

The Big Sur Gazette

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JULY, 1980



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LEON PANETTA'S BIG SUR Area Bill is satirized by Gazette cartoonist Bill Bates. See editorial "Panetta's Counterfeit Bill" on page 12.

Big Sur LCP Plan Is Unveiled

Hearst May Be Excluded From Big Sur Legislation

From the Cambrian

About 55,000 acres of North Coast land held by the Hearst Corporation may be excluded from proposed legislation that would affect 100 miles of coastline between San Simeon and Carmel.

Rep. Leon Panetta said June 23 that his bill will probably be revised to exclude the acreage. The 55,000 acres represents almost half of the 120,000 privately owned acres that would be affected by the proposed legislation.

Attorneys for the corporation have been working behind the scenes for the exclusion since early this year, when Sen. Alan Cranston included the acreage in his own version of Big Sur legislation. Although the Hearst ranch, which totals 77,000 acres, isn't in Big Sur proper, it is considered by some to be the "southern gateway" to Big Sur.

Reasons for the decision were threefold, according to Hearst lawyer Philip M. Battaglia:

—"Inclusion of the Hearst ranch is unessential to assure the protection and preservation of the nationally significant and distinctly different Big Sur coast shoreline which does extend to the Hearst Ranch.

—"Inclusion of the Hearst ranch is an unnecessary duplication of a pre-existing statutory protection alter-

native in the form of the stringent and effective controls imposed by the California Coastal Act of 1976.

—"The Hearst record of private stewardship over its property conclusively demonstrates that the highest priority has and will continue to be given by Hearst to protection of agricultural viability, conservation and land use planning."

State Condemns 3,000 Acres for Park

BIG SUR — The Garrapata Beach State Park project moved another step toward completion on June 27 when the California Public Works Board authorized proceedings for condemnation of nearly 3,000 acres on northern Big Sur coast property.

Negotiations for the acquisition have been under way for over a year to establish a purchase price for the proper-

ty. The new Garrapata Beach State Park would extend between Wildcat Creek on the north to Garrapata Creek on the south, and would extend from the beach to the coastal uplands.

The park would contain nearly a mile of accessible beachfront at Garrapata Beach.

Three Years of Work

By Gary Koepfel

After nearly three years of work, the Monterey County planning staff has completed a draft Big Sur Local Coastal Plan (LCP) and has submitted it to the Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission to begin the public review process.

Ironically, advance copies were distributed to the press during the Monterey hearing of U.S. Congressman Leon Panetta's proposed bill which would place Big Sur under Federal (USFS) rather than county (LCP) control.

According to Bill Farrel, the principal planner for the Big Sur LCP, the Board and Planning Commission have not as yet set dates for public hearings in Salinas.

Although no public hearings will be held in Big Sur, Farrel said he did plan to explain the LCP to the Big Sur Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) on July 8 or July 15.

The CAC has extensively reviewed and revised the various background reports which have been used as the basis for the LCP.

After the public hearings before the county planners and supervisors, the document will be transmitted to the staff of the Regional Coastal Commission for review and action.

When asked if he expected any resistance to the draft plan, Farrel replied, "Yes, from all sides."

"Actually," he qualified, "I expect most support from the policies which protect the scenic and natural resources, as well as the strict limitations on future development."

"The most resistance I expect would come from our policies of reduced development potential — the downzoning of large holdings to 320-acre minimum parcels for one unit," he said.

Farrel also said he expected resistance to possible future highway regulations and to restrictions on state park developments.

When asked what sums of money were needed to implement the plan and how many parcels in the viewshed would be affected by development restrictions, he replied he had "no

Henry Miller Tribute Planned

Henry Miller, the internationally known author and watercolorist, as well as Big Sur's most famous resident, died in his Pacific Palisades home June 7 at the age of 88. Because of the stature of

the man and his formidable life-long accomplishments, the Big Sur Gazette is in the process of compiling a tribute to be published in the August issue.

Continued on Page 36

Local News ...

Voter Registration at Ripplewood

BIG SUR — The Friends of Big Sur, in cooperation with the Women's Democratic Club and the Women's Republican Club of Carmel, volunteered to register Big Sur voters. In the two-day effort, June 9 and 10, 15 people were registered at the booth at Ripplewood.

"Over two-thirds of the Big Sur residents are already registered," says Jim Josoff of the Friends of Big Sur, "but we need a 100 percent voter turnout. The issues to be decided in the coming election are not only crucial for the future of our country but

specifically for the Big Sur coast. Though our voice may be small, we must make it heard. Each vote counts."

Any citizen of the United States who is over 18 and not in prison or on parole for a felony may vote. The registration forms can be picked up at any post office. The forms in Big Sur are right on the wall inside the door of the Big Sur Post Office.

You must re-register whenever you move and at least 29 days before the election date. That means the final date to register for the Nov. 4 election is Oct. 6.

Tai Chi Chih Classes Begin

For the past few years the spring-summer weather has added yet another beautiful sight to our coastal mornings. Weekly Tai Chi Chih classes gracing Nepenthe's Cafe Amphora terrace have been not only a beautiful part of the scenery, but a time of personal fulfillment for those participating.

First presented to the public in 1974, this system of Tai Chi is comprised of 19 gentle movements that are basically quite simple to learn. It was originally a closely guarded secret of the Chinese Imperial Class for over a thousand years and has proven to be much easier to learn and even more potent in its practice than the more well-known Tai Chi Chuan. Based on continual principles of balance and harmony, the movements are an



Photo by Thomas Gundelfinger

incredibly effective method for individual development. One of the most beautiful aspects of this practice is how quickly one feels the magical effects on a very personal level.

Catherine Elber began teaching Tai Chi Chih in 1975

at Esalen where she continues to lead workshops and hold weekly classes. With numerous classes on the Peninsula ongoing continually and often traveling to teach, she is honored and privileged as being instrumental in bringing this gift in-

to people's lives.

The first Nepenthe class is a free introduction to the course and anyone interested in welcome to attend at 9 a.m. on Friday, July 11. Rain, shine or fog we hope you'll join us for a very special morning.

Subscribe to the Big Sur Gazette

community calendar July 1980

The COMMUNITY CALENDAR is a 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
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sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
		1	2	3 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	4 Independence Day	5 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
6 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m. Town Hall Meeting June 8, 7:30 p.m. Grange, Friends	7 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	8 CAC meeting Grange Hall, 7:30 p.m.	9	10 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	11	12 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
13 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	14 EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall CPOA meeting Grange Hall, 7 p.m.	15	16	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. Carmel Bach Festival Through August 4	21 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	22 CAC meeting Grange Hall, 7:30 p.m. Revival of "Tuesday Night at Posts" Mexican Dinner, Grange Hall, Friends of Big Sur Coast 7 p.m.	23	24 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	25	26 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
27 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	28 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	29	30	31 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.		

Big Sur Library

Murder Mysteries Favored

By Marcianne Miller

"If I didn't keep enough murder mysteries on the shelves," said Big Sur librarian Kay Short, "I'd get lynched!"

"Murder mysteries are like old-fashioned fiction," Kay explained. "They keep you involved without making you think too much. They're a great way to relax. One of our regular users comes in every few weeks and takes out an armload of mysteries. He reads one a night."

For 20 years, since she began as librarian, Kay Short has been observing the reading interests of Big Sur people.

"Best-sellers in fiction and non-fiction are popular, as well as biographies and autobiographies, historical fiction and gothic romances. Some years I get asked a lot for a certain topic like Zen Buddhism or organic gardening. This year I don't see a trend. 1980 so far indicates that people are interested in just about everything."

