

# The Big Sur Gazette

25¢  
40 Pages



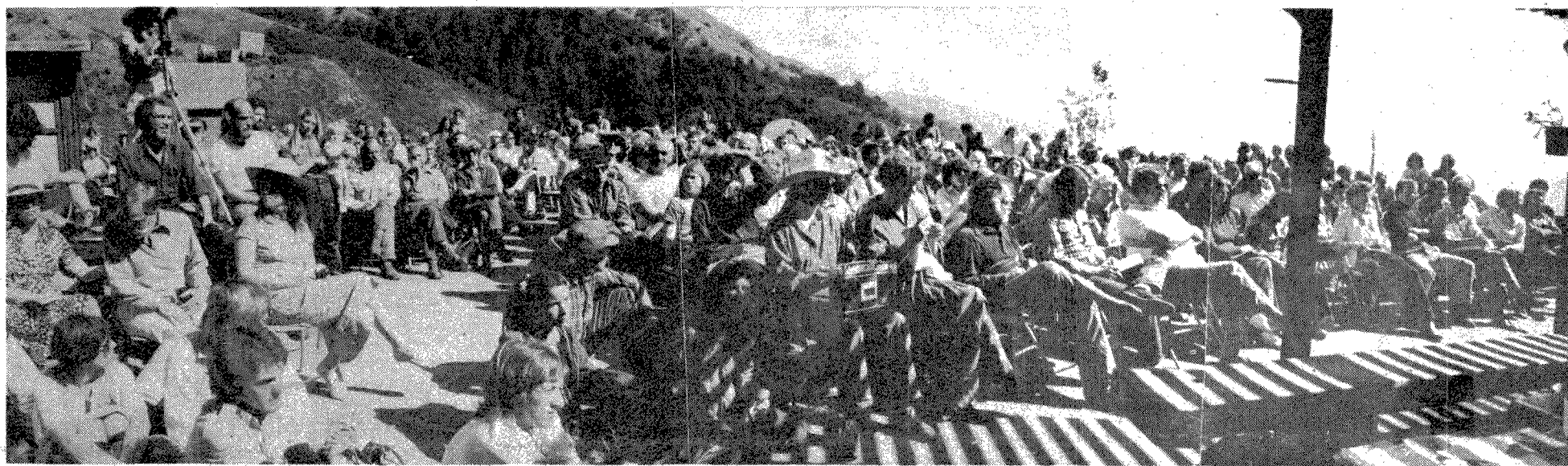
VOLUME THREE, NO. 4

Big Sur, California 93920 408-667-2222

APRIL, 1980

Senator Cranston Proposes

## \$100 Million Dollar Big Sur National Park



450 RESIDENTS ATTENDED the Forum on Nepenthe Terrace to hear pros and cons of federal involvement in Big Sur. See related stories on pages 10, 11, 34, 35.

### CAC Says "Hands-Off" To Feds

BIG SUR — The Big Sur Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) issued a preliminary draft position paper on March 25 which stated that all other sources

of funds should be utilized for implementing the Local Coastal Plan (LCP) before federal funds should be sought. But even if federal funds

were obtained, the statement reads, "Such federal funding must be free of conditions which would increase federal land ownership, management or control of the area."

In addition, the CAC is recommending federal legislation which would require federal agencies in the area to comply with the LCP. Continued on page 20

### Big Sur LCP Is Due In April

(Big Sur) Bill Farrell, Senior Planner for Monterey County who is charged with drafting the Big Sur Local Coastal Plan (LCP), told the Gazette that the plan should be typed and ready for review late in April.

Farrell said the Big Sur Citizen Advisory Committee had nearly completed their work in reviewing the background reports, but the Coastal Commission staff had responded so far only to one report, that on Sensitive

Habitats.

"They've had some of the other reports for over six months," he said, adding "but in fairness they have informed me that the general direction of the work is satisfactory."

When asked how much time the community would have to review and respond to the draft LCP, Farrell listed the four public hearings at which participation was possible: the Monterey Continued on page 20

### Panetta To Draft Big Sur Legislation

BIG SUR — U.S. Congressman Leon Panetta (D-Monterey) announced on March 30 that he intends to propose Big Sur legislation in the House of Representatives this spring.

The announcement was made during a potluck luncheon hosted by the Friends of Big Sur, a local organization opposed to further federal intervention or involvement in Big Sur.

Mr. Panetta told the crowd of over 100 residents that he had received a great deal of pressure from Senator Cranston to support the legislation he is submitting to the Senate on April 4.

According to Mr. Panetta, Cranston's legislation will closely follow the lines of the Wilderness Society's proposal for a National Park. Continued on page 12

**Please turn to Page 20 for the complete text of Senator Alan Cranston's Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area Bill**

### Statement to U.S. Senate by Alan Cranston

Mr. President, I introduce with appropriate reference, a bill to establish the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area in the State of California. The Big Sur Coast is the longest and most scenic stretch of undeveloped coastline in the contiguous 48 states. Each year over three million Americans visit Big Sur to make the incredibly beautiful drive along California's State Highway One overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Those who know and love Big Sur want to preserve it the way it is today, especially the residents of the immediate area. And though, of course, they have a variety of views about how to go about doing so. The State of California and the local county governments have done everything they can to protect the Big Sur coast through local zoning and the local coastal program being developed by the California Coastal Act. But in spite of these efforts, piecemeal residential and commercial development is occurring which is altering the existing character of the Big Sur Coast and degrading its natural beauty. Tourist visitation and associated vehicular traffic are also seriously impacting the fragile coastal excellence of Big Sur.

Because the Big Sur Coast is truly a national treasure, I strongly believe the Federal government should take steps now to protect the scenic beauty of the area. Fortunately right now

we have a unique opportunity to act before there is significant degradation or even a major threat because the state and local governments have done so much already. But if we wait, their efforts will unravel and once again the federal government will be asked to deal with a state of emergency and a rash of excessive development already underway. If one subdivision of the large ranches on the Big Sur coast takes place with a consequent increase in land values, the cost of federal land acquisition will be substantially more for less land. Thus, in anticipation of the problem, I am proposing that the federal government assume its share of responsibility for the future of Big Sur and help protect this nationally significant resource through the establishment of the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area.

Today I am introducing a bill to establish the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area administered by the US Forest Service.

Included within the scenic area would be all the private lands from Malpas Creek in Monterey County south to Hearst ranch and visitor facilities in San Luis Obispo County, about 410,000 acres of land in Monterey district of the Los Padres National Forest, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation and the Continued on page 20

### Nimmo Offers State Bill To Stop Federal Involvement

BIG SUR — Senator Robert Nimmo has introduced a bill in the California State Senate (SJR 34) to prevent further "increase in the level of federal involvement in the Big Sur Coast."

The exact content of the Legislative Bill Digest reads: "SJR-34 would memorialize the President and Congress to take all the necessary ac-

tions to insure that there shall be no increase in the level of federal involvement in the Big Sur Coast so long as the California Coastal Act of 1976 or any similar protective state law is in effect."

Similar legislation is reportedly being introduced in the State Assembly by Assemblywoman Carol Hallett.

# Local News ...

See Photos, Page 40

## Enjoying A Day In Town

By PAULA WALLING

As showers threatened the day, all Captain Cooper children and teachers together with several parents rode the bus to town prepared for Plan A (clear skies) or Plan B (rain). Happily, clear skies prevailed and the youngsters were able to enjoy a full day in Pacific Grove and New Monterey.

Fourth and fifth graders were treated to the exceptional annual concert sponsored by the Monterey Symphony Orchestra in Pacific Grove.

At the same time, kindergartners through third graders were the guests of La Vonn Curtis, second-third grade teacher at Captain Cooper School and owner of the Apple Pie Children's

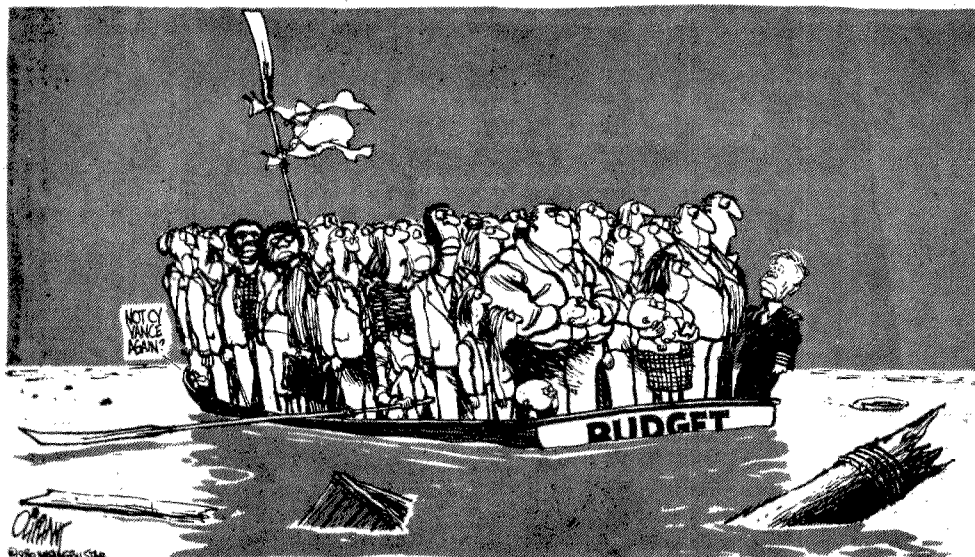
Bookshop.

At her store, children were treated to two new stories and were allowed to browse to their heart's content. Just before leaving, they all had pretzels and apple juice, then the fourth and fifth graders arrived in time for a short visit.

From there all the children were giving a complete tour of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History by Vern Yadon and the museum staff.

Finally came a picnic at Lovers Point in Pacific Grove and a last supermarket stop where principal Bob Douglas treated all the children to a popsicle.

Fieldtrips are a rarity in post-Proposition 13, pre-Proposition 9 times, so the children felt fortunate indeed to take part in these town activities.



## School Board Meeting Planned April 16 in Big Sur

By THELMA BURCHELL

Captain Cooper School Parents Club would like to encourage the Big Sur Community to join them at their meeting with the Carmel Unified School District Board of Education on Wednesday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. at Captain Cooper

School. It has been several years since the school board has held a meeting in Big Sur, and the parents wish to show their appreciation of the board's considerate action by having good attendance at this meeting.

At this time the school board is considering budget

cuts for the 1980-81 school year, made necessary by the passage of Proposition 13 and the Serrano—Priest Decision. These cuts will affect Middle and high school levels as well as Captain Cooper School. Parents of children at all grade levels will have a special interest in this meeting.

## community calendar

### APRIL

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

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
		1 April Fool's Day	2	3	4 Good Friday	5 Cinco de Mayo Bake Sale Ripplewood 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
6 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m. Easter Sunday	7 Health Clinic 10-5 Grange Hall p.m. EMT, Grange Hall 7-11 p.m.	8 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 2 p.m. work session 7:30 p.m. General Meeting	9	10 Food Co-op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m. Friends of Big Sur Coast Town Hall Meeting Sunset Center 7 p.m.	11 Friends of Big Sur Coast General Membership Meeting (tentative) Grange Hall 7 p.m.	12 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
13 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	14 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT Grange Hall, 7-11 p.m.	15	16 School Board Meeting Captain Cooper School 7:30 p.m.	17 Food Co-op Grange Hall, 11-6 p.m.	18	19 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
20 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	21 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT, Grange Hall, 7-11 p.m.	22 Earth Day CAC Meeting Grange Hall 2 p.m. work session 7:30 p.m. General Meeting	23 Parent's Club Meeting Captain Cooper School 7-8 p.m.	24 Food Co-op Grange Hall, 11-6 p.m. Arbor Day	25	26 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
27 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m. Daylight Savings Time Begins—Set Clocks Up	28 EMT, Grange Hall 7-11 p.m.	29	30			



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family fun!**

More...

# Local News...

## Reduced Fee Anti-Rabies Vaccination Clinic Planned

A one-month anti-rabies prevention drive, aimed at vaccinating 8,000 dogs, will be held in Monterey County under the co-sponsorship of the Tri-County Veterinary Medical Association and the county Health Department.

The clinics will be held at 24 locations throughout the county from Monday, April 15 to Wednesday, May 22, 1980. Dog owners, whose pets are not under the regular care of a veterinarian, are urged to take advantage of

these public service clinics. The anti-rabies vaccine will be administered by local veterinarians, who will be donating their time, and will be offered at the reduced fee of \$2.

A rabies vaccination is required by state law for all dogs four months of age and older. As a convenience to owners, 1980-81 county and/or city dog licenses will be issued at most of the clinics. The fees vary.

It takes 30 days for the injection to take effect and immunize the animal, if it has not been previously vaccinated. Rabies prevention is of particular importance locally in Monterey County, as many types of wildlife such as skunks, bats and foxes are carriers of the disease and often come into contact with pets, especially dogs. Additionally, there is indication of an upsurge of the disease among wild animals both locally and throughout the U.S.

All dogs must be on a leash at the clinics in compliance with local leash laws and for the protection and safety of other animals and owners. For further information on the Reduced Fee Anti-Rabies Vaccination and Dog Licensing Clinics, phone your nearest health department office at 373-0111, 757-1061, 385-4824; the City Animal Shelter at 758-7213; or the SPCA at 422-4721 or 373-2631.

The clinic is scheduled for Big Sur on Saturday, May 3, from 1-2:30 p.m.

## Bill Would Restore Del Monte Special

Legislation to examine the feasibility of re-establishing passenger rail service between San Francisco and Monterey was introduced today by Assemblyman Henry Mello (D-Watsonville).

The measure, Assembly Bill 2663, would direct the California Department of Transportation to study the economic feasibility of restoring train service widely known as the Del Monte Special.

Southern Pacific gave up on the Special in 1971, after 87 years of continuous passenger service, because of declining traffic. It was the oldest and most popular "name train" in America.

Mello indicated that he has always supported alternatives to the automobile, and that energy efficient methods of transportation should be promoted whenever possible.

Studies show that approximately 60 percent of the visitors to the Monterey Bay area come from the San Francisco Bay Area. The vast majority of these visitors travel in private automobiles.

"The Del Monte Special could provide a convenient alternative," Mello stated. "I remember taking the Special between Watsonville and San Francisco in the '50s and '60s. It was a great way to travel."

Mello said that the Del Monte has strong local support and that the energy situation further enhances its potential as a visitor service.

Another feature of the bill would authorize acquisition of the 2.1-mile Seaside-Monterey abandoned right-of-way so that it would continue as a transportation corridor.

Sen. Alfred Alquist (D-San Jose) is a co-author of Mello's bill.

## Big Sur and Me

*I can see the sea  
and understand  
I can feel the trees  
and know it's right  
I can stand next to the river  
and feel clean.  
I can look at me.  
I cannot see  
so many sides of me,  
so much fear.  
When the sun shines  
I can feel it move right through me.  
When the clouds hang over the mountain  
I can be a bird  
and feel the warmth.  
When I desire to love  
I know little.  
When I try to understand you,  
earth  
that stands before me,  
I cry.  
I do not feel alone when I feel what's around me,  
I feel strong.  
Soil, water, sky, understanding, having  
and knowing  
God's green earth,  
I will wither and die without.  
Thank you sweet earth.*

Lesia Thompson

## Story Telling Night Begins Sur Real Press

By NANCY MAYER

BIG SUR — The night of March 5 was a special occasion at Esalen Institute, an evening of reminiscing about the old days in Big Sur and at the Hot Springs. The event, sponsored by the newly formed Sur Real Press, featured as speakers Lolly

See Related Article, Page 28

Fassett of Nepenthe, who was billed as "the one and only bountiful, beautiful Mother Earth," Douglas Madsen, billed as "a Zen riding master, painter, calligrapher, gardener and raconteur extraordinaire," and Emil White, billed as "the Amiable Emir of Eden" and a lifelong friend of Henry Miller."

A large and enthusiastic crowd attended this meeting, held during Esalen's "staff week." The response to this dialogue between Esalen and the local community was so positive, and the appreciation for the "old-timers" who shared their memories was so strong, that it is anticipated that other similar evenings will soon follow.

Nancy Mayer, author of *The Male Mid-Life Crisis* and currently in residence at Esalen, announced that she will be the publisher of Sur Real Press and that Douglas Madsen will be co-publisher. An eight-page proposal describing this venture was distributed at the meeting. It said, in part: "Sur Real Press will be a non-profit publishing company that will produce beautiful books of quality, by and about persons in Big Sur, in limited editions. Our primary thrust will be creative, rather than commercial. By collecting the consciousness of this coast, in a respectful and reverential way, we can make a major historical contribution to our culture and, in the process, accelerate the spiritual, and humanistic, awakening now occurring in the world."

## Big Sur Art Festival Planned Memorial Day

By CARL PAUL ALASKO

The Big Sur Spring Art Festival has added an extensive and exceptionally varied program of music and entertainment to its Memorial Day Weekend festival. For three solid afternoons, on a separate, previously unused lawn area, entertainers from many different categories will perform. A wooden stage will be specially constructed for the occasion.

One of the headliners will be Jason Serinus, known as a "virtuoso whistler" who did the voice of "Woodstock" from a recent Peanuts TV special. Some of the other groups are from this area but are rarely heard in Big Sur. Among them are the Mon-

terey Peninsula Jazz Ensemble, a 15-piece jazz band; the Chamber Music Quartet, playing baroque and classical music; Venus Return, a quintet of original jazz from San Francisco; Country Magic, a trio of very original country music artists; the Big Sur Native Dancers, a well-known and loved dance troupe, plus a nationally known mime, juggler, acrobat and magician to enliven the proceedings.

There are still some spaces for exhibitors and any local professional artist or crafts-person who would like to display their art should contact the festival coordinator, Carl Paul Alaska, at 667-2578.



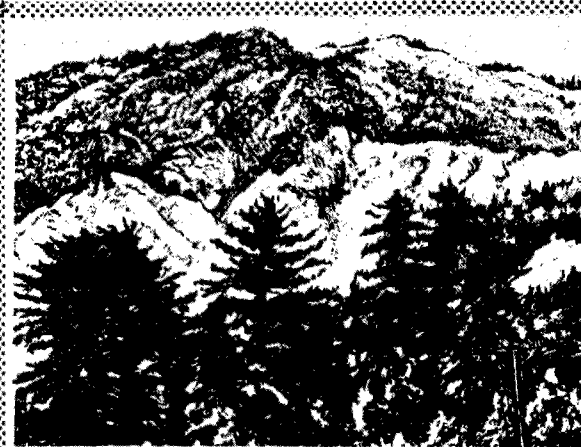
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drawing by Robin Coventry

## Church Services

**Immaculate Heart Hermitage**  
Sunday Mass, 11 a.m.  
Mass on weekdays, 6:15 a.m.  
Evening Prayer, Sundays at 5 p.m., weekdays at 6 p.m.  
Catholic Service  
1/2 Mile So. of Lucia Lodge

**St. Francis Church**  
Saturday Mass, 4 p.m.  
Catholic Service  
1/2 Mile North of Fernwood



## Picnic Planned in July

# Big Sur Historical Society Membership Grows to 129

By MARY HARRINGTON

The Big Sur Historical Society met March 9 at the Grange Hall for the final business meeting of its first year.

Sylvia Eisenberg announced that the charter and articles of incorporation had been accepted by the state of California. The society also has a P.O. Box number, 176, Big Sur, Ca.

Newly elected chairman of the Board of Directors, Esther Ewoldsen, announced that there would be a board meeting on April 1 at her home.

Membership for the new year has already reached 129 in addition to 17 honorary members and four work members. Many new members attended.

Ken Jones, chief ranger at Pfeiffer State Park, spoke briefly of plans underway for a closer working relationship between the historical society and his office in terms of the history connected with the Big Sur Parks. Due to cutbacks in revenue the park

system will depend more on local participation.

As an example he cited Anza Borrego Desert Park where a community smaller than ours began with a committee of seven people and managed to build a natural history center whose current membership is 700 and supports the docent system which runs the center for the

state park system.

On July 20 the Historical Society will have a picnic at Julia Pfeiffer Burns Park and tour Livermore Ledge in the afternoon.

Peter Stock who is directing the lighthouse tour on May 4 announced that there will be two tours, one at 9 a.m. and one at 11 a.m. Members should remember

to bring their receipts. Parking will be at the bottom of the rock and members will be shuttled to the top. Captain Ryan of the Coast Guard has also given permission for a picnic on the south beach.

The meeting closed with a film made almost 20 years ago when the lighthouse was still manned by coast guardsmen and their families.



STEVE CIMMARUSTI SLEPT HERE ... But not anymore! In a recent storm, a 200-foot redwood crashed to the ground at a Fernwood staff housing complex next to old Highway One. It landed on the bed that he wasn't sleeping on. Steve described the walls and roof crashing around him "like being in the tube of a wave." (Photos by Larry Brassfield)

## Lucia Lodge and Restaurant

### Ocean-View Lodging and Fine Dining

#### Breakfast

##### Eggs

Bacon and Eggs, Ham and Eggs, Sausage and Eggs  
Omelettes — Any Combination: Cheese, Sprouts, Bacon,  
Ham, Sausage and Tomato

Served with Hash Browns, Home-Made  
Sour Dough Roll and Orange Slice

#### Lucia Lodge Specialty

##### Eggs Benedict

English Muffin topped with Canadian Bacon,  
Shirred Eggs and covered with Hollandaise Sauce...  
Served with Hash Browns and Fresh Fruit in Season

##### Pancakes

With Sausage, Ham or Bacon

With Eggs

Stack of Three

##### Steaks

New York Steak & Eggs  
Rib-Eye Steak & Eggs  
Filet Mignon & Eggs

Served with Hash Browns, Home-Made  
Sour Dough Roll and Orange Juice

#### Dinner

##### Appetizers

Cold Relish Plate, Shrimp Cocktail, Hot Sautéed Mushrooms

##### Entrees

All Dinners Include Soup, Salad, Double Baked Potato,  
Fresh Seasonal Vegetables & Hot Sour Dough Bread

##### Beef

New York Steak — Garnished with Onion Rings  
Filet Mignon — Garnished with Mushroom Caps  
Beef Brochette — Tender Steak, Mushrooms, Green Peppers  
Broiled on Skewer, served on Bed of Rice

##### Seafood

Twin Australian Lobster Tails, Drawn Butter  
Scampi, Sautéed in Lemon Butter & Sherry  
Red Snapper Almondine

##### Special

We will describe these selections upon request

Featuring Mirassou Wines

#### Brunch Specials

Chef's Special of the Day  
Chef's Special Soup & Sandwich of the Day  
We will describe these selections upon request.

#### House Specialties

Fresh (seasonal) Vegetables steamed with Hollandaise  
Sauce, and Hot Sour Dough Bread  
Cornucopia — Fresh Fruits & Vegetable Sticks & Cheeses  
served with Hot Sour Dough Bread & Soup  
Eggs Benedict — An English Muffin Topped with Canadian  
Bacon, Shirred Eggs (Poached) and Hollandaise Sauce  
served with fresh seasonal fruit  
Steak Tar Tar — on Rye Toast with Salad

##### Salad

Chef Salad — served with Hot Sour Dough & Soup  
Oil & Herb Vinegar with Bleu Cheese Crumbs  
Creamy Bleu Cheese or Italian Dressing

##### Fish

Grilled Petrale Sole — served with fresh Rice Pilaf,  
Soup or Salad and Hot Sour Dough Bread

##### Beef

Chateaubriand Burger (for two) — the finest Ground Beef  
served on a Pastor! Roll. Topped with bacon, Monterey Jack  
cheese, sprouts & tomato or pineapple.  
Served with soup or salad and French Fries.

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## Community Fire Prevention Is Working in Big Sur

By FRANK PINNEY

What has made the difference? Last year the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade responded to a rash of flu fires during the cold months that resulted in considerable damage and a lot of potential loss. This year, however (knock on a piece of uncharred wood) we have experienced no calls for flu fires this season. This startling reduction could be attributed to several mythical factors, but the plain truth seems to be that people have been more careful.

One of the most difficult tasks of any fire suppression effort is to prevent fire from

occurring in the first place. The people of our community have proven that this task can be accomplished exceedingly well. A casual survey of our local wood heaters has revealed that there has been a conscious effort to keep chimneys clear and free of obstruction which in turn has created the drastic reduction in flu fires.

The Brigade does not plan to pack up and go into early retirement, but they do want to give their neighbors a hearty "Well done!" Chief Walter Trotter has said that "there is no question that the citizens have taken responsibility for their own fire prevention. We can only thank them for making our job easier."

With that success in mind, a review of the records for the past few years reveals another area of concern for fire prevention. The Brigade has rolled to quite a few vehicle fires for both visitors and local residents, which stem from electrical short circuit. One does not need an EE degree from Cal Poly to know how difficult it is to start a car here in the rainy season. Moisture is the enemy of the early morning town trip and can cause delays in all our best laid plans. The same moisture can contribute

to the untimely deterioration of electrical insulation which can bring about a fire caused by electrical short circuit any time. Once the insulation is burning, the next fuel can be flammable plastics, paint and oil and gasoline residues anywhere on the vehicle.

The Brigade recommends that each vehicle be equipped with a small (2½ pound) ABC-type fire extinguisher, readily available to the driver, and a large screw driver or pry-bar. In the event a fire breaks out, or is suspected due to the distinctive smell of burning insulation, first use the pry-bar to remove the cable from the battery terminal. This will remove the source of heat from the burning area and greatly reduce the probability of re-ignition. Second, use the fire extinguisher to thoroughly cover the affected area. If an open flame appears and does not respond to this treatment, back away quickly and help clear the area of all bystanders. A gasoline fuel fire is not to be messed with without proper equipment. In any event, call 911 for assistance.

Once the fire is extinguished, do not attempt to operate the vehicle until a qualified person has checked the problem to ensure it will not reoccur. Remember, most fires can be prevented by you. You have proven it, and the Fire Brigade thanks you.

## Funds Committed for LCP Implementation

From Coastal News

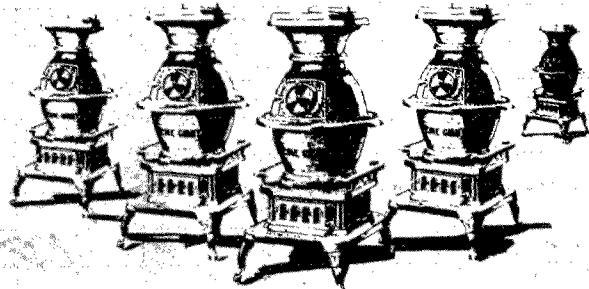
One advantage of California's participation in the federal coastal management program has been the funding essential for local coastal planning. The commission has authorized over \$4.2 million in federal and matching state funds for LCP planning grants to local governments. An additional \$3.2 million will be available through mid-1981. The federal Office of Coastal Zone Management has required that \$800,000 of this be used for implementing LCPs to serve as an incentive for those local governments finishing their LCPs earliest.

With a limit on state and federal funds available for local planning, and with a legislative mandate that funds be allocated only for coastal planning tasks that would not otherwise be undertaken by local governments, the commission was conservative in its initial funding to many local jurisdictions. As local planners have identified problem areas within their budgets, however, the commission has responded with budget augmentations where warranted.

Concerns for local governments' fiscal constraints, especially following Proposition 13, were reflected in the commission's legislative proposals for 1979. At the commission's urging, new legislation assures state payment for any LCP implementation costs not paid for through Coastal Commission grants. It also assures local governments of attorney general's office representation in litigation resulting from LCP implementation.

A new access program being developed in concert with LCP preparation will identify and locate funding sources to help local governments operate and maintain public access facilities. The commission also supports a proposed park bond measure for 1980, which would provide \$25 million for LCP implementation.

## If you use a wood stove—take care



Millions of Americans are turning back to the "good old days" by heating their homes with wood burning stoves. They should avoid the risks of doing so. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) says its studies show the major risks are:

1. Inadequate clearances between combustible wall or ceiling material, the stove and chimney connectors.
2. Improper installation.
3. Improper maintenance of equipment, including the chimney systems.

NFPA recommends people buy stoves that have been approved by a recognized testing agency and make sure they are installed according to

the manufacturer's instructions, local building codes and fire prevention regulations. Units already in use should also be checked for compliance with these regulations.

A major hazard in wood stove operation is a chimney fire caused by the ignition of creosote and carbon deposits. NFPA says the use of an airtight wood burning stove can greatly accelerate this buildup. It recommends the chimney and chimney connector be inspected and cleaned periodically by a professional.

Properly used, a wood stove can provide heat and enjoyment and save on gas and electricity. But people who use one need an awareness of its hazards and of the need for proper maintenance and safe use.

THE CALIFORNIA FIREMAN/FEBRUARY 1980

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Photography by Horst Mayer

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### Ventana Restaurant --

award-winning cuisine in an elegant, yet informal, ocean-view setting. Cocktails, lunch and dinner, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., every day of the year.

### Ventana Store --

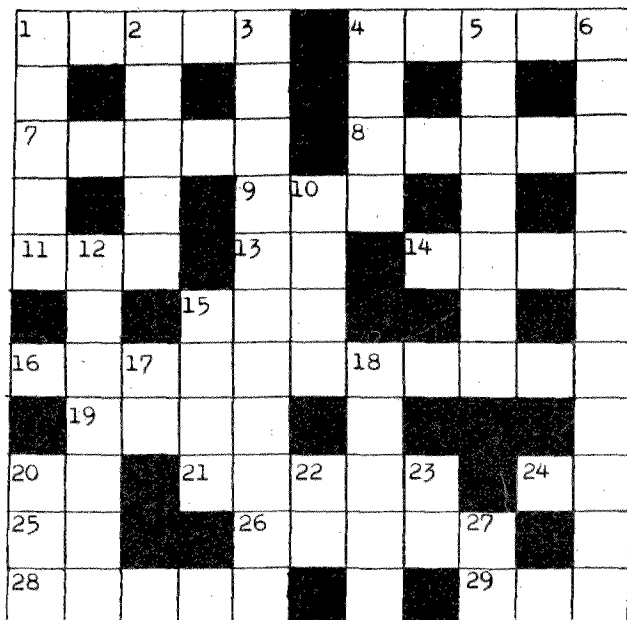
a country store of yesteryear, located adjacent to the Restaurant offering new standards of quality and uniqueness to gift-giving.

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## Big Sur Crossword No. 12



By RANDY LARSON

## Across

1. Builder's nightmare, one of many. (6)
4. What a president shouldn't have done, really. (5)
7. My cousin, but that's not what my parents call her. (5)
8. Fabled spinner of yarns. (5)
9. If this is where the pie is, it's probably hopeless. (3)
11. Quite a long time in the rain. (3)
13. Mathematicians like this dessert, once they take a bite off the end. (2)
14. A sailor in these straits, is in bad trouble. (4)
15. You were? I, too. (3)
16. They force you to pay taxes accordingly. (11)
19. Ultra-American, especially when made of apples. (4)
20. Verb without movement. (2)
21. The going price for thoughts. (5)
24. An abbreviated firm. (2)
25. Currently a kind of power. (2)
26. Things that are hard to follow, sometimes and are easily broken. (5)
28. What the red light does to you. (5)
29. I have, but what about John? (3)

## Down

1. Maybe it's common but it's still a good thing to have. (5)
2. A grand place to sing. (5)
3. People who are where they're not supposed to be. (11)
4. A good place to put the ashes. (4)
5. It's grand to have one when you're in love. (7)
6. Low places that can be pretty disheartening. (11)
10. Ordinarily this is nice, but Judas' kind has the name of death. (4)
12. If your doctor treats you with this, he may not cure you, but at least he won't be insulting you. (7)
15. What some poor willows must do to get along! (4)
17. A Mexican affirmative. (2)
18. This kind of fellow is very "macho." (5)
20. What a relief! (3)
22. 13th Greek letter.
23. The kind of faithful we carol about. (2)
27. Quite! (2)

(Answers on Page 19)

Thea Meyers Photos  
In Pacific Grove Show

Photographer Thea Meyers, a Big Sur resident, will be showing her latest collection of photographs at the Cafe Balthazar, 170 Forest Ave., downtown Pacific Grove, from March 12-April 20. The Cafe B's gallery is open to the public during the restaurant's regular business hours: 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Wed.-Sat. and 5-10 p.m. Wed.-Sun.

Myers has been involved in portrait, scenic, graphic and documentary pictorial statements for the past six

years. Her love for the Monterey coastal areas is reflected in her photographs, which emphasize the mood and the moment. Her fascination with early morning and evening light as it reflects through the redwoods, on the ocean and along the mountains is well portrayed in her photos.

Myers has previously shown her works at Coast Gallery, Big Sur Lodge, Tillie Gort's, Camera Craft, Big Sur Art Festival and Monterey Life magazine.

## NOTICE

of a special

## PENINSULA TOWN HALL MEETING

Thursday, April 10, 1980

7:30 P.M.

at SUNSET CENTER

Ninth and San Carlos, Carmel

called by

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# Local News...

## Giles Healey — A Memoriam

By BETTY BARRON

Giles Healey died last month in England. But he left a great part of his full and varied life here in his other home on Partington Ridge.

There were many facets to Giles Healey. He was renowned as a scientist, astronomer and mathematician. He spoke seven languages fluently as well as many Mayan dialects.

