is developed under the guidance of an Advisory Council (much like the current LCP

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process). In the plan, critical private lands are zoned according to uses and various land acquisition programs apply. I the Sawtooth National Recreation Area as an example, development rights and scenic easements were useful as it enabled the land to remain in private ownership and agricultural uses such as grazing could be continued. Possibly the current Local Coastal Plan presently under preparation could form the management framework.

2. National Coastal Reserve: this concept of state and federal partnership was developed for the Pine Barrons of New Jersey. This placed the primary responsibility in protecting and enhancement with the state. There was a demonstrated need to protect, preserve and enhance the land and water resources of the pine lands area through a new program. It combined the capabilities and resources of the local, state and federal governments. A private sector was also highly involved and provided an alternative to large scale direct federal acquisition management.

3. Change Existing National Forest Boundary: moving the boundary to encompass the private lands in the Big Sur area would allow present available funding to cover "opportunity" or "willing seller-willing buyer" purchases as they become available. Condemnation would not be involved nor would there be federal control over private lands. The difference with the present situation would be that if landowners wish to sell lands or partial interests and guarantee that they remain in an undeveloped state, the Forest Service would be able to purchase them. Also, Forest Service opportunity to exercise authorities for cooperation with private landowners would be enhanced.

4. Joint Powers Agreement: two overriding concerns presently are:

a. Local ability to influence action in the Big Sur area (on both private and public lands).

b. Local ability to control such actions if the proponent is not wholly cooperative.

The issue of control is being discussed due to fears that once the Coastal Commission re-assigns authority to the local level, those individuals exercising that power may be highly susceptible to pressure and not be as "hardline" as a state or federal agency. As a result, new federal and state agencies are being examined as possible controllers.

Another alternative would be to form a joint power commission, or agency which could be comprised of those presently in control. That is the local community, county, state and federal government. Their function would be to review all actions along the coast (both on private and federal lands) and determine consistency with approved master plans. It would have a similar function as to the present Coastal Commission.

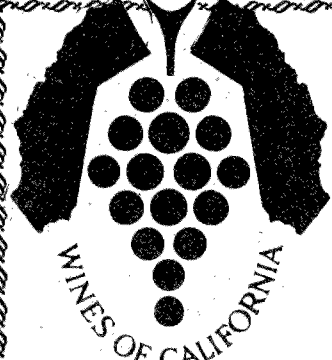
5. Local Control: the present LCP process provides for the drafting of a local plan to be administered by the county. That authority could remain with the county while the Forest Service plays a supportive and augmentive role in assisting with technical expertise through its state and private branch, cooperative rural development and national forest system. Should funding be a necessity (a greater federal involvement) it would be directed by the LCP.

6. Combination: any of the above "tools" could be combined. For instance, national legislation is customized, that is specifically written to do whatever the local issue needs. A joint powers agreement could be established along with an extension of the national forest boundary. In that way, if a proponent of a certain action did not comply with established regulation as stipulated in the master plan (possibly the LCP currently under development), then the federal government could acquire the land and manage for specific objectives. Since the federal government would already be a partner in the joint powers agreement it would be mandated by law to ensure the approved management objectives were carried out. Likewise if a landowner chose to sell properties yet retain a certain amount for their own use, while guaranteeing the disposed properties retained their natural character, the Forest Service would be able to purchase.

VII. OTHER POINTS AND CONCLUSIONS: issues such as land development, congestion and access are solvable under many of the classifications mentioned. The critical point is developing a plan and having the money and authority to implement it. Plans and authorities generally are not possible without public support, thus the need to discuss them. Hopefully this paper will surface additional concerns and solutions.

The Forest Service is more than willing to discuss possible options and determine where its role can fit in assisting local individuals meet their desired objectives along the Big Sur Coast. Please address any additional comments or ideas to: Robert E. Breazeale, District Ranger, Monterey Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest, 406 South Mildred, King City, Calif. 93930. Telephone: (408) 385-5434.