"Here's a sample of the kinds of requests I've gotten in the past several months: books on horse care, car repair, how to cure olives, homesteading, advanced chess techniques, Tibetan symbolism, how to make Russian musical instruments, French, Spanish, German and Hebrew records and books, and a lot of requests for books about mushrooms, wildflowers, insects and snakes. I even had one request for a street map of Charleston, South Carolina."

"We try to meet all these requests. If it's not on our shelves, it takes only about a week for a book to come in from Salinas."

The Big Sur library circulates about a thousand books and magazines a month. Since 1974, when the library moved to its latest facility, the trailer in front of Kay Short's real estate office, almost 900 library cards have been issued. Kay estimates that almost 300 Big Sur residents are regular library users.

"In the summer, with more people in the area, we issue more cards to non-locals. In the winter, the local people read more."

"We have space for about 3,000 volumes now. And we are constantly updating our supply. Every two months a load of new books comes down from Salinas, so the stock rotates quite frequently."

"It's a shame we don't have more space, though. Sometimes it gets a little crowded. So people will step outside, find a spot on the steps and do their work. For many people the library is a meeting place, to see old friends and exchange news."

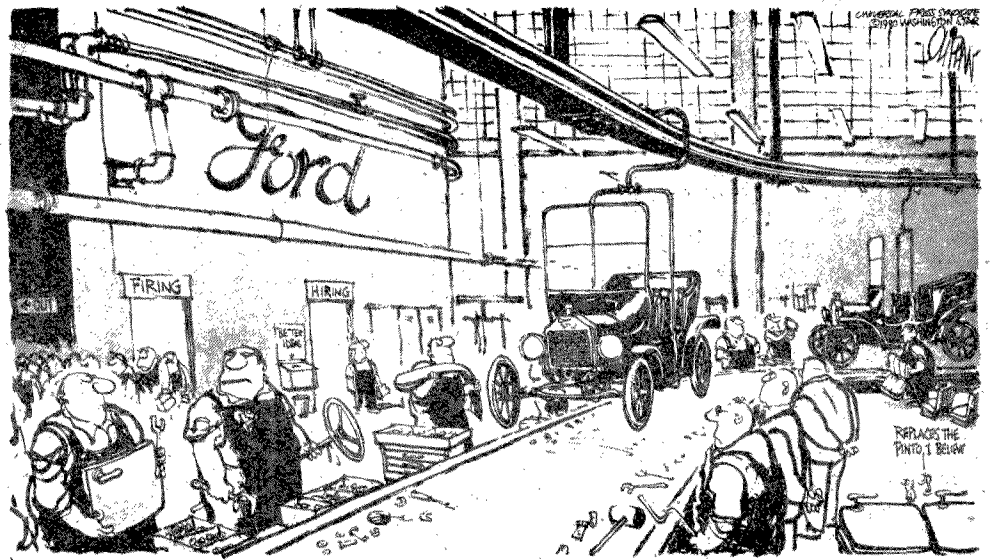
Even though it's a small library, it plays an important role. "A community without a library is a sad community," Kay said. "People have the right to a free library."

"It's especially important for the children. Big Sur children seem to be very good readers, probably because there's so little TV. Twice a month the children from Captain Cooper School will come down to get books and the library also tries to meet the curriculum needs of the school."

"Being so close to nature, the Big Sur children are extremely interested in all the natural sciences. We always have requests for books on sea otters and fish, and trees and snakes. Of course, a lot on cars and trucks and anything with wheels, too."

Does the book lady offer recommendations? "Oh, sure," Kay laughed. "I'll suggest certain authors when people ask for my opinion. But you know, I'll recommend a book and someone will come back and look at me and say, 'Why did you recommend that?' Reading is such a personal thing. Everyone has his own taste."

The Big Sur library is the only one on the coast. The hours are Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 1 to 5 p.m. There's no phone, so you'll have to make a personal visit.



Big Sur EMT Training Completed

By Marcianne Miller

On June 16, 26 Big Sur residents completed training as Emergency Medical Technicians, bringing to 42 the number of people on the coast trained to handle medical emergencies.

The 22-week EMT course was held every Monday night for four hours at the Grange. Students spent a total of 96 class hours and earned five credit units from the course sponsored by Monterey Peninsula College. The class was organized by Dr. Saul and Cathy Kunitz and taught by guest doctors, nurses, first aid and CPR instructors and members of the ambulance

crew.

Martha Wright, head of the Big Sur Ambulance, estimates that half of these newly trained people may eventually become part of the all-volunteer ambulance service.

"At this time there are 11 people with beepers who can respond to an emergency from the 911 phone call," Mrs. Wright said. "We need more beepers to increase our response time. We are working with the Red Cross now to get more."

"We need more volunteers to handle the ambulance service," she continued. "Particularly in the summer months. The ambulance is called

about 15 times a month in the summer. Only about twice a month in the winter."

Most of the calls, nine out of ten, are from tourists to the area. Twice as many medical emergencies are handled than car accidents. From June of last year to May of this year, there were 69 medical emergency calls and 36 calls for auto accidents.

The area covered by the volunteer ambulance service is from Rocky Creek south to Gorda. Most calls are taken to Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula.

Last year the Big Sur Ambulance volunteers logged over 1,500 hours of service.

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Escalastica de Dye (great horsewoman)
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Gaspar de Portola (famous explorer)
Vasquez (bandito in jail scene)
Father Junipero Serra (blessing Indian boy)
Robert Louis Stevenson (author)
Jedediah Smith (famous scout)
John Sutter (Sutter's Fort, gold rush fame)
Gold Miner (panning gold)
Captain John Fremont (pathfinder)
Oliver Larkin (statesman)
Bret Harte (author)
Kit Carson (guide and hunter)
Indian Chief (in battle dress)
Grandma (in old fashioned bedroom)
Spanish Don and his Senorita
Hazel, Mac & Doc Cannery Row characters
Joaquin Murietta (bandito)
Juan Bautista De Anza (explorer)
Concepcion (Spanish beauty)

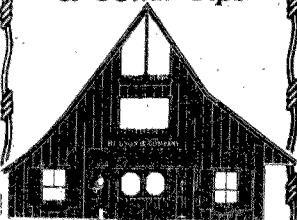


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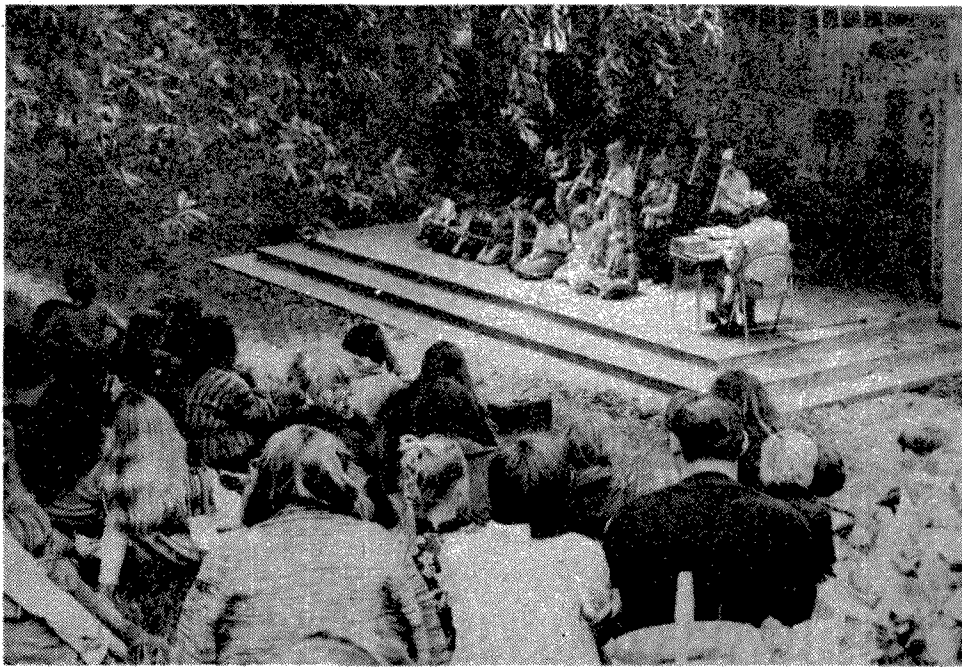
JULY CELEBRATED...