Chichicastanago, Guatemala was one of his spheres of exploration, a dense and almost impenetrable jungle which Healey entered without benefit of modern technological instruments. He carried a rusted compass and made his own maps as he went along, with only the stars to guide him.

He was many things to many people. He was a husband and father, but above all, a friend.

I remember him as a crinkly eyed man with an incisive wit and remarkable command of the English language, who sat over a cup of tea or a glass of ale at his daughter Cynthia's kitchen table in Carmel, smiling and smoking his pipe. That pipe was his trademark. And it was his undoing. It was the cause of the cancer that killed him, too soon, at age 78.

Giles Healey leaves a wealth of accomplishments and recorded documentation of his many careers, although some of his prized and irreplaceable movie film and still photographs were destroyed in the fire at his home on Partington Ridge a few years ago.

Among his many achievements: topographic work on the Oronoco River for the Royal Geographic Society of Great Britain, member of

Squadron A of the 101st Cavalry, former concertmaster of the New Haven Philharmonic Orchestra, producer of the motion picture *Maya Through the Ages*.

He was also a fine polo player and kept a string of ponies for many years. I remember that for years after he sold his horses, retaining only one, he named the remaining pony "Name String." It was an example of his wonderful sense of humor — to joke about the demise of his once handsome string of ponies.

Giles Healey left his wife, Shiela, son Charles Greville Healey, Jr., daughters Cynthia de Fabigny, Reynell, Kate, Rachel and Sarah and Stephanie Healey Nichols, as well as ten grandchildren. Granddaughter Joanna Sherbet died just a few days following the death of Giles Healey.

## Ventana Chapter Favors Federal Legislation

From the Herald  
March 10, 1980

The Ventana Chapter of the Sierra Club has endorsed federal legislation to protect the Big Sur region and the

rights of property owners along the coast.

The club has formed a Big Sur Task Force to study the issue and recommend the best form for the legislation.

According to chapter presi-

dent David Hendrick of Pebble Beach, the local position paper will be the basis for the national Sierra Club to take a stand on preservation of Big Sur.

Hendrick said club



## CAC Drafts Position Paper

members here believe that "local and state funding will not be adequate" to pay for the necessary protection. The organization had earlier been waiting for Monterey County to complete its local coastal program (LCP) for Big Sur before taking a position.

"The feeling now is the LCP, even if it comes out as a very, very effective plan, it's just a plan," he said. "To implement it is going to take big bucks."

Hendrick said the money would be needed to acquire some property and the development rights on other land to maintain the scenic qualities of the coast.

The club has no specific proposal to offer yet, he said, although it wants federal legislation tailored specifically to Big Sur and which would "protect this national treasure without violating any individual rights."

"We see no need to change the lifestyles of any residents who now live in Big Sur," he said.

The club task force will submit its recommendations in April, Hendrick said.

Ansel Adams, the Carmel Highlands photographer and longtime member of the Sierra Club, has already proposed creating a National Scenic Area in Big Sur. The same proposal was put forward by the Wilderness Society.

Adams and a Wilderness Society official as well as representatives of the differing viewpoints on protecting Big Sur will attend a public debate Saturday at 1 p.m. on the Nepenthe restaurant terrace in Big Sur. Rep. Leon Panetta, D-Monterey, who likely would introduce any legislation in Congress, will also attend.

**1. Resolution Supporting Preservation Policies.** The Big Sur Citizens' Advisory Committee endorses the recommendations and policies contained in the Monterey County Local Coastal Program (LCP) background reports, with the modifications suggested by the CAC, as the committee's position on the preservation of the Big Sur Coast and as its proposed basis for all Big Sur Coast planning and regulatory authority for all levels of government. (Adopted by CAC 3/11/80; 12 yes, 0 no, 1 abstention. Revised 3/18/80; 14 yes, 0 no.)

**2. Implementation of Preservation Plan.** The LCP which the county submits to the Coastal Commission for certification must be highly protective of coastal resources, recognizing the statewide and national interests in the Big Sur.

a. All state, county and private sources of funding for implementing a strong LCP should be fully utilized before resorting to federal funding. Such federal funding must be free of conditions which would increase federal land ownership, management or control of the area. The management and regulation of private land use must remain on the local level. All funding must be channeled through or directed to state, local and private implementation entities.

b. A strong regulatory process, including adequate enforcement capacities as well as innovative implementation techniques where appropriate and consistent with Coastal Act policies, must be instituted, precluding additional federal regulation. Implementation techniques being considered include but are not limited to a percentage growth limitation, public/private land exchanges, transfer of development credits (TDC's), lot consolidations, stringent natural constraints tests for all development and significant downzoning and restrictions against subdivisions.

**3. Federal Legislation.** At the present time, there is no adequate method of control over the land use activities of the federal agencies to ensure compliance with the LCP. Therefore, federal legislation is required to bring federal agencies into compliance with the LCP, which is the planning vehicle for the preservation of the Big Sur coast.

**4. Funding Implementation.** No federal funding is required at this time. If federal funding is required under the terms of 2A (above), such terms shall be specified by the LCP and funds shall be from sources that will not increase federal land management, ownership or control beyond present limits.

**5. Joint Management Council.** The CAC recommends the formation of a joint management council with representation from all major ownership and management interests in the area to exercise the management role as defined by the LCP.

April 8, 1980: Feedback on the preliminary draft proposal will be sought from the Big Sur community at the CAC's next scheduled meeting on Tuesday, April 8, 7:30 p.m. at the Grange Hall. Everyone is encouraged to attend. We welcome your thoughts.



## 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 Koeppel's old world candles and holders are surrounded by unique hanging pots and windchimes 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

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# Friends of the Big Sur Coast Sponsor Successful Barbecue

By THELMA BURCHELL

The delicious aroma of roasted pig wafted across the

grounds of the River Inn on Saturday, March 15, as the Friends of the Big Sur Coast

held their first fund-raising barbecue. Old and new friends met and talked and

ate in the sun around tables laden with foods, while Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers played their delightful, happy blend of Dixieland music. There was a seemingly unending supply of roasted pigs, barbecued chickens and hot dogs, and a brisk trade for beer at 25 cents a glass. Dessert was a potluck of favorite dishes from local kitchens and an event in itself!

The Friends served 241 adults and 26 teenagers, making a net profit of over \$1,300 and gaining more support for their petition against further federal involvement in Big Sur.

Pat Chamberlain and Tootie Trotter were co-organizers of the barbecue and along with a great team of hardworking family and friends, were responsible for making a happy, successful day.



ROAST PIG barbecue fed nearly 300 people at the Friends of the Big Sur Coast fund-raising event March 15 at River Inn.

## Big Sur Cabin Project Overcomes Red Tape

From the Herald

Red tape which the Coastal Commission bureaucracy threw in the face of a Carmel Highlands attorney might as well have been a red flag.

William K. Stewart of Carmel Highlands got made about it, fought his fight in the courts and won.

Twice turned down by coastal authorities (once by the regional commission and once by the state) Stewart asked the court for help with his Big Sur cabin and got it.

It is okay that he restored the siding on his cabin in Big Sur that he started in 1961 before building permits were required, Monterey County Superior Court Judge Nat Agliano has ruled. Stewart has a vested right, Judge Agliano decided.

### Two Encounters

But remembering his two encounters with the commission, Stewart said:

"I was so mad . . . I couldn't trust myself to talk."

What particularly enraged the normally articulate Stewart (who three times was a candidate for Congress) is the background of his cabin and his history of support for the Coastal Act.

Stewart and some fellow property owners earlier dedicated 4,000 acres in the area to Nature Conservancy, selling the land for scenic easement at one-third the value, he said.

Stewart kept a three-acre parcel at Big Creek for his cabin, which his family has been working on for years, he said.

No one objected, Stewart said, until Big Sur resident Zad Leavy "came on my private property, saw the cabin and said I needed a permit."

(Leavy is a member of the regional coastal commission and was in hot water himself with colleagues a year ago when it was learned that he illegally built a hot tub and deck at his Big Sur home. He subsequently was allowed to

keep the tub.)

Shortly after Leavy's visit, Stewart got a letter about the cabin from the state attorney general's office.

He then filed a request for what he thought would be a routine exemption. The state's response: sorry, Charlie.

After two rounds with the coastal commissions, Stewart despaired.

"First they said I had no legal building permit from the county. I proved to them that they were not required until 1964. Then they shifted, claiming that I had abandoned the project."

Stewart countered that, by precedent (Pardee vs. Coastal Commission), a local body cannot determine whether there is a vested right.

Stewart, a Harvard Law School graduate, class of 1942, decided not to argue the case himself in his agitated state. He hired Monterey attorney Pamela O'Shaughnessy, Harvard Law School, Class of 1975,

("the old school tie") to plead his case.

She did a superb job, Stewart said of his fellow Harvard graduate.

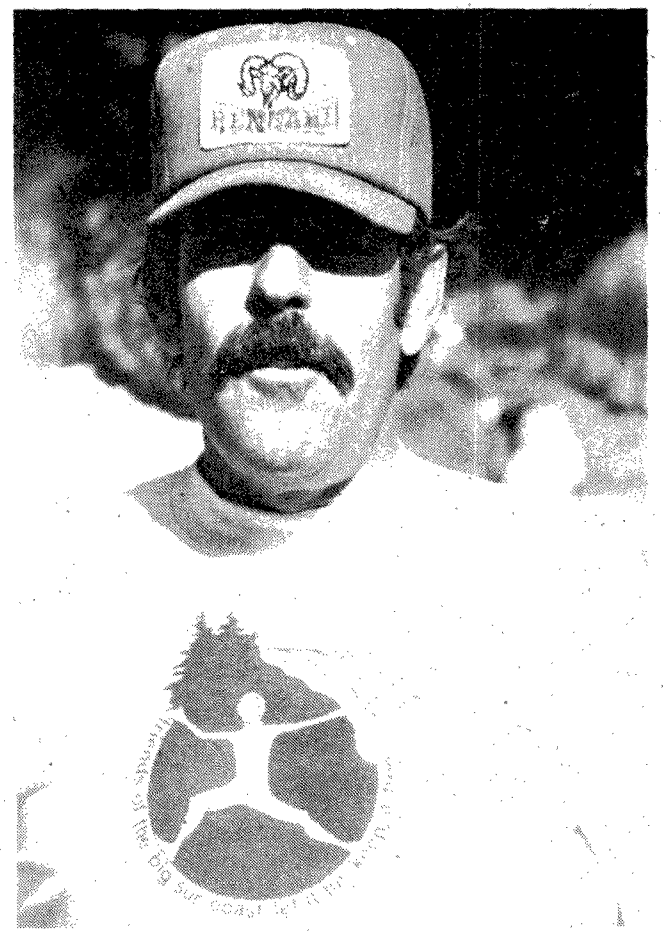
After a day in court, Agliano took the matter under submission for a month before declaring last week that his intended decision is denial of the exemption by the commission was an "abuse of discretion" and that Stewart does have a vested right. Agliano's formal judgment will be announced soon.

### One-Room Cabin

The one-room cabin at issue, 60 feet by 40 feet, sits on a huge platform made from massive bridge timbers, Stewart said. It took five people to carry one of the timbers at the platform stage — but he has done most of the finishing work himself in recent years.

As he told the commission, Stewart feels that the cabin has been a lovely lifetime project.

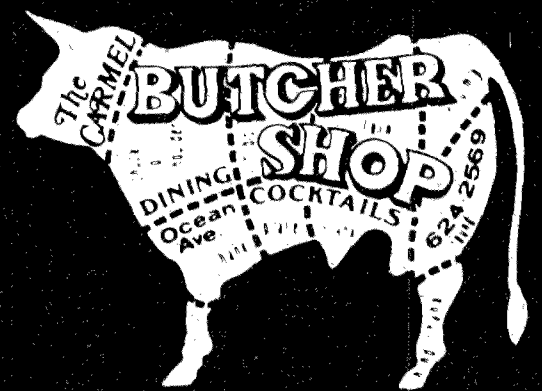
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# Gazette



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## March 8th Forum: Open But Closed

By CLARE CAREY WILLARD

**BIG SUR** — It must have come as a surprise to at least a few of the hundreds of Big Sur residents who gathered at Nepenthe recently for a Citizens Advisory Committee to discover that what had been touted as an "informational open forum" at which they would be permitted to question the experts on the panel, was a great deal less than that. It was more of a sounding board from which special interest groups expressed their feelings and contentions, but did not really plan to listen to

### See Related Article, Page 34

anyone or anything else. Big Sur people and others with vital stakes in the outcome of the latest proposed federal land grab gathered to hear and be heard. They certainly did hear. They surely were not heard.

By the very nature of its label, a Citizens Advisory Committee is comprised of local citizens selected to give their local viewpoint concerning what is beginning to look like a very ominous Local Coastal Plan. But what took place instead was a very different matter, for as "question answering time" came near, it became pretty clear to everyone that some rather obvious and well orchestrated stalling tactics were being employed to ensure the fact that time would run out rather nearly before any appreciable local opinion could be aired.

Representatives from the Wilderness Society (Ron Tipton), the Big Sur Foundation (Sandy Hillyer), the Sierra Club (Ansel Adams) and Roger Newell (also of the Big Sur Foundation, and chairing the panel) went into explicit detail on the reasons for preserving Big Sur, but surely did not offer much proof that their special interest plans would indeed do anything other than further exploit this magnificent area. Roger Newell more or less submerged his affiliation with the Big Sur Foundation in his role as moderator and chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC).

Not so easy to submerge was Ansel Adams' affiliation with both the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society, as he tried to don the guise of mere interested bystander, but he was not quite swift enough to eschew membership in those two groups and spoke only as an eminent artist/photographer without portfolio. Adams lost a good deal of his creditability in the foray.

Also on hand, cast in diametrically opposed roles were representatives of the Friends of Big Sur (Jim Josoff, a Big Sur resident), and Charles Cushman of the National Inholders Association. The latter is an old hand at fending off the ever burgeoning federal governmental controls that have catapulted the United States government into its role as the biggest real estate tycoon and land baron in our national history.

Also on hand, of course, was Leon Panetta, who waved first one flag FOR preservation by federal takeover and then another AGAINST it. Sen. Hayakawa's representative voiced his firm disapproval of any increased federal control over Big Sur, and the Senator's views on this subject are well known in Big Sur after the Friends of Big Sur hosted a visit from him which included a tour of those areas which are allegedly "overdeveloped," according to the more avid environmentalist groups.

Is it too simplistic to say that absolutely everyone wants to preserve the beauties of Big Sur, but the methods of doing it range from extremes such as total takeover (land grab) to the steady, determined protection which the local people have afforded diligently for generations? So felt the Friends of Big Sur and the National Inholders Association. And so, it seemed, did the great majority of Big Sur property owners on hand. Too bad that the latter were never given a chance to voice their thinking at this "open forum."

This sort of open meeting that in fact remains "closed" to local viewpoint is becoming very popular it seems. There was another such hearing under the auspices of NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). This prestigious body is responsible for a tremendous amount of the funding of the California Coastal Commissions. Oddly enough, hearings were held in San Francisco (which is not even within the Coastal Zone limits) and Los Angeles, although great effort had been put into trying to get NOAA to hold at least one hearing in Monterey to no avail.

Plenty of time was actually given for testimony, which was overwhelmingly critical of the Coastal Commissions and their often abusive and highhanded methods, and it was hoped that such input would reach Washington in time to be reviewed before additional funds were made available to the Coastal Commission structure.

But, the fly in that particular ointment was that it was made very clear by the NOAA people at the very start of the hearing that none of the testimony would be taped, so one wonders just how much of this negative testimony ever reached Washington at all. Of if it did, just how it sounded when taken

out of context. You can bet anything that the few expressions of Commission approval which came from environmentalist and special interest groups were reported in full context.

Then Big Sur people will remember the NOAA hearing in Castroville last summer which purported to give the local people time to air their views before yet another federal takeover in turning Elkhorn Slough into a national Estuarine Sanctuary, with disastrous results to longtime property owners. What happened to that testimony enroute to Washington? As though no one had ever objected at all, the Estuarine Sanctuary at Elkhorn Slough became an accomplished fact.

Leon Panetta was later quoted on a radio news program as saying that he was powerless to do anything to prevent the takeover by the government because there just was not enough local opposition to the plan. **LOCAL OPPOSITION?** What happened to the thundering objections of the hundreds of people who testified against the Estuarine Sanctuary at that hearing? What happened to the petition carrying over 2,000 names in opposition to the plan that was hand delivered to Mr. Panetta's wife to be presented personally to him? We all saw the petition. Handled it. Maybe even signed it, some of us. Where did it go?

And yet, the Estuarine Sanctuary is a reality, and again the steamroller of federal government power and the Coastal Commission moved inexorably again, over the rights of property owners and taxpayers. The Coastal Commission continues to go on its powerful dreadnaught course, without concern or care for the rights of individual property owners, no doubt with full funding by NOAA in spite of the San Francisco and Los Angeles hearings that were rife with violent objections.

And now, here come all of the various plans for Big Sur: Scenic National Park, West Coast Coney Island? Are they going to move ominously into existence in spite of the overwhelming disapproval of the people of Big Sur, who have spent years in protecting and caring for their beautiful home place? Certainly, at Nepenthe, no one seemed to care whether these property owners, these taxpayers, these truly endangered species of today had their say or not. Can a federal takeover really be a foregone conclusion, and is there no way to fight this bureaucratic oppression that bulldozes over personal and human rights in the name of protection and preservation?

We wonder if this roller coaster can be stopped, or are we, the American citizens, for the first time in our history, helpless in the face of Big Government? Has the nation with a government "of the people, by the people and for the people" really perished from this earth, to paraphrase, so painfully, Abe Lincoln?

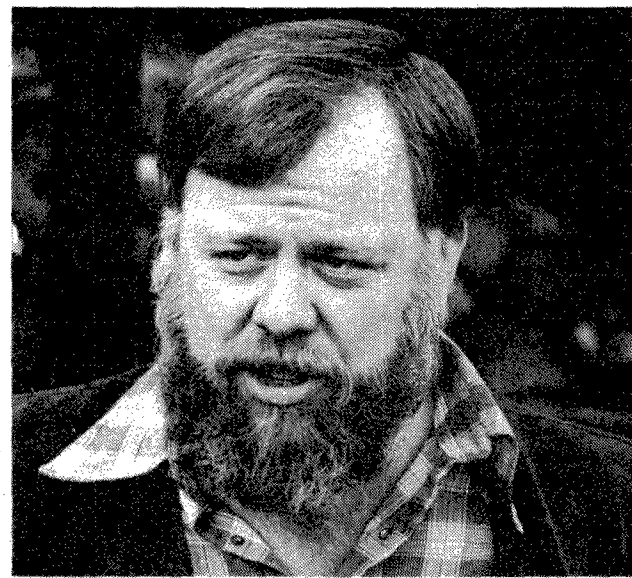
Over and over again throughout California we hear the same story of resignations from Citizens Advisory Committees, those groups who are supposedly organized to give input of the local people into the Local Coastal Plans. These are resignations by fine, civic minded, dedicated citizens who soon become disillusioned when they realize that they are not really supposed to give help to the LCP formation, but are sheer window dressing; duped and pitifully used and abused.

One has to give only a cursory reading to the Fisher Memo to know that plans are definitely afoot to extend, and extend, and extend ad infinitum the awesome power of the Coastal Commissions. The idea of the Coastal Plan sounded so good and so sound to so many voters so long ago. But no one told them that the implementation of those ideals would involve the formation of a bureaucratic structure that would grow like a cancer to control countless lives and miles of land.

Small wonder then that your mail and mine is filled these days with petitions from legislators in Sacramento and on the city and county levels begging us to add our names and numbers to the growing groups of legislators who would have the mandate returned to the voters via the legislature; who would ask that the local power be returned to the people and to the legislators who are elected by those people, rather than to remain in the hands of powerful and often powermad bureaucratic commissions. These commissions are spawning power like tadpoles, and are often running out of control.

The commissions thus set up by well meaning voters do not have to be accountable to anyone. The legislators do. Their very positions depend on their ability to move in accordance with the wishes of the voters. Local governments are well able to manage local coastal problems, in spite of Mr. Michael Fisher's feeling that the "middleman" (i.e., local authority) should be eliminated in favor of even more controls by the Coastal Commissions.

How well we remember the one incident when a fair minded, intelligent and forward thinking representative of the Department of Parks and Recreation actually took it upon herself to LISTEN to the local people and act accordingly. I refer to the one and only case I know of (the recent bitterly fought Resource Protection Zone, "RPZ") in which a courageous woman from Parks and Recreation took the bull by the horns, accepted and actually assessed local input, and then put a swift stop to the "ping pong power game" tactics going on between the California Coastal Commission and Parks and Recreation



CHUCK CUSHMAN

(Paula Walling Photo)

concerning the projected buffer zones around state parks. Representatives of each group had tried to deny any responsibility for the projected plan of another federal takeover, merrily tossing that responsibility back and forth almost playfully.

Big Sur residents played a powerful hand in joining other property owners in objecting to this projected federal land grab once again in the name of environmental protection.

And let's not fool ourselves that the RPZ's are a dead issue. They could crop up again under another set of initials perhaps.

Right now we are overwhelmed with plans for various federal land acquisition plans to such a degree that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. Everyone wants to get into the act or get a finger in the pie. And nowhere is this more dangerously imminent than in Big Sur.

Fearless Chuck of the National Inholders Association is already being castigated as a "paid lobbyist." Let us sincerely hope that he IS paid, and paid enough to feed his family and keep him on the job in Washington where he can act as the watchdog for the small private property owner who could never keep an eye on all of Uncle Sam's plans to acquire real estate either by condemnation or adverse possession, or any other completely legal term open to him and his financial resources: the taxpayers' money.

Let us hope and pray that Chuck Cushman has the courage, stamina and good health to stay with it as powerful environmentalists and special interest groups with inexhaustible financial resources try to crucify him as a "warmonger" and a "profiteer" because they know that he has positive proof that everything he has to say about the insidious danger of federal land takeover — under whatever sweet sounding name they want to give it — is the solid, heartbreaking truth.

Let us hope that other honest, conscientious government representatives of the various agencies (Fish and Game, Wildlife, Parks and Recreation, Forestry, etc.) will have the courage to stand up and be counted, as did the previously mentioned heroine of the recent RPZ battle.

It is time for some truth in advertising from the government agencies. It is time for the people in Washington to listen to the people of Big Sur, rather than to a lot of self-styled environmental gurus who do not even live in the area involved.

It is time for all of us to raise our voices loudly and clearly to say that Big Government has gone as far as we want it to go in the matter of takeover of private property. Big Sur does not need the government. But the government feels that it needs Big Sur. Big Sur has been protecting Big Sur for generations and is perfectly capable of organizing the local power to do it. Big Brother is not needed and not wanted in Big Sur, and we had better tell our elected representatives in Sacramento and Washington how we feel.

To compare Big Sur to overdeveloped areas in the state is insulting and belittling to the integrity and the ability of the people of Big Sur.

Lethargy will get us nowhere and hearings seem to be held only for dramatic effect. What we need now seems to be a total grassroots effort from every single property owner involved to stamp out, once and for all (or should we say, realistically, "until the next time") this threat of Big Brother's paternally fraternal care and concern for Big Sur.

And if we can't do it, or won't do it, or refuse to join in the hardworking groups now mobilizing for this great effort, or if we let ourselves think that "we can't fight City Hall, in this case meaning Washington, D.C., then we all deserve to see beautiful Big Sur become a glorious, federally controlled Coney Island of the West Coast, with sweet Disneyland overtures playing hearts and flowers over the surf.

It's up to us, and we can't afford to lose one letter or one telegram or one mailgram or one telephone call to even one legislator on any level. At least for the moment, our legislators are still accountable to the voters who keep them in office. The California Coastal Commission and NOAA and all of the other Government Agencies are not held to such accountability. Let's use this power for as long as we have it and start a groundswell that hits Sacramento with a whallop and Washington with a blast.

And if we don't do it now, we have only ourselves to blame for what need not be a foregone conclusion.



# Chuck Cushman — Promises

The Big Sur controversy rages with one side or the other making charges and countercharges. One clear message keeps coming through: this is not a preservation verses development fight, but a fight over the best way to protect the resource environment of the Big Sur, while also protecting the unique social environment. There are caring people on both sides of the issue, with legitimate points of view and serious concerns about the various alternatives to protect Big Sur.

The question is, do we jump to the easiest solution ... federal management ... and in the long-run, possibly the most dangerous to the social environment of Big Sur? Sure, the Coastal Commission has been uneven in the handling of the area. The Local Coastal Plan will have problems, too, not the least of which is how to fund whatever protective measures are necessary. Zoning by the county will also cause hardships and some people will lose money and rights.

The bottom line is that measures to protect an area always cause some hardship on some people for some time. What we need is the measure that causes the least hardship ... with the local people having the most input into their destiny. It seems to us, that having an elected local body, to unelect if necessary, is far safer than turning ourselves over to a bureaucrat 3,000 miles away to make decisions for us. Planning our lives and the lives of our children, based upon promises made by well-meaning but naive local people ... who sincerely want to protect the environment ... but who have never lived under federal management, seems very much like leading the lambs to slaughter. Federal protection and acquisition is permanent and

there is no going back! A locally controlled plan is just that, locally controlled with the people having some measure of decision-making capability over their lives ... even if it is only at the ballot-box. Local mistakes can be locally corrected.

Let us look at a number of areas managed by the Federal government around the country, and examine the promises made before their involvement and the results afterwards. (It should be noted that most of our experience is with the Park Service and we are only now investigating and gathering stories about the Forest Service. But it should also be noted that William Turnage has stated publicly that he will try to get the Congress to turn this area over to the Park Service and will work behind the scenes to bring that objective about.)

## 1. Fire Island National Seashore

The local people of Fire Island were convinced that the National Seashore was the only way that they could keep Robert Moses, of New York State Parks Commission, from building a four-lane road down the middle of Fire Island. They joined with the environmentalists and created the National Seashore and stopped the road. The National Park Service immediately turned around and planned a 20-foot wide, two-lane bicycle path ... paved with cement ... for the length of the island. The people found that they had simply traded one villain for another.

In addition, all their little communities, totalling some 4,800 homes on the island, were to be protected by exempting them

from the park. Gradually, these exempted communities have been eroded by cutting off access, almost eliminating travel to their homes by car and by a successive series of restrictions and dune districts ... which if taken by themselves were fairly minor, but when lumped together, resulted in many homes being condemned and torn down ... This, in supposedly exempt communities! In fact, Ira Hutchinson, deputy director of the Park Service, testified in the last two years that the Park Service intended to return the island to its natural state ... which is totally inconsistent with the intent of Congress.

## 2. Mammoth Lakes, California

The Forest Service built a new headquarters and then closed a trailer court across the road, because it blighted the view of the new headquarters. The trouble is that this large trailer court was one of the only areas for low-income housing and there is a severe housing shortage in that area. The Forest Service refuses to provide land, even on a lease basis, and says that low-income housing is not their responsibility. Gradually, while increasing the tourist capacity, the Forest Service is strangling the local people and cutting off the people of lower incomes.

## 3. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

This is another example of where exempted communities and people were issued certificates of non-condemnation. We have copies of the certificates of people presently under condemnation.

## 4. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

More exempted communities and guaranteed non-condemnation. 1966 law guaranteed no condemnation. 1976 too that protection away, plus two-thirds of the town of Beverly Shores. 1978 legislation proposed to take the rest of Beverly Shores. 1979 legislation proposed to take the rest of Beverly Shores plus the towns of Dune Acres and Porter Beach.

## 5. Olympic National Park

Here, people were guaranteed "full use and enjoyment of their land," but severe restrictions have occurred and numerous condemnations.

## 6. Yosemite National Park

The people were protected by statements guaranteeing all "valid existing rights," but numerous condemnations and restrictions have been placed upon them.

## 7. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Legislation said Park Service could not use fee title acquisition but limited protection to the use of scenic easements. By July of 1978 over 300 families had been forced to sell under condemnation ... or threat of condemnation, and no scenic easements had been issued by the Park Service. The number of fee title acquisitions is now over 550, with less than 10 percent scenic easements. The power of condemnation, plus the absolute disobedience of the intent of Congress, destroyed a quaint little farming valley and the community that lay inside. A mass relocation of people occurred and much of the history was lost.

## 8. Buffalo National River

The agency had the option to use fee as well as scenic easements. It was not necessary to use fee title, as easements would have done the job, since the primary objective was the protection of the river and the providing of a place for canoeists. Farming families that had been on the same land for three generations were removed ... in some cases at gunpoint ... with the use of declarations-of-taking. This is a condemnation procedure, that for all practical purposes, takes away the land-owners ability to fight for his land. He has 90 days to get off his land although full settlement may take upwards of five years! Of the 21,000 condemnations in process, presently over 10,000 are declarations of taking by the federal government.

## 9. St. Croix River

Sen. Gaylord Nelson — Congressional Record, Aug. 8, 1967: "We intended the secretaries powers of condemnation to be used to protect scenic and wild rivers from commercial and industrial destruction, not for indiscriminate acquisition and will not likely fit the semi-military pattern the Federal management likes to set.

Whether the area is protected by Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service or Forest Service, standardization of lifestyle will be the result. These results have been true across the nation, only varying occasionally when a sensitive manager is in charge. But how long can we depend on that manager? What about the next guy? By constantly transferring people, the agencies keep themselves from being accountable and keep the local people off guard.

Doesn't it make sense to keep local control and explore every alternative possible, no matter how difficult? People and their lifestyles are so much wrapped up in the environment of Big Sur that to do otherwise means the loss of a special culture ... for all time.

As H.L. Mencken has said: "There's always an easy solution to every human problem ... neat, plausible and wrong."

And another apt quote, in closing, from Lao Tzu: "As restrictions and prohibitions are multiplied, the people grow poorer and poorer. When they are subjected to overmuch government, the land is thrown into confusion."

# The Ansel Adams Position Paper

My position on the appropriate use of the Big Sur Coast remains the same as stated by me frequently in the past and in my recent statement in February 1980. A few points of emphasis and clarification have been added, chiefly to counteract misinterpretations and confusions. My firm beliefs remain as they were and I am more than ever convinced of the importance of appropriate federal management of the area.

This area is clearly defined as reaching from Mal Paso Creek to the border of San Luis Obispo County to the south. Any implication that Carmel Highlands would be included is ridiculous; it has never been considered and never will be, as it is an established community and almost fully developed.

This coastal area, loosely called "Big Sur," is one of the most beautiful areas of the American continent. It also contains a unique group of landowners and residents, including ranchers, artists, writers and dedicated retirees. It exhibits a rather specific "lifestyle." It would be difficult to think of the land without its people and vice-versa. This symbolic relationship must be continued, protected from intrusions and should receive assistance in appropriate ways when its survival is obviously imperilled. The people of Big Sur want it to remain "the way it is," and this I heartily endorse in principle. However, the seeds of development have already been sown: we have some protection now, but not nearly enough. As the Big Sur area, with its magnificent mountains sloping heroically to the sea, is most definitely of national significance, citizens in general should support its integrity and the perpetuation of its undecimated natural scene and the lifestyle of the area.

While the dream of preserving Big Sur has been around for as long as I can remember — at least from the days of the formation of Pt. Lobos State Reserve and the Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, it is only recently that many of us became aware of the subtle but growing threats to the area. As with all such situations, the growth-threat tends to become exponential, and by that time it is too late to control.

As with previous public statements, I speak as an individual and not as a representative of any group or organization, including the Big Sur Foundation. We are naturally in agreement in most of its ideas and ideals. I am a strong supporter of the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society in active principles. I have worked closely of late with the Wilderness Society because my former business manager, William Turnage, a devoted environmentalist, is now executive director of the society. He left my employ in December 1977.

I wish to make it clear that I am independent in my thinking and actions as a private citizen and to my best knowledge and belief I know of no "conspiracy," organizational or otherwise.

However, I am pleased to inform you that I have, as a private citizen concerned with the environment, discussed problems and solutions with President Carter, Senators Cranston and Hayakawa and Congressman Panetta, Philip Burton, Seiberling and others. These conversations related to Alaska, the Yosemite management plan and Big Sur, mostly Alaska and Yosemite.

I have been involved in environmental and conservation concerns for more than 40 years. The Big Sur issue is the most confused and misunderstood in my experience. For several years I have had a strong desire to see the Big Sur coast made a part of the national park system because I believe the park system has the experience, imagination and funds to protect the area. However, my increasing awareness of the United

States Forest Service and its long-standing relationship with the people of Monterey County, its constructive presence in the area for many decades, and its recent interest and experience in land preservation, I changed my support to the Forest Service as the logical federal agency to assume responsibility in this management endeavor. An important point to make is that both agencies are capable of protecting Big Sur. In closing, I would like to briefly state the important factors involved in this most critical project to preserve an extraordinary land and the continuity of its lifestyle for the foreseeable future:

A. This area, being of national significance, deserves more than what the various agencies (state, county and local) can provide in management and protection. I say this not to belittle the efforts being made now, especially by the Local Coastal Program, because they are clearly dynamic and well-intentioned. But in the face of serious developmental inroads, which I am certain will occur, only resources of the federal government will be sufficient for the adequate solution to the problem ahead.