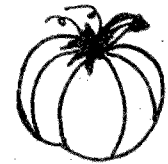
Answers to this month's Big Sur Crossword
Across: 1. narrow 5. rap/par 7. harem 9. may/yam 11. troop 13. battle 15. Sr. 16. orbs 19. homesteads (home steeds) 21. cribbing 22. SAC 24. excite 25. gas/sag
Down: 1. numb 2. rhythm 3. oh 4. water table 5. Reo 6. Amos (of Amos and Andy) 8. RR 10. AA 12. Pres. ages/presages 14. los/sol 17. be 18. sawing 19. house 20. eer 21. CCC 23. ax



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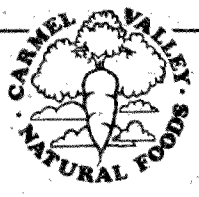
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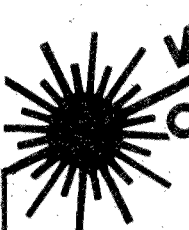
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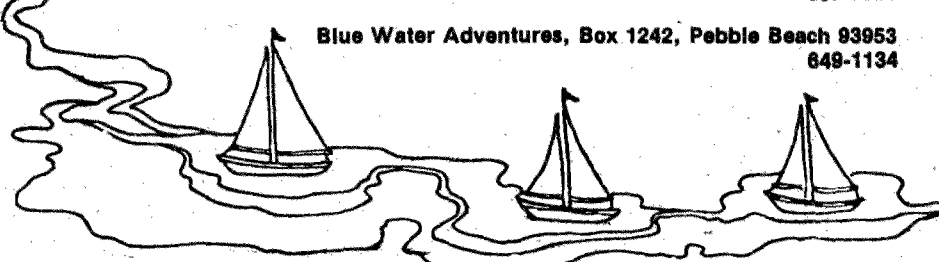

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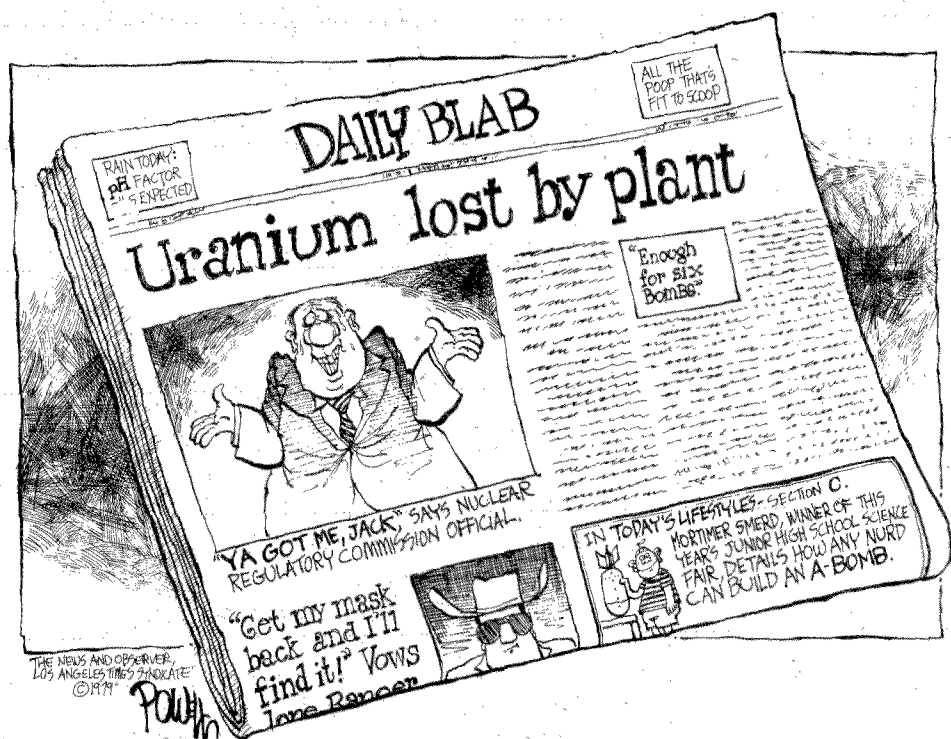
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Coastal Legislation Upholds Access