- 1733 — First schoolhouse west of Alleghenies opened at Schoenbrunn, Ohio
- 1812 — Pawnbroker ordinance enacted in New York City
- 1829 — Typewriter patented — it didn't work!
- 1848 — Bloomers introduced at Women's Rights Convention
- 1862 — U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor authorized
- 1872 — Doughnut cutter patented
- 1873 — Jesse James robbed his first train
- 1890 — Idaho admitted to Union
- 1907 — First Ziegfeld Follies
- 1918 — First concrete barge launched
- 1921 — Boxing's first million-dollar bout
- 1928 — Hailstones 17" in circumference fell on Potter, Nebraska
- 1929 — New smaller size paper money issued
- 1933 — Wiley Post touched down after solo global flight
- 1935 — First automatic parking meters installed in Oklahoma City
- 1942 — WAVES created by U.S. Navy
- 1955 — Disneyland opened at Anaheim
- 1962 — U.S. frogman swam English Channel in 18 hrs. 1 min.--underwater!
- 1967 — Englishman treaded water for a record 17½ hours
- 1969 — Man walked on the moon!

During July celebrate ... INDEPENDENCE DAY, BASTILLE DAY, CARMEL BACH FESTIVAL, ST. SWITHIN'S DAY, FEAST OF LANTERNS, LET'S PLAY TENNIS WEEK and HOT DOG MONTH at



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PARENTS LISTEN AS third, fourth and fifth graders play recorders. Bill Purdy, music specialist for Carmel Unified School District, directed the annual vocal and instrumental program. Following the singing, Principal Robert Douglas presented flowers given by the Parents' Club to LaVonn Curtis for her eight years with the school district (she retires this year); to Chris Warner, teachers aide, who will be leaving in mid or late September; and to Cynthia Eaton, outgoing Parents' Club president. After the presentations, children, parents and teachers picnicked together on the playground.



CAPTAIN COOPER SCHOOL kindergarten, first and second graders sing out for parents and community members at the Eighth Annual Spring Sing the week before school let out. Front row: Jamie Coventry, Clover Bradford, Candi Warner, Jonathan Roberts, Sandra Villalobos, Michelle Bleck, Carrie Jones, Lisa Callaway, Cory Dickens, Christopher Wagy. Center row: James Taylor, Tara Witt, Keri Knutson, Abby Lotz, Ehren Woyt, John Villa, Jesse Marron, Basil Sanborn. Back row: Larry Warner, Kelly Detty, Anna Allaire, Skye Morganrath, Chloe Burchell, Ani De Groat, Mariah Derr, Dillon Brooks, Eric Griggs, Nathan Thompson, Matthew Agrey. The children played recorders and sang a 5-song medley from Mary Poppins. Photo by Chris Warner

Highlands Fire District Plans Another Vote on Fire Tax

By Cedric Rowntree
Volunteer Assistant Chief
Carmel Highlands Fire Department

After a false report on June 4 that the user fee for fire protection in the Carmel Highlands, Mal Paso and Carmel Meadows had been approved by two-thirds of the voters, it was found the following day that the 364 ballots cast in the fire station precinct had not been

counted.

When the total count was in, the proposition for fire protection was defeated by 11 votes. Forty-four eligible voters did not vote on the user fee.

At their meeting on June 12 the board of directors of the Carmel Highlands Fire Protection District voted to place the issue of the user fee

for fire protection on the November general election ballot. After reviewing the anticipated income from property taxes in fiscal year 1980-81 it was also decided that the present paid staff of four men could be kept on duty until the end of March 1981. At that time, if the user fee has not been approved at the November election, the fire department would

become 100 percent volunteer, with no one on continual duty at the fire station.

In the area of medical services alone, the value of a paid Emergency Medical Technician and Firefighter on duty at all times can be shown by the response times recorded for the 10 medical emergency and rescue calls answered in May 1980. The

average elapsed time for the rescue unit to leave the fire station after the information had been received from the Monterey County Communications Center (911) in Monterey was 1.8 minutes. The average elapsed time from the receipt of the alarm until the rescue unit was on the scene of the emergency, ranging from Carmel Meadows to Mal Paso, was 4.8 minutes.

With a totally volunteer fire department the additional time necessary for a volunteer to respond to the fire station and man the rescue unit one can see that the elapsed time before a first-aider is on the scene of an emergency will be well beyond the three to six minutes within which a medical victim should be receiving care.

Those people in the Carmel Highlands Fire Protection District who favor the fire protection user fee will be asked to urge their friends to support this issue, so that the fire district will not be forced to reduce its medical and fire

protection services. Anyone who wishes to help publicize this very important issue is asked to leave their name with the fire department by calling 624-2374.

Blind Service Center Begins Fundraising

Philip Gray, chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Blind Service Center of the Monterey Peninsula, has announced plans to raise \$50,000 which will be used to train personnel to help the blind.

To launch the campaign, the Maurine Church Coburn Charitable Trust donated \$15,000 in June.

The Blind Service Center is located at 225 Laurel in Pacific Grove.

The Tel-Med Tape Library at the Community Hospital can be phoned for assistance at 624-1999; ask for tape number 5008 titled "Help for the Blind and Visually Impaired."

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New 4-Wheelers for the Sheriff

In an effort to keep up with the ever-increasing crimes and incidents occurring in off-road locations, Sheriff Bud Cook has announced the deployment of three four-wheel drive patrol vehicles.

The Sheriff's Department has purchased three 1980 Dodge Ramchargers. These are four-wheel drive vehicles specially equipped with front end winches and other specialized equipment. Cook indicated that one of these vehicles will be stationed in Salinas as well as the Monterey and King City substations. They are designed as a routine patrol for the south county beat and will be used in Monterey in the coastal beat area including

Big Sur and Carmel Valley.

The vehicle assigned to the Salinas office will be utilized along the Salinas River and other areas where it is difficult or impossible for the regular sedan to be used.

The Sheriff stated that this is an additional resource that has been long needed for Sheriff's Department patrol deputies. While the Sheriff's Department has previously had some older jeeps and other limited use four-wheel drive vehicles, this is a first in connection with the regular beat assignment.

These vehicles are all painted white with a dark green stripe down each side. This is in keeping with the "new image" of sheriff's vehicles.