B. The functions of whatever federal agency will be involved in this effort will be clearly spelled out in legislation which will be designed to fully protect both the land and its ecology as well as the best interests of the residents and landowners. There will be hearings on this, of course.

C. Whatever federal agency manages this area, it must be obliged to pay close attention to advice and comment from all of the various interests concerned with Big Sur. Input from the residents and landowners will be particularly important, such as the work being done in the development of the Local Coastal Program.

The world is moving swiftly towards a critical balance of man and his environment. We have little time left to save what we can of natural beauty and wonder and to assure a favorable environment in which man can continue to enjoy the benefits of civilization. The need to preserve this marvelous region and its unique lifestyle transcends petty concerns and commands us to work together for the benefit of all our people and for the generations that will follow us.



ANSEL ADAMS

(Paula Walling Photo)



## Views and Viewpoints

Big Sur:

### *It's In the Best of Hands*

By SENATOR S.I. HAYAKAWA

There are several routes you can take when traveling from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Interstate 5 is probably the fastest. Highway 101 gives you a taste of the coastline, the vineyards, some of the nicer cities in the state and will get you into L.A. in good time. But if you're interested in seeing one of the most scenic and pristine coastal areas on the North American continent — one that without warning may swallow you with fog or douse you with a wave — then Highway 1 through Big Sur is the only route to take.

The coastline in Monterey County has been the pride of California for decades, and the people who live there deserve all the credit. For a century now they have spared this area the characteristic scars of over-development which normally accompany the discovery of scenic areas. There probably isn't another area in the country with more local citizen involvement in terms of maintenance and protection. Its residents are almost fanatical about preserving the beauty of their "neighborhood." According to the California Coastal Commission, only 12 houses per year have been built on 94 miles of this coastline in the past seven years. Over three million tourists enjoyed Big Sur in 1979, almost 500,000 more than visited Yosemite Park in 1979, and the people of the area were successful, along with local law enforcement agencies, in keeping trails and streams clean, watching for unsafe fires and maintaining the peace.

Now, however, a group of people, led by Ansel Adams, the

distinguished nature photographer, are saying these residents can no longer adequately hold mass development at bay, and destruction of this natural treasure is imminent. Their logic seems to be that the federal government would be the best caretaker. With their support legislation is now pending in Congress to lift a 3,000 acre limitation for acquisition of lands outside the boundaries of the Los Padres National Forest. As the law stands now the Forest Service can acquire up to 3,000 acres of land anywhere along the border of the forest. This bill will clear the way for unlimited acquisition of non-adjacent land. Eventually most of Big Sur could be annexed by Los Padres National Forest making it subject to federal guidelines and leaving residents with little if any input into its management.

Certainly there are enough examples of federal intervention creating problems that didn't previously exist that we don't need to make Big Sur another one. The General Accounting Office recently completed a study of the land acquisition practices of the National Park Service entitled "The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should Be Reassessed." In this report they specifically discourage federal land acquisitions like those which would result from an expansion of the Los Padres National Forest. The report basically says that local and state authorities can do a better job of protecting certain scenic areas than the federal government.

In addition to local concern, a matrix of governmental agencies already oversee the development of the entire area. The California Coastal Commission, California State Park System and the County of Monterey are just a few. I received a letter from one woman living in Big Sur who has spent the last three years trying to obtain permits to build a house on land she already owns. She still hasn't received authorization to build and is not much closer to breaking ground now than when she started three years ago.

This is not a case of environmentalists versus developers or the big guy versus the small guy. It basically boils down to the local residents versus a few environmentalists and the federal government. The people of Monterey County are a unique blend of environmentalists, business people, artists, actors, mechanics, rich and poor, all bound together by a common concern for protecting the isolated splendor of Big Sur. They have proven themselves perfectly capable stewards and do not need Washington complicating their lives and jeopardizing the future of the area.

I just recently spent several days in Monterey County and was impressed with the resident's concern and management of Big Sur. I've spent four years working in Washington, D.C. and know the federal government barely keeps its own head above the water. Entrusting them with the future of land as magnificent and fragile as Big Sur would certainly be a mistake.

## Panetta To Draft Big Sur Bill

Continued from page 1

tional Scenic Area.

Jim Josoff, spokesman for the Friends of Big Sur, presented the Congressman with a resolution which read in part that "there be no increase in the level of federal involvement in this magnificent independent area as long as the California Coastal Act of 1976 or similar protective state legislation is in effect."

Mr. Panetta responded that he would take their concerns into consideration, as well as those of the Big Sur Foundation, the Citizen Advisory Committee, and others.

He enlarged on the statement that a lot of pressure would most likely be brought to bear on the Big Sur issue because national conservation groups would probably be making it a target issue and obtain favorable editorial support nationwide.

Citing the "Park Barrel Syndrome" as another pressure, Mr. Panetta said that legislation is difficult to change once it becomes lumped into one proposal with all the legislator's pet district projects.

John Harlan, a south coast resident who said his family had owned their property for over 100 years, stated that "due to the unique topography and unique people that overdevelopment was impossible — unless the area were given a federal designation." He said that federal involvement would result in a tripling of the present 1,200 residents just to serve the additional tourists, and referring to his family cemetery, he said he intended to be buried in Big Sur "with or without federal intervention."

Partington Ridge resident Tim Green stated that although people were talking about preservation, they were planning for recreation, which to him meant development of the area.

On the subject of solutions to the alleged problems of traffic on Highway 1, Marge Johnson said she preferred 100 cars to one bus, and Joe Handley pointed out that the traffic use of Highway 1 was handled effectively by self-regulation.

Several persons felt that the federal government needed to be mandated to support the LCP, but Mr. Panetta said "if federal legislation were tied to local control it would be an incredible achievement."

Mr. Panetta said he would be listening to all sides of the issue during the next few weeks, and then present his legislative concepts during Sen. Cranston's subcommittee hearings on April 24 in Washington.

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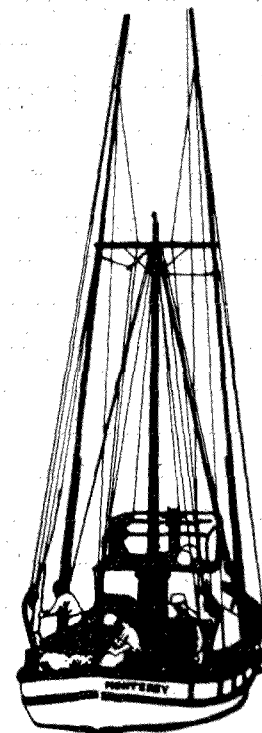
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## Editorial:

## Big Sur National Park and Carmel National Parking Lot

If the proposed legislation by Senator Alan Cranston and Congressmen Leon Panetta and Phil Burton succeeds in creating a National designation of any kind in Big Sur, the quality of life will be seriously and irrevocably degraded for people who live on the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel, Carmel Valley and Carmel Highlands.

Or, in not-so-plain bureaucratese, "the present high quality residential and environmental amenities of the area immediately north and south of the Big Sur National Designation will undergo significant adverse impacts, the thrust of which will be an irreversible deterioration of that interesting philosophical concept which the private sector calls 'quality of life.'"

Or, as one Big Sur resident put it: "It's bad enough, that even if I could, I wouldn't want to live inside a National Park, but what burns me is that the Peninsula is going to become a National Parking lot, and I wouldn't want to live there either."

National statistics indicate that from 3 to 5 years after an area becomes legislated as a National Area, the number of tourists quadruple. Apparently, the traveling American public collect new national designations. Thus the present 3 million tourists visiting Big Sur each year will become 12 million between 1983 and 1985, and they will all pass through the Monterey Peninsula as they travel to and from Hearst Castle. The additional nine million tourists will require more than double the present visitor needs for gas, food and lodging, as well as their share of water, power and sanitation facilities. The national statistics also predict a disproportionate increase in litter, vandalism and crime of every sort to an area on the periphery of a national designation because the percentage of such problems are higher in and around national parks than in major metropolitan inter-city areas.

The people of Big Sur, who number fewer than 1,000 folks, will have little if any effect on the Burton (Panetta) and Cranston dimension of the Park-Making Machine, especially during an election year bolstered by a Park-Barrel Syndrome and by national environmental zealots who are engaged in a holy war crusade to Save a Big Sur which, in reality, has already been saved.

That makes responsible the people of Carmel, the Highlands and the Valley and the Monterey Peninsula to stop the madness before it becomes an irrevocable reality.

If Peninsula people become suckered into a National Designation for Big Sur, they will in effect be opting for an environment more resembling a coastal San Jose than the Monterey Peninsula they now know and enjoy.

In short, the future of the quality of life on the Carmel-Monterey Peninsula depends on their response to the issue of a Big Sur National Whatever.

Which brings to mind the warning of Charles Cushman, director of the National Park Inholders Association, who said: "Remember, the feds are forever, and the impacts on your life, land and lifestyle are also forever."

To the people of the Peninsula, we say, don't just think about it, do something about it, because it's up to you now, like it or not.

## Save Big Sur ... or Where Is Art Buchwald Now That We Need Him?

by R.C. HORSE

None of the reasons given so far by Big Sur National Park proponents withstand rational scrutiny.

Big Sur is neither overdeveloped or threatened by overdevelopment. Twelve houses per year are being added to the existing 500 homes in 100 miles of coast, and the certified Local Coastal Plan will probably allow fewer.

Park proponents further argue that massive funds will be required to implement the as yet unwritten Local Coastal Plan, and the federal government is the only source of those funds.

The massive federal money argument is as false as the hysteria about overdevelopment because both the Coastal Commission and Coastal Conservancy staffs have surveyed the viewshed parcels still in private ownership and found only 15-25 in need of public acquisition if the most stringent viewshed policies were adopted in the LCP.

Moreover, one parcel is 100 acres and the rest are less than ten, so at most some 350 acres would need buying at an estimated cost of between three to five million dollars.

Such minimal funds are available from state and county sources.

The third argument offered by park proponents is that a single federal agency should "manage" the area.

But the existing balance of managers, the Forest Service, State Park Service, and private landowners have proven that such a balance of management works well for the preservation of the coast.

What's more, the visiting public who enjoy the coast much prefer the careful but unobtrusive management which provides them with a more fulfilling recreational experience than one

offered by a regimented agency with controlled access, programmed experience, and public transportation.

Why then, one asks, have a handful of individuals stirred up the federal agency bureaucrats, the park-making politicians, and the knee-jerk environmentalists?

Why shout the slogan to Save Big Sur when it has already quietly been saved?

Why cry "Preservation" when the area has already been preserved?

And how can they save and preserve an area for which, at the same time, they are promoting massive public recreation?

Doesn't more recreation mean more facilities will be needed to serve more people, all of which means more development and less preservation?

Does all this begin to sound a little strange?

Who can answer why we need to save Big Sur from underdevelopment by spending massive federal dollars for otherwise unbuildable land in order to preserve the area for major recreation development?

Instead of saving Big Sur, perhaps we ought to begin saving the English language.

Where is Art Buchwald now that we really need him?

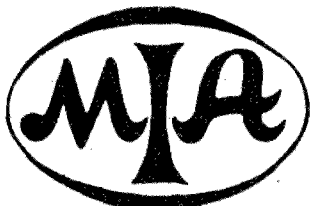
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## Views and Viewpoints

### Commends the Gazette

Dear Editor:

I would like to personally commend you and your staff for the quality of your latest issue of the *Big Sur Gazette*. Yours was one of the most comprehensive summaries I have seen to date dealing with the current debate over the possible futures for the Big Sur coast.

There have been a myriad of reporting styles and editorial commentaries covering the debate, not only in the local media but throughout California. The reporting job has certainly not been an easy one having to sort through a whole host of news releases,

factual and non-factual information, local and national discussions, etc. A factual and objective presentation that can illustrate the various sides of any argument is key to having a well educated public and making intelligent social decisions.

Your role in providing an objective source of information will continue to be a very valuable and important asset to the Big Sur community. Thank you again for taking the initiative to publish the many sides of the issue.

Frederik G. deHoll  
Forest Supervisor

### Not In Trouble

Dear Editor:

Before you reprint a libel printed yesterday in the *Monterey Peninsula Herald* (article on William Stewart's structure at Big Creek), this will put you on notice that the hot tub and deck I built were not in violation of the Coastal Act as implied in their Herald article. I was not "in trouble with my colleagues" on the commission, as stated in the article.

The commission staff, as with all similar minor additions to home east of the

highway and outside the viewshed, issued its waiver.

(When I was informed that I needed a county permit, I promptly applied for one. No further work was done until I received the permit, after which I completed the deck. I was at fault in not realizing or inquiring about the need for a county permit, even though I built the tub and deck myself. Pursuant to the permit, the tub was not used thereafter until the date specified by the county.)

Zad Leavy  
Big Sur

### Alive and Well

Dear Editor:

If what was said in the last editorial is valid; re: parking lots, buses, increased usage and therefore increased services, etc., etc., then this letter is pertinent. Granted it is pessimistic and bleak; but it must be stated that we cannot afford the erosion of our heritage and further or very longer.

After assimilating and digesting all the "pros and cons" of the proposed Federal stewardship of the Big Sur, I have come to the conclusion that any attempt to increase Federal control in Big Sur would be nothing less than an unmitigated disaster.

When I was a student at MPC in the early '60s, Alvarado Street was truly a unique and singularly refreshing habitat for locals of every persuasion. I have since seen its transformation to a maze of tourist choked mediocrity.

So too San Francisco, the city of my birth, has changed from a once vibrant city of artistically pastel low-rise structures to a Manhattanized corporate horror in which

the needs of our citizens have given way to the downtown corporate and tourist dollars and interests. We have a skyline, now, that rivals any in the world for its technological and artistic beauty ... from a distance. It is, in actuality, a series of potential death traps; built on a garbage and mud bay fill that most probably would not withstand the ultimate and inevitable certainty of a major quake.

The city of Fresno, in the central valley, where I went to high school, at one time produced nearly one third of the world's agricultural product. It is rapidly changing from a small rural town with clean air, open space, unobstructed views of the mountain range to the obstructed views of the mountain range to the East; to a summer smog filled, year round traffic choked mini Los Angeles; with more and more shopping centers, parking lots, rising crimes of theft and violence and increasing repression on the part of the police in the area of individual rights.

What can one say of Los Angeles? Control and maintenance are the only alternatives for the mindless destruction of the eco-system there. It matters not that the commitment of the people who choose to live there stems from folly or loyalty. It is just a wonder that they do.

And now there are those who, irrespective and disregarding of motive,

would like to turn Big Sur into a combination Camp Curry and Disneyland. I can't help but feel that they are more interested in the "containment" of the environment than in its "protection."

In the late '60s, when I was a busboy and "troubleshooter" for Nepenthe, I came to love, respect and deeply revere the delicate balance and fragile interaction between the land and sea and its inhabitants, human and non-human alike. It is a wild place and wild it should stay.

I have long harbored the desire to one day return to the land; one of the few places I have found in which I can live in peace and in freedom; nurturing the best of my instincts and creative energies. It is for these reasons and many others that I support wholly the efforts to prevent any more "outside" interference in our affairs. It appears that our "elected" officials in Washington, if given the opportunity, will readily sell out both us and our concerns. Let us all unite, at least long enough to let Washington know that we do not intend to be either bought off or sold out; and that freedom of choice, self-determination, and most importantly, genuine concern for and commitment to the environment are alive and well and living in Big Sur.

David Loring  
Big Sur

beleagued with mailgrams, calls and letters voicing strong opposition to possible federal intervention into Big Sur. And the purpose of this letter is to add the names of three more of your constituents to this list.

The expenditure of \$100,000 of federal money in this area is totally superfluous. Not only does the California Coastal Commission and Monterey County Planning Department exercise great control, but also the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Water Quality Control Board, the Monterey County Health Department, the Department of Public Works and the Monterey County Building Department exercise great control.

Additionally, the Citizens Advisory Committee, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Wilderness Society, etc., etc., wield great influence in the decision-making of the above mentioned federal, state and local agencies.

But all that aside, Congressman Panetta, the basic, nitty-gritty issue is the American right (dream) to our property. If this can be taken away by a federal institution with big dollars, we may as well issue invitations to our Russian comrades and welcome them with open arms for this country we love can no longer be called America — land of the free.

Debbie Browncroft  
Dawn Browncroft  
DeeAnn Browncroft

### Land of Free?

Dear Editor: (Please reprint)  
Dear Congressman Panetta:

By this time I can imagine that you have been

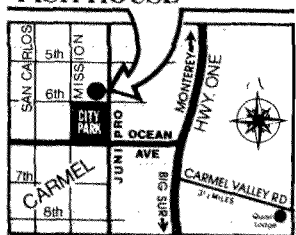


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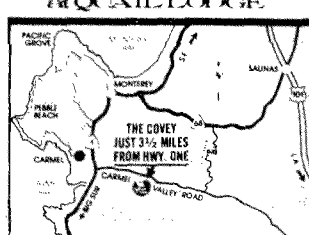
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Dear Editor:

In 1869, my great-grandparents made a choice — they chose to fulfill their American dream and homesteaded lands in the Big Sur country of Monterey County.

My grandmother, my mother and now my son have all been raised in Big Sur — as a matter of choice.

Will my grandchildren be able to choose to live in Big Sur only if they wear forest green pants, khaki shirts and Stetson hats?

Please help keep a dream from becoming a nightmare. Support the Friends of the Big Sur Coast.

Barbara Von Protz-  
Chamberlain  
Big Sur

## On Wolves

Dear Editor:

I feel compelled to set the record straight concerning a few statements made by Araby Colton in last month's *Gazette*. First of all, the writer was criticizing Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus for allowing the state of Alaska to manage its own wildlife. State management of fish & game was a condition of statehood. Another condition of statehood was the conveyance of 80 million acres to the state of Alaska, which after 20 years has yet to be fulfilled. The state has filed suit against the federal government on this matter. It is very questionable that Alaska would have voted for statehood had the feds insisted on managing fish and game. Mr. Andrus (or Andrusoff as he's known in Alaska) has forced enough tyranny down the throat of

Alaskans that even he has to balk at imposing imprudent fish and game measures.

As for the question of wolf control in Alaska, the problems in Alaska today are the result of well-meaning but misinformed individuals wishing to impose regulations based on prevailing conditions in the lower 48. It is true that wolves have become extinct in much of the lower 48 — not all. It is common knowledge, however, among hunters, trappers, wildlife biologists, the city council, housewives and the mayor of Fairbanks that the wolf population in Alaska could not be exterminated even under an all-out effort by every hunter, trapper and helicopter pilot in the state to do exactly that. Aerial hunting of wolves was suspended due to environmentalist objections only long enough to experience the decimation of one of the healthiest moose populations in the state and appearance of wolves in the back yards of people in downtown Fairbanks endangering children and in several instances destroying pets and livestock.

Wolves cannot be over-trapped. They are simply too smart. Every trapper in Alaska is well aware of this. They cannot be over-hunted — only very rarely are they ever seen by a foot hunter. Aerial hunting is only moderately effective as a means of control and can only be practiced in wide-open areas. In short, the wolf is invincible in Alaska. It is undoubtedly the specie with the highest endurance capabilities. Everyone familiar with Alaskan game is well aware of this.

Alaska is today being

regulated by an absentee overlord whose advisors are naive as to the situation in Alaska. Alaska is unique and any legislation based on conditions in Wyoming or Montana is meaningless as applied to Alaska. Let's let Alaskans take care of their own business and not impose upon them regulations borne of guilt from those who have dirtied their own backyard.

Glory Ushakoff  
Carmel

## Busybodies

Dear Editor:

We who live in Big Sur should not be alone in our outrage over the dictatorial attempt of the Washington-based Wilderness Society and its paid lobbyist, William Turnage, to take over our coast and tear down our houses.

Turnage's mention of the 1,000-car garages at each end of the coast and his reference to Monterey Peninsula's ability to handle the staging area function should terrify all our residents. Where will this monstrous garage be? It will have to be adjacent to the highway, and a highway to serve a garage of that size will have to be a four-lane freeway. Will it be at the end of the present freeway at Carpenter Street in Carmel, will it be in the mouth of the Valley, or at Point Lobos, with an extension of the freeway to its entrance, or will it be even further, within the proposed park, with the freeway pushing still further through Carmel Highlands. Any of these prospects are chilling.

When will Washington and its bureaucrats and its busybodies leave us alone?

William E. Brown Big Sur

## Federal Tyranny

Dear Editor:

You may recall my letter of last month wherein I tried to relate to the people of Big Sur the lesson to be learned by the acts of Federal tyranny which have been directed toward Alaska. I mentioned the eviction of miners and homesteaders which was carried out in order to create a Federal monument the size of France.

Well, it seems that as I was writing that very letter, as if to prove my point, the Supreme Commissioner of Land, Air, Water and All Living Things, Cecil Andrusoff-Brezneffson, put a no trespassing sign on another parcel roughly the size of Spain. This was already Federal land, of course, it just needed a "keep out" sign attached to it. In my letter of last month I presented the fact that less than 1 percent of the land in Alaska is in private ownership. To many, evidently, that fact seemed "incredible" and hard to believe. Let me present some more incredible

facts to those who think the Federal government is their big buddy. Alaska shares that 1 percent private land status with only one other country — Mainland China.

The well-meaning might say that Alaskans are exploiting the environment by extracting the state's mineral wealth. Consider this — Florida has four times the number of miners as does Alaska. Florida, of course, has long been known for its highly mineralized areas (Ft. Lauderdale, Miami Beach, etc.). Nor are Alaskans dividing up the wilderness with roads. There were more miles of road system along the Eastern seaboard in 1790 than exist in Alaska in 1980!

Perhaps the well-meaning would also not be aware that a backpacker after hiking 100 miles into a Federal monument and sitting down to play a guitar would be in clear violation of Federal law! And this is what John Denver fought for?

This experiment in Fascism in our Alaskan satellite is possible due to low population and lack of electoral votes. Politically, very little is at stake in Alaska. Mr.

Andrusoff-Brezneffson has called the citizens of Alaska "transient boomers" and has made the statement that he didn't care if every single person in Alaska was opposed to Federal land policy. Mr. Andrusoff-Brezneffson knows what's best for you even if it's not apparent to you at the time. What has happened in Alaska is a sad departure from what our founding fathers had in mind. It cannot happen in California and particularly Big Sur, however, without help. The political stakes are too high.

It's incomprehensible to me that, in these times of 18 percent inflation and indebtedness of \$800 billion, there are still people crying for Federal involvement in anything, let alone issues of personal freedom. What low self-esteem a person must have who admits he is incapable of deciding his own destiny, of overseeing his immediate environment. I urge the Friends of Big Sur not to drop the ball on this one. Federal involvement in regional and private affairs must be curtailed.

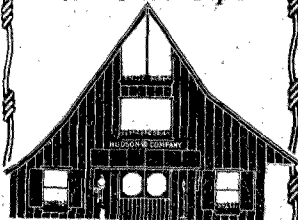
Rob Cook  
Fairbanks/Carmel

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## Editorial: *Where Is Big Sur? A Bill of Rights for Tourists*

If one were to be asked what it is that makes the people of Big Sur think they can be their own environmentalists, and what single best proof they could offer the rest of the world that they intend to keep Big Sur as it is today, that question would best be answered with another question, the decades old query of the tourist: "Where is Big Sur?"

That people ask that question summer after summer, some on the airplane going home after having driven the length of the coast, should tell the world (and reassure any doubts we have about our own preservation abilities) that all is well with the Big Sur Coast itself.

That we are serious about our right and intention and responsibility to continue this fine record is apparent by the recent actions of coastal residents; the incessant well attended meetings and the proof, by petition, that you could get this many hard-headed individualists to agree to anything. But they do agree: "No further federal intervention or involvement in Big Sur!"

In few if any places would fed-lovers vs. dyed-in-the-wool locals find the energy, talent and resources to mount the extraordinary campaigns that promise to take place in the next few months the ones that now consume the energy of the vast majority of Big Sur residents. No land in the world could be more worthy of such love.

This is an issue in which no one says, "I don't care," though a few extraordinarily talented ones simply say, "I must be left alone to work." Their energy indeed should not be dissipated by such a battle. Nevertheless, it is for their right (as well as our own) to even say that, that we engage in such hot debate day after day.

By now we all know what we residents stand to lose should the bureaucrats continue their divide-and-conquer techniques within the Big Sur community. Many of us are in a state of pre-mature mourning at the threat of the loss of such a free, happy, unpolluted existence.

So as not to become too self-centered, it would be good for us then to reflect on what the tourist along the coast stands to lose if the federal government squeezes the last breath of individuality from local citizens. Certainly if this happens, the rights of the tourist will be similarly suffocated.

Three to four times our present traffic in three to five years can be anticipated if we become a "national must." This would mean absolute control of highway use. (Without a national designation, federal proponents estimate that highway traffic "may double in 25 years.")

The Scenic Area concept, a watered down (for the moment) National Park means intense federal regulation and regimentation of tourists. Massive forced busing would be a requirement on once free Highway 1.

Is an interminable winding bus ride what every tourist really wants? What about their rights? Visitors to Big Sur have rights, too; and those rights as well as our own need protecting. After all, if the Park Service held true to form, within 25 years we might only be tourists ourselves. A sense of heritage and community — a social sense — is totally lacking in the National Park Service; and behind the scenes, work will be done to carry out the original National Park plan, rest assured. But whether it succeeds or not, the "National-Something-or-Other" as Park Service Director Bill Whalen called it, will signal an intense rise in traffic and an equivalent decline in visitor freedom.

While the following Bill of Rights may not be "self-evident" or the same for any two people, these rights nevertheless exist now, and we feel each one and all of them on your own list are well worth preserving:

- The right to still have your own car with you when you get to the end of the highway.
- Similarly, the right *not* to have to go back over the same road to get it.
- The right to stop at a turnout and look for a whale or a sea otter until you see one — not just until the bus pulls away.
- The right to roll your window down.
- The right to see the scenery without tinted green tree tops and sky.
- The right to bring your ice chest and partake of its contents when and where you choose.
- The right to an occasional gulp of unflouridated, unchlorinated water.
- The right to see a sunset and await the moonrise.
- The right to more leisure without concern for time or place.
- The right to bring along more than you need and stay longer than you planned.
- The right to change your mind and go back.
- The right not to consider Big Sur a "must."
- The right to stop if your child is carsick.
- The right to be rescued by helicopter if necessary (the Park Service forbids the use of helicopters).
- The long established right to free volunteer ambulance service by trained emergency medical technicians should, heaven forbid, you ever need it.
- The right to bring your pet along.
- The right to learn about poison oak from first hand experience.
- The right to learn about raccoons and where to put your food next time — without being handed a pamphlet on the subject (printed at government expense, of course)
- The right to go to another campground, restaurant, motel, gas station, gallery or shop if you did not like the

management or products at the last one.

- Likewise, the right to return to the same one again and again if you did.
- The right to return 20 years later — as someone just did — and say, "Not much has changed."
- The right to stop and photograph a scenic moment in time that no one will ever quite see again on this ever-changing coast.
- The right to change radio stations or tapes — or hear nothing at all.
- The right not to hear a bus driver for 90 miles.
- The right to use your glider if you have the nerve and skill.
- The right to a relaxed pace.
- The right to sketch or paint without worrying about missing the last bus.
- Also, to read Jeffers and Eric Barker in the same peace and freedom that inspired them to write in the first place (where is Yosemite's poetry?)
- The right to write — in the same unregimented setting former writers have known.
- The right to stop for rainbows.
- The right to privacy.
- The right to pull over or slow down to avoid diesel fumes.
- The right to discover ... on your own.
- The right to eat a wild strawberry or fresh water-cress.
- The right to see a scenic area without a big brown metal sign telling you it IS one.
- The right to a home-cooked or better-than-home-cooked meal, not just some concessionaire-airline bill of fare.
- The right to personal, not institutional, service.
- The right to visit with people who have lived a substantial portion of their lives nearby and can answer questions without giving a memorized lecture.
- The right to hear baroque music at meal time (a tradition originally set by Helmuth Deetjen at his Big Sur Inn that has spread to almost every restaurant and business on the coast). Elevator music by Musak has no place on this glorious coast.
- The right to any and every legal pursuit of happiness you cannot find in the cities or organized parks.
- The right to come back so often you feel like a local.
- The right to be a local — if you can put up with the mountain of inconveniences, the lack of housing, high prices, government intrusion and other innumerable impediments to coastal survival.
- The right to ask during or after your 90-mile drive, "Where is Big Sur?"



## Letter to Leon

Dear Editor (Please reprint)  
Dear Leon:

I have a strong and enduring belief in the United States Constitution. Its intent and implications of all its Articles are totally unique ... especially Article Five as it relates to various rights and especially that right to own property. Therefore, I find recent tendency to accumulate tremendous acreage by the Federal, state and county governments, under whatever guise to be frightening, contrary to the Constitution and totally unacceptable.

We have had the Coastal Commission thrust upon our backs with all of its intrusive, restrictive regulations, many of which, in my opinion, far overstep the original idea of the Coastal Act and what its objectives were. The cost of this bit of legislation has mushroomed from an administrative budget in its first year of \$376,460 to \$15,329 eight years later and the present budget for the 1980-81 allocation is \$11,789,309 if Mr. Brown ever drops back into the state to sign it. The grand total to administrate this uncontrolled experiment in social and economic control known as "Save Our Coast" is \$57,751,769.

In addition, the county of Monterey started out about three years ago with a little \$19,000 grant for a Big Sur Study which called for matching work fund from the county. Then there was a \$58,293 allocation of funds for the work program for the Local Coastal Program, add a state funding of \$5,000 to study the Big Sur Watershed plus another \$14,613 to study the legal aspects of all the things studied and planned to that date plus another \$36,565 state funding for salaries to extend to July 1980, additional work on the LCP and lastly, another \$5,000 for the Fish and Game Department to study the Big and Little Sur Rivers. This all totals another \$156,471 ... and remember none of this covers the cost of acquisition, management or maintaining the lands being studied, controlled, etc.

Now Mr. Cranston and Mr. Adams, plus a busy group known as the Wilderness Society, in their God given wisdom suggest that since there doesn't seem to be local or state funds available to support this mass of rules and regulations developed at the above named expense the answer should be to have the Federal government step in and, in the role of Big Daddy, just take this problem off of our hands by taking now, or later, the area known as Big Sur from Mal Paso Creek to the San Luis Obispo line. Mr. Adams seems very concerned that the tiny area known as the Los Padres Forest should be able to accept grants, gifts, or what-have-you in excess of 3,000 acres per unit.

These additional acres would be added to the present 1,750,689 acres that comprise the Los Padres. The local planners and the Wil-

derness group have even a more in-depth program of solving the problem ... namely taking over, by hook or crook, the entire area, buying up all of these nasty little things called houses that might, in their opinion, insult the eye even though they are the product of the dreams, savings and efforts of the various owners of this private land and then allow humans to view nature's beauty via a mass transit system, which will shuttle back and forth from one end to the other and from one 1,000 car garage to another and enroute view the recreational and commercial structures that the Coastal Commission feels should be developed.

If the whole thing wasn't so disgusting one might laugh or at least cry, but who can do either when this is just one example of governmental and quasi-governmental attack on the individual's right to use his land as he wishes and pass it on to his children without permission from Mr. Adams, Mr. Cranston or a governmental agency.

I ask your support in acting as "watch dog" and in opposing any action that adds to the ever increasing take-over of land by the government whose ownership now exceeds 52 percent of all the land.

Margaret Arnold

## Carmel CAC

Dear Editor: (Please reprint)  
Dear Assemblyman Hallett:

I am a resident and property owner in the Carmel Highlands. Last year I was appointed with 14 other people to the Citizens Advisory Committee by Sam Farr. In light of all the meetings, fighting, letter writing and headaches we've had in the past over prescriptive rights, RPZ and public easements, I felt that perhaps I could help some way on this committee, but it has been the worst fiasco I have ever been in. To begin with, the first meeting was three months late and landed us right in the middle of the busiest two months of the year. We were deluged with papers at each meeting and learned nothing. We had no direction and were again swamped with words and data. And although we ended up with three subcommittees we were at a loss as what to do. I was on the housing, access and recreation committee and our chairman, who is a very conscientious person, worked herself to the bone. All of us did. I read and re-read those voluminous papers, and slowly it dawned. We weren't supposed to understand. I felt used — just a puppet, and nobody paid the slightest bit of attention to suggestions. I worked so hard, read so many papers, went to so many meetings that I finally got to the point where I'd cry at the drop of a hat. I will not put in that much time and effort for nothing, especially when everything is already planned before hand. We, in our subcommittee, have worked about three months and at

the last joint meeting, public invited, Feb. 21, Mr. Chuck Mailor from Parks and Recreation was a guest speaker, and what do you think he enlightened us with? The fact that everything our subcommittee had been working on was already planned. We were just being used — used to show the people how fair and democratic the Coastal Commission was being. They even have a committee of citizens to help them plan the Local Coastal Plan. No wonder I had the feeling they were just putting up with us and had no intention to listening to one word we said. The enclosed memo from Michael Fischer was the last straw. I resigned Feb. 24, 1980 from the Citizens Advisory Committee, as I feel I can do more in the audience.

I thought I knew what this Coastal Commission was like, but now I know and feel at "gut level" what it is. I am scared to death at the power this commission has and what they have in store for us. Russia is on its way at the click of every minute they are in office. They have to be abolished. Please help us.