By PAT SWEETLAND
Capitol News Service

The integrity of the Coastal Act has been preserved in what Peter Douglas, Senior Staff member of the Coastal Commission calls, "A remarkable accomplishment of the legislature."

Legislation designed to aid access to coastal areas and exempt certain building permits have been signed into law by Gov. Jerry Brown.

Access to coastal areas has been encouraged with the signing of Assembly Bill 988 authored by Lawrence Kapiloff, D-San Diego. This bill

allows cities, counties and other public agencies to accept and improve accessways to the coast without the threat of increased liability. Previous law only exempted public agencies from liability for injuries occurring on unimproved roads and trails. Improvements such as fences and steps automatically subjected the agency to responsibility, even when there were no signs of negligence on the agency's part. AB 988 now encourages public entities to accept easements across private property and to improve these easements.

"This law will encourage cities and counties to more actively participate in providing access to the coast," said Michael Fischer, executive director of the state commission. "Removing the onus of liability should increase significantly the number of public accessways opened to the public."

A supplement to AB988 is Assembly Bill 989 which is also authored by Assemblyman Kapiloff that creates a program to maximize public access to and along the coast.

The program will be prepared by the Coastal Commission, and it must be completed by Jan. 1, 1981. The program will ensure efficient coordination among local, state and federal agencies responsible for purchase, development and maintenance of public coastal accessways.

Another measure which will aid the public in their use of coastal areas has been the signing of Senate Bill 751 written by Senator Barry Keene, D-Mendocino.

Created under SB 751 is a publication to coastal access-

ways that will be prepared by the Coastal Commission. The guide will list public access locations, rules for using the accessways, and measures designed to prevent trespassing onto and damage to adjacent private property. The guide will also include historical and natural resource facts of interest. Work on the atlas has already begun with the first edition expected by mid-1981.

Exemption of building permits and streamlining Coastal Act procedures has produced the first major reform of the Coastal Act of 1976.

Assembly Bill 643 authorized by Assemblyman Victor Calvo, D-Mountain View, gives the Coastal Commission until March 1, 1980 to designate areas where construction of single family dwellings would no longer require a permit. To qualify certain standards must be met, such as the building would not harm highly scenic or environmentally sensitive resources, agricultural land, or public access. State and regional commission staff have already started mapping these exclusion areas which will generally exclude communities committed to development.

"We have begun work on designating areas where we will exempt single family dwellings," commented Fischer, "and we're as anxious as everyone to remove the permit burden from areas where it is unnecessary."

Streamlining actions in AB 643 include changes in voting requirements to a majority of a quorum of members present, and requires the commission to review and simplify its procedures.

Access Legislation

Coastal Commission
News Release

San Francisco ... Access to the coast, the cornerstone of California's coastal protection laws, has been given a strong boost by legislation adopted this session.

The bills, all supported by the California Coastal Commission, encourage the acceptance and improvement of coastal accessways by public agencies and establish a program for identifying and developing future accessways along the coast.

• AB 988 (Kapiloff) ... This bill allows cities, counties and other public agencies to accept and improve accessways to the coast without the threat of increased liability. It encourages public entities to accept easements leading to the coast across private property. Such agencies had heretofore been reluctant to accept any dedication of pathways, trails and unpaved roads because of uncertain liability costs if these accessways were improved in any fashion.

The California Coastal Commission, which actively supported Kapiloff's bill, has regularly required offers to dedicate easements across land so the public can get to the coast. However, public agencies, fearing increased insurance costs, have failed to accept many of these offers, thereby frustrating one of the major goals of the 1976 Coastal Act. The commission is not empowered to accept dedications of land or easements.