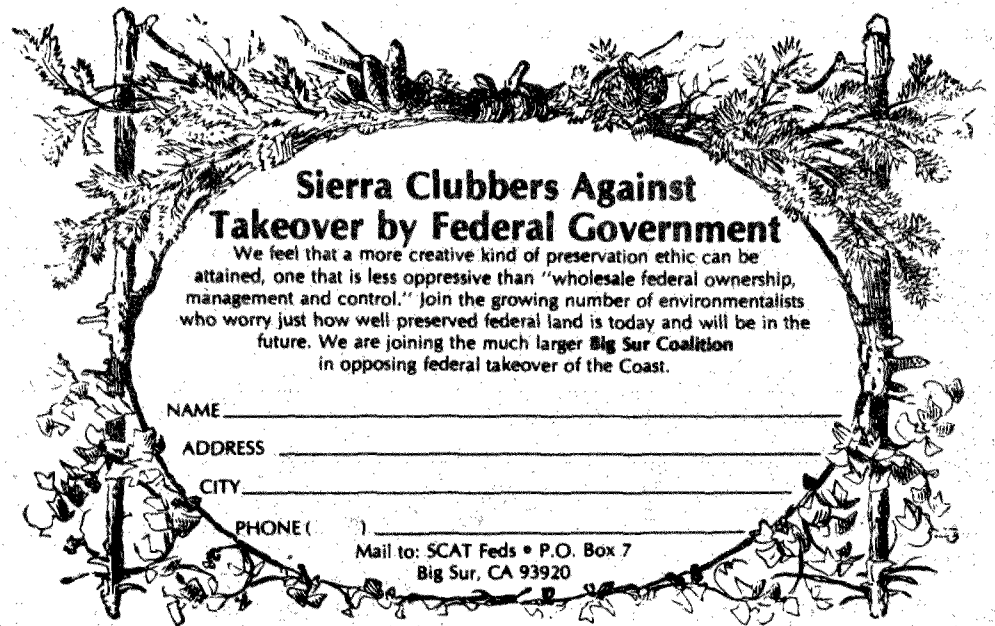
Employee of the Month

Ventana Big Sur is pleased to announce the April and May Employee of the Month award recipients. The award entitles the individual to dinner for two at either the Ventana Restaurant or Rocky Point Restaurant.

Ventana takes pride in

naming Bonita "Bunny" Troyer as April Employee of the Month and Ed Underwood as May Employee of the Month.

The award is based on an analysis of the employee's service and merit and is judged by the management staff.

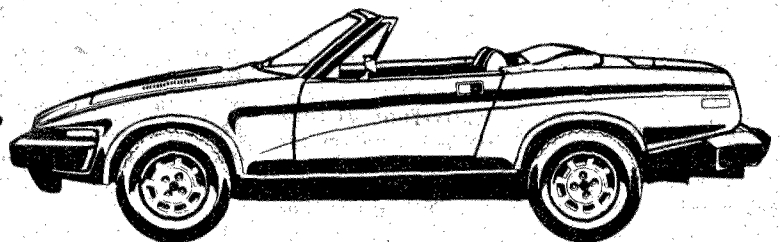


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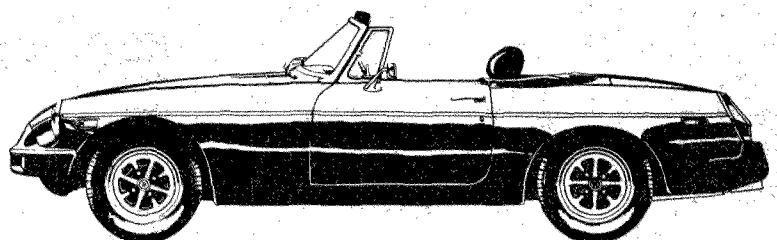
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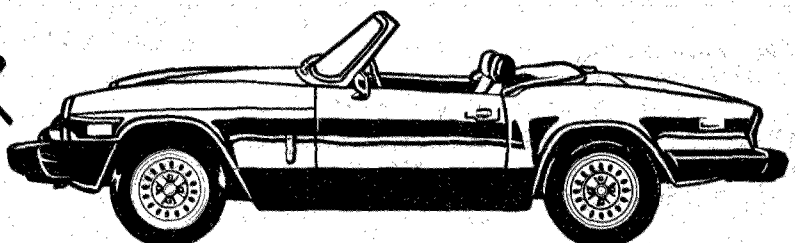
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PICKETS WITH PLACARDS GREETED Congressman Leon Panetta at Monterey hearing on his Big Sur Coast Area Bill. (Gazette photo)

Big Sur Bill Hearing Is Held In Monterey

By Ken Peterson
Reprinted from the Herald

Rep. Leon Panetta brought the ears of Congress to Monterey to find out what county residents think about his proposal for federal support of land preservation in Big Sur.

Seven and a half hours and 72 witnesses later, the local hearing closed with speakers equally fervent and about equally divided on the need for a federal role in protecting the scenic coast.

Panetta's legislation, which will face House hearings within a month, was called everything from "a bold and innovative approach to federal participation" to "a political boondoggle," "idiotic garbage," "a beautiful, balanced thing," and "deceitful, unfair and unnecessary."

Supporters said it is the only practical way to implement the Monterey County local coastal program, the county's plan for control of development and expanded public access to Big Sur.

Opponents, as they have said for months, argued that

the LCP can take effect without federal help, and warned that Panetta's bill would be "the opening wedge of a campaign to remove all of the people from the land in Big Sur over a period of time."

House Subcommittee

They testified about the legislation before a hearing by the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs. Panetta, a Carmel Valley democrat, was joined at the hearing by Rep. Peter Kostmayer, D-Penn. More than 125 people were in the audience to listen and talk about Panetta's proposal.

The bill calls for creation of a nine-member advisory council, with five Big Sur residents as members, to develop a management plan for the coast.

The plan would be based on the LCP, and provide for coordination of effort by local, state and federal agencies. Panetta said during the hearing that he does not believe "there is any substance to the argument that this is federalizing Big Sur."

His hope, he said, is for a partnership of all levels of government with local citizens to make the mandates of the LCP a reality.

Supporters of the proposal said they believe the bill, HR 7380, will do just that. Without it, they said, the visual beauty which makes Big Sur an international attraction, will continue to erode. Nationally prominent architect National Owings said the legislation will "counter those on Olympian heights who want to create a national park and those rabble rousers who spread fear and greed against us to the point where this paper mirage (of federal takeover) has become almost a reality amongst us."

Preservation Goals

The leading force behind the first land use plan for Big Sur in 1962, Owings said Panetta's bill is "a beautiful, balanced thing" which will accomplish all the preservation goals hoped for nearly two decades ago.

At the very least, he said, it will "protect us against all those newcomers who believe

they can protect what we've been unable to over years."

The bill was endorsed by the California Coastal Commission, whose executive director Michael Fisher, said the bill would "augment and buttress" state and local planning efforts without taking all control to Washington. He said, in a point echoed by other proponents, that there is no money at the state or local level to compensate their land because of its scenic beauty.

And the land use plan for the Big Sur LCP would require a minimum 320 acres per home allowed if any land is subdivided in the future. Existing parcels could be built on at their present densities.

Monterey County Planning Director Ed DeMars said it would be "difficult, if not impossible, to implement (the LCP) without (federal financial) assistance."

Opponents of this and other federal legislation, including a proposal by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., to create a Big Sur National Scenic Area, reiterated claims that the financial and other assistance is unnecessary.

James Josoff, general chairman of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, said a user fee on Big Sur visitors tied to every purchase — of meals, gasoline, motel rooms — could raise local money that, combined with federal grant funds through existing programs, would provide all the financing needed to protect the coast.

Panetta's bill, he said, "is an attempt to lull us all with false promises of local input" as "the opening wedge" in a campaign for full federal takeover of the area.

Paula Walling, a member of the FBSC, went further in spelling out the source of the threat.

"I believe this plan is sponsored by concessionaires

of the future," she said. "If they control where the buses go, which businesses go and which stay, they can justify more development in one area" and "a manipulation of property and land values."

Mrs. Walling said that land owned by Pebble Beach Corp. on the Monterey Peninsula and in Carmel Valley could be the vehicle for Twentieth Century Fox (which owns PBC) to turn "Star Wars dollars into national recreation areas."

"You must trust our (Big Sur residents') ability to protect the environment," she said.