Elizabeth W. Farrar  
Carmel Highlands

## Help Del Monte

Dear Editor:

As you may know, the city of Monterey has submitted several applications to Caltrans and the state Department of Parks and Recreation for the purpose of acquiring the Southern Pacific right-of-way through the city of Monterey. I wanted to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Monterey City Council, to state the intention and desire of the city, and the importance of these applications in order to obtain a most important public purpose. The city of Monterey is planning to take every possible step to ensure the acquisition of the entire length of this right-of-way by one or another public agency, in order to ensure the preservation of this right-of-way for public purposes, for the benefit of our citizens and for future generations.

At this time, it is planned that the right-of-way to the west of the Southern Pacific Depot site would be used primarily for use for public recreational transit. It is planned that the Southern Pacific Depot site itself would be acquired and used for an intermodal transportation site, with passengers using different forms of public and private transportation meeting at this site and terminating their trip in the downtown area or exchanging transportation means to continue their trip. It is planned that the right-of-way to the east of the Southern Pacific Depot would be used primarily for rail and/or other transit purposes, with a secondary use of a bicycle and pedestrian trail, inasmuch as the right-of-way in this location is sufficiently wide for these combined uses. In all of these areas, it is the

hope that the city and other agencies would take whatever steps are necessary in order to open up the view access to Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean, and to use the right-of-way area in a way which is consistent with and perpetuates the objectives of the 1976 Coastal Conservation Act.

The possible converse situation is that the right-of-way area will not be acquired by public agencies. In this instance, portions of the right-of-way, consistent with coastal preservation opportunities, would not be realized and public transportation/transit opportunities using this corridor would be lost forever. In this case, the long-term public interest and the citizens of the Monterey

Peninsula, and elsewhere, would be the loser. We are certain that that possibility is one which a thoughtful and concerned person would want to avoid, and which can be avoided through our mutual cooperative efforts.

It is no exaggeration to say that we have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to accomplish something truly significant and in the highest public interest. We are truly grateful for any consideration and help which you are able to give to us in this critically important endeavor.

Gerald T. Fry  
Mayor of Monterey



## Kills Lion

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a clipping illustrating that the Dept. of Fish and Game is still following its tradition of "maintaining a healthy wild animal population in California" through the process of destruction.

GALT — A 70-pound mountain lion wandered onto a farm near this flatland Sacramento Valley town and got shot dead after scaring the farmer's wife.

Lt. A.F. "Frank" James of the Fish and Game Department said the lion was four or five years old and in good health. He said it is unusual for a lion to come so far from the Sierra Nevada.

Anne Turzi

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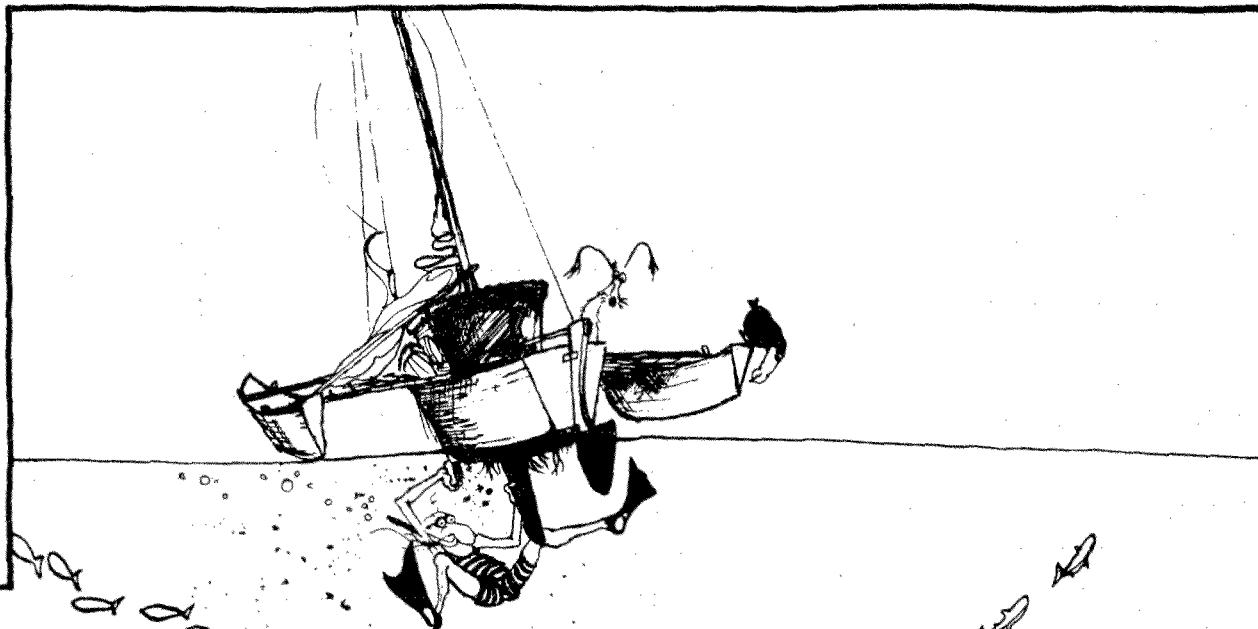
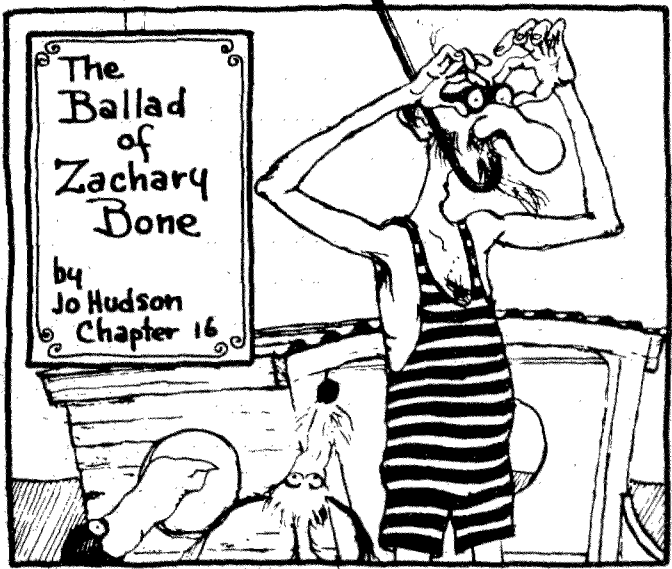
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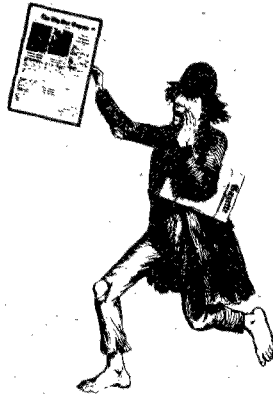
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**WANTED TO RENT**  
CALLIGRAPHER seeks small coastal refuge to rent/lease ... cabin, cottage or such ... will maintain & improve premises. Contact Kitty Maguire, 372-3109, P.O. Box 54, Monterey, 93940.

**WANTED:** house to rent in Big Sur for 1 adult and 1 child for four months starting Sept. 1980. Call or write: Carmem Deutsch, 3018 Tatum St., Los Angeles, 90065, (213) 223-5111.

#### NOTICES

PENINSULA poets' workshop. Sunset Center, room 10. 2nd & 4th Wednesday of each month. Non-profit. \$3 fee. Readings & discussions.

**THE BIG SUR GAZETTE** will pay \$5.00 for any articles pertaining to Big Sur -- so long as they are not already on file with the Gazette office.

**HYPNOSIS:** Past life regression. Problem sourcing. Self programming. Chakra link-up. Contact Jan Hudson, Rt. 1, Big Sur.

#### CROSSWORD ANSWERS

Across: 1. sport; 4. taped; 7. niece; 8. Aesop; 9. sky; 11. era (in the rain); 13. pie(e); 14. dire; 15. was; 16. assessments; 19. pies; 20. be; 21. penny; 24. co; 25. AC; 26. rules; 28. stops; 29. has.  
Down: 1. sense; 2. opera; 3. trespassers; 4. tray; 5. passion; 6. depressions; 10. kiss; 12. respect; 15. weep; 17. si; 18. manly; 20. nu; 23. ye; 27. sh!

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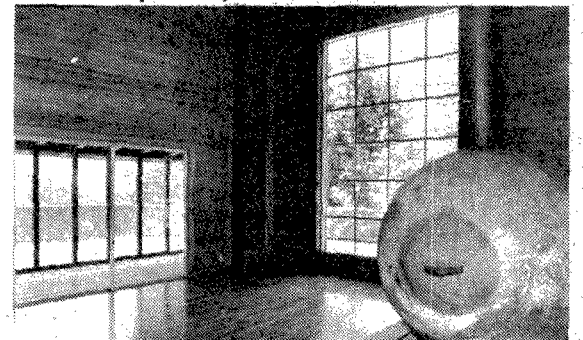
## Amid the Beautiful Big Sur Country



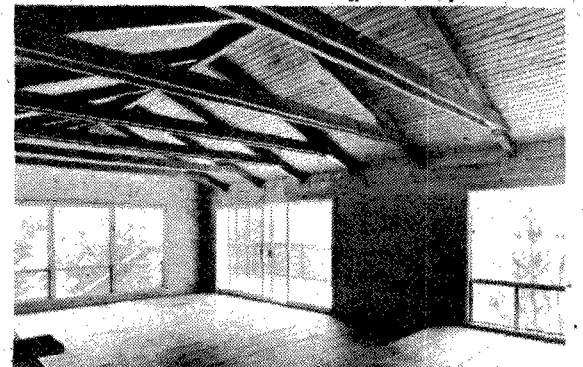
A paved road threads along Palo Colorado Canyon where, just before Bottcher's Gap and with view of hills extending as far as the ocean, also on 224 acres of land bordering Los Padres National Forest, is a carefully crafted, contemporary home.



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



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



Overlooking the living room at one end, the upstairs studio has its own deck and entrance. Downstairs are a well-planned kitchen, two paneled and beam-ceilinged bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large pantry, laundry and entry. Haybarn, corral, also other buildings, add interest. Price of this home, featuring craftsmanship, and its surrounding 224 acres of unspoiled and serene Big Sur Country is \$397,500.

Steve Gann photos

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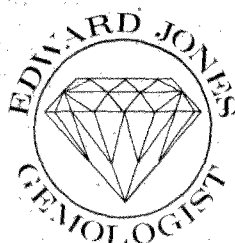
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# Statement to Senate by Sen. Alan Cranston

Continued from page 1

State land. In all more than 100 miles of magnificent coastline in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties would be protected. The bill provides that the state and local lands within the scenic area would be acquired only by donation or exchange and that the military lands would be transferred to the Forest Service only when the Department of Defense determines it has no further need for the properties. Regarding the private lands within the scenic area, the bill provides for both fee title acquisition and purchase of scenic easements for other interests. There will be no use of condemnation except under the very limited circumstances specifically mentioned in the bill and that use would be carefully circumscribed in the following way:

1. Prior to the adoption of the comprehensive plan for the management and development of the scenic area, condemnation could occur only if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a property has undergone a change in use that is substantially

incompatible with the use of the area as a National Scenic Area.

2. After the adoption of the comprehensive plan, condemnation can be used only if there is a new use of the property that is inconsistent with the comprehensive plan or if the property had been identified in the land acquisition plan and the owner of the property had refused to give the Secretary of Agriculture the right of first refusal when the property is disposed of to anyone other than a direct lineal descendant. In no event can the Secretary of Agriculture use condemnation to acquire more than 5 percent of the total private land necessary for public access and recreational use.

I believe these stringent limitations on condemnation authority will protect the private property owners of the Big Sur Coast and insure that they will know what kinds of activities are incompatible with the scenic area by reference to the comprehensive plan. It is the intention of the legislation to perpetuate existing residential and agrarian character of the

Big Sur coast. The bill provides that any agricultural land acquired by the Secretary may be leased back for grazing and other agricultural purposes with the first option on leasing to the former owner of the property. Under the legislation the Secretary of Agriculture must prepare a comprehensive plan for management and development of the Scenic Area within two years of the enactment of the bill.

The comprehensive plan will include a visitor transportation system plan, a plan for access and use, resources protection and management and plans for providing public information and interpretation of the scenic area. As part of the comprehensive plan the Secretary is directed to develop a land acquisition plan for the scenic area. Public hearings will be held in Monterey County on the comprehensive plan before it is adopted. The local coastal program developed by Monterey County, San Luis Obispo County, the State of California will be the minimum standards for the development of the private lands within the scenic area.

In order to insure continued local involvement in the management of the Big Sur Coast the bill establishes a nine-member advisory commission for the scenic area. All appointments are to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture with the requirement that at least five members, a majority of the commission, be residents of the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area.

Finally, the bill authorizes \$100 million which would come from funds in the existing land and water conservation fund for federal acquisition, \$10 million for each fiscal year from 1981 through 1990. The authorization is spread out over a 10-year period since it is anticipated that most of the acquisition will take place over time as owners of property affected by the land acquisition plan decide to sell.

## CAC Says "Hands-Off" to Feds LCP Due in April

Continued from page 1

Although "no federal funding is required at this time," the committee writes that if, as a last resort, federal funds were ever required, they should come from "sources that will not increase federal land management, ownership

or control beyond present limits."

The committee further recommended the formation of a "joint management council with representation from all major ownership

and management interests in the area."

Response from the public to the CAC position paper is requested during the April 8 meeting.

A complete text of the paper appears elsewhere in this issue.

Continued from page 1

County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors, and the Regional and State Coastal Commissions.

"That should give everyone ample opportunity to comment on the plan," he said.

## S. 2551 — Cranston's Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area Bill

Mr. Cranston:

A bill to establish the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area in the State of California.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this act may be cited as the "Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area Act."

SECTION II. The Congress finds and declares that —

1. The Big Sur Coast is the longest and most scenic stretch of undeveloped coastline in the contiguous 48 states;

2. The Big Sur Coast is a national treasure, and one of the nation's most heavily visited scenic areas;

3. California State Highway 1 on the Big Sur Coast provides the most beautiful scenic drive in the United States and should remain a rural, scenic two-lane highway;

4. Development, tourist visitation, and associated vehicular traffic area impacting the fragile coastal ecosystem and diminishing the natural beauty and public enjoyment of the Big Sur Coast;

5. The existing character of the Big Sur Coast and the indigenous residential and agrarian community should be perpetuated;

6. Because of the growing pressures for residential and commercial development and increasing tourism, state and local efforts to preserve the Big Sur Coast are inadequate and require Federal action in order to maintain the existing character of the community and to protect the scenic beauty; and

7. The Federal interest in the Big Sur Coast is substantial as the United States owns the adjoining national forest lands, including the 170,000-acre Ventana Wilderness Area, and bears major responsibility for maintaining and improving Highway 1.

SECTION III.

(a) In order to carry out the purposes of this act, there is established the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Scenic Area").

(b) The Scenic Area shall consist of the area within the boundaries generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area," dated April 1, 1980, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. As soon as practicable following the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to in this act as the "Secretary") file a map and legal description of the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this act, except the correction of clerical and typographic errors in such legal description and map may be made.

(c) The Secretary shall administer the Scenic Area in accordance with the provisions of this act and in such manner as will best implement the plan adopted under Section 6. Prior to the adoption of the comprehensive plan for the Scenic Area, both portions of the Scenic Area consisting of National Forest lands shall be administered in accordance with the laws applicable to the National Forest in conformance with the purposes of this act.

SECTION IV.

(a) (1.) The Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange any property or interest therein (including, not limited to, scenic easements), within the Scenic Area. Property or any interest therein in the Scenic Area owned by the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired by donation or exchange. Except to the extent specifically provided in the Subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary shall have no authority to acquire any private property within the Scenic Area by condemnation.

(2.) Whenever the Secretary of Defense determines any lands under his jurisdiction within the area comprising the scenic area are excess to the needs of the Department of Defense, such lands shall be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture and shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Scenic Area.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property (or interest therein) located within the Scenic Area and in exchange for such property or interest may convey to the grantor any Federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the State of California which the Secretary classifies as suitable for exchange or disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be equal, or if not equal, shall

be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the United States as the circumstances require. In the exercise of the authority to exchange property, the Secretary may utilize authorities and procedures generally available to him in connection with the exchange of lands.

(c) The Secretary may acquire private property (or interest therein) by condemnation only if —

(1.) Prior to the adoption of the comprehensive plan, the Secretary determines with respect to the use of such property that there has been a substantial change in the use of this property from that which was in existence on April 1, 1980, and that such change is substantially incompatible with the use of such areas as a Scenic Area; or

(2.) After the adoption of the comprehensive plan and the local coastal program, the Secretary determines there is a new use of such property that it is inconsistent with such comprehensive plan and the local coastal program; or

(3.) The owner of the such property identified in the land acquisition plan described in Section 6 (c) of this act has refused to give the Secretary an agreement or other arrangement to the effect that the Secretary shall have the right of first refusal with respect to the acquisition of such property in the event of its sale or other disposition involving the transfer of title to a person other than a direct lineal descendant; or

(4.) The Secretary identifies the property in the land acquisition plan as necessary for public access and recreational use, providing, however, that no more than 5 percent of the private lands within the Scenic Area as of the date of the enactment of this act shall be so acquired.

SECTION V.

(a) The owner of improved residential property or of agricultural property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his or her heirs and assigns a right to use and occupancy for a definite term of not more than 25 years or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his or her spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. The right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his or her determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him or her an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired. Where appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary, he or she may lease Federally owned land (or any interest therein) which has been acquired by the Secretary under this act, including lands acquired under Section 4 (c) (1.), (2.), or (3.) and which was agricultural land prior to its acquisition. Such lease shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Any land to be leased by the Secretary under this section shall be offered first for such lease to the person who owned such land or who was a leaseholder thereon immediately before its acquisition by the United States.

(b) The term "improved property," as used in Subsection (a) of this section, means that attached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before April 1, 1980, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated. The term "agricultural property," as used in the Subsection (a) means lands which are in regular use for agricultural, ranching, or dairy purposes as of April 1, 1980, together with residential and other structures related to the above uses of the property as such structures existed on said date.

SECTION VI.

(a) On or before the expiration of the 24-month period following the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives a comprehensive plan for the protection and management of the Scenic Area. Such plan shall be prepared by the Secretary in consultation with the Advisory Commission established pursuant to the Section 7. Such plan shall include a land acquisition plan described in Section 6 (c) and shall also include, among other matters, a visitor transportation system plan, a plan for public access and use, resources protection and management,

and plans for providing public information and interpretation of such Scenic Area.

(b) The local coastal program developed by Monterey County, San Luis Obispo County, and the State of California, shall be the minimum standard for use and development of private lands within the Scenic Area. Whenever there is a conflict between the local coastal program and the comprehensive plan for the Scenic Area, the comprehensive plan shall be governing.

(c) The Secretary shall prepare a land acquisition plan but shall identify lands and interests therein within the Scenic Area which should be acquired and held in public ownership for the following critical purposes: preservation of the scenic view from Highway 1; access to the beaches and coastal uplands; protection of the watershed; public health and safety; interpretation of the natural and cultural heritage of the coast; development of minimal visitor serving facilities; and implementation of the comprehensive plan.

(d) In addition to the requirements of the Subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary, in connection with the preparation of the comprehensive plan, shall hold public hearings in Monterey County, California, for the purpose of receiving the comments and recommendations of interested persons.

SECTION VI.

(a) There is established the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area Advisory Commission (hereafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of nine members appointed by the Secretary at least five of whom shall be residents of the Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area, and one of whom shall be designated by the Secretary as chairman.

(c) Members of the Commission shall serve for terms of three years. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the chairman may pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their duties under this act.

(e) The Secretary, or his designee — shall from time to time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the commission on general policies and specific matters relating to planning, administration and development affecting the Scenic Area.

(f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of the majority of the members thereof.

SECTION VIII.

Within three years of the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary shall review the area within the Scenic Area and shall report to the President, in accordance with Section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 STAT. 890), his recommendations as to the suitability or non-suitability of any area within the Scenic Area for designation as wilderness. Any designation of such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with such sections.

SECTION IX.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged for entrance or admission to the Scenic Area.

SECTION X.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a program for the purpose of making payments on a fiscal year basis to each unit of local government in which private lands acquired by the Secretary for the purposes of the Scenic Area are located. Such payments shall be made in such manner and to such extent as in the case of payments under the act entitled "An act to provide for certain payments to be made to local governments by the Secretary of Interior based upon the amount of certain public lands within the boundaries of such locality," approved October 2, 1976, except that provisions of Subsection (d) of Section 3 of such act shall not be applicable.

SECTION XI.

(a) For the purpose of enabling the Secretary to carry out development of the Scenic Area, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$500,000 as may be necessary.

(b) For the purposes of land acquisition, including interest therein, under this act, there is authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$10 million in fiscal year 1981 and each succeeding fiscal year through 1990. For the authorizations made in this subsection, any amounts authorized but not appropriated in any fiscal year shall remain available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years.



## Featuring Visitor Maps Pullout in Centerfold

# The Big Sur Gazette

## SECTION TWO

Along a Lonely Stretch of Sand

## Big Sur Beachcombing

By JEFF NORMAN

The stormy weather last February, with its high winds and heavy seas, brought out the beachcomber in me. So, after a rain-induced bout of cabin fever, I decided to take a walk along the shore, come hell or high water. It was definitely poncho and rain pants weather, but luckily both the devil and the deep blue sea kept to themselves.

My destination that day was a lonely stretch of sand which always seems to yield some minor adventure. I was introduced to this spot by a friend who swore me to secrecy, and even though our beach is a secret no more, for the present I'll just call it Shell Beach. That's a good enough title, since the settler for which it is named is long since gone, but its sea shells, especially after a storm, are distinctive.

There is a certain spot on Shell Beach where these bits of cast-off encasements are particularly abundant. And there, between frequent cloudbursts, I was able to fill my pockets with an amazing variety of delicate pieces of sculpture. Marine animals, like some people, produce the most exquisite creations without knowing it. The agonies and ecstasies of the artist are awe-inspiring, but there is something about un-contemplated masterpieces that excites the soul.

I could make a long list of the shells I found that day. The different forms, from crab carapaces and worm tubes to the flattened globes of sea urchins, are a biology lesson in themselves, but the most interesting shells to me are those of the molluscs. Gastropods — "belly-footed" animals such as abalones, limpets and snails and bivalves, the "two-shelled" clams and mussels — were most common. Also to be found, however, were the bone white, butterfly-like shells of the gum-

boot chiton. These huge molluscs, which may reach a length of 15 inches, frequently wash ashore after storms. They look like large slices of rotten cantaloupe when dead, although in life their backs are brick-red. Like all chitons they have an armor of eight overlapping shells, but in the gumboot these plates are internal. They are a favorite food of the Aleuts of Alaska, and the shells are common in the kitchen middens of Big Sur's Esselen tribe. Ed Ricketts, "Doc" of Steinbeck's *Cannery Row*, wrote about an attempt at eating a gumboot, but reported that the stench it produced during cooking more than satisfied his curiosity.

The most common shell seen that day was the purple olive. Ranging in color from near-white through pale blue, orange and brown to dark black-brown, with an overall purple cast, this snail resembles in shape and size a green olive. On the open coast they live in loose sand in the deeper water beyond the tidal zone, although in bays they can be collected live at low tide. Their meat is delicious when quick-boiled and removed from the shell with a bent pin.

The three-winged murex is, like the purple olive, a gastropod. Seldom found living except during the lowest tides, it has a fancy, tropical-looking shell. This snail is a voracious carnivore which drills through the shell of its prey with its radula, a file-like modified mouth part which acts like a hacksaw.

Another gastropod, the slipper shell, was fairly common on Shell Beach. Distinguished by a shelf across the inside of the shell (the "toe" of the slipper), this strange animal attaches to the shell of the turban snail and will live nowhere else. Fortunately for the slipper, there are plenty of turban snails, which provide lifetime free rides to its feeding grounds.

I was able to find one specimen of the channeled basket shell. This snail is more common in protected bays and estuaries, where it crawls about almost buried in fine sand or mud. Its presence here, together with the purple olive, would indicate a large degree of sedimentation off Shell Beach.

One of the most interesting shells to be found that day was the California coffee-bean. This cowrie-like creature is found in deep water, where it is associated with colonies of primitive chordates called ascidians, or sea squirts.

There were several kinds of limpets in with the sea-wrack, as well. I found small white "dunce-cap" limpets, volcano-like keyhole limpets and the unstable limpet, which lives only on the rounded stems of a single species of brown alga. Also found was the large owl limpet. This edible limpet, which can be found on vertical rock faces exposed to the surf, has an internal muscle scar that frequently resembles the silhouette of a great horned owl. Its shells are also encountered in Indian mounds.

A number of clam shells had washed ashore that day, and lots of mussels. Most clams live in sand or mud, with their siphons extending to the surface to take in and release sea water, with its nutrients and dissolved oxygen. The small clam *Mytilimeria*, however, shuns the sand, preferring to ensconce itself within the jelly-like colonies of ascidians, mentioned above. There, protected from the vagaries of shifting sand, it lives the proverbial happy life, until heavy swells tear guest and host alike from the rocky substrate.

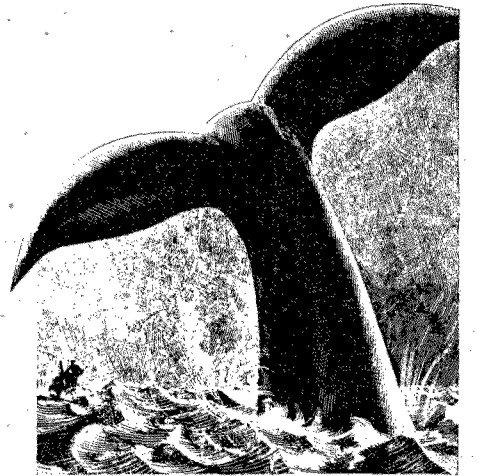
I found dozens of the delicate fan-shells of the giant rock scallop. When young these bivalves resemble the Shell Oil logo and vary in color from white to red, although most are pale orange. They spend their youth as they please, propelling themselves about by rapidly expelling sea water out of their shells with a snapping motion. As age and respectability creep up on them, though, they find a suitable crevice to settle down in, and attach one shell-half to the rock. As they grow, the lower shell molds itself to the shape of the rock, and the upper shell, although never as convoluted as its mate, soon loses any likeness to its adolescent physique. The adult shells, up to 10 inches in length, are often found cast up on the beach and can be recognized by the bright purple coloration of the inside of the hinge.

This register could be continued for many pages. Altogether I found 34 different species of shells, some of which, like the California coffee-bean and a tiny snail, *Erato vitellina*, are fairly uncommon. But all have a special beauty, and all speak,

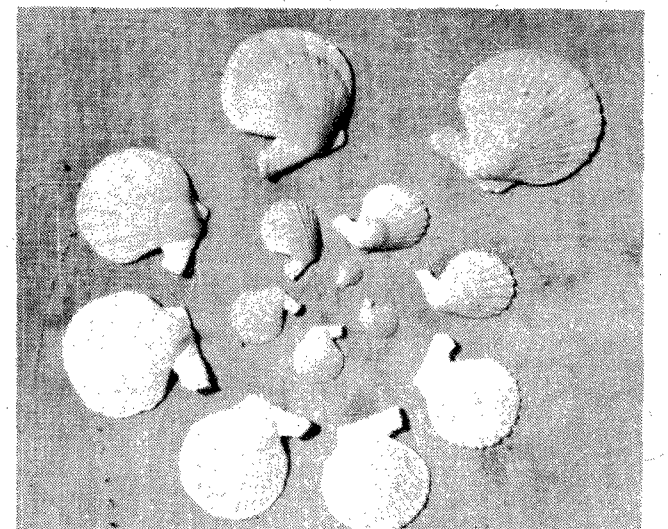
as in Oliver Wendell Holmes' *The Chambered Nautilus*, of a mysterious world beneath the sea.

The rainy day ended perfectly, with the sun coming out beneath the lid of clouds, a giant orange eye winking at the storm. As I turned to leave Shell Beach, sun and rain synthesized a magnificent double rainbow, its arching aura of distilled mother-of-pearl framing the strand.

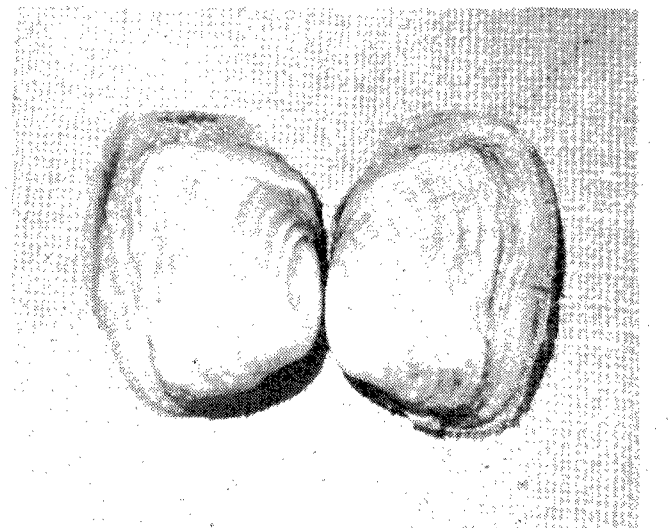
For Hazel L. Norman (1889-1980)



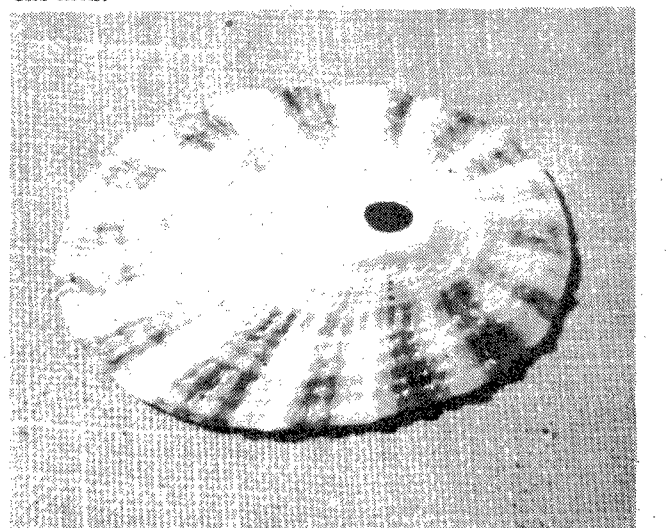
Jeff Norman, editor of the Gazette Wildlife Section, grew up on the Monterey Peninsula, and works for the U.S. Forest Service. He is interested in all things pertaining to the Santa Lucia Mountains, and hopes that this column will enhance other people's appreciation of this coast.



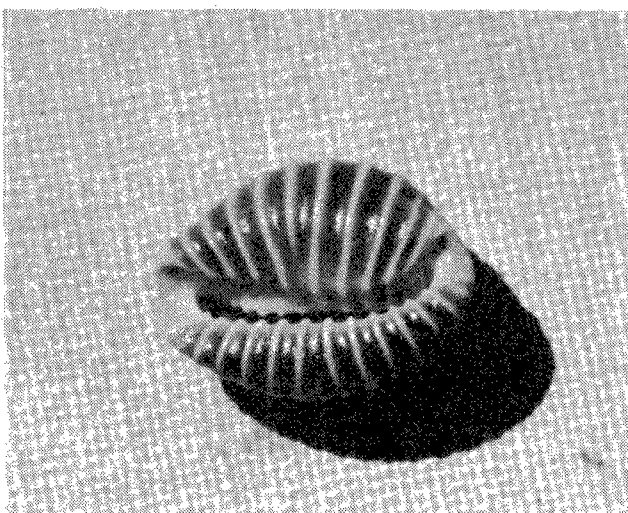
IMMATURE GIANT rock scallops, ranging in size from 3/32s of an inch to 3/4s of an inch.



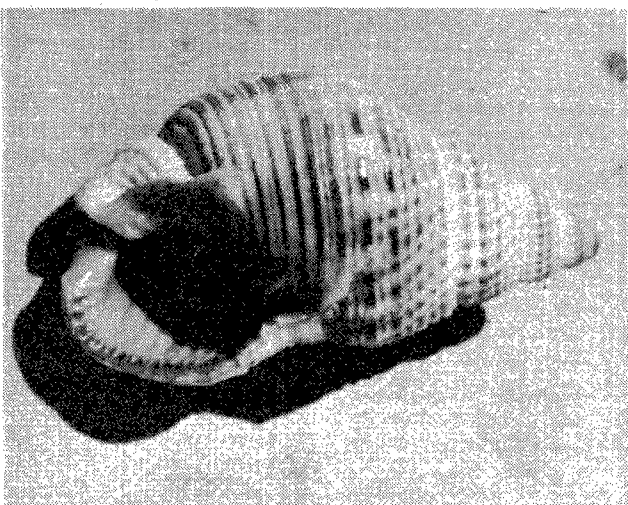
THE ASCIDIAN clam, *Mytilimeria nuttallii*, with a spread of one inch.



A KEYHOLE LIMPET, *Diodora aspera*, 1 1/4 inches long.



THE CALIFORNIA coffee-bean, *Trivia californiana*, 7/16s of an inch long.