"This law will encourage cities and counties to more actively participate in providing access to the coast," said Michael Fischer, executive director of the state commission. "Removing the onus of liability should increase significantly the number of public accessways opened to the public."

In urging Governor Brown's approval of the bill, the California Association of Realtors wrote, "The bill attempts to coordinate programs of achieving public access to the California coastline so as to minimize duplication and conflicts which currently exist."

"We welcome the opportunity to draft a comprehensive access program which will pull together all the many factors involved in guaranteeing the public's right to coastal access," said Dorill Wright, chairman of the state commission.

Included in this new access program will be an inventory of all coastal access points, a list of accessways not yet accepted by public agencies, whether access is currently

available, and what action is necessary to accomplish actual public use.

The commission must identify appropriate public agencies for accepting and managing accessways and must find innovative methods for financing operation and maintenance of accessways.

Designated agencies, such as cities and counties, may

then request financial and administrative help from the Coastal Conservancy to acquire and manage the access.

Wide support for Kapiloff's bill came from the Association of Realtors, Sierra Club, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance, League of California Cities and the Coastal Alliance.

Three Coins in the Fountain

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department is very mad at all of us. We haven't taken to the Susan B. Anthony dollar as their experts predicted we would.

Millions of dollars (paper ones) went into research to develop a coin that would replace the one dollar bill. The Treasury engineers worked in their cellars day and night to devise something that would grab the imagination of the American people. They finally came up with a foolproof design—a coin the size of a quarter with 11 sides and a picture of a suffragette on it. What more could the American people ask for?

Apparently a lot more.

When the coin flopped the only thing left for the Treasury officials to do was to call a meeting.

"Gentlemen, the secretary is very upset. No matter how many Susan B. Anthony coins we put into circulation, people insist on using paper dollars. What can we do about it?"

"My staff has been doing some research to find out why the coin won't fly. Most men we've talked to say that if they have more than seven in their pants pocket they make a hole, and all the coins dribble out into the street. The young people say the dollars make a bulge in their jeans, and women complain if they take enough dollar coins to buy groceries they develop a bad back."

"That's nonsense. This coin was tested under the greatest stress conditions. We put \$50 worth in a deputy secretary's pants pockets, threw him into the Tidal Basin and he didn't even sink. One of our women department heads carried 100 coins in her handbag for one week and except for black and blue marks on her shoulder where the strap hung, there were no signs of bodily damage. As for the young people complaining of bulges in their jeans from carrying the coins, my answer to that is, let them buy bigger jeans."

"I'm just reporting on what our research revealed, sir. If you ask me I think it's more psychological than anything else. The one dollar paper bill has George Washington's picture on it. The people can't tell Susan B. Anthony from the Queen of England. They don't trust the coin because they are afraid it was minted in Canada."

"I agree with Merriweather. I tried to give one to a taxi driver the other day and he said, 'I only take American money.' I said, 'It is American money' and he said, 'Yeah and Margaret Trudeau is the First Lady of the United States.'"

"I don't want to hear any more stories. We're stuck with billions of these coins and we're going to get them into circulation if it kills us. Now let's hear some constructive ideas."

"We could put them in cereal boxes as a promotion."

"Why don't we raise the price of a local pay telephone call to a dollar?"

"What about printing on paper dollar bills under 'In God We Trust' the words: 'This bill could be dangerous to your health?'"

"How about having Karl Malden do a TV commercial? He could be pushing a wheelbarrow and saying to the audience: 'Traveler's checks can be stolen—but nobody could carry off this wheelbarrow of coins. The Susan B. Anthony dollars. Don't leave home without them.'"

"Why don't we just use them to pay the OPEC people for their oil?"

"What good will that do?"

"They'll all get hernias and be so miserable they'll think twice about raising their prices."

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