Property Development

Don McQueen of the Big Sur Chamber of Commerce, said landowners might even be willing to forego development of their property and not demand financial compensation for the taking.

"I sure as hell wouldn't stand for that," Panetta said.

McQueen replied that there is compensation "by the ability to live in a very beautiful area" which might be worth more than money.

Another opponent, Big Sur resident Alan Perlmutter, said Panetta's bill "does little more than turn our homes and lives over to a huge federal bureaucracy."

Lifelong resident John Harlan said the federal government has already shown its inability to manage existing National Forest lands as ample reason to deny it the opportunity to extend its jurisdiction. He endorsed continued private stewardship coupled with the protections of the California Coastal Act and the county LCP.

Another longtime resident, Katherine Short, disagreed, saying, "I can't believe what was once sufficient will continue to be so."

And Rod Holmgren of the Ventana chapter of the Sierra Club said that many of the

opponents of the bill who now embrace the LCP and Coastal Act "are the same ones who have fought a strong LCP from the beginning. Many are also identified with the California Coastal Council (which has publicly sworn to wipe out the regional and state Coastal Commissions and the Coastal Act itself."

Big Sur resident Lori Lockwood said legislation is needed because "circumventing local and state regulations is a very popular local sport. 'I can do what I want with my land and your land' is a very popular belief. The code is not to rat on your neighbor."

Other supporters include the Wilderness Society, Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee, Big Sur Foundation and Big Sur Land Trust.

Opponents included the Monterey County Foundation of Concern, National Holders Association, Carmel Highlands Association, the Committee Opposing Arrogant State Tyranny, and Assemblyman Carol Hallett, R-Atascadero.

The 29 opposing speakers testified cited the likelihood that putting any federal label on Big Sur would attract millions of new visitors to the area and the likelihood that citizen rights in the region would be eroded, among their other arguments. One man even gave an a capella rendition of the third stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner" as part of his opposing testimony.

There were 22 individual supporters testifying, who claimed that a federal cooperative hand is needed to preserve sensitive marine and wildlife environments and preserve the scenic corridor along Highway 1 from further degradation.

The hearing record will remain open for another 10 days for individuals who wish to submit written testimony.

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Glen Oaks Remodeling

BIG SUR — Glen Oaks Restaurant is changing, remodeling and expanding. But that doesn't mean that the quality is going downhill.

Forest Childs and his wife Marilee have always been remodeling ever since they opened last October. And in a short time have



established themselves with a strong local trade, who come in for the fresh trout and eggs, cornmeal hotcakes or eggs benedict.

"We've toned down the carpet and opened a new dining room," Forest explained while flipping a perfect pancake. "But we won't have more than 50 seats." That way the Childs can offer one room for walk-ins and the other for closed parties of 12-14 people.

New chairs are coming. They're a classic style cane chair.

The dining room has been painted a China white and the formal lunch menu has been dropped. You can now get breakfast from 8-2. They plan on adding special brunch items each day. Dinners will be from 6-10 and the restaurant will be closed on Wednesdays.

Forest and Marilee have nearly 25 years experience in the restaurant business having worked at Hiltons, Hyatts, Harveys, Heavenly Valley and locally at Andre's at the mouth of Carmel Valley and the River Inn.

They stress fast pick up. The waiting staff has to be on its toes because there are no hot lights to keep the food warm. Everything is cooked to order. "Our cooking has been likened to Neveu Cuisine. We call it California Cuisine."

They've added several items to their dinner menu: a scallops provencale, sauteed with fresh tomato, scallions, and garlic; abalone cannelloni, buttermilk crepes stuffed with abalone, tomato, spinach and ricotta cheese served with sauce mousseline; and they have added spaghetti and clams, whole baby clams simmered with fresh garlic, tomato and scallions in a creamy parmesan cheese sauce.

The kitchen facilities have been expanded to meet their growing needs. A brand new concrete slab was poured so that they could affix a large walk-in refrigerator. It allows them greater storage and flexibility in deciding just what that dinner special is going to be. Four new burners have been installed



GLEN OAKS RESTAURANT shows off its new dining room.

doubling the size of his work space. The surface area in which to prep has been increased and a new upright refrigerator was bought.

Childs is proud of his restaurant. He envisions always changing things but remember, he says, "the food's the important thing."

"Just because I'm in a tourist area doesn't mean I have to cater to the winnebagos. I cater to the locals." And the fact of the matter is that more people are trying Glen Oaks and the word is getting around. "Frank Trot-

ter told me that he thought my pancakes were the best he'd ever eaten."

It's a Big Sur restaurant, all right. The reason Forest is staying with a breakfast menu through the day is that many of the locals don't get around to their first meal of the day until mid-day. Apparently, some like to sleep in.

(Editor's Note: Each month local and Peninsula restaurants will be reviewed in this new column.)



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The Big Sur Gazette
667-2222

Big Sur Land Trust Offers Narrative History

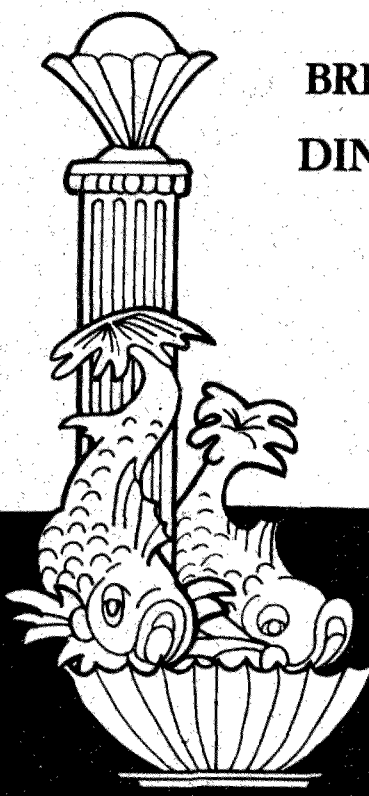
From BSLT News Release

The Big Sur Land Trust is pleased to announce the completion of "An Oral History of Big Creek Reserve, Big Sur" by Susan E. Georgette. As a senior thesis project for UC Santa Cruz funded by the Land Trust, Ms. Georgette extensively researched the known history of the Big Creek Reserve by personally interviewing various people who played different roles in the history of Big Creek, including accounts by Lulu Harlan, George and Marion Harlan, Roy and Frank Trot-

ter, Harrydick Ross and many others.

These accounts are compiled in a 60-page narrative along with ten cassette tapes of personal interviews.

Copies of this history, along with a bibliography of literature written about the Big Sur coast by Jean Grace will be available at both the Big Sur Library and Harrison Memorial Library in Carmel. Individual copies of each can be obtained from the Big Sur Land Trust for \$6 and \$2.50 respectively (to cover printing costs only).



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FOG Sounds Horn — Scuttles Supertankers

By R.C. Horse

A citizens' group, the Friends of Grove (FOG), based on the Monterey Peninsula, won the battle of Monterey Bay on June 11 when the Army Corps of Engineers announced they were unconditionally denying a permit to PG&E which would have allowed expansion of the utility's port at Moss Landing to accommodate foreign supertankers.

Victory did not come easily for FOG. The denial of the permit was the culmination of a year of lobbying, making speeches, writing letters,

mentalist coalition to yield to a genuine authority. The state Coastal Commission was also remiss in conducting its hearing unfairly."

Domac, a retired Master Mariner who lives in Pacific Grove, convinced FOG Executive Committee members that the facts had not been clearly aired and, in fact, that a catastrophic oil spill was inevitable should the foreign supertankers be allowed into the waters of Monterey Bay.