THE CHanneled basket shell, *Nassarius fossatus*, 1 1/2 inches long.



# The Federal Taking

By JOE GUGHEMETTI

(Editor's note: Joe Gughemetti is the president of the California Coastal Council, an organization of individual members, and affiliated associations, corporations and unions opposed to the excesses of the California Coastal Commission. In addition, Joe is an attorney in San Mateo County who has participated in a number of land use cases involving both the Coastal Commission and NPS. As a result of the information obtained in that work, Joe met and has worked closely with Charles Cushman of the National Inholders Association in a cooperative effort to pool resources in opposing the NPS-Coastal Commission alliance in Santa Monica and perhaps now in Big Sur.)

In 1972 two distinct and apparently unrelated legislative acts formed the basis for the eventual devastation of private property rights in Big Sur. In that year Congress created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), an experimental federal park enclave of the National Park Service (NPS), while the California electorate passed Proposition 20, thereby creating the California Coastal Commission. Today the cooperation of the NPS and Coastal Commission pose a challenge to the constitutional rights of landowners in Big Sur to a degree and intensity without historic parallel. Unless the citizens of this community are vigilant to the legal and planning tactics of both entities, landowners face a cruel demise in federal court.

In order to comprehend the nature of the threat posed by this federal-state alliance one must understand the tactics employed by government officials, employees and private groups in Marin County during the creation and implementation of the GGNRA. The significance of that example is enhanced by the fact the author of that legislation, Congressman Phil Burton, recently authored the Santa Monica Mountains federal park, and is the rumored author of the Big

Sur legislation. In addition, William Whalen, the former director of the GGNRA, is now the director of the NPS.

The legislation which created the GGNRA was predicted on a gross underestimation of land values, no doubt designed by some federal authorities to: (1) assure Congressional passage of the proposed appropriation, and (2) deprive landowners of their constitutional guarantee of just compensation, as measured by the fair market value of the property. Very early in the planning stages of the GGNRA it became readily apparent that the federal government could not afford the project if forced to pay actual fair market values. As a result of that knowledge, a number of local government officials and private "environmental" groups commenced broad attacks upon and opposition to landowner applications for development and use of their properties. The publicly espoused justification for this opposition was the laudible desire to maintain the properties for public use. Citizens within the community relied upon representations that this temporary deprivation of their neighbors rights would be compensated for in subsequent federal condemnation actions. Moreover, "environmental" groups were encouraged to oppose development and use on the pretext of "environmental concerns."

The result of these federally inspired activities manifested itself in federal court testimony by government retained appraisers who testified to ludicrous land values only remotely resembling the fair market value of the property. The testimony was based on "environmental" constraints of the community, which according to government appraisers demonstrated that had the federal park not been created the properties could never have been developed or used. Consistent with this approach, government witnesses testified that scenic vista-residential properties in Marin County were valued at \$2,000 an acre, despite fair market transactions indicating values tenfold that amount. In many instances decent and dedicated citizens in Marin County had been duped and "used" by federal authorities to set up appraisal testimony. Unfortunately, the often naive or more accurately reckless "environmentalists" were not told of the indignities perpetrated upon their neighbors; citizens twirled in the lengthy nirvana of federal litigation, citizens offered only a fraction of the values of their properties. In effect, the citizens and local officials of Marin County were told that their acts of moratoriums and opposition to development and use were necessary to preserve the properties for public use; they were not told that their same activities were being used by appraisers as evidence against their neighbors.

While the GGNRA acquisitions continued (many are still pending in the federal court) a separate organization began its work in California: the California Coastal Commission. Space does not allow a thorough analysis of the atrocities of that organization, and its impact upon citizens throughout this state, and most notably in Monterey County. Unfortunately, the five-minute hearings, stacked staff reports, extorted land grabs, and social engineering are attested to by thousands of victims. A temporary organization created to preserve the coast gradually became a bureaucracy directed to maintaining in perpetuity the power, ego and particular social views of its leadership. The impact of an allegiance between the NPS and Coastal Commission is frightening. Unless the Big Sur community maintains its vigilance and opposition to the excesses of both, the consequences will surely be disastrous.

As opposed to the experiences with the GGNRA, the federal government need not await the acts of a duped environmental cause to assure preclusion of use in Big Sur, and resulting low appraisal testimony; the federal government can now guarantee that result through the adoption of restrictive local coastal plans. No longer need federally retained appraisers predicate low value testimony upon environmental attitudes of the community now, they can base their testimony upon binding regulatory laws implemented by this community. In the simplest of terms, if in order to oppose the federal park in Big Sur the community encourages restrictive local coastal plans, then it has sacrificed one nemesis (federal regulation) for a far worse lot: no use, no rights, no compensation. Of even greater concern, if the opposition to the federal park fails, then this community has been lulled into impaling itself; the federal government can then land grab at the ludicrous values established by the Coastal Commission. It is not difficult to envision the testimony of the government's appraiser who testifies: "the property has little if any value, for the com-

munity and the local coastal plan clearly demonstrate that the property could not be used had the federal park system not existed, and the owner proceed in normal development attempts." Only then will the residents of Big Sur recognize the adage that those who forget history (GGNRA) are doomed to relive it.

Is this community being duped into a sense of security with the Coastal Commission? More importantly, are citizens and groups being used to set up testimony against their neighbors should federal acquisition occur? What is the leadership of NPS directing its employees to tell the people? NPS has directed the following:

"... NPS officials should state that they are not testifying to lower property values for subsequent land acquisition and that appropriate zoning may decrease the need for land acquisition. They should further state that in any subsequent land acquisition by NPS, the appraisals will disregard any lowering of property values that results from the zoning proceeding. *Once local property owners recognize that they will not be economically harmed in any subsequent NPS land acquisition, they may be more receptive to NPS zoning suggestions.*"

Once the NPS has successfully duped this community on the basis of that directive, and perhaps only then will this community recognize the actual game plan. The real intention of NPS is contrary to this directive; it is as follows:

"*Direction to Appraisers — Consult with the Solicitors Office to determine which zoning assumptions should be made. As a general interim rule, NPS involvement in pre-park creation zoning should not invalidate using the resulting zoning for fair market value appraisal purposes.*"

Thus, having told the Big Sur community that landowners will not be injured in court by restrictive zoning (local coastal plans) the NPS has directed its appraisers to the contrary. Are these quotations accurate? Can this be happening and an entire community duped? The foregoing quotations appeared in an interoffice memorandum to NPS director William Whalen on Jan. 8, 1980. It is happening!

The solutions to the grave problems confronting Big Sur are not easily definable, nor is it fair to offer hope through rhetoric alone for you face an awesome federal-state alliance, a decade of legal battles, frustrations and anger. The opposition to the Coastal Commission must be linked to the opposition to the NPS, with cooperation, exchange of information and detailed planning. This effort requires more than the emotion of the moment of a temporary allegiance against one form of government tyranny alone, to the exclusion of others. You face nothing short of total deprivation of your constitutional property rights. Every act you now take, every statement you make, has an irretrievable quality. Match that enthusiasm and energy with an unparalleled effort to equal and exceed the game plan of the opposition, vigilant in the recognition that in opposing the federal bear you not fall prey to a state viper of far greater lethality.

Joe Gughemetti



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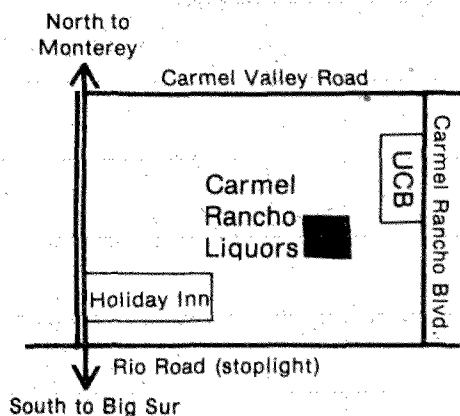
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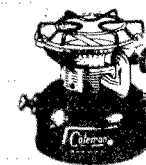


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# A Dedicated Sculptor

By BETTY BARRON

"For the reception I bought some new work pants, pulled on a wool sweater and dusted off my shoes."

That was the way Dennis Handy described his preparations to meet, in a more formal way, the over 400 people who had come by his home during the Jesters' Studio Artists Tour.

"I couldn't believe it was happening — the way people kept coming and coming during the hours of the tour. There was only a ten-minute period during the whole day when my house and studio were not filled with interested viewers. And, finally, at the Conference Center reception, I had an opportunity to talk to some of them."



Everyone was filled with praise and admiration for this giant of a man and his giant stone sculptures. I, also, was one who came and looked and wanted to stay and talk, and so went back one day to sit in his warm-wood and light-filled living room to enjoy a priceless interlude of communication.

Dennis stood in his open studio which almost spills over into the street. Slabs of marble and granite are stacked around the walls, the floor heaped with powdery stone flakes chipped and sanded away from his over-size sculptures. He put his tools down at once and offered a chair inside his home, selecting a large rocking chair for himself.

Words tumbled from his as freely as a waterfall catapulting to rugged rocks, forming widening eddies. His descriptions of his life and his work are as varied — a story of his love for the stones and his tools, to a well-defined and all-encircling philosophy of his role as an artist and a person.

"There is no script to this work. It is all spontaneous. I have always yearned to carve. Forms have always been in my mind and there are more still there." With this, he brought his hand up over his head in a sweeping gesture. "I would like to do larger pieces. I want to get on to bigger things. There is a constant flow of positive energy in me. Perhaps that is one reason why stone carvers grow old so soon. They are doing physical as well as mental work."

Dennis smiled as he admitted that he gets up in the middle of the night if an idea for a carving comes to him. But he doesn't like to disturb his neighbors.

"The people in the neighborhood seem to like me," says Dennis. "They say that they like the sound of chipping. They come in and watch my progress. But I try to time my work to coincide with their routines. I eat dinner when they do, then work while their TVs are on. I sand each piece seven times. Actually I have almost sanded off my fingerprints. I now wear leather gloves. But sanding is a labor of love."

Dennis goes on: "Stone carving is a form of meditation. I don't know what transpires but the actual process is joy — that I can communicate thoughts to a form. If I can't paint as well as Salvador Dali I don't want to paint. But some day I'll use may sculpture forms and put them into paint. It will not be difficult, merely showing dimension with color and light."

And how did he come to choose stone sculpturing as his medium?

"I came to the Monterey Peninsula in 1972 from Southern California, after looking up and down the coast for the best place to live. I was penniless and got a bouncers job at the State Theater for a rock and roll contest. I was to be paid \$10. But the manager wouldn't give me the money at first. I lived in a truck but that did not seem a hardship. After a time I got a job making driftwood clocks at the Monterey Boatworks, but after four years of working in dampness and inhaling sawdust I got pleurisy and then pneumonia. I decided to give it all up and do what I had always wanted to do."



DENNIS HANDY

He was fortunate to have been "discovered" by Jack Laycox, who saw his work, liked it and called him. "Jack Laycox knows the needs of a person just starting out," Dennis says. Then, last May, Ralph Miner came to Laycox and said he liked Dennis' work.

Dennis says, "I didn't have to get dressed up and take in a portfolio. I was just a guy in Pacific Grove carving stone, but these two men with art backgrounds found me. I feel it is a privilege to have my work in both the Jack Laycox Gallery and Ralph Miner's Gallery Americana. I owe much to the galleries. I wouldn't undersell for anything."

Dennis is modest about the prices of his sculptures. Once a piece marked \$450 was mistaken for costing \$4,500 by an art connoisseur from the East.

"It was a two-piece reclining figure. It was a piece with warmth and sensuousness. I have much respect for Henry Moore, but I don't copy him. I sometimes say to myself — some of the pieces of rock just lying on the ground seem good enough. I must be truly creative to do better."

With another smile he went on: "All I care about is having about \$100 a week. I want the average person to be able to buy my work. You can't educate everyone to appreciate it, but an interior designer in New York buys my sculpture from photographs. You have to earn the right to charge a bigger amount, and I'm not ready to do that yet. The result of 'fame' if it comes will be the purchase of more time for me to carve. If I can buy a year of carving time I'll be happy and consider I am a success."

The flood of his thoughts goes unstemmed. Words gush forth as if a dyke had burst.

"I am many people as I grow. I am aware and perceptive, and do not let anything confuse me."

Dennis Handy, just 36 years old, a gentle giant, a man with a mission.



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# What Happened To The American Dream?

By the PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION

Viktoria Consiglio is unhappy and confused. She wonders what happened to her dream of owning a home by the sea. A dream that has turned into a nightmare of government red tape and legal costs that have taken a big chunk of her income from her job as a clerk-bookkeeper for an automobile shop.

Viktoria has become a bit angry too at what she considers inconsistencies, humiliations and intimidations by the California Coastal Commission. "I appeared before them to ask for a permit. I was made to feel like I had killed someone and was on trial. All I wanted was a permit," she says sadly.

Viktoria owns land in the middle of a residential enclave which extends north and south along the coast for approximately one and one-fourth miles. Eighteen of the 27 parcels have homes on them. Viktoria's neighbors to the north and south have constructed homes on their respective lots. There is no beach at the site and the lot is perched on a steep cliff with treacherous access to the rocks below.

She wonders why she cannot get a permit to build a 1,000-square-foot one-bedroom house when the adjacent lot owner was successful in obtaining a permit to build a house perhaps twice the size of hers. He was able to obtain his permit only after he agreed to purchase an additional two acres to put aside for public access.

Viktoria, who resides in Seaside, cannot afford to buy other acreage. The land she now has was purchased with money her father left to her and to her son. Knowing how much his mother wanted a home by the ocean, the son let her use his half of the inheritance to purchase two acres off Highway 1 on Kasler Point in southern Monterey County. The land was purchased in November 1976.

"I came to this country from Germany where, as the daughter of a Jewish mother, I grew up in constant fear under Hitler's regime," says Viktoria. "My father was so relieved I was making my home in California that he left me his life savings to buy a lot near the ocean. Now I feel hunted again as I try to understand coastal jurisdiction, public access, scenic easements and prescriptive rights claims. What happened to the American dream; where did the freedom of the little property owners go? What happened to the Constitution I swore to uphold when I became a citizen?"

When she was ready to build, Viktoria applied to the

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Monterey County Planning Commission for a building permit. The permit was denied. The reason given was that to build a house on that plot would block the view of passing motorists.

In November of 1978, two years after purchasing the property, Viktoria hired an attorney to appeal to the Monterey County Board of Supervisors who granted her a permit to build. She then applied to the Regional Coastal Commission for a coastal development permit. Two hearings were held in October 1979. Even with a vote of seven yes and six noes — three absent members — the permit was denied in order not to block the view of passing motorists. (At that time, a majority of total members was needed, but that has been changed to a majority of members present effective Jan. 1, 1980.)

"My husband, he's American born, said to me when I began to doubt I would get a permit, 'The United States Constitution won't let that happen. You've got rights.' But I don't know. It seems all the people of the United States have rights to view the ocean; but me, an individual property owner, I've got no rights," said Viktoria.

Viktoria was not ready to give up. She appealed to the California Coastal Commission. However, at a hearing on Jan. 9, 1980, the state Commission declined to hear the appeal.

Exhausted, almost broke, worn down and ready to admit defeat, Viktoria contacted Pacific Legal Foundation in Sacramento which filed a lawsuit on her behalf in Monterey Superior Court against the California Coastal Commission and the Central Coast Regional Commission.

## PG&E December Oil Spill

# A Reminder and A Warning

By JEFF NORMAN

Remember the oil spill in Monterey on Dec. 1 last year? You shouldn't forget it, because if the supertanker port proposed for Monterey Bay becomes a reality, we'll very likely be mopping up the beaches of Big Sur someday.

Pacific Gas and Electric, which was receiving the shipment of oil, denied any connection between dead birds on the beaches near its Moss Landing power plant and the oil spill, which amounted to some 3,400 gallons. According to Roy Haws, spokesman for PG&E, "Zero birds were killed. There never was a confirmed report" of a bird mortality because of the oil spill.

This is an interesting comment in light of a California State Department of Fish and Game report on the analysis of 11 dead birds retrieved from beaches near Moss Landing shortly after the spill. Most of the birds examined were oiled to some extent, and the death of one, a Western grebe, was directly attributed to oiling. It seems likely that other oiled birds, whose deaths were attributed to "starvation" in the report, may have died due to effects of the oil.

On Dec. 16, I received a report from a worried bird watcher who lives in Santa Cruz County. Frances Bidstrup, who has been involved in shore bird studies in Northern California for some time, told me she was convinced that crews hired by PG&E to clean up the beach were also "getting rid" of dead birds. She observed these workers on the morning of Dec. 7 and says that one had reported picking up five dead oiled birds by 9 a.m. Later that day she saw several other dead oiled birds, as well as 10 or more live oiled Sanderlings. She also felt that there was some significance in the numbers of dead birds found on a Nov. 27 beachwalk, and those subsequently counted on Dec. 7. She had seen four dead birds during the November census, and 24 on Dec. 7, four of which were definitely oiled.

Now, the question arises of how many of these dead oiled birds reached the Fish and Game laboratory in Sacramento. Haws told me that the day after the spill (Sunday) 50-60 people were employed to clean up the beach, and that by the 15th there were still 20 at work. According to Bidstrup, on Dec. 7, nearly a week after the spill, one worker had already picked up five dead oiled birds by 9 a.m. Statistically speaking, it would seem that a lot of birds are unaccounted for.

The suit contends that the view to the ocean would be unobstructed because the site is 25 feet below the level of Highway 1 and is visible only to southbound traffic for a brief moment. A full view of the lot would be available only along the guardrail at a nearby Vista Point. The suit asks the court to set aside the commissions' decision.

Viktoria has even offered to place the house so as not to obstruct the pathway which runs across her parcel from a break in the fence that follows the highway with signs prohibiting trespassing. There is adequate access on the adjacent lot which has been dedicated for public use and on nearby public beaches. Besides, due to the rocky cliffs at the edge of Viktoria's lot, access to the sea would actually be dangerous.

Viktoria is willing to make any necessary or appropriate concessions in order to get a permit to build her home by the sea. Her house has been designed to minimize visual impact from Highway 1 and would not obstruct the view of the sea. She also plans to plant natural vegetation and cypress trees to aid in screening the house from view.

Viktoria may be confused, unhappy and almost broke, but she is still fighting. She has not yet given up her dream.

The saga of Viktoria Consiglio points up how the American concept of the rights of the individual have steadily and relentlessly become secondary to the "public's rights."

"I thought I had escaped from Communism and dictatorship when I left Europe," Viktoria says, shaking her head. "Here they call it coastal jurisdiction, prescriptive rights, and scenic easements."

But remember, PG&E emphatically stated that "zero birds were killed."

It sort of reminds one of PG&E's Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant episode in 1974. As reported in the *Big Sur Gazette* last year, an estimated 10,000 abalone were killed when engineers ran a test flushing of the plant's cooling system. A heavy metals analysis of dead abs showed they had been poisoned by copper oxide originating from the copper pipes of the cooling system. PG&E claimed that "about 500" abalone had died due to sea otter foraging, not copper oxide poisoning.

Do you see a pattern emerging?

So far, in regard to the Monterey Bay oil spill, we've been talking about solid oil. But there is more to an oil spill than the stuff that sticks to your feet and gums up birds' feathers. When crude oil hits the cold sea water, it breaks down into its three components, which amount to varying percentages depending on the source of the oil. One of the components is that inescapable tarry material. Another portion is highly volatile, and quickly evaporates. The third is a very poisonous water-soluble hydrocarbon that is injurious to a wide variety of marine life. Sea birds, for example, are able to take in salt water and physiologically distill enough fresh water to survive. What happens when such a bird takes in sea water saturated with poisonous hydrocarbons? How many of the dead birds seen along Monterey Bay, without obvious external oil, died from ingestion of this chemical?

Biologists at the Fish and Game laboratory in Monterey are involved in a study of the effects of this hydrocarbon on marine life up and down the California coast. Called the "California State Mussel Watch," this research will hopefully tell us the role that this water-soluble chemical plays in the comparative health of the marine environment. Using the two species of mussels found locally as models, parallels can be drawn to other creatures, from plankton on up to *Homo sapiens*. It's a chilling thought to consider the pollution of the ocean's diatoms, which produce much of the world's supply of oxygen, and are the foundation of important food chains.

The answers may not come soon enough to save Monterey Bay, but maybe other areas, perhaps not as unique as our own, may someday be protected.



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# CURTAIN CALL

By LESLIE LIEBMAN

## What's Coming

### Comedy

Neil Simon's *Last of the Red Hot Lovers* opens April 4 at the Studio Theater in Carmel. Bruce Roberts, who appeared there two months ago in *Mary, Mary* will lead the cast. Also appearing will be Patricia Cullen, Connie Erickson and Kate McEldowney.

### Opera

Hidden Valley opens Puccini's *La Boheme* on April 10. Hidden Valley opera productions are consistently polished, professional shows with excellent vocal talent. *La Boheme* will play in repertory with *A Cabaret* and *Carousel*. Call 659-3115 for schedule.

### Dance

When people who know dance start dropping names such as Martha Graham and George Balanchine, they are careful to mention Erick Hawkins as well. His abstract compositions, elaborate costumes and use of live, contemporary music have influenced three generations of dancers. After 50 years on

stage, he still performs with his company. Mr. Hawkins' energy flows harmoniously in a style usually described as "chaste" and "sculptural."

Carmel's Sunset Center is privileged to present the Erick Hawkins Dance Company on Sunday, April 13 at 8 p.m. Sunset Center will take mail orders at Box 5066, Carmel 93921 or call 624-3996.

### Drama

Attila the Hun meets the leaders of invalid Goths and Vandals in a shattered Roman villa 1,500 years ago. Maybe. Robinson Jeffers' dramatic poem depicting such a circumstance will be presented at the Indoor Forest Theater April 11-13 at 8:30 p.m.

This gripping Readers Theater presentation will star Jeff Hudelson as Attila, along with Marcia Gambrell Hovick, David Hughes, Henry Littlefield, Steve Mooror, Ray Wilson and assorted depredators of Roman civilization.

Tor House and the Children's Experimental Theater will divide the spoils.

### WHAT MIGHT BE

Theatrical types who want to join Hartnell's summer theater company must apply before May 1. Write to Ronald Danko, the Western Stage, Hartnell College Theatre Dept., 156 Homestead Ave., Salinas, CA 93901.

Mr. Danko plans to produce six shows including a Shakespeare comedy, a musical comedy and *Charlie's Aunt*.

### WHAT'S BEEN

Marcia Gambrell Hovick's Children's Experimental Theatre celebrated its 20th anniversary with four performances at Monterey's Steinbeck Forum. The same players who appeared in fairy tales by day turned up again at night in love tales by Shaw and Chekhov. As usual Jeff Hudelson and Tom Sanchez left both kids and former kids in stitches.

A sophisticated theater-goer remarked to me recently that local productions often seem to have something missing. That something may be polish. At MPC last month, it was definitely not missing.

Morgan Stock's production of *Purlie Victorious* by Ossie Davis had all the necessary elements plus polish. Impressive sets by D. Thomas Beck, strong cast, good direction and vigorous pace added up to an unusually superb production for non-professional theater. Luther Collins gave a particularly outstanding performance as an "Uncle Tom." He fears only one person more than "Ole Cap'n." His wife, Mr. Collins was the only member of the cast who consistently spoke clearly without injuring his character's southern-black accent. Right on, Luther!

### WHAT'S NOW

*Sweet and Low Down* at the Wharf Theater in Monterey proves that George and Ira Gershwin knew how to sing to the ages. This revue offers pleasant entertainment with no metaphysics and even less plot beyond where to have that snack after the show. It's good clean fun despite a passing reference to "all the sexes from Maine to Texas."

One 1918 Gershwin effort is downright lousy. It is there to show us that even genius needs experience.

Singers include the handsome Scott Evans, the polished Harrison Shields, the poised La Vonne Rae Andrews, the bubbling Renee Suberi, the Gina Welch, and that man with the magical fingers, director and pianist, Barney Hulse. They perform at 8:30 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays and at 8 on Sundays.

*A Cabaret*, now playing at Hidden Valley through April, does not feature Liza Minelli. It does feature 28 Broadway favorites chosen by the performers themselves. Cameron Richards, who played the Streetsinger in HV's *Threepenny Opera* recently, directed and choreographed this project. He appears as the Emcee in the opening song from *Cabaret* (yes, that one), a part that won him a spot on the L.A. Times top



RODGERS AND Hammerstein's *Carousel* plays at Hidden Valley through May 18. Choreography will be by Rich Cameron and Kim Mowrey, recently seen in *The Threepenny Opera* at HV.

ten local performers list in 1979.

Just about everything in this show is fun. Most songs suit most voices singing them. Especially well matched were Robert Andrews to "Who Can I Turn To," Bill Barratt to "Pretty Women," and Kim Mowry to "Makin' Whoopee." Especially well matched in voice and style was Linden Waddell to "The Girl That Men Go Mad For," a number she performed in L.A. last year in the new musical *Stages* by Bruce Kimmel. (It was selected after the programs were printed, which is why I'm plugging it now.)

Miss Waddell does another wow job at HV this month in Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Carousel* as the heroine's best friend. The rest of the show has good moments, but suffers from a confined stage. Vonna Miller is superb as the heroine. The other principals have better shown their talents at HV under more experienced direction.

For luncheon entertainment this month the Studio now offers "The Out to Lunch Bunch" Thursday through Sunday from noon to 1:30. Six performers provide song and comedy from the pen of songwriter Jerome Baker Hunt. They are Gail Hannigan, Pat Horsley, Randy McEndree, Will Robertson, Kevin Ross and Alexis Taylor.

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Guest Editorial:

# Preventing Oil Spills — If Not Now, When?

by ANNE BARTEE

Supertankers are an awesome sight. You may have seen one or more of these ships, usually at night, miles offshore sailing north or south. They look like surrealistic cities at sea. They are maverick vessels, having broken almost every time honored tradition of seaworthy ships. Their cargo is deadly. It kills. The ones who kill the most are of foreign registry, which is most of the supertanker fleet on the planet. These deadly ships have been polluting waters everywhere. Pacific Gas and Electric Company thinks it has a right to bring them into Monterey Bay.

The arrogance of PG&E's willingness to destroy our coastline is second only to their criminal irresponsibility in failing to research and develop alternative sources of energy. Both mistakes are unacceptable. The people are waking up. The 1980's is a time for telling the truth. Lies and deception no longer work. The good people who live and work along the shores of Monterey Bay and the central California coast are simply too smart to be conned by a greedy power company

who would dare risk our priceless environment to save themselves some money.

Imagine, if you will, thick black crude oil blighting the sands of Big Sur's indescribable beaches. And what of her majestic rocks, tidepools and underwater reserves buried and suffocating under a black tide?

Sea otters gasping, frantically fighting the cold and dying. Sea lions silenced, dead on the beach. Over 150 sea lion pups were found dead the day following the infamous Santa Barbara mess in 1969. Sea gulls, quiet too, dead or dying, washing ashore with equally doomed pelicans and western grebes, to mention but a few of the species trapped in a black tide. Over 8,000 birds were killed at Santa Barbara.

The system which was originally designed to provide safeguards for the protection of our coastal environment has failed. At a local level our appointed and elected officials were asleep. At the state level agencies and commissions fell into blind agreement with their fellow sleepwalkers. In particular the Central Coastal Commission abdicated its responsibilities placing the financial benefit

of PG&E above the public interest. At the federal level the gristly reality is these agencies and officials are at the effect of Washington's hands-off policies of all power companies. It is a strange scenario.


The case of the Central Coastal Commission is particularly interesting. Certainly this entity had ample opportunity to live up to its promise to protect our coastline. Once again the system has failed. The Commissioners could not withstand the subterfuge of a profit-mad power utility. Volume upon volume of oil industry statistics and biased data was fed into the record. Manipulations of material to make a case were steadily introduced to the staff and members of the Commission. Shades of Watergate, Nixonian tactics — some call it stonewalling. Eventually, most of the players lost sight of the original purpose of Proposition 20. It became a contest of endurance. Incredulously PG&E twisted facts around to such an astounding degree that only four Commissioners remained conscious enough to vote no. Kiss Monterey Bay goodbye.

The madness prevailed when the State Coastal Commission (including Commissioner Zad Leavy sitting as a substitute)

UNANIMOUSLY denied the appeal of appalled environmentalists. It appeared that PG&E had pulled it off — dangerous foreign supertankers would soon enjoy the privilege of entering the pristine waters of Monterey Bay. The greatest con in the history of Monterey County was over. The bad guys had won.

Not quite. Feisty Charles Domac, a former ship's master and recognized expert on marine disasters, was furious. In a Pacific Grove newspaper he wrote, "The danger of a spill is not just a possibility, not just a probability, it is inevitable here."

The FOG organization stepped in. A telephone call to San Francisco confirmed that all was not quite lost. The Corps of Engineers had yet to issue their permit, a minor but necessary cog, permitting the actual dredging of the bay for the supertanker berth. The Corps admitted that they usually rubberstamped these matters routinely based on a good faith judgement of the Coastal Commission decisions. FOG was delighted, they invited the Corps to come to Monterey Bay and receive some uncontaminated facts. The Corps agreed and as a result of that historic meeting some wonderful things



## ATTENTION

THE HONORABLE JIMMY CARTER  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HONORABLE LEON PANETTA  
CONGRESSMAN, 16th DISTRICT  
CALIFORNIA

WE THE PEOPLE WHO LOVE AND ENJOY MONTEREY BAY, CARMEL BAY AND THE BIG SUR COAST, HEREBY DEMAND THAT THE FINAL APPLICATION FOR PERMIT BY P G & E TO ACCOMMODATE OIL TANKERS IN EXCESS OF 50,000 DWT AT THEIR MOSS LANDING PLANT BE DENIED IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THESE WATERS FROM THE INEVITABILITY OF AN OIL SPILL BY THE TRADITIONALLY RECKLESS AND UNSOUND FOREIGN TANKERS WHICH HAVE POLLUTED WATERS ALL OVER OUR PLANET.

SIGN NAME	PRINT ADDRESS
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WHEN COMPLETED, Mail this Petition to FOG, BOX 745, Pacific Grove, CA. 93950

FRIENDS OF GROVE anti-supertanker port petition.



## For the Aware

By ARABY COLTON

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service offers a reward of up to \$2,500 per violation to citizens who furnish information "which leads to a finding of civil violation or a conviction of a criminal violation of any provision of the Endangered Species Act or any regulation or permit issued thereunder."

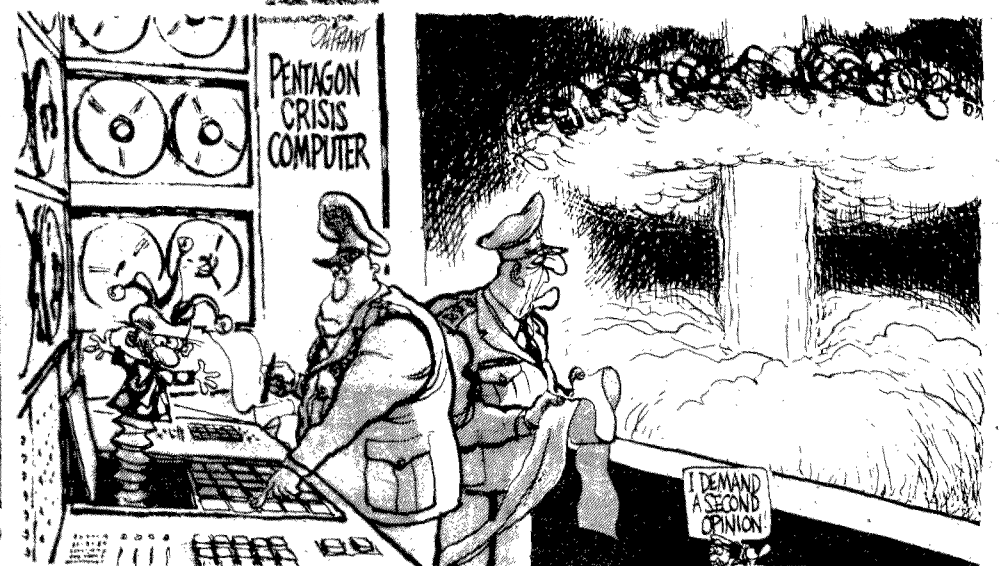
According to Thomas Duncan, of the Office of the Solicitor, when a citizen finds a violation of the Endangered Species Act, he or she should notify the nearest office of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and tell them of the

violation. This is best done to the Service's Division of Law Enforcement. The informer should then promptly request the reward.

Rewards will be issued after Fish & Wildlife investigates the information and brings it to either a civil or criminal determination. If the person or business accused of violating the Endangered Species Act is found guilty of either a civil or criminal violation, and fined, the person who brought the matter to the attention of Fish & Wildlife may then be entitled to half the fine, but not exceeding

\$2,500. The fine may be as much as \$20,000 per violation.

People interested in protecting wildlife and earning the reward should get a copy of the Endangered Species Act and become familiar with it. They should also get a copy of 50 CFR 17, the list of endangered species. Both documents are available from the Fish & Wildlife Service. Check your telephone book under U.S. government listings for the nearest office, or write U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.






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began to occur.

The truth was systematically emerging. The biggest lies were exposed first. PG&E had claimed (they still do) that they have what no other on earth has, the capability to contain an oil spill in an ocean bay with highly unpredictable winds and currents. The technology simply does not exist — it is a fantasy. The fishermen who have been wiped out by the uncontained oil from Mexico's recent nine-month runaway oil blowout learned this the hard way. Every containment device in the world was tried there — they don't work. The fishing and tourist industry are still reeling from that spill. If containment does not work in the relative calm waters of the Gulf of Mexico what fool in his right mind would believe it would work in Monterey Bay.

At the same time that PG&E boasted of its miraculous clean-up capability they shrewdly and subtly pulled the Captain of the Port of the U.S. Coast Guard into their slippery little corner. Zap! As if by magic — if one were to dare question PG&E's preposterous claim that they could contain an oil spill it appeared as if one was questioning the integrity of the U.S. Coast Guard as well. Casting doubt on PG&E was one thing but to cast doubt on the Captain of the Port and hence the Coast Guard was down right un-American. What kind of weirdo would question this agency with its good name and reputation so long associated with heroic

rescues and protection of our coastline. Pretty slick co-opting. The public relations guys at the Moss Landing power plant must have howled with glee over such a dandy little coup.

This relationship between the Captain of the Port and PG&E became so cozy that in fact on December 13, 1979 the Captain of the Port of Monterey, United States Coast Guard did volunteer and with unabashed pride participate as a member of PG&E's presentation team to the Central Coastal Commission as their star witness. It was a memorable scene — even the most seasoned observers stared in disbelief as the grandly uniformed officer rose from his seat between the chief counsel and the chief executive of PG&E's Moss Landing operation, strutted to the podium and in the name of the Federal Government reported that "I have this evening informed PG&E as far as the Federal Government is concerned the oil spill is cleaned up. This conclusion we came to after three days of patrolling the beaches from Sunset Beach to Marina Beach and finding no oil." Funny, this was 13 days following the spill of the Arco Endeavor at Moss Landing and that very room contained over a dozen eye witnesses that oil was prevalent all over these beaches, and in fact, had even been found in the sensitive Elkhorn Slough and was still coming on shore. Nonsense, natural leakage they called it!

These embarrassing little episodes have not

escaped the notice of veteran Coast Guard officials. It was no accident that a member of Vice Admiral Gracey's staff was on hand to observe the most recent Coastal Commission appearance of our Captain of the Port of Monterey.

Another large lie operating is PG&E's persistent claim that the effects of "their" oil spill will be minimal. This is based on all kinds of jive double-speak but the heart of the fabrication is that they are bringing in "less toxic" crude, which is easily picked up, doing little if any damage. They never mention the deadly effects of the hydro-carbon poisoning — they wouldn't dare. (See Jeff Norman's story in this issue.) This water soluble poison is invisible. You may have noticed an unusually large number of dead birds on the beaches this winter. No oil traces on them, natural deaths purr the good ole boys at PG&E. The truth is our water is being steadily poisoned and the only research available on the acute, chronic and long-term effects of hydrocarbon poisoning seem to be the studies bought and paid for by the KBG of the oil industry, the American Petroleum Institute. They call it their Fate and Effects Research Program — note the word fate, a clever avoidance of responsibility. How about CAUSE and Effects. Sorry, one forgets — that might involve direct honesty. Incidentally, this propaganda machine has spent over one million dollars to yield over 100 "professional" publications, many of

which found their way into the record which convinced the coastal commissioners to permit these fools to rush in with their foreign supertankers.

The solution to all of this madness lies with the people. It is showdown time here in the old west, and only a well-informed and broadly based alignment of residents with the clear intention to protect Monterey Bay (and hence the coastline in Big Sur) will work. All of us must make a personal commitment. Big Sur residents have traditionally "led by doing" in awareness and personal responsibility for the environment. A victory in Monterey Bay, based on a cooperative spirit of the people of this region, could well signal a historic precedent which will set a new tone for the 1980's. We have a very real opportunity to make a difference in our part of the world. The evils of the bureaucracy which nearly slipped these supertankers through are the same evils which could turn Big Sur into a federal reserve. It could happen here. It is time to stop playing dead robot — it is up to us. If not us, who? If not now, when? If not here, where?

FOG is the grass-roots organization providing the support system to win on this issue. To find out how you can make a difference call their office in Pacific Grove, 375-6629, or plan to attend their public meeting on Monday, April 14 at 7:30 p.m. in the Parish Hall of St. Mary's-By-The-Sea, 12th and Central in Pacific Grove.

## Anti-Supertanker Campaign To Go To Washington D.C.

Friends of Grove (FOG) will send a delegation to Washington late this month to present petitions opposing foreign supertankers in Monterey Bay to President Carter.

FOG President Anne Bartee announced that a small team from the FOG Special Task Force on Supertankers at Moss Landing met with Congressman Leon Panetta recently in a closed door session. They formally requested that Panetta investigate the possible development of an onshore supertanker port terminal and/or refinery on Monterey Bay. FOG has expressed concern that the present application pending from Pacific Gas and Electric Co. for a mooring at their Moss Landing facility to accommodate foreign supertankers is the "tip of the iceberg."

FOG has been vigorously organizing communities from Santa Cruz to Big Sur since last June when a coalition made up of the Sierra Club, Friends of the Sea Otters and Audubon Society lost the final appeal to halt construction of the supertanker mooring before the state Coastal Commission.

Based in Pacific Grove, FOG is a political action organization which takes on only one issue at a time, and to date they have gathered over 12,000 signatures opposing the PG&E expansion which would bring in crude oil in quantities over six times the amount which devastated the beaches of Santa Barbara

in 1969.

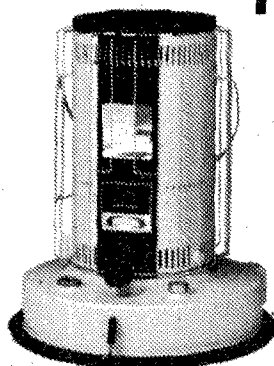
Ms. Bartee said, "So far the system which was designed to protect the citizens and the environment has failed. Our county supervisors let us down, the Coastal Commission let us down and we feel that the only responsible and effective approach at this point in time is to go to Washington and present a vigorous lobbying effort." She added, "It is no accident that PG&E has a full-time office in Washington, and FOG is preparing to fight back."

When asked why FOG had been successful in creating the delays in the process since last July, Ms. Bartee replied:

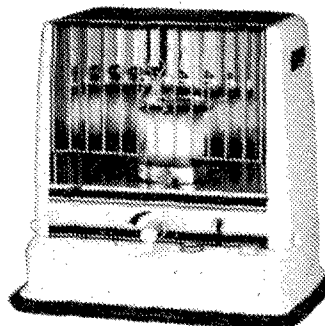
"FOG is clearly committed to preserving the integrity of Monterey Bay. We believe the experts who tell us that it is inevitable that our pristine waters will be subjected to a major oil spill if PG&E is permitted to bring in those dangerous foreign supertankers. This is unacceptable. Unlike other so-called environmental groups FOG does not have a coveted tax exempt status to lose — we have the point of view that all we have to lose is Monterey Bay and the coast to Big Sur. Dilatantes do not last long in FOG — we have a bigger view."

The next FOG meeting will be held in the Parish Hall of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, 12th and Central, Pacific Grove on Monday, April 14 at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited and child care is available. For more information telephone 375-6629 in Pacific Grove.

## KERO-SUN portable heaters: so different, they're like an entirely new idea in heating comfort.



"Omni" models



"Radiant" models

Here is a line of portable heaters that is well known around the world, but new to the U.S.A. America, meet Kero-Sun! The "Radiant" models feature stainless steel reflectors for both quick-action radiant heat along with room-filling convection heat. "Omni" models deliver omnidirectional heat that warms every corner. There is a Kero-Sun portable heater that's ideal for that nasty cold spot. Great for supplemental heat. Ideal for leisure time activities — boat, barn, greenhouse, workshop, and garage. You name it!

### Space-Age Efficiency

Take a peek inside any Kero-Sun heater at its performance mechanism. You'll quickly realize what an advance in heater technology these unusual machines represent. The design is advanced, efficient, no-nonsense. Kero-Sun heaters truly make others you may have looked at seem old fashioned.

### Tested For Pollution Safety

All Kero-Sun heater models have been tested for combustion by-products. The results are impressive: all models can be operated in continuous use with breathing safety. What's more, they burn with no annoying odor in operation, and no need for venting.

### Budget-Wise Economy

Energy is expensive — that's why Kero-Sun heaters are "cheap-skates." With kerosene averaging \$1.30 a gallon, their average cost of operation is only 6-10¢ an hour. In most areas of the country, it is far cheaper than supplemental electric heat. Biggest economy: you enjoy all the heat the Kero-Sun produces ... none goes up the flue pipe!

### Automatic Convenience

All Kero-Sun portable heaters offer a feature that people are particularly grateful for: the pushbutton lighting system. Press a button and a battery powered electric igniter automatically starts glowing right above the heater's wick. Within minutes your Kero-Sun is lighted and warming you. Convenient!

### Quality Construction

We can talk about Kero-Sun quality — but the best proof is to see it for yourself. See the sturdy gauge of metal used throughout these heaters. See the handsome white, baked-enamel finish, carefully hand applied. See the stainless steel reflectors in "Radiant" models. See all the many construction features that say, loud and clear, "Quality."

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## The Product: Consciousness of Big Sur

# The Sur Real Press Founded at Esalen

By NANCY MAYER

*"I just finished reading the story of Mao and China, and I gave it to Lolly. It's like he said: Why do we go to church and pray about tomorrow? If we're going to have heaven, let's not wait until tomorrow. Let's have it now. Let's just start treating each other now the way we would like to treat those in heaven. And everything we do, let's think in those terms. Blavatsky said, in her 'Secret Doctrine,' that this is a period — the beginning of the 1980s — when people are going to put heaven on earth. Not just talk about it, but do it."*

*"The old people here have lived an isolated life long enough to know what is valuable. Robinson Jeffers wrote about it: what does a man have to have in order to live? In the old days Big Sur was a whole community that really was in consciousness of everyone here. Someone got their barn burnt down, we all went and fixed the barn up. Someone had a child, we all went over and gave a party for the child. What can you do for a woman who's sick? Take care of the food, and bring some wood in and wash the diapers. It was a community thought."*

*"The Indians had this consciousness. The old-timers had it when I came here. They had it with the trees, they had it with the rocks. If we can go down and find the core in each person, and can relate not with the mind but just soul-to-soul consciousness, that's what we're talking about. And I think that's what we're returning to."*

Douglas Madsen

Sur Real Press is now in the process of being founded and formed. I, Nancy Mayer, will be the publisher and Douglas Madsen will be the co-publisher. Together with John Larmour and Hal Treacy, our energies form the core of this enterprise. Richard Price, Esalen's founder and director, and a student of Fritz Perls, and Emil White, "The Amiable Emir of Eden," lifelong friend of Henry Miller, and unofficial Mayor of Big Sur, have given us generous support and encouragement. So too has Rita Rohen. Those who have provided advice or contributed creative ideas are: George King, Deane Juhan, David Schiffman, John Horler, Alan Perlmutter and Bill Liles.

We are seeking counsel from others in the community daily, and know that the list of partners and participants in this venture will continue to grow because we will be reaching out, and wanting to include every single one of you — to participate in the exact way that suits you best. My own particular talent has been to en/courage and en/able others to tell their story. It is a gift I was born with, a gift I cherish, and a skill I have practiced in many forms: as a daughter, wife and mother; as a listener, confidant and interviewer; as a photographer and artist; as a therapist, publicist, writer and editor. Until we — you and I — meet more directly, more completely, I want to share with you, briefly, my own personal vision of what Sur Real Press will be. With the expectation that from this day forward, that vision will continue to enlarge.

It is becoming more and more clear that Big Sur is not only a physical frontier, but a psychic and spiritual one as well.

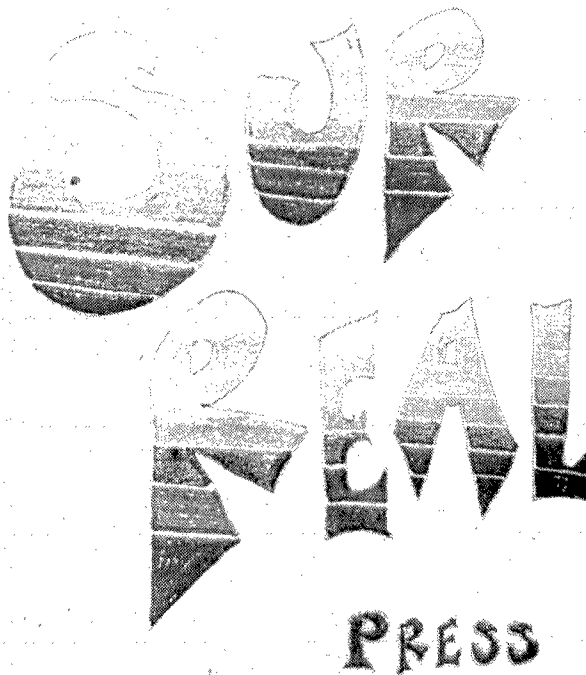
And it is becoming equally clear that Esalen, our much beloved and often under-rated university without walls, is at the forefront of the consciousness revolution in the world today.

This is one among many reasons why the moment seems ripe to look more closely at our community, to begin to collect the data which comprise its history — and our heritage. As we enter the '80s, hopeful but unsure about the future, mankind itself is still evolving. In fact we are on the brink of taking the next step in our evolution. Today a great awakening is occurring in the world, especially outside the United States. When America finally awakens, however, its influence will be tremendously powerful. For that to happen, visionaries like Peter Caddy of Findhorn and Donald Keys, spokesman for Planetary Citizens at the United Nations, believe that Esalen is a center of light; and that it has been chosen to play a role in leading the way.

"A changed person is an agent of change," observes Keys, and that description fits all of us here — not only those at Esalen, but everyone in the larger Big Sur community as well. Compared with the rest of the nation, we have experienced more changes, transformed our lives more fully and altered our values more radically. The rest of the country may know more about how to make a good living. But we, collectively and individually, and each in our own way, know more about living the good life. We know more about our psyches, and our souls, than most Americans. We know more about our bodies, physical and astral and energetic.

Many of us here know more about survival, more about loving the earth and nourishing ourselves from this source, than do most contemporary Americans. Many of us who have changed ourselves, the multiple selves that we each contain, in order to be on this coast, know more than most about what it

means to live in peace and joy, with the sea and the sky and the hills; to be gifted with gorgeous sunsets, graced by glorious colors, surrounded by the loveliest wildlife and greenery. We are blessed here, all of us — loggers and leaders, writers and waitresses, seminarians and skydivers, gardeners and groupies



— to be bathed daily in such beauty. That fact, in itself, has changed our vibration, altered our consciousness. Whether we have been here only a few days, as a visitor or seminarian, or resided here for years as a homesteader or old-timer, we each have our own love story to tell: the story of our own unique love affair with this coast. And we each have something to teach. Something special. Something the rest of the nation, and the world, needs to know.

Are we ready to share our love story with the world? Are we strong enough to bare our psyches and our souls, as freely as we do our bodies? Are we brave enough to talk about our tenderness, our terrors, our spiritual strivings? Are we free enough, in a world filled with strife and stridency, to confess that we have learned something about joy and celebration — about laughing and singing in the sunshine, soaking in the hot tubs, dancing and drumming and prancing in the sand? That we have learned about pleasure — about touching and massaging and moving? And learned, too, about prayer and meditation, silence and surrender? There is more, lots more of course. In our Big Sur family we have geniuses aplenty and experts galore — who know all about everything from goat cheese to psychedelics, from chain saws to thermonuclear energy, from herbs to hides, from rolting to gestalting to tai chi to belly dancing to midwifery.

We are a hot-house of knowledge and wisdom on this coast. That is why we came here: to learn. About ourselves, about life, about the earth — and about the cosmos.

And now? As we inaugurate the '80s?

Are we going to remain, like the Eternal Youth, the dedicated narcissist, content just to explore our own psyches, soothe our own souls, enjoy our moments of cosmic consciousness in isolated bliss? Are we going to remain satisfied to fill newsprint with nothing more than merely material issues? Put it another way: Are we — the inhabitants of this magical land, the Big Sur Coast — going to continue to focus our collective consciousness in a primarily negative, divisive, political way? Or are we ready to jump level: to unite as a community, transcend old feuds and fights, and share with the world what we have learned about nature and the earth, about loving and living, about the self and the spirit?

The time has come, it seems to me, to put out the word from Big Sur. Not in an ordinary way. But in a very special, very beautiful, very magical way — a way that honors, and even at times matches, the magnificence of this coast. That way I would like to suggest, will be found through Sur Real Press.

Sur Real Press will be a non-profit publishing company that will produce beautiful books of quality, by and about persons in Big Sur, in limited editions. Our primary thrust will be creative, rather than commercial. By collecting the consciousness of this coast, in a respectful and reverential way, we can make a major historical contribution to our culture and, in the process, accelerate the spiritual, and humanistic, awaken-

ing now occurring in the world.

It is my belief that Big Sur is a magical place, inhabited by incredibly special human beings. There are many obviously talented people here; and many others, less noticed, who have a lot to teach because of who they are and how they have lived. Everyone here, I believe, has something creative and valuable to contribute. It is simply a question of finding the form: poetry or fiction or fable or oral history; photography or calligraphy or painting or drawing. Some have a particular expertise, such as growing organic gardens or horsemanship or tanning hides, such as caring for animals or cooking healthy foods or giving deep-tissue massages. Our country is yearning to know more about how to live a simple, satisfying life; how to get more in touch with the earth, with the body, with the inner self.

Sur Real Press will produce books with eye pleasure. Books that are as gorgeous and vital and nourishing as the coast itself. Books that are as individual, complex and varied as the people here. We will be innovative in many respects, especially visually. We will use lots of color and textures; unusual sizes and shapes; striking illustrations and wonderful photographs. Our books will be finely printed and bound. The covers will be exceptional. We will experiment with beautiful fabrics and original art work. We are particularly interested in covers that show something indigenous to this coast. Each book will be custom-tailored — in its colors, shape, design and content — to the person, or persons, who have created it. Each book will be treated like an individual in its own right.

We anticipate producing many books based largely on oral histories, carefully collected and carefully edited. Some will be historic treasures, the wisdom of our elders. Others will be "Tales of Transformation," personal stories of change and growth. Esalen will, we anticipate, provide many of these; and, by the telling of individual stories, a portrait of Esalen itself will emerge, a more real one than we have had to date. In conjunction with this project, we also want to teach people how to record their own, and other's, life story. Process writing is one way to release creative juices. Another method is to tape-record a conversation or interview or dictation, and then cut and edit. All these methods can be taught: in the local schools; at the Grange; through Esalen's media department; or individually.

Sur Real Press, because of its strong emphasis on innovation and individuality, will have to be subsidized. We want to establish ourselves as a non-profit organization to which tax-deductible contributions can be made; and we are now taking steps to do so. We will use our initial funds to gather enough representative material to make a convincing presentation to individual backers and foundations. Such financing will be essential to our operation, which by definition will be costly. In producing limited editions — anywhere from 200 to 1,000 copies — we want to operate on a sound financial basis, and pay those who need to be paid. Thus many of us will work without salary. To compensate the creative people who contribute their talents, we will give them anywhere from 60 to 85 percent of a book's rights (unlike most publishing companies, which retain the larger share themselves). Our limited distribution will be handled in a caring, careful way, and aimed at a select readership. Thus the pace at which these books actually go out into the world will be slow, and will increase only gradually. Those who wish their work to be protected by remaining in a limited edition, exclusively, can do so. Others, who want a larger audience or more financial reward, can take their book to a more commercial publisher for a second printing. We want everyone to have both options available, and to make that choice for him(her) self.

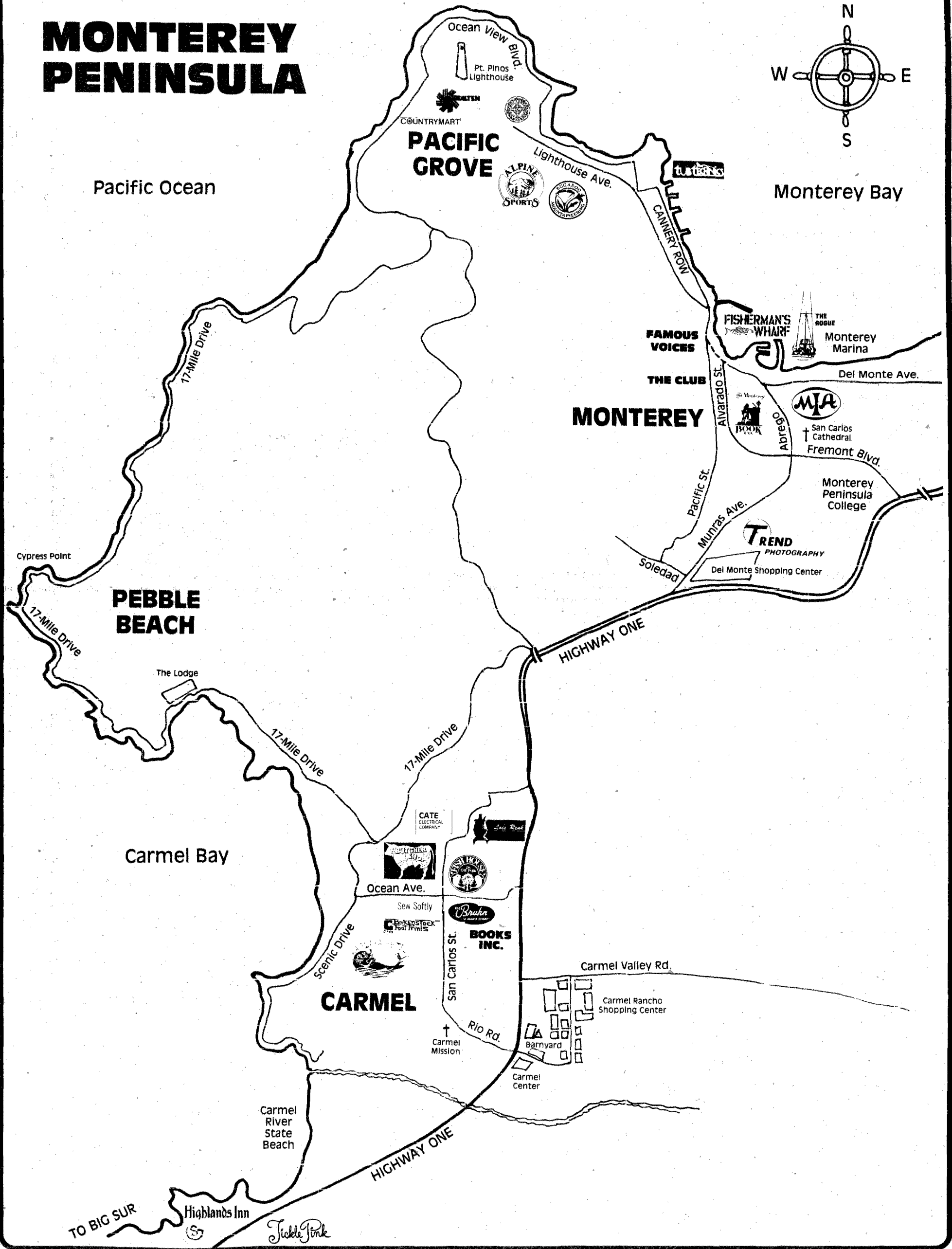
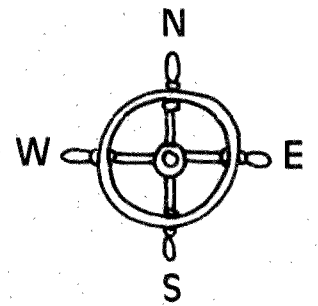
Since the product that we will be putting out into the world is the consciousness of Big Sur, we want to model in our daily operation the essence of that consciousness. Thus we intend to do business in a loving and caring way. Our primary concern, at every step of this venture, will be people, rather than profit. We want to work in an atmosphere that is open and nurturing and trusting, where the creative work itself is produced with ease and pleasure. Storytellers, writers, artists and photographers will all be encouraged and supported at every stage of a project's development. We will be available for immediate and candid consultation and suggestion. Unlike most commercial presses, we will welcome creative people being involved in the design and production of their book everything from choice of color and artwork, to page layout, to distribution. In the process we hope to establish a supportive creative network, and to foster a greater sense of shared community between the larger Big Sur community and the smaller, more cosmopolitan Esalen family; and among the many creative individuals who inhabit both.

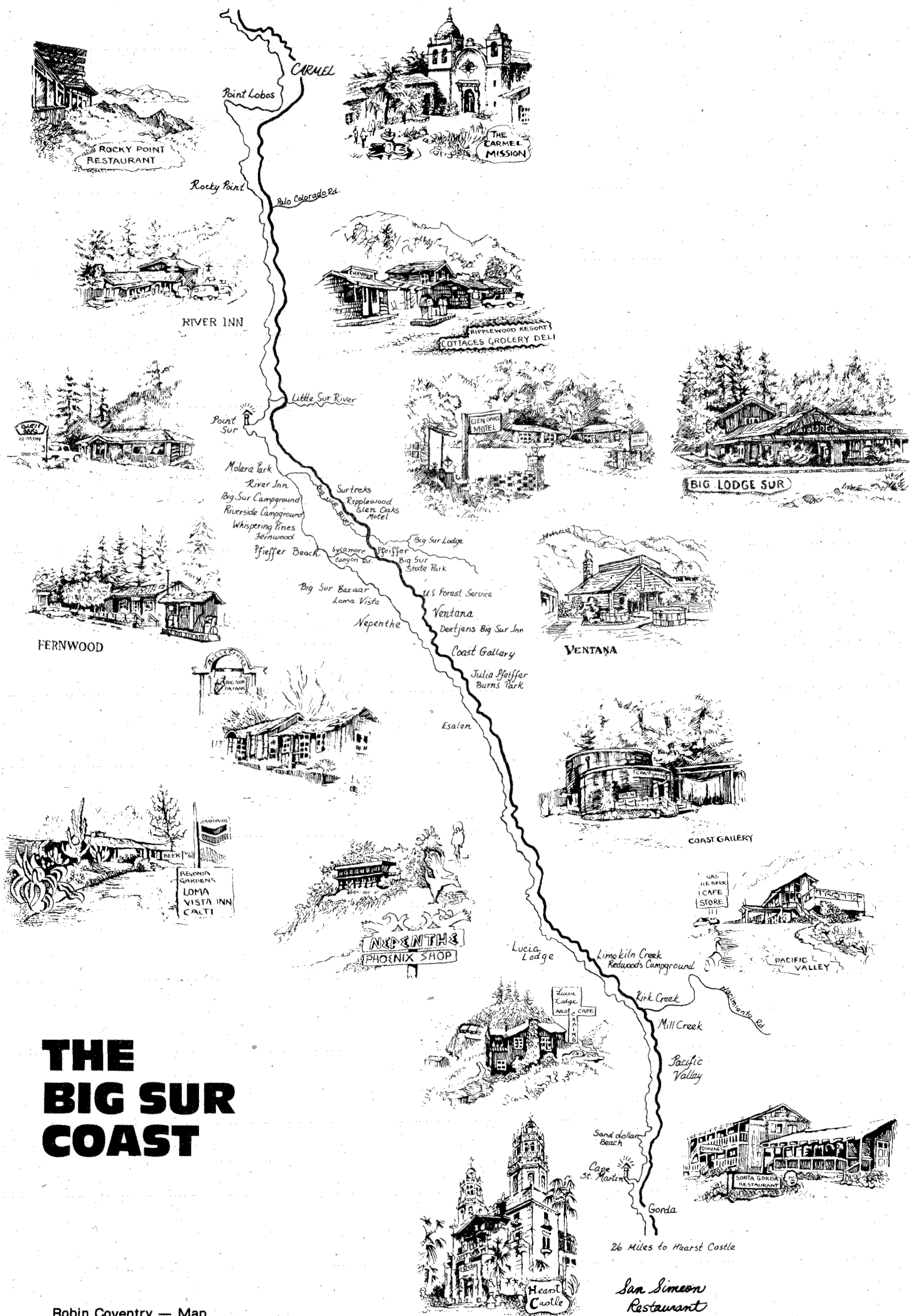
Join us! We welcome your ideas and energy and help. Let us know if you want to be kept informed of our future development.

Peace, joy and love.



# MONTEREY PENINSULA









United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 126

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1980

No. 34

## Senate

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1980

### RECOGNITION OF SENATOR STEVENS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Alaska is recognized.

### ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LAND BY FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on February 19, 1980, I voted against final passage of H.R. 3757, a bill to create the Channel Islands National Park in the Santa Barbara Channel off the coast of California. My reasons for voting against this bill go beyond the merits of the bill itself.

The process whereby more and more land once held privately is being acquired by the Federal and State governments with public funds is alarming. Productive land which can be reasonably developed to help solve this Nation's energy crisis as well as land which can be put to agricultural use is being absorbed into public ownership. This land is not only productive but is taxable and is being taken off the tax rolls at an alarming rate thus decreasing the property tax base and increasing taxes on remaining private lands.

The primary vehicle for the acquisition of this land is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Created by Congress in 1965, this fund derives its revenues from the sale of Federal surplus real property, Federal motor boat fuels tax, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts—or in other words, from a tax on energy exploration. The total revenues available since 1965 are \$6.5 billion and projected revenues to 1989 are \$7.2 billion. The public is not generally aware of how this fund works. Forty percent of the fund is used for direct Federal land acquisition. The remaining 60 percent provides matching funds on a 50/50 matching basis with State funds. While the Federal funds may be used only for land acquisition, the State matching funds can be used for planning and development as well as acquisition. Each 100 Federal tax dollars may generate \$160 to be used for public land acquisition, planning, and development. Since the inception of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in 1965, the Federal Government has obligated \$2.12 billion for Federal land acquisition. In addition the Federal Government has obligated \$2.19 billion to State programs to which the State must match an equal amount for land acquisition and development. In addition to these funds, the Congress has authorized almost \$4 billion for Federal acquisition of private land during the next 11 years. The Federal Government now owns over one-third of all U.S. land. State and local governments own over 6 percent and are acquiring private land as well over 1 million acres per year with the assistance of massive Federal and State tax dollars.

In a recent General Accounting Office Report entitled, "The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should Be Reassessed," the Comptroller General of the United States has made it very clear that Federal agencies have been following a general practice of acquiring as much private land as possible regardless of need, alternative land control methods, and impacts on private landowners. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the digest to that report dated December 14, 1979, be made a part of the Record.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### THE FEDERAL DRIVE TO ACQUIRE PRIVATE LANDS SHOULD BE REASSESSED

The Federal Government owns over one-third of all U.S. land with authorization to acquire up to \$4 billion of private land during the next 11 years.

The National Park, Forest, and Fish and Wildlife Services had been following a general practice of acquiring as much private land as possible regardless of need, alternative land control methods, and impacts on private landowners.

GAO recommends that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior jointly establish a policy on when lands should be purchased or when other protection alternatives, such as easements, zoning, and Federal controls, should be used; critically evaluate the need to purchase additional lands in existing projects; and prepare plans identifying lands needed to achieve project purposes and objectives at every new project before acquiring land.

GAO believes the Congress should oversee the implementation of these recommendations.

(deleted)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the State of California is a prime example of this trend. California is singled out because of the recent action on H.R. 3757 and because it presents a strong case in point. California is about 100 million acres in size. Fully 47.5 percent of this acreage was owned in fee by the Federal Government as of September, 1978. More than 44 million acres were public domain lands and, in addition, more than 3,400,000 acres had been acquired by purchase, donation, and condemnation. The Park Service alone has more than 5.5 million acres in fee ownership in California together with an additional 142,000 acres under direct control, but not owned in fee. The addition of Channel Islands National Park would bring the total acreage in California under Park Service management to almost 5 million acres. I ask unanimous consent that tables detailing the status of federally owned land in California be made a part of the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Land statistics for the State of California (As of Sept. 30, 1979)	
Total acres of the State.....	100,206,720.00
In public domain.....	44,204,984.60
Acquired by Federal Government.....	3,404,655.00
Total Federal ownership (47.5 %)	
National Park Service (Dec. 1979):	47,609,639.60
Acres owned in fee.....	4,483,982.25
Less than fee (less than).....	20.50
Other public lands w/in NPS areas and subject to regulation.....	120,943.61
Private lands w/in NPS areas and subject to regulation.....	132,706.37
Total.....	4,737,652.73
National Park Service (Dec. 1979):	
Acres owned in fee.....	20,343,325.00
Less than fee (less than).....	1,000.00
Other public lands w/in FS areas subject to regulation including private lands.....	3,929,780.00
Total (20.3 %)	20,350,362.00

Mr. STEVENS. In California close to 60,000 acres are listed for further Federal action because of classification as "Threatened Natural Landmarks." Proposals for Federal acquisition in the Big Sur, Lake Tahoe, Irvine Coast, and the Great Basin Park would push the total Federal ownership in the State to over 50 percent.