Alexander Henson, a FOG attorney, was a Deputy Attorney General at the time and conducted the permit research which alerted FOG

hesitate to assist actively in the fledgling grassroots campaign to preserve Monterey Bay.

"I find it hard to believe that Congressman Panetta, who lives here, isn't leading the fight to prevent the spectre of a massive oil spill and almost certain ecological catastrophe in the turbulent bay waters," Ms. Bower said following the initial meeting with Panetta.

Bartee was more blunt and told the slightly surprised Panetta, "Mr. Congressman, if there is an oil spill in Monterey Bay and you have not done everything in your power to prevent it, we will hold you personally responsible if and when the catastrophe occurs. This is not Santa Barbara, this is our home bay."

Throughout the winter the grassroots organization worked to alert the fishermen and business community of the certain losses. On Dec. 1, 1979, the *Arco Endeavor*, a small tanker, suffered a broken flange and spilled 200 barrels of crude oil into the waters at Moss Landing. A minor spill which took more than three weeks to contain. FOG stepped up its efforts lobbying for final denial of the supertanker permit by making a strong case of the lack of technology to contain small or large oil spills in open ocean water.

In April, FOG requested another meeting with Col. Adsit and his staff at their San Francisco offices to review the situation. It was learned that Col. Adsit had decided to make his final decision by June 1, 1980, and he was in the process of being reassigned shortly thereafter. Fearing Adsit's departure, Gail Bower said, "Col. Adsit is a keenly intelligent officer who knows all of the issues at stake, and the subtleties of the forces at work. Speaking for FOG we are most hopeful that the final decision will be from his desk before he is reassigned."

In early May a disgruntled Central Coastal Commission staff member sent FOG a copy of a letter which Michael Fischer, Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission, had directed to Col. Adsit on May 2, 1980. Fischer wrote Adsit, "As I have pointed out to you previously, the Coastal Commission has approved the project. Under the Commissioner's permit, the terminal can be built now. It simply cannot be operated until the Central Coast Regional Coastal Commission approves the plan and Manual, which we expect to do well before the completion of construction. My understanding is that PG&E is now revising the plan for submittal in mid-June. The Regional Commission will

then conduct hearings on the plan, with action following at a later date. But I'm not at all certain that your approval need await the completion of the Regional Commission's action."

FOG feared that Fischer was openly advocating approval of the project. They decided to send a delegation to Sacramento and request intervention from the Secretary of Resources, who is above Fischer. Their first delegation was dispatched to the state capitol. Vince Bradley, an experienced lobbyist joined FOG executive committee members Anne Bartee, Gail Bower and Alexander (Zan) Henson for a series of meetings with officials from the Department of Resources, the governor's Office of Planning and Research, and with state Treasurer Jesse Unruh. Unruh immediately called the governor's office on their behalf and this subsequently set the stage for FOG's second trip to Sacramento two weeks later.

Bartee recalled, "that was our real turning point. Unruh made contact for us with the real power in Sacramento. We did not think it particularly amusing that Fischer was representing the state in his letter. It appeared to some of us that it was becoming more and more difficult to distinguish him from a lobbyist for PG&E. We wanted the truth to emerge and trusted the governor would accept the inherent responsibility of the knowledge we desperately wanted to share with him."

Regrouping, the second delegation included Henson, Bower, Bartee and Carmel Mayor pro tem Howard Brunn. They were joined by FOG press coordinator Dr. John N. Hunter, FOG executive committee member James O'Brien (who left his campaign for the 5th supervisorial district to support the FOG effort), and local television newswoman Wendy Grissim of KMST-TV. A representative from the International Seafarer's Union joined the delegation when they met with Secretary of Resources, Hughie Johnson.

The Seafarer's Union estimated that 2,500 American maritime jobs would be sacrificed had PG&E been permitted to bring in foreign supertankers.

The delegation met early on the morning of May 29 with Secretary of Resources Johnson and his staff. Col. Adsit was represented by his acting chief of Regulatory Functions Branch, Calvin Fong. FOG requested that the Secretary send a letter immediately to Col. Adsit requesting that the permit be denied, thus giving the colonel the support of the state of California on this matter. (On June 6, 1980 Johnson wrote to Adsit recommending that no permit be issued until a risk analysis is completed. He further proposed that the Resources Agency, PG&E and an appropriate local representative be invited to



GRAY DAVIS, Executive Secretary and Chief of Staff to Governor Brown on left, Anne Bartee, President of FOG on right. (Gail Bower photo)

advise the corps in the development of the proposed study. FOG named attorney Zan Henson as its representative.)

Carrying their large colorful anti-supertanker banner the delegation walked to the state capitol and met with Gray Davis, executive secretary and Chief of Staff for the governor. During the hour-long conference the FOG delegation briefed Davis on the threat the supertankers pose to the economic and esthetic well-being of the entire Monterey Bay area. Davis was shocked to learn that the system which was designed to protect the citizens and environment had become so "bogged down" and stated that it was "curious that the Coastal Commission has approved a project about which the Army Corps of Engineers has expressed reservations. That sounds like something out of Alice in Wonderland. I've never heard of such a thing occurring. It's piqued my curiosity, I find it bizarre."

He assured the FOG delegation that the governor would be fully briefed and that the Brown administration was committed to preserving the environment of the state.

The entire conference was recorded by video tape and Gray's rapt attention and candor impressed the FOG group.

Airline transportation for the Peninsula members of the delegation was donated by Justin Colin, chairman of the Board of Golden Gate Airlines, Monterey. The delegation returned with a sense of renewed hope that the state would intervene on behalf of their point of view.

On June 5 Howard Brunn, Zan Henson, Bartee and Bower drove to San Francisco for one last meeting

cur, ruining the shoreline and beaches, "our economy would be devastated," Brunn told the colonel.

The next day, on June 6, 1980, in his historic letter to PG&E denying their permit unconditionally, Col. Adsit stated: "Public opposition underscores the uncertainties of this project. In weighing the relative extent of the public and private needs, we have found the public benefits of the proposed expansion to be limited, even with the recognition that PG&E's Moss Landing Power Plant is a public utility." He added, "The 'public' that lives and makes its livelihood in the Monterey Bay area has voiced considerable objection to the proposed expanded offshore terminal... We share the concerns of the citizens of Monterey Bay area regarding the uncertainties of the potential impacts of the proposed project to their economy (tourism, recreation, commercial fishing and aquaculture), endangered species, and the unique beauty of Monterey Bay. The public benefit to be gained by issuance of a corps permit does not appear to outweigh the possible detriments to the local economy, wildlife, wetlands, recreation and the aesthetics of Monterey Bay. This denial concludes our action on your permit application."

It was reported that PG&E officials were speechless when this letter was presented to them in the Army Corps of Engineers offices on June 6.

FOG members were delighted. Their sentiments are best expressed in the telegram which Gail Bower and Anne Bartee sent to Col. Adsit, "We want to send you and your hardworking staff our warmest and highest regards for your bold, and, as Anne

*Should a major oil spill occur ...
"our economy would be devastated."*

with Col. Adsit and his staff. They reported on their earlier meetings in Sacramento and the latest tourism industry figures were introduced by Brunn. He advised Col. Adsit that more than \$200 million dollars were brought and spent on the Monterey Peninsula annually by tourists. Should a major oil spill oc-

says, and we all feel, heroic decision in denying the permit without condition. You and your staff should be very proud to be part of the cumulative effect that is transforming our expendable earth into a harmonious and symbiotic planet. Best of luck in your new post. You are a true jewel."



ZAN HENSON, GAIL Bower, Anne Bartee, Albertha McConnell, Bob McConnell prior to departure from Monterey via complimentary tickets from Golden Gate Airlines.

(Howard Brunn photo)

meetings with elected and appointed officials and an unprecedented community organization yielding more than 17,000 citizen signatures opposing the permit.

In June of 1979 a coalition of environmental groups lost what appeared to be the final appeal of the permit when the state Coastal Commission denied an appeal filed by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Sea Otters and the Audubon Society. At this point, only the *pro forma* permit of the Army Corps of Engineers remained before dredging would begin, a permit usually issued automatically. FOG members, however, personally appealed to Col. John Adsit, the San Francisco District Engineer, bringing to his attention new evidence and the grave doubts of most area marine experts about such supertanker use.

FOG President Anne Bartee said, "If Captain Charles Domac, a genuine expert on this subject, had been given the courtesy to have presented his testimony, based on his brilliant research and experience at the time of the appeal one year ago before the state Coastal Commission, our long, expensive campaign could have been avoided." She added, "Unfortunately, the good captain was prevented from making his case by the refusal of certain members of the environ-

to the possibility that the Army Corps of Engineers represented one last door open to stop the project. At a special meeting last August, which FOG sponsored, Col. Adsit sent personal representatives to Pacific Grove to receive vital new information. Domac addressed this group and covered much of the factual data previously obstructed from public hearings before the Coastal Commissioners.

The Army Corps then announced a delay on the dredging permit to gather more information. FOG went to work and obtained resolutions of opposition from the city councils of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Pacific Grove. FOG members began circulating petitions demanding the permit be denied in the public interest and obtained overwhelming citizen support.

In late August FOG sent a special delegation of experts and interested community leaders to meet with Congressman Leon Panetta at his offices in Monterey. They presented their case and implored their representative to help in stopping the foreign supertankers. Panetta promised to look into the matter but would not commit himself on the issue. FOG Executive Director Gail Bower was stunned that Congressman Panetta would

Areas of Los Padres Closed to Public

GOLETA — The upper Nacimiento River section of Los Padres National Forest has been closed to public entry. The action went into effect July 1, 1980. Forest Service officials list increasing fire danger and high fire hazards as the primary reason for the closure.

According to Forest Fire Management Officer Ted Zrelak, extreme fire hazard exists in these areas. "There is a very heavy amount of dry, burnable material in

these large areas of rugged, inaccessible terrain," Zrelak stated. Fires starting here during the hot, dry summer months would be very difficult to control. In addition, these areas form the major portions of valuable watersheds which provide the water for domestic and agricultural needs in the south coast area. The closures will remain in effect until there is an adequate amount of rain this fall to lessen the fire danger.

Zrelak also reminded forest visitors that other regulations regarding the use of fire and smoking while in the forest are also in effect.

"Since mid-May, permits have been required for constructing campfires outside of developed campgrounds," Zrelak said. "Forest users are also reminded that smoking is restricted to cars, place of habitation or within an area cleared to mineral soil at least three feet in diameter."

Ft. Ord, Hunter Liggett Improvements Planned

Rep. Leon E. Panetta, D-Monterey, has voiced his approval of the 1981 appropriation bill for military construction projects, passed by the House, which he said "contains funding for vital improvements to military facilities in our area and maintains the limit on construction outlays contained in the First Budget Resolution."

The legislation appropriated \$42.1 million for projects at Fort Ord and Fort Hunter Liggett, both of which are located in Monterey County.

Of this sum, \$30.8 million is slated for construction of 500 family housing units at Fort Ord. In addition, Fort Ord will receive \$4.7 million

for a new health clinic. Speaking before the House, Panetta said these projects were "desperately needed for the health and welfare of members of the military and their dependents stationed at Fort Ord."

The House also appropriated \$1.5 million for a health clinic and beds at Fort Hunter Liggett, which Panetta called "an isolated outpost that is sorely in need of improvements in its health care facilities." Panetta said the clinic would "enhance the effectiveness of the training post and boost the morale of troops stationed there."

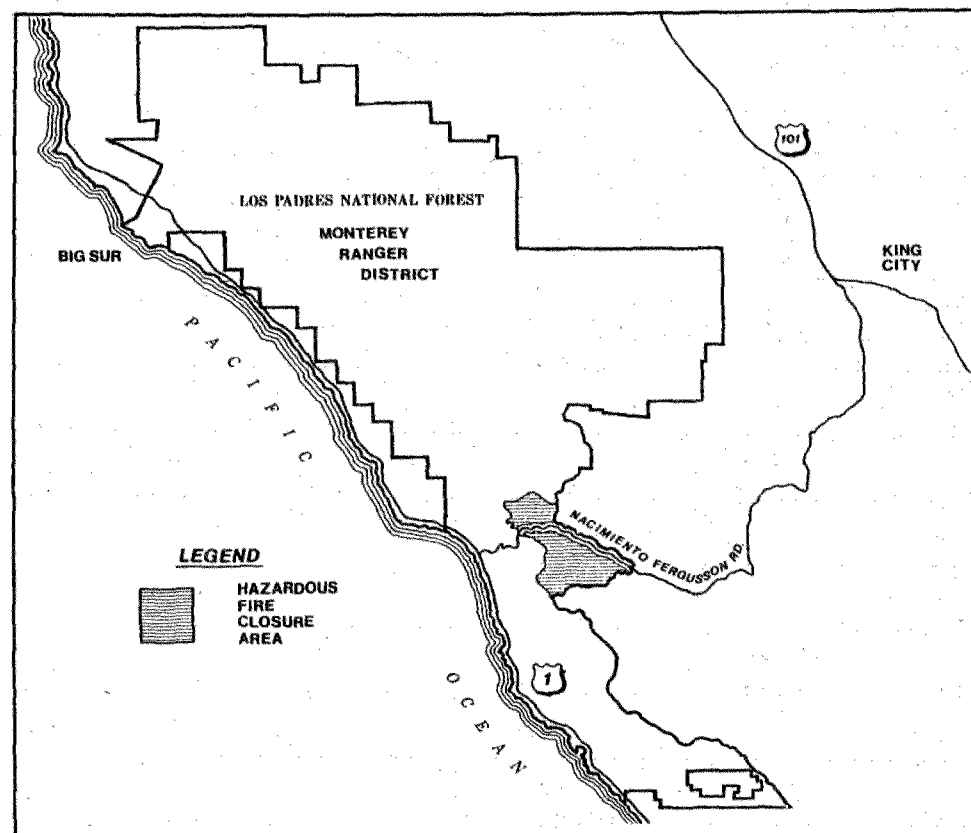
The bill also includes \$5.1 million for a motor vehicle maintenance facility at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Looking For Volunteers

KING CITY — The Monterey Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest, is looking for persons interested in serving as Volunteer Campground Hosts for the remainder of the 1980 Camping Season.

The Volunteer Program, established several years ago in California, has been very successful according to Bob Breazeale, Monterey District Ranger. "The Volunteer Campground Host Program allows continuous service to the visiting public throughout the year."

The hosts assist the Forest Service by providing information to visitors, minor maintenance and facility cleaning. The greatest benefit to the host is the satisfaction



derived from being an integral part of maintaining and preserving the beauty and natural characteristics of the campground as well as being helpful to others.

For more information about the Campground Host Program and how to volunteer your service, contact: U.S. Forest Service, Monterey Ranger District, 406 South Mildred Avenue, King City, CA 93930. Phone (408) 385-5434.

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New York Steak & Eggs
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Filet Mignon & Eggs
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Sour Dough Roll and Orange Juice

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New York Steak — Garnished with Onion Rings
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Scampi, Sautéed in Lemon Butter & Sherry
Red Snapper Almondine

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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

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served on a Pastori Roll. Topped with bacon, Monterey Jack
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Fair Art Jurors Announced

Monterey County artists, receiving premium books in the mail this week for the Monterey County Fair, Aug. 19-24, will note a fresh, new approach in the selection and exhibition of artworks.

To promote the "broadest scope in style and method of expression," according to the Fine Arts Committee's spokeswoman, Margaret Roberts of Pebble Beach, the artworks will be entered under the single category of "fine arts" and will be exhibited in the fair's two fine arts buildings without category such as modern or traditional.

A panel of jurors will select the best eight works of art across the widest possible scope in style, media and method of expression, and will award cash awards of \$300 to each. In addition, the jurors will select six to ten works of art to receive an

"Award of Merit" ribbon. Jurors for the exhibition will be: Paul C. Mills, Director of Santa Barbara Museum of Art; Suzanne Foley, Curator, San Francisco Museum of Modern Art

and Fred Martin, artist, author and teacher.

Additional entry blanks are available at the fairgrounds or from the fair office, P.O. Box 1151, Monterey, 93940 or by phoning 372-5863.

Jazzing Up The Fair

They're "jazzing up" the Monterey County Fair.

The fair and the Monterey Bay Hot Jazz Society will be joining forces the last three days of the Aug. 19-24 fair, in a "community celebration" of toe-tapping, swinging entertainment in and out of the fairgrounds, according to Joe Ingram, jubilee coordinator.

Billed as the first Dixieland Jubilee, the celebration will bring 16 noted bands to the Monterey Bay from all over the United States, and will include Monterey's own legendary Papa Jake Stock and his "Abalone Stompers" along

with "Dixieland Inc.," a newly formed Salinas-Monterey band, under the leadership of Doug Curtis and Bill Burgess, according to Ingram, who is not only noted locally for his own music trio, but is highly regarded in Dixieland circles on the West Coast.

The jubilee bands, coming from as far away as Lawrence, Kan., will alternate for a total of 90 sessions playing in eight existing restaurant-nightclubs, or cabarets, located in the Cannery Row and lower Alvarado Street areas in Monterey.

Reservations can be made now for the jubilee, by purchase of admission badges that will gain entrance to the cabarets, the fair itself and the four big Dixieland Jubilee concerts that will be offered in the Monterey Fairgrounds Arena.

Ingram is asking for volunteers for the jubilee and is also available at the fair office for additional information and details.



Interagency Meeting

BIG SUR — Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade (BSVFB) Chief Walter Trotter called a June 17 meeting with representatives from state and federal agencies to review procedures and responsibilities prior to the summer fire season.

Assistant Fire Chief Pat Chamberlain chaired the meeting which was attended by 13 representatives from six agencies and five BSVFB officers.

Brigade foreman Gary Koeppel summarized the areas of concern: inter-department communications, response priorities, equipment availability and personnel readiness.

Robert Breazeale, district ranger for the U.S. Forest Service, reported that the Big Sur and Pacific Valley stations were funded to be manned only from 9-6 daily during fire season (June to October).

Breazeale stated that USFS policy was to respond to fires on USFS lands, not to fires on private land or vehicle fires.

"However, during fire season," he said, "we will respond on the basis of request."

Gary Mangus, the area USFS fire management officer, reported that, since the 1978 Marble-Cone fire, the area had lost three 10-man firefighting crews, two fire engines and one helicopter.

Tom Perkins, the county fire warden who is also a ranger for the California Division of Forestry (CDF) explained that through Master Mutual Aid Agreements the state pays the USFS to respond to non-improved private lands and forests along the coast.

Called the "Green Book," funds are appropriated on the basis of total private acreage in the area.

The financial allotment for the Big Sur area is \$90,762, which funds one engine and 12 firefighters.

Chief Trotter questioned which agency would cite offenders of illegal campfires, and after a general discussion, Mangus stated that the officer in charge would issue citations.

Captain Keller of the California Highway Patrol reviewed the CHP policy called

Emergency Incident Management wherein the Highway Patrol has complete charge at an accident scene.

Although the CHP primarily controls traffic at a fire emergency on the Highway, resident past officers will respond to illegal fires of other authorities cannot respond.

Ken Jones, Big Sur area manager for the Department of Parks and Recreation, reiterated state park policy of responding with equipment and personnel outside park boundaries.

He said that mutual aid would be provided, in the form of "nursing," water capabilities, and manpower to areas adjacent to or threatening to park lands or, with discretion, other nearby desperate situations.

Commander Lee Elliott from the U.S. Naval Facility at Point Sur said that Navy equipment and personnel would respond off the base to assist, but would return to the base as soon as possible.

The 17-member Big Sur Fire Brigade now has three fire engines positioned along the coast at strategic locations: Big Sur Valley, Castro Canyon and Burns Creek. In addition, the Brigade has six "slip-on" pumper units, two of which are mounted permanently on fast-attack Jeep pickups.

The meeting concluded with a consensus that such meetings should be held annually immediately prior to fire season, and everyone agreed that much had been accomplished.

Representatives in attendance:

USFS: Bob Breazeale, Gary Mangus, Mike Shannon.

CDF: Tom Perkins, Nick Hustedt.
DPR: Ken Jones, Jack Sutton, Steve Wagy*.

USN: Lee Elliott, Tim Biggins.
CHP: Captain Keller, Ken Wright*.
Caltrans: Tom Sonders*.

Fire Brigade: Walter Trotter, Pat Chamberlain, Gary Koeppel, Julien Lopez.

*Also members of BSVFB.
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Environmentalists, Residents Split on Government Control

By Robert Lindsey

Reprinted from the New York Times

BIG SUR — Against a backdrop of some of the world's most spectacular coastal vistas, a bitter struggle is under way here that is deciding the future of California's Big Sur coast.

On one side, the Wilderness Society, an environmental group, and Ansel Adams, the photographer, are advocating a plan to limit development along an 80-mile stretch of the coast and create a Big Sur National Scenic Area governed by the United States Forest Service.

On the other side are most of the 1,400 people who live in the area and call the proposal "a land grant," "socialism," "environmental elitism" and worse.

Mr. Adams, who lives in a house north of here that affords a spectacular view of the rocky coast, contends that without Federal jurisdiction and control, the coast could become crowded with homes and its beauty spoiled.

"We don't have much time — maybe five years," he said in an interview.

Resentment of Government Control

But many other residents say that the plan would lead to "federalization" of the area and even government control over their lives and homes.

They maintain that there is no need for Federal controls because the Monterey County government already applies strict restrictions on housing development along the coast, and at the state level the California Coastal Commission exercises the most stringent restrictions on coastal development of any agency in the nation.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, at the urging of the Wilderness Society, has introduced a bill that would designate more than 1,000 square miles of coastal land as a national scenic area and authorize spending of \$100 million to begin purchasing private property in the area.

Representative Leon Panetta, democrat of California, has introduced a similar but more modest proposal in the House of Representatives.

Both measures would grant the Federal government broad powers, including the right to condemn and raze private homes that it holds "incompatible" with the area's scenic qualities. This provision is one of the major sources of the residents' concern.

Lightly Populated Stretch

The proposed Federal scenic area runs from a point below the scenic community of Carmel-by-the-Sea south into San Luis

Obispo County, ending in a point near the estate that William Randolph Hearst built at San Simeon.

It is one of the loneliest, most lightly populated stretch of the nation's coastline, where churning white surf pounds against high cliffs that plunge into the sea from slopes studded with the redwood trees of the Santa Lucia mountain range.

Big Sur, situated roughly halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, has long been a refuge for such writers as the late Henry Miller and for artists and vagabonds and eccentrics. In the 1960s it attracted many hippies, some of whom stayed and still live here.

Although the stunning scenery