Since the inception of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Federal Government has obligated to California in matching funds almost \$160 million as of December 1979. Government funds, Federal and State, obligated to acquire non-Federal lands in California during this period totals almost \$842 million and has resulted in the acquisition of more than 401,000 acres. This sum represents Land and Water Conservation Fund ac-

tivities only. Under conservation programs other than the Land and Water Conservation Fund, nearly 645,000 additional acres in California have been acquired by the Federal Government at a cost of more than \$222 million. These figures do not include military acquisitions. I ask unanimous consent that tables, detailing the cost and acreage figures given, be made a part of the Record at this point.

(deleted)

Mr. STEVENS. With the passage of H.R. 3757 this Congress has in effect taken out of production a 53,000-acre cattle ranch which has been in private family ownership for 78 years and 3 generations. This action further depletes the amount of productive agricultural land in a State which lost 1.5 million acres of agricultural land between 1967 and 1977. The loss of the agricultural land base nationally is of grave concern. Between 1950 and 1967 this country lost at an average annual rate, 1.14 million acres of agricultural land per year. Between 1967 and 1975 this rate of loss accelerated to 2.08 million acres per year.

We have lost nearly 5 percent of the private cattle land in this country since 1965 by direct Federal land acquisition. It is estimated that we have also lost an additional 5 percent of the private cattle land in this country due to Federal land regulations on private cattle ranching.

Shrinkage of the supply of agricultural land for production will drive the price of food up as a natural result of the law of supply and demand. Increasing food costs add significantly to inflation and have a measurable impact on low-income family food dollars.

With the increased Government acquisition of private lands from the tax base of the State of California there are direct and measurable demands to increase property taxes on remaining private lands to offset the reduction in supply. This is curious in the State whose citizens developed and passed a proposition to reduce property taxes which later became a national tax revolt.

The Park Service estimates that it will cost \$25 million to acquire the privately held lands in Channel Islands National Park. Can this estimate be trusted? Past experience indicates that it cannot. Private appraisers indicate the cost may be as high as \$40-\$50 million based on comparable sales in the area. The Park Service estimate for land acquisition under the 1968 Redwood National Park Act was \$92 million. By December of 1978, \$190

**"Proposals for Federal acquisition in the Big Sur, Lake Tahoe, Irvine Coast and the Great Basin Park would push the total Federal ownership in the State to over 50 percent."**

million in land and cash had been awarded to private landowners with another \$58 million in claims still pending. The Comptroller General in the report previously cited found four similar examples of badly understated estimates. The four examples are the Eleven Point Wild and Scenic River, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway and the Rouge Wild and Scenic River. The Park Service estimated that acquisition in these parks would cost \$30.8 million. The actual acquisition cost was \$82 million.

Will Congress be able to trust the figures which will shortly be presented for acquisition in the Big Sur, Lake Tahoe, Irvine Coast, and the Great Basin Park areas? Experience shows that reliance on figures presented by the proponents of such parks would be misplaced and that we can expect to ultimately spend from 50 percent to 100 percent more for acquisition than is originally estimated. I ask unanimous consent that a table detailing these new areas

under consideration for acquisition in the State of California be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

New areas under consideration in State of California

The Orange Coast National Urban Park (Irvine Coast):

Parcel No. 1, 1,340 acres of private land.  
Parcel No. 2, 3,667 acres of private land.  
Parcel No. 3, 989 acres of private land.  
State of California has already purchased 1,898 acres of private land in the center of the area under consideration at a cost of \$32.8 million. This is ocean front property and was sold at bargain sale price for tax purposes.

(Estimated cost per acre in open market is \$20-\$25,000):

State of California has also obtained an option on 393 acres at \$3.25 million of upland property again at bargain sale prices for tax purposes.

(Estimated cost per acre in open market is \$10-\$15,000):

Total estimated cost for this proposal, based on comparable sales is:

Federal purchase, \$120.1-\$150.125 million.

State purchase, \$38.85-\$40 million.

Lake Tahoe National Recreation Area (Forest Service):

On California side alone this proposal would include 27,000 acres at an estimated cost of \$44-\$200 million.

Big Sur National Scenic Area (Forest Service):

Area would include 40 to 60 miles of coastline from the highwater mark on the ocean border to the ridge or crest line of the mountains inland. It is estimated that between 35-45,000 acres of private land would be within the area in addition to part of the Los Padres National Forest. This does not include the Hearst Ranch of 77,000 acres which has been discussed in some proposals.

Total area under consideration would be in excess of 300,000 acres.

There are no cost estimates on this proposal at this time.

The Great Basin Park (National Park Service):

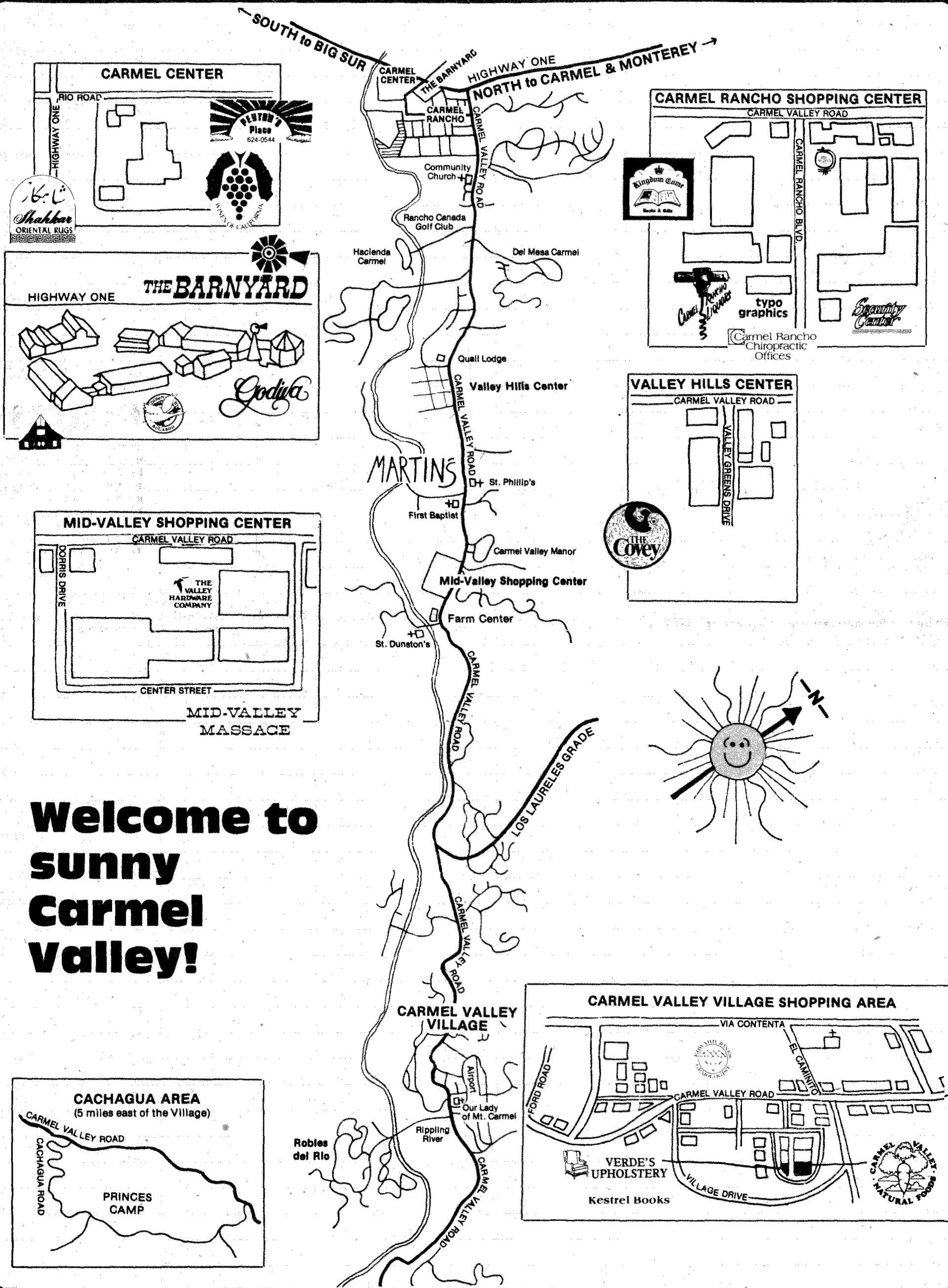
Although mostly federal land the creation of this park would seriously endanger existing cattle lands and mining interests. This park involves four states and is 150-170,000 acres. No cost estimates.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, neither the Congress nor the American public is being properly informed on the true cost of the acquisition of private land before decisions to acquire are made. The figures I have cited are for acquisition only. The costs of development, management, legal services for Government and the landowner, additional Federal employees and relocation are not included and these costs are substantial. The lost property tax revenue to local jurisdictions and the Federal in-lieu of tax payments are not included and these costs are also substantial. Finally there are high social costs. Thousands of American families have lost their homes and dreams to their Government's malignant appetite for private land. There are over 21,000 condemnations pending in the Department of Justice. Over half are Declarations of Taking. Under a Declaration of Taking, title is taken before the owners are paid for their land, which in practice denies owners the opportunity to argue the Government's right to take away their homes and heritage.

When is enough enough? When do we stop taking land from private ownership and putting it into public ownership?

Federal ownership of land in the State of California alone is approaching 50 percent. State ownership in California represents an additional 7 percent. Mr. President, it is time that the Senate and this Nation stop and come to grips with these serious questions. A national policy is urgently needed. Last year a number of members of this body joined me in requesting special oversight hearings into federal land acquisition policies and practices. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has agreed to hold those hearings and I am hopeful that they will be scheduled soon. Twenty-six Members of the House, over half of which are from the majority party have requested similar hearings.

Mr. President, this problem deserves the urgent attention of this body and the Nation, before it is too late to recoup the serious damage being done.





## Cranston Says: Conservatives 'Smell Blood'

From the Herald  
March 25, 1980  
WASHINGTON — In a talk, California Sen. Alan Cranston charged Monday that economic and social hard-hitting political pep principles long espoused by

### BUCHWALD

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — President Carter has said that if we're going to lick inflation it's going to require "pain" and "discipline." These words are usually used when discussing sadomasochism.

I'm not into pain and discipline myself, but if it will help lick inflation, I'll go along with it. The problem, as I see it, is that President Carter has been such a successful president that none of us knows what pain and discipline are any more. More people are working than ever before, profits have never been higher, there is more money for goods and everyone wants to borrow funds to expand their business. In other words, we're in a mess.



What the president and his economic advisors were counting on was a recession to cool off the economy. They even predicted one this winter, but it never happened. Nobody can explain why.

I met a man on the street the other day and he asked me, "Do you think there will be a recession today?"

"I don't know. The economic forecasters predicted one. It's supposed to come down from Canada with a cold mass of air."

"I frankly think it's too warm for a recession."

"I believe you're right. I'm sorry I wore my rubbers. You can't trust the forecasters any more. There was supposed to be a major recession last fall, and there wasn't a dark cloud in the sky."

"They've raised the prime interest rates again. That could cause a recession."

"It hasn't so far. A month ago the forecasters said there were storm warnings on the horizon and everyone should stay home. But instead they all went out and stocked up on goods in case the recession ever came."

"Well, I don't know how long the country can stand this heat wave. A little recession would be a relief."

"There's no such thing as a little recession. You start seeding clouds with unemployment and economic gloom, and you can get one helluva hurricane."

"What do we do? We can't go on this way."

"Carter wants to try pain and discipline."

"You've got to be kidding. What kind of pain?"

"He didn't say. But he wants to cut off our credit so we don't spend so much money."

"If I don't buy anything, won't that mean that somebody is going to be out of work?"

"That's what he means by pain."

"I don't like to see anyone get hurt, but better that person than me."

"If he's out of work he won't be able to buy anything from you."

"I don't know if I could take that. I have a low pain threshold."

"That's where the discipline comes in. You're going to have to do without."

"Do without what?"

"He didn't say what. But if you don't do without it, you're going to have to pay more for it. The more you pay, the more painful it will be until you cry 'uncle.'"

"We'll have the recession everyone says we need."

"What happens if we all accept the pain and discipline and things don't get better but worse?"

"Then we'll try something else."

"Like what?"

"I don't know. Carter's the one suggesting P and D, not me."

"When can I expect my first whipping?"

"It won't be for a while. Carter can't start beating anybody until Congress gives him permission."

"He might not be president by then. Do you think Reagan is into pain and discipline?"

"I don't think so now. But then again when a person becomes president something happens to him, and he starts trying kinky ideas in economics that he never thought of before."

the Democrats are under attack "from a virulent wave of right wing radicalism."

Noting that the National Conservative Political Action Committee has targeted him along with four other Democratic senators as prime candidates to beat for reelection this year, Cranston told the Women's National Democratic Club, "They think they smell blood."

The response of Democrats, the Senate majority whip said, must be recognition of the fact that "government has gotten too big and far too expensive, that there has been waste and fraud ... and that there have been too many efforts to regulate people's lives (with) laws written too far away from them."

The party must take the lead and cut out the "fat, fraud, waste and unresponsiveness" of government, he said, or face the prospect that others "who care nothing about the needy will rush into cut the muscle."

## Alquist's Bill Package Could Cut Red Tape

Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — The Alameda County Board of Supervisors have been bringing their complaints of excessive state bureaucratic red tape to Sen. Alfred Alquist, who responded with a package of bills.

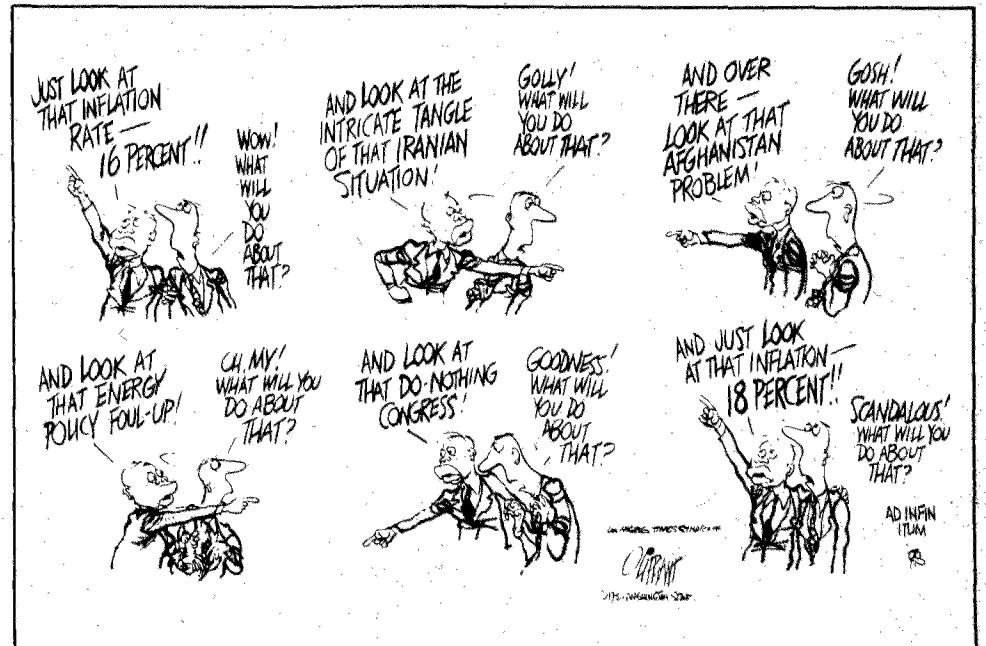
Alquist, D-San Jose, introduced three bills which would expand the authority of the county boards of supervisors to provide extra protection services, would streamline a 1978 act in order to make it easier for counties to receive state funding and the last bill would permit Alameda County to streamline its jury system.

SB 1537 would expand boards of supervisors authority to provide extra police, fire, library or park services through the County Service Area law.

SB 1509 would repeal a 1978 act which provides a \$58 million state subvention to counties for justice programs and replace it with a block grant.

SB 1371 would permit Alameda County to use the same jury panel for both municipal and superior courts within the local communities.

"Since the passage of the Proposition 13 bailout bills, the local government people have been shackled by more and more restrictive regulations and costly state paperwork requests. We seem to know more on administering the programs than we do on delivering the service," Alquist said.



## Filed Formal Papers in Salinas

# Panetta to Seek Third Term in U.S. Congress

Representative Leon E. Panetta (D-Monterey) today formally announced his intention to seek a third term in Congress representing California's 16th District.

Filing his formal candidacy papers in Salinas, Panetta stated, "I am proud and honored to serve the people of the most beautiful and diverse district in the nation. This is where I was born and raised. This is my home. I know and understand the needs of the area and have a solid record of accomplishment in serving the interests of all the people. I ask for the opportunity to continue my work and service on behalf of the 16th District."

Panetta, 41, was born and attended public schools in Monterey. He obtained his bachelor of arts and law degrees from the University of Santa Clara. Panetta worked as a legislative assistant to Sen. Thomas Kuchel of California from 1966 to 1969, and until his election to Congress in 1976, he was a partner in the Monterey law firm of Panetta, Thompson and Panetta. He is married to Sylvia Marie Varni, and the couple has three sons.

Among his accomplishments in Congress, Panetta cited the following:

—Chairman of the Legislative Savings Task Force of the House Budget Committee and leader in House efforts for a biennial and balanced budget;

—Chairman of the New Members Caucus and leader in ethics battles to eliminate the use of "slush funds" and to discipline members of Congress found guilty of abusing their powers;

—The return of over \$100,000 in office savings and the return of every pay raise since elected to Congress;

—Member of the Agriculture Committee and author of successful legislation to improve the handling of perishable goods and

provide comprehensive crop insurance;

—Member of the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies and head of the congressional caucus implementing its recommendations;

The establishment of five regional offices under the supervision of his wife Sylvia and service to thousands of constituents.

Regarding the latter, Panetta said that "whether they have been farmers, workers, soldiers, senior citizens, the handicapped, businessmen, students, fishermen, conservationists or anyone else, their concerns and problems with the federal government have been listened to and responded to by my office."

Looking to the future, Panetta said that the principal issues facing the nation in the 1980s are the economy, energy and foreign affairs.

"We live at a time of crisis," Panetta said, "and we can no longer postpone the hard decisions that must be made. We must have a balanced budget and greater productivity. We must reduce our dependence on foreign oil through energy conservation and the development of energy alternatives. And we must have a strong defense, as well as a foreign policy that does not simply buy off respect with cash or arms, but reaches the human hopes and needs of people throughout the world."

Panetta concluded, "This is a time of growing cynicism toward government and toward elected representatives. My goal has been to help restore the trust and confidence of citizens through representation that truly cares about and is responsive to their needs and concerns. I believe I have provided such representation, and I ask the people of the 16th District for their continued trust, help and confidence."

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# Forum Questions Left Behind

## Editor's Note:

The March 8 Forum on Nepenthe Terrace provided residents with the opportunity to hear the pros and cons of federal legislation for Big Sur and to submit written questions to be asked of the panelists.

After lengthy introductions, opening statements, and a cross-panel questioning session, the time remaining allowed only three questions from the audience.

For the benefit of the community and the Citizens Advisory Committee, the *Gazette* is publishing all of the questions submitted, including many which had been left behind on the speaker's table.

## THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

To Ron Tipton: One proposal by your organization was regarding the removal of no more than six homes. Which six residences do not meet your approval and on what basis was this determination made?

To Tipton, Sandy Hillyer: Will you join the CAC in working on an LCP and postpone any proposals for legislation until the LCP is complete?

Will Fritz deHoll guarantee Ron Tipton safe conduct out of Big Sur?

According to the Wilderness Society proposal, all development will be limited if not stopped. Won't this have the effect of increasing demand, thereby increasing rents and prices and thereby driving out the very culture that you pretend to wish to protect?

If the Forest Service obtains initial control, what assurances can you give that they won't transfer control to the Park Service or that they won't be merged with the Park Service?

To Tipton: Did you read the Herald article that quoted Mr. Turnage as saying the U.S. Forest Service was a mistake and he would pursue National Park Service stewardship?

To Stanley Diamond: In the light of the current rate of inflation and imbalance of the Federal budget, couldn't the protection of the Big Sur Coast be continued by the dedicated landowners who have such an excellent track record?

To Mr. Tipton: What guarantees are there that our input into any public hearings will be heard and acted upon?

To Hillyer: How will the local citizens ever regain their own culture if, as stated in a memo from Michael Fisher, the Coastal Commission will extend itself in perpetuity rather than ending in 1981?

To Chuck Cushman: Of the 21,000 condemnation cases you mentioned, how many are fee-title as opposed to easements, how many have there been in California by the U.S. Forest Service and how many of those have been in Monterey County?

To Ansel Adams: Will you plan incorporate the work of the CAC?

To Leon Panetta: Will you comment on the apparent conflict in timing between the LCP process and legislative efforts?

How does your plan meet Coastal Act Guidelines such as protection of the viewshed, etc.?

A farmer or rancher feels master of his land. Can we have a federal umbrella that does not threaten this feeling?

To Panetta: With President Carter calling for a balanced budget in 1981 and his proposed budget cuts for 1980, will this affect funding for legislation regarding Big Sur?

To Wilderness Society: In your Big Sur proposal, why are you so reluctant to have U.S. Forest Service management?

Is there a need to coordinate and unify the management of Coastal resources by several public agencies having varied missions on the Big Sur Coast and is there any way, short of federal legislation, to achieve such unification among federal, state and county agencies?

If agreed that we need federal funds to manage and enforce our LCP and to purchase viewshed land, will this government agency also have to comply with the LCP in its development plans?

Will there be an EIR for the staging areas?

To Roger Newell: How can you argue any position when you

involved in buying scenic easements, development rights, purchasing in fee, etc. and who, if anyone, is working to produce such figures?

To Newell: Why couldn't the same vehicle work for the enforcement of changes to our 1962 Master Plan (LCP)?

Big Sur has developed slowly as an isolated rural community for nearly 100 years. Only in the last 50 years was the need for a road even given any real consideration by the county and state. Now, after all these decades of private stewardship by those who live here and who have cared for this land, why have not even got a rough dollar estimate of the amount in-

## What has happened to the American Dream? What has happened to the concept of private ownership on fragile land?

must we now place our destiny in the hands of the federal government, at taxpayers expense in a period when federal spending is so excessive as to threaten the stability of the national economy?

The present rate of private development has averaged only 12 homes per year for the last decade. How can anyone consciously defend the need for a complete stoppage of private development when very little land is even now being developed through the restrictive filters of county planning, county health and the Coastal Commission and the planned LCP?

What happened to the "American Dream?" What has happened to the concept of private ownership on fragile land. Why must those who have sacrificed a wealthier way of life in the cities to seek out a healthier way of life wish to reassume the burden of the federal rule by computer and gun-strapping, green suited officers who have no experience with living upon this fragile land?

How can those who do not live here presume to determine the destinies of we who have sacrificed our lifestyles in order to assume the burden of responsibility which is commensurate with rural living and private stewardship?

Why should U.S. taxpayers assume the burden of removing additional lands from the tax roles, when we who live here have been able to accommodate three million visitors a year, stopping to aid stranded cars, giving moral guidance to little prone tourists at our own taxpayer expense?

Why cannot we have the right to buy, sell, trade or bequeath our homes and lands to a future generation at fair market values, instead of being forced to sell only to the taxpayer supported federal government?

What will happen to the agricultural climate of Big Sur? The large cattle lands? The small farmer? Must we abandon their fields and livestock which support our central California economy?

Who cares about those who will be unable to live here to make a living under federal land use restrictions?

There are presently 29 overlapping national, state and county agencies which restrict land use and development. How will one single absentee administration be able to preserve and protect what is currently envied by all who come here to enjoy its scenic beauty?

Am I just a statistic in Washington? Or am I a freedom-loving taxpaying American citizen, enjoying the inalienable rights of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Why doesn't Ansel Adams stick to photography, rather than misusing his reputation in one field to promote his personal causes. Do we really want Big Sur to become another Yosemite Valley under leaseback to another Curry Co.?

During the Marble-Cone Fire it was impossible to take bulldozers and chain saws into the wilderness area because it is against federal law. Is this an example of U.S. Forest Service planning that the people of Big Sur would have to live with if this damn plan goes through?

Rather than seeking federal legislation to encompass the Big Sur area under U.S. Forest Service management, why aren't you seeking legislation that will mandate the U.S. Forest Service to comply with the LCP?

Where would the Wilderness Society plan to have the northern parking garage and how big would it be?

Once the National Scenic Area designation is applied to the Big Sur area and the land acquisition program is begun, who will be responsible for the following services in the Big Sur area?

1. Law enforcement.
2. Fire control — wildlands and structure.
3. Health services.
4. Planning and development.
5. Traffic control/accident investigation.
6. Search and rescue.
7. Highway maintenance.

Where are the proposed locations for the 1,000-car parking lots and what will their affect be on the Carmel LCP?

To Tipton: Why does the federal government wish to interject new proposals and interfere with the LCP study program before it has been completed?

To Panetta: Do you find and support some means of funnelling federal funds to the county to supplement their funds for use in implementing and enforcing the LCP?

To Mr. Cushman: Would you please give a breakdown of condemnation history within the USFS nationally, regionally (California) and locally (Los Padres)?

How would opponents of federal participation defend Big Sur from outside financial interests such as the interest that is developing Carmel Valley Ranch over strong opposition?

Why doesn't Mr. Tipton contact local government in Lake Michigan as they probably have some blank "Non Condemnation" certificates that he could issue to Big Sur residents?

To Tipton or Adams: What are the specific locations for the 1,000-car garages proposed by Mr. Turnage and the Wilderness Society?

To Tipton: Please clarify the statements by Mr. Turnage that he "strongly supports" the USFS and then that "the Society will ask Congress to consider National Park Stewardship for the area when it reviews Big Sur legislation"

To Jim Josoff: Under what circumstances would you say that a private landowner could sell to a public agency?

To Hillyer: What development would probably be allowed if no federal money came in?

To Cushman: Do you have any specific information on cases where the U.S. Forest Service has condemned land?

To Hillyer: What specific safeguards and limitations could be included in legislation which could protect local control and private stewardship?

Will all the panelists comment on ways and means to guarantee local funds; i.e., self-sustaining revenue, for LCP enforcement?

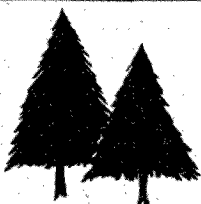
Please explain what specific federal money is available now.

What about trade-offs with landowners who have developable property in appropriate areas for appropriate areas?

To Hillyer: Will you tell us 1) what percentage of land in your proposal is in public domain, 2) how much is privately owned and 3) how much do private landowners use public lands for grazing, etc.?

To Panetta: Will you comment to your constituents how you reacted to Mr. Turnage's statement on Feb. 26 that he will push the National Park Service with or without you?

Isn't it possible to obtain a block grant of money for planning and land purchases without federal management and ownership of Big Sur land?



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Editorial:

# An Unspoken Word

by PAULA WALLING

The evening before the forum at Nepenthe, I gave the text below to Roger Newell saying that I would like to read it, that I hoped it might be healing and helpful in some way. The opportunity for the reading — or even a meaningful question and answer period — never occurred, alas. I had spoken to both Roger and Bill Fassett about speaking some weeks prior to the forum.

When I opposed Ansel Adams' plan for Big Sur (*Carmel Pine Cone*, February 8, 1977 and *Big Sur Roundup*, February 1977), I did so entirely for environmental reasons. I had little knowledge of the human rights aspects that were involved, and no idea whatever of the abusive, divisive, and harrasing tactics the federal government uses in land acquisition.

Below are some feelings and thoughts I would like to have shared that day.

I am speaking today as a private citizen. My thoughts may be the essence or the antithesis of one or the other of the groups represented here, but I am thankful for being part of a democracy and for being allowed to express those thoughts freely.

Being a teacher, I find it hard to speak without children in mind.

It is for their right to grow up in intimacy with the land around them — that I find the courage to say anything at all this afternoon.

To be with the land from birth, whether in the Mid-West or Maine or here, becomes rarer in America with each passing year. Yet it is this very intimacy that forms the grassroots in our country. From these feelings of oneness with the land come the noblest thoughts, the most poignant poetry and music, and the most spiritually uplifting works of art.

I dare say Mr. Adams was able to produce his extraordinary photographs of Yosemite because he practically grew up there. He knew, in addition to his craft and his equipment, where to go. He was part of that Valley — not as a ranger, not as someone transferred in for two or three years, then required to move on; not as a tourist either — but as someone privileged to live there, to play his piano there. And his piano playing as well as his photography did enhance the splendor of that Valley whether he knows it or not.

And as it did, so do the extraordinary works of Edmund Kara, Emil Norman, Sandy Fontwit and Mickey Meunnig grace this Coast — and with them our civilization — with an exquisite vision sure to outlast this trend of the city population to try to federalize every inch of ground they don't understand. It is a trend, and it will be reversed. If not, it will ultimately bankrupt the country. It will bankrupt it financially, spiritually, and ecologically. "National" is not necessarily protected. Environmentalists and their respective organizations must begin looking down the road at the grim ecological future such federal land acquisition and use will bring it unchecked. Otherwise our very concern to the land may ironically threaten the democratic form of government that makes such organizations possible in the first place.

In Big Sur, we are blessed with four kinds of protection, each acting in their own fine way to keep Big Sur as it is today.

The federal government (USFS) watches over the back country and some beaches and in spite of saying they are inadequately funded, they seem to be managing their part fairly well, though summers tax their numbers seriously.

The state (California Department of Parks and Recreation) has charge of several parks and beaches, and in spite of saying Propositions 13 and 9 will have them broke, they seem nevertheless to have money for acquisition and a fair amount for management. Summers are of course hard on them too.

The state Coastal Commission also regulates whatever is left of Big Sur land.

The county of Monterey, probably the most aesthetically sensitive county in the country, then regulates whatever minimal development may be possible after that. And despite cries of destitution, they too perform adequately and often admirably the job of overseeing private lands.

Finally, the local people themselves have taken part in probably the most ambitious Local Coastal Program in this or any state. No wonder some say they need huge sums of money to implement it. It is thorough. It is restrictive. It addresses a multitude of concerns. Still we in Big Sur know full well we have to live with a great number of restrictions. Most of the time we accept those gracefully enough.

These four levels of government, while they have often disagreed about means of preservation, have agreed on the important thing — the need for it. But best of all is the balance. This has provided both public and private keeping each other in check and preventing abuses and overdevelopment. The local Coastal Program will continue this protection.

So if the LCP needs implementation funds, then I say let us raise them together, keeping in mind that the minute you do not pay your way in society, you lose your voice.

The LCP has written in that no land need ever be acquired unless it is threatened with inappropriate development, a very healthy attitude because it gives the local people the choice they've always had: to be their own conservationists.

I would like to challenge all the groups seeking the preservation of Big Sur and the preservation of the people here to unite and use our considerable resources to implement — after thorough public scrutiny — the Local Coastal Plan our citizens have spent four years of their lives building. It is a plan far better and more sensitive to the land than any the federal government could devise.

We should work out a funding solution that would include everyone who wants to contribute to preserving the Big Sur Coast, one that will neither burden the Coast with another layer of government, nor burden the American taxpayer with what in this case, is a needless expenditure. Through fund-raising, grants and matching funds, the new county plan can and should be implemented. The County of Monterey should hold any such funds and they should be brought out only if needed.

If federal money becomes involved, it should come only to the County, not to Big Sur directly — although it should be held for Big Sur LCP implementation only. And if it is needed, such funding must not alter the autonomy of Monterey County.



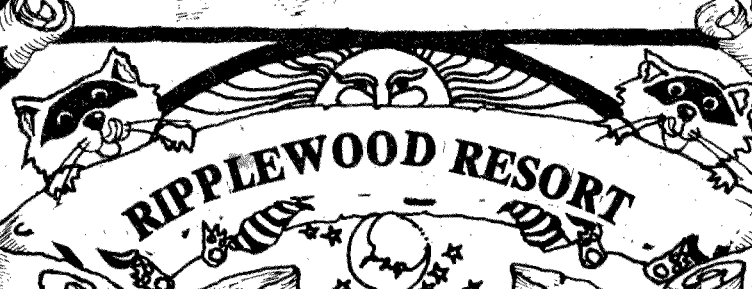
FORUM PANELISTS from left: Will Shaw, Ansel Adams, Leon Panetta, Roger Newell, Sandy Hillyer, Jim Josoff, Ron Tipton, Charles Cushman and Stanley Diamond.

After the '62 Master Plan — and there were pains with it, too — David Brower wrote in *Not Man Apart* that Big Sur will not be a National Park as such, but that it will be protected because of the foresight and sensitivity of a handful of people. That handful has grown so that now everyone seems to want a hand in Coast protection — especially those who have the most to lose if the Coast changes, its residents.

I came here because of the beauty of the

area, but it is because of the people that I stayed. Those of us that stay through fire and mudslide and coastal planning are as much a part of the land as the lions, and we intend to cling to the cliffs by any means possible. If we go the way of the Esselens, it's not likely that we'll go with a whimper.

In the 60's you heard "Let my people go." In the 80's in Big Sur, the rallying cry seems to be, "Let my people stay!" Let's plan it so they can.



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## \$200,000 in Political Donations

# Coastal Commission Seats Used As Fund Raising Base

From the Los Angeles Times  
March 12, 1980

The California Coastal Commission has been used as a personal fund-raising tool by three regional commissioners who have solicited money from people who needed their vote, The Times has found.

The three commissioners — Arthur K. Snyder, Elerth S. Erickson and commission chairman Donald E. Wilson — have raised about \$200,000 during the last two years from people who came before them. Sometimes, commissioners collected the money within days or weeks of a favorable vote.

Small property owners and big developers alike said they were asked for money by commissions, their representatives, or by lobbyists and lawyers acting as go-betweens.

The fund-raising agent for one commissioner said he copied names of people to solicit from Coastal Commission records.

The contributions ranged from \$100 to several thousand dollars and were given to the commissioners' political campaigns for various offices, including the state Assembly and Congress. Commission applicants said they were solicited through letters or phone calls.

"The way it happened," Beverly Hills architect Charles Kanner recalled, "was that the fellow who represents us (before the commission) was going to a (Snyder) fund-raiser and said, 'Why don't you send me some checks and I'll send it along with mine?'"

Three or four days before the scheduled vote on his Malibu duplex, Kanner and his three partners each contributed \$125 to Snyder's \$500-a-plate fund-raiser, records show. Snyder voted for the project.

Another commission applicant, architect William Ridgeway of Long Beach, said he was solicited by Commissioner Erickson's agent — and that was just the beginning.

Promptly after giving \$100 to Erickson's campaign, Ridgeway said, he was called by two other commissioners, both wanting money.

"I feel obligated now," Ridgeway said. "I guess I just opened up a can of worms."

Erickson, the mayor of Garden Grove in Orange County, is using the money to finance his race for the state Assembly. Wilson, the director of teacher education at the University of Southern California and a Torrance city councilman, has been raising money for another Assembly race, which he dropped out of last week. And Snyder, a Los Angeles city councilman, is amassing a war chest to run for something — possibly mayor, he says.

The three commissioners were picked by local government groups to sit on the 12-member South Coast Regional Coastal Commission, which controls construction in the most valuable strip of real estate in Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Snyder said, "If I felt that I was somehow extorting money from people by doing this or if somehow, by making contributions, they were influencing what I was going to do, then I would feel disturbed. . . I'd try to figure out a new way to do it (raise funds)."

Erickson acknowledged that he has used the Coastal Commission as a fund-raising tool, but said that if his agent had solicited money from people with applications pending, "it was wrong, because the guy could feel twisted. . . I didn't know about it."

Wilson acknowledged that Coastal Commission applicants have been a source of money for three years, but added, "I did not take money knowingly from people who had applications pending."

A Times investigation of 1978 and 1979 campaign contributions and Coastal Commission voting records of Snyder, Erickson and Wilson shows that:

—The man who raised the most money for the three commissioners' personal political campaigns is also the chief lobbyist who appears before the commission representing many big developers.

—At least 50 contributions were made by donors with applications pending or within a month of the vote. Sometimes in the days before and after a scheduled vote, project applicants and their lawyers, architects and business partners all sent in checks.

—Only once did a commissioner, Chairman Wilson, abstain or decline to vote for a project because of a campaign contribution, according to a survey of 100 permit applications submitted by contributors. Wilson abstained after being challenged at a public hearing by project opponents.

—Commissioners Wilson and Erickson collected half or more of their campaign money from Coastal Commission applicants, many of whom lived and worked so far away that they were not eligible to vote for the offices the commissioners were seeking. For some, the contribution was their only political donation in years.

"I was grabbing for straws. I was desperate," explained Bill Young, a Malibu electrician who contributed \$200 to Erickson's Orange County campaign for an Assembly seat after getting a fund-raising letter.

Young has been trying for more than a year to get permission to subdivide his Malibu beach property. He is like many people who said their experience with the Coastal Commission was a personal and financial nightmare.

Many applicants told The Times that they felt the commission and its staff favored environmentalists and political activists who were bent on "saving the coast" by battling everything from small homes to high-rises.

With a minimum of seven votes required for approval, sensitive projects did not have a chance unless Snyder, Wilson and Erickson, who formed part of a pro-development bloc, came to the meetings to vote for them. But these commissioners did not always show.

Attendance records for 1978 and 1979 disclosed that these three commissioners, or their substitutes, missed a combined total of about 1,500 votes because they were absent or out of the hearing room. Rarely, however, did they miss a vote on a contributor's project, according to a Times survey of 100 permit applications submitted by contributors.

Timing and lining up the votes became essential in getting a controversial application approved by the commission. This

## Bill To Prohibit Contributions

SACRAMENTO — In an attempt to curb the acceptance of contributions by public officials, Assemblyman Mel Levine, D-Santa Monica, has introduced Assembly Bill 3431.

The urgency measure would prohibit public officials, appointed or elected, from accepting contributions from individuals or corporations who have matters pending before anybody on which that official serves.

"My legislation will help prevent both the reality and the appearance of a conflict of interest with regard to the consideration of the merits of proposed legislation or applications pending before a legislative body," Levine

said. "I hope that the Legislature will quickly enact this legislation. Such action will go a long way toward restoring confidence in a process which can only operate effectively so long as people have reason to believe that decisions are made on merit and are not auctioned off to the highest bidder."

Levine's bill, which would amend the Political Reform Act of 1974, prohibits the acceptance of any contribution for at least one year after an application or other business has been acted upon by the legislative body which the public official in question belongs to.

The bill would take effect immediately if signed the law.

required a sophistication that drove both novices and veterans to seek out a growing assortment of lawyers, consultants and lobbyists who made the commission's unpredictability their business.

It was from this pool of "regulars" that the commissioners raised much of their campaign funds.

Roger Osenbaugh is chief among the lobbyists. He is a former state commissioner who left the commission in 1976 and formed a consulting firm to represent coastal applicants.

Described as "extremely effective" by some of his clients, Osenbaugh said that 70 percent of his job is political — largely fund raising for coastal commissioners and other politicians.

A spot check of 10 of Osenbaugh's larger clients disclosed that they contributed more than \$50,000 to Erickson, Wilson and Snyder during 1978 and 1979.

His clients contributed while their applications were enroute to the Coastal Commission via local government agencies, while the applications were pending before the Coastal Commission, and after the Coastal Commission's vote, campaign statements show.

## Coastal Commission Calls For Inquiry Into Political Gifts

From the Los Angeles Times

The chairman of the California Coastal Commission called upon by state and local law enforcement agencies Wednesday to investigate the fund-raising activities of four Southern California regional commissioners.

Chairman Leonard Grote of Pleasant Hills issued the request after The Times disclosed that the commissioners have solicited about \$200,000 from people who appeared before them.

"I am personally shocked, surprised — and if the allegations made in the L.A. Times are true — greatly disappointed," Grote said.

He said he was making written requests for action by the state attorney general, the district attorneys of Orange and Los Angeles counties and the state Fair Political Practices Commission.

The Times reported that three commissioners — Arthur K. Snyder, Elerth S. Erickson and regional Chairman Donald E. Wilson — raised money from people with applications pending before them, sometimes within days or weeks of a vote.

A fourth commissioner, R. James Walsh, who was appointed to the commission by Gov. Jerry Brown, said that he "taps" applicants for contributions after he votes for their projects. Walsh, who now is chief deputy for state Sen. Paul Carpenter, (D-Santa Ana), said he raised the money for various politicians, including Brown.

Snyder is a Los Angeles city councilman appointed to the commission by council President John Ferraro. Erickson, the mayor of Garden Grove, was appointed by the Orange County League of Cities. Wilson, a Torrance city councilman and director of teacher education at USC, was appointed by the Southern California Association of Governments.

These three local officials have used the campaign contributions collected from coastal applicants to run for higher political office, such as state assembly and Congress.

Applicants told The Times they were asked for money by commissioners, their representatives, or by lobbyists and lawyers acting as go-betweens.

Grote said, "Because of the enormous stakes involved in our work and because of the great public trust placed in us by the coastal act and the people of the state of California, the California Coastal Commission has consistently advised that commissioners and staff must always adhere to the highest level of ethical standards and exercise the utmost discretion to avoid any hint of impropriety."

"We view the allegations in The Times article with the utmost seriousness," said Grote, who added that any "implication of inappropriate behavior . . . may impugn the credibility of the Coastal Commission."



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# The English Is Very Much Difficult

By RANDALL E. LARSON

The following is the first in a series of six sketches about life in a foreign country as seen through the eyes of a teacher of English as a foreign language. Locale: Barcelona.

## NO. 1 — ME, TARZAN, YOU JANE

We met Edith through a pure fluke back in 1973, when my wife and I urgently needed an apartment to live in while I was waiting to take an aptitude test at the Official Language School. We couldn't afford to keep living in a hotel for another three months until the test took place. We placed a small ad in the local paper, giving the phone number of our hotel and my last name. Edith had been recently widowed, but had only just decided to think about renting out a room in her now overly large apartment and about the first time she idly began to scan the want ads, my name caught her eye. The similarity to hers intrigued her, so she phoned. One thing led to another, we hit it off with her and her daughter Cindy, and we moved in.

After more than 15 years of living in Spain, Edith's Spanish was roughly comparable to a Hollywood Indian's English. "Him go hunt yesterday." Or today, or tomorrow, as the case may be. Nevertheless, she never hesitated to go plunging in, even into that most difficult and treacherous foreign-language quagmire, a telephone call. It just took rather more syllables on the phone to get the idea across because she couldn't use gestures, but she always managed, and effectively. Her daughter Cindy, who'd gone to school there since she was ten years old, spoke Spanish fluently, of course. Most of her friends were Spanish, and she'd always worked at jobs surrounded by Spaniards. Her mother's refusal to be the slightest bit concerned over her atrocious Spanish was always a source of annoyance and embarrassment to Cindy, but that didn't bother Edith in the least. Her attitude was, why should I bother to learn grammatical Spanish after all these years? I get along just fine. And indeed she did. She did have some justification for this outlook, however. Her husband had been an airport manager for Pan-Am for many years, constantly transferred from one country to another, in each of which Edith picked up a few words of the local language, but they never stayed in one place long enough for her to really master any one of them. Finally she quit trying. When they first came to Spain, they had no reason to think they'd be there any longer than anywhere else. As it turned out, Spain became

their permanent home, but by that time Edith had already decided not to worry about the linguistic problem.

When we first got to Barcelona, I'd studied Spanish off and on for several years and knew its grammatical construction quite well, but I'd never really had any battlefield exposure to it. I could understand half of what I heard and could even make a pretty good sentence slowly and carefully, but I'd never been directly involved in any genuine conversations. The first time I had to use a telephone, I was terrified. I rehearsed carefully everything I planned to say and prayed my memory wouldn't dry up as soon as I listened to a couple of answers from the other end. As I recall, the phone call wasn't altogether disastrous, but at the end of it I was perspiring, thoroughly relieved that it hadn't lasted a moment longer than it did.

Not so Edith. She invariably emerged happily triumphant from these linguistic battles, having got what she wanted, be it on the telephone, in a shop, or dealing with a plumber. She left the enemy either bewildered or confused, but definitely beaten at his own game. Behind her on the field of battle she always left a gory trail of dismembered verbs, mortally wounded tenses, homeless syllables, tortured participles, bloodied adjectives and a host of other grisly grammatical corpses strewn about, all of them in even more gangrenous condition from having been infected by poisonous pronunciation.

When we first lived with her, Edith used to ask me to deal with situations that arose, knowing my Spanish was technically better than hers. In time, however, it became apparent that, while mine was "better" than hers, she got things done more effectively, having a much stronger and less inhibited personality than I did. I was intimidated, but Edith was intimidating. She could manage to cow the most formidable "opponent." Perhaps they understood, technically, my Spanish a lot better than hers, but they found it too easy and rather amusing to resist me every step of the way if they so chose, but when the chips were down they gut-understood Edith much better because of her sheer force of personality, her persistence, and her absolute refusal to let them get the better of her because of any triviality like a language barrier. From this experience I've adopted a good rule of thumb I'd like to pass along. If you ever plan to travel in a foreign country and have to choose as a traveling companion either a self-effacing soul who knows the language well or someone who knows only its rudiments but who's tough, go the second way every time. You'll get better service and you'll accomplish a lot more. I guarantee it.

But Edith wasn't the only one who gave me my comeuppance once in a while. One day a classroom discussion led to the subject of American politics, at which I considered myself an authority, certainly in comparison with the students, only to learn that one Francisco, about 35 years old, was such an enthusiastic student of modern American politics that in his middle teens, as a hobby, he followed the Kennedy-Nixon election meticulously. To this day he was able to quote statistics I'd long since forgotten or never knew. He gave me precise figures on the electoral vote, the popular vote, and even the number of states that voted Republican vs. Democrat.

A trifle daunted, I then used the situation to clarify some vocabulary having to do with contests of any kind, such as win, lose, draw, tie, beat, defeat, and so on. I wrote three dates on the blackboard, 1960, 1964 and 1968, then alongside each I began to put the names of the opposing presidential candidates for these election years, commenting as I went along. "In 1960," I intoned, "Kennedy beat Nixon. In 1964, Goldwater was defeated by Johnson. In 1968, Nixon beat ..." and stopped. I'd drawn a blank and to save my life I couldn't remember who Nixon's opponent was in that election. I regretted not having been satisfied with writing down only the first two dates, but now I was committed. I turned around and smiled bleakly at the students, stalling for inspiration, then turned back to the blackboard again in the desperate hope that the name would come to me. It didn't. Behind me I heard a hesitant voice mumble something that sounded as if it could be a name, but I didn't recognize it. I turned and said, "Pardon?" Francisco, staring at me innocently, repeated it. "Oo-bare Oom-fray?"

Ye gods, of course! Hubert Humphrey! I beamed as if he'd confirmed something I'd known all along, but I don't think I fooled him for a second.

It was always dangerous to make assumptions about any student's ability in English. It was too easy to overrate their knowledge, but I had the uncomfortable experience of under-rating one upon one occasion that still haunts me when I think of it. In a lower-intermediate group I had a teenage girl who was a very difficult student. She was rather passive about the whole thing, unable or unwilling to express herself in English, giving the impression she was there only under duress. At the beginning of one class, her previous teacher stopped by the door and said to me, "Well, I see you've got Natalia in your class. How's her English? Is she getting along pretty well?"

Without sufficient caution, sure that Natalia herself hadn't been listening and quite sure that she wouldn't have understood the other teacher's question anyway, I replied flatly, "No, I'm afraid not." The result was a sharp, indignant, "Como que no?" from Natalia, the equivalent of, "What do you mean, no?!" as well as all its overtones of how-dare-you-say-such-a-thing? Needless to say, my relations with Natalia remained a bit strained after that. If I'd used my head I'd have resorted to a roundabout answer such as, "I think I'd feel constrained to respond to that inquiry of yours in a definitely non-affirmative sense," which she certainly wouldn't have understood. But I wonder if the other teacher would have? But to give Natalia due credit, she finally realized she was over her depth and she transferred (with my fervent blessing) to a lower-level course.

On the other side of the coin, we always got an occasional student with some elemental *nociones* of English who talked a blue streak in expressive but terribly ungrammatical English. I never knew whether to give these students their head or try to get them to speak more correctly. Generally I felt obliged to let them go on, even at the risk of letting them get frozen into bad patterns, because there was too much danger in squelching them and thereby offending them. One such loquacious type was a young doctor from Argentina, a delightful and witty personality who usually dominated the class sessions with his amusing chatter in voluble but atrocious English. He applied for a grant through local American sources for a year of study in the United States, and was selected among several others as a possible candidate. The applicants, in order to qualify for the grant, had to take an all-day competitive examination at the local North American Institute. Half the exam day was devoted to medical knowledge, the other half to the English language. I had no idea how good a doctor he was, but I gave him my blessings before the crucial day, although I was highly skeptical of his being able to cope with the English examination. As it turned out, unfortunately, he didn't get the grant. He passed the English test — but flunked the medical part!

Another talkative and indomitable fellow, also usually brimming with good humor and high spirits, often gave me moments to remember. I'm only sorry I didn't record some of his forays into English. Among those I remember best was the evening he launched into a monologue about parachute troops. When he reached the point where he needed the word "parachute" and didn't know it, instead of asking me for it he simply hesitated a moment and then, undaunted, he blithely invented one, continuing his narrative by talking about "umbrella-downs." I couldn't consider him among the higher-ranking students in English per se, but I certainly couldn't fault his imagination, inventiveness or enthusiasm.

People like this always reminded me of Edith, in reverse. Despite their outrageous grammar and poor pronunciation, in an English-speaking situation they could and would accomplish a great deal more than a timid soul who spoke English almost perfectly but who lacked a strong personality to go with it. Edith was an "umbrella-down" speaker of Spanish, but she never, never failed to get her way.

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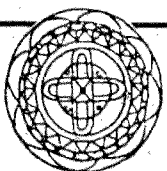
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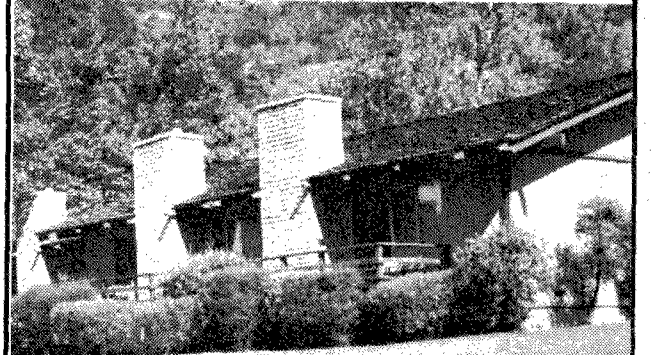


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## Wilderness Society Releases Yosemite Back-to-Nature Plan

By DALE CHAMPION  
San Francisco Chronicle

The Wilderness Society released a sweeping plan yesterday that urges the government to completely "de-urbanize" Yosemite Valley by removing all overnight accommodations and nearly all other buildings.

The influential conservation organization, with 30,000 members nationally, also proposed that a non-

profit "public benefit" corporation be created to buy up the holdings of the MCA Corp., the prime concessioner in Yosemite National Park, and to operate relocated visitor facilities outside the Valley. The Wilderness Society made its bold proposals as an alternative to the National Park Service's current plan for reducing some of the clutter and congestion in Yosemite Valley.

The Park Service has recommended trimming the number of lodging units in the Valley — which now total 1,528 — by 78%. But the agency would allow replacement of some old rental cabins with modern motel-type units.

The most significant feature of the Park Service's plan calls for shifting most employee housing and administrative facilities from the Valley to Wawona and El Portal, on the edge of the park.

While endorsing these relocation concepts, the Wilderness Society said they

would not accomplish the goal of restoring the natural splendors of Yosemite Valley.

"As long as the hotels and myriad tourist facilities remain — and that is what the Park Service proposes — Yosemite will not really change," the society said. "It will continue to be an urban center, inappropriately pushed onto what has been called 'a premiere masterwork of the natural world.'"

Johning with the Wilderness Society in submitting the alternate Yosemite Plan was photographer-conservationist Ansel Adams, who has spent much of his life in Yosemite.

"The key to our plan is to phase out — gradually over the next two decades — virtually all of the motel rooms, cabins, gift shops, clothing stores, employees' housing, warehouses, maintenance buildings and other structures that now exist in Yosemite Valley," the society said.

"These facilities would be relocated to three staging areas on the perimeter of the

park, at Wawona, El Portal and Foresta."

Certain historic buildings, particularly the Awahnee Hotel, would remain in the Valley, under the Wilderness Society plan. But the Awahnee would no longer provide public lodgings. Instead, it would house an interpretive center, a restaurant or cafeteria and offices.

"The Valley would continue to be a prime day-use destination for visitors," according to the plan. "Interpretive programs and essential visitor facilities, including restaurants, fast-food services and rest rooms would be available."

The three fringe staging areas, the society said, would serve as transportation centers. Visitors desiring to enjoy the Valley would leave their cars at the staging areas and board shuttle buses.

The Wilderness Society noted that the Park Service proposes to relocate almost 1,000 Park Service and concessioner employees, using the non-profit Yosemite Institute as a vehicle for obtaining private financing for construction of new facilities.

"The same idea," the society said, "should be used to move overnight accommodations to Wawona and Foresta."

The non-profit corporation would be able to issue tax-exempt bonds and would use income received to buy up the MCA facilities now in the Valley and rebuild them at Wawona and Foresta, the society said.

William Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, said his organization has not yet calculated what it would cost to purchase the MCA holdings and accomplish the moves.

Turnage said the society's plan would be circulated among other major conservation groups, including the San Francisco-based Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth in order to generate broad backing.

In releasing its own revised draft Yosemite plan on Feb. 15, the National Park Service invited the public to comment on it before March 31. After making any further modifications, based on the public response, the Park Service intends to issue its final Yosemite plan, possible in the early summer.

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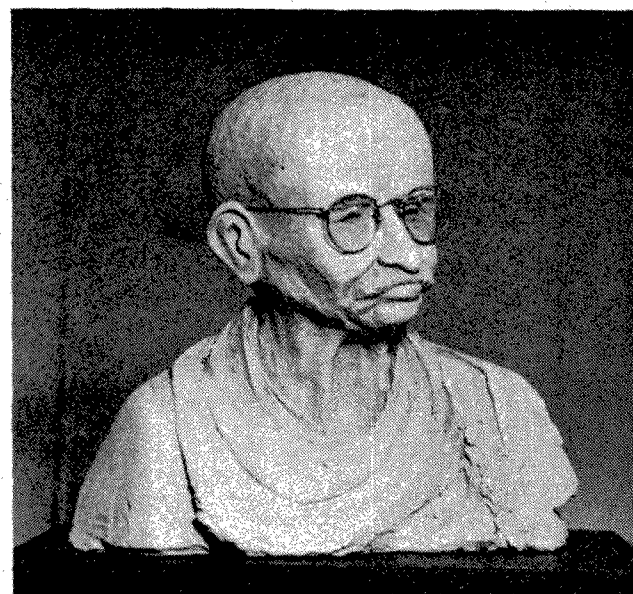
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SCULPTURE by Louise Buss will be featured in May at the Highlands Sculpture Gallery. The gallery is located on Highway One in the Carmel Highlands.

## State Park Adds Canyon

From the Herald

The non-profit Save-the-Redwoods League has purchased a 40-acre canyon on the Big Sur coast studded with virgin redwood trees as an addition to Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park.

The privately owned property extends up McWay Canyon above the inland waterfall which marks the extent of state-held property, according to John DeWitt, executive director of the league.

The league will turn the land over to the California Department of Parks and Recreation as soon as the state comes up with 50 percent of the \$156,000 purchase price to reimburse the league for that portion of the acquisition.

DeWitt said the state has money set aside for the ac-

quisition, and he expects the transfer will be complete within eight months to a year. The land will be held by the conservation organization until that time.

The canyon was purchased from Geraldine Foleyska of Southern California. The transaction was completed last Friday.

The redwoods on the property include both original and second-growth specimens, and are near the southern limits of the coast redwoods, believed to be the tallest trees on earth.

Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park now includes a portion of McWay Canyon to the point where it reaches the ocean as a dramatic waterfall. It also includes an offshore underwater reserve which is maintained to protect marine plants and animals in the area.

The acquisition is the 10th in the last six months by the league as it seeks to add to the holdings of 31 state parks and preserve specimen stands of old-growth redwoods.

DeWitt said no further purchases are contemplated in Monterey County in the near future, although the league does have other acquisitions in mind in Santa Cruz County.

## One Acre Sells For \$132,000

From the Herald  
March 10, 1980

The first parcel of land for the Garrapata Beach State Park in Big Sur has been acquired by the state Public Works Board, with negotiations continuing for the remaining seven parcels.

The one-acre piece of property cost \$132,250. The total park will encompass a five-mile stretch of coastland from just south of Malpas Creek to Garrapata Creek, 10 miles south of the Carmel River.

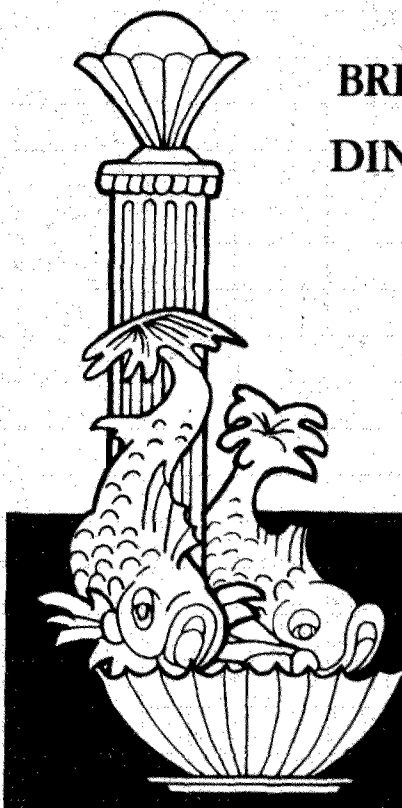
Other acquisitions approved by the Public Works Board last week include purchase of a 2,520-square-foot parcel in the Monterey Bay Dunes State Beach project for \$2,600; \$131,000 for nine acres in Santa Cruz County to add to the Forest of Nisene Marks State Park, and \$35,800 for 39.52 acres in Santa Cruz County, which will be added to Castle Rock State Park.

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# Designer Scott Moore Is Inspired

By BETTY BARRON

"I get much of my inspiration from the coast of Big Sur," is interior designer Scott Moore's way of saying that he uses rich earth tones in accents of pottery and paintings as he creates a warm atmosphere in the rooms he designs.

"When I first came to Yankee Point in 1965 I knew that I wanted to capture the feeling of the area — and infuse the beauty all around me into not only the homes but the professional offices I was designing," relates Moore. "One of my first sources of 'inspiration' was the Coast Gallery."

Scott Moore and his wife, Marguerite, are irrepressible nature lovers. They met on the ski slopes — through a "design" of Scott's. He was a student at the University of Southern California at the time, and found the men outnumbering the girls about five to one. The ratio made it difficult for the young men to find a date who enjoyed the same interests and activities.

"It was a paradise for the girls," Scott remembers. "But one day it suddenly occurred to me that the way to find my girl was to pursue one of my many interests and I would meet someone who liked the same things I did. So I went skiing — and met Marguerite."

The Moores are into backpacking now, even with two very

young children, who share many of their vacations and outings. Annelise is just 3 years old, in pre-school, and Loren is 5½, and in kindergarten.

The children stay at home when Scott and Marguerite go on the longer jaunts, such as an eight-day Sierra ski trek, which began at Crane Flats in Yosemite on the Tioga Pass.

"We were with a group of eight adults," recalls Scott. "There were three naturalists in the trek. We left Tioga Pass (where the road is closed in winter) and camped in survey huts along the way. The huts were built back in the '30s for the men who were checking the roads and trails, and are still used sporadically. From the west side of the mountain range we skied down to the east side. And what service we had at the end of our run! From a ranger station on the east side we called a friend of ours, who was expecting to hear from us, and told her the exact time we would be arriving and where to meet us. She put together a really fabulous feast, met us and laid out this array on a tailgate. It was beautiful!"

Scott Moore comes by his love of snow, skiing, hiking and adventure via Montreal, where he was born. The family moved to Hollister where he attended elementary school. His father, a doctor, sent him on to Bellarmine for prep school — and when he graduated, told him to go to Europe.

"It was the best thing that had happened to me so far," remembers Scott. "It broadened my horizons. And it is what

an interior designer must always do. Travel. The more you see and experience — the impressions you get — color and light and people and art and lifestyles — the better you are equipped to interpret these impressions for your future clients."

Scott Moore came to Yankee Point via Tiburon, Sausalito, Moraga and Palo Alto "designs." Even after he moved to Yankee Point, his clients — and friends of clients — called him back to the Bay Area.

"They liked to have an architect from out of their area," Moore says with a smile. "They felt that it gave the designs a certain lustre."

One of Scott's most interesting assignments was to design an interior for a San Leandro doctor's office.

"Instead of doing the usual — wall treatments of San Francisco views — I did black and white photos of the mudflats and approaches to San Leandro. It was a different perspective — and very effective."

Easter week Scott and Marguerite Moore will go on the John Muir Trail, south of Tahoe, running back of the Sierras. They will not take their children on this trek because it is too hazardous and exhausting. The trail ends south of Mammoth Lake.

Scott Moore intends to use the John Muir Trail as another step in his "travel for ideas" series.

"Travel is important — to get an input that can be translated to your clients," says Scott. "I'll come back with a feeling for the mountains, the trees, the space of sky and solitude that people on the Monterey Peninsula, Big Sur, Carmel Valley — people everywhere, will appreciate. I will translate it to my interior designs."

## Wildflower Show In Pacific Grove

The 19th annual Wildflower Show of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History is scheduled for Friday, April 18 through Sunday, April 20.

For the exhibition over 500 species, subspecies and varieties of Monterey County wildflowers are exhibited as fresh specimens. These are arranged in family groups so that individuals wishing to learn the flowers might see the relationships and differences.

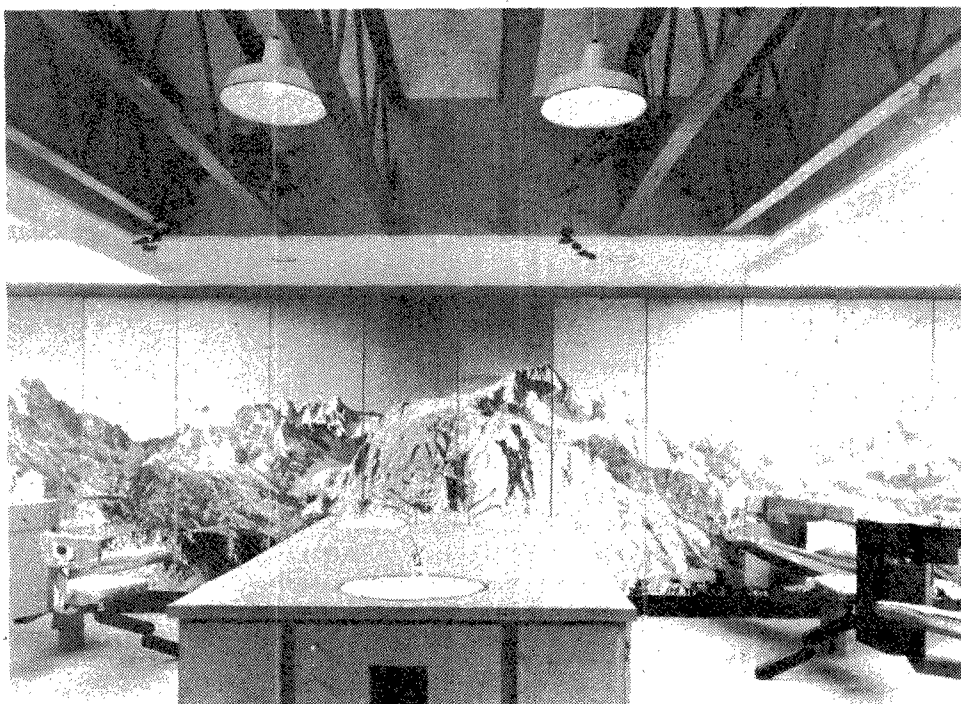
The exhibition includes the very common flowers known to almost everyone as well as some that are extremely rare and even endangered. The latter have been grown from seed rather than to remove them from the wild. Visitors will see old favorites such as "Hair Bells" and "Baby Blue Eyes." But they will also find flowers that because of their rarity have no known common name.

Show hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The museum is located at the corner of Forest and Central in Pacific Grove. Admission is free.

For more information, phone 372-4212.



YANKEE POINT designer Scott Moore.



NATURE PHOTOGRAPHS, plants and textured walls dominate Moore's interiors.



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## Apple Pie Bookstore

# Big Sur Children Spend A Day In Town



SECOND GRADERS Chloe Burchell and Mariah Derr share a book as Nathan Thompson looks on. Fourth and fifth grades attended a district-wide music program in Pacific Grove, so kindergarten through third grades spent the hour enjoying books.



SANDRA VILLALOBOS points out a colorful butterfly to Vern Yadon (background) at the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History. Also shown are Jamie Coventry, Michelle Bleck, Lisa Callaway and Cory Dickens, all kindergarteners.



CHRISTOPHER WAGY (above) and James Taylor listen carefully to learn more about sea otters. In the case, a stuffed white-faced otter holds an encrusted abalone at the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History.

## Claire's Cooking Corner

### BIG SUR RECIPE



## Easter — eggstravagance

Whether you have chickens laying eggs in celebration of spring or avid Easter bunnies bringing baskets of colorful eggs — chances are, that at this time of year, you will have more eggs than you know what to do with. One way to solve this dilemma and delight even those friends not usually fond of eggs, is to throw away the rather indigestible whites — of hard-boiled eggs — keeping the golden yolks for the basis of a creative pate.

### EGG YOLK PATE

12 gently cooked hard-boiled eggs  
1 cup plain yogurt  
1 cup cream cheese  
2 cups Ortega green chile peppers  
4 Tbsp. mustard  
3 Tbsp. whole cumin seeds, roasted  
2 Tbsp. Spike, a seasoned salt

Combine all ingredients with the egg yolks, preferably in a food processor. Serve as a dip, using corn tortilla chips.

*Buena Pascua!*



LA VONN CURTIS doubles as second-third grade teacher and bookstore proprietor. Both roles meshed nicely when children from all grades visited her recently-opened Apple Pie Children's Bookshop in New Monterey.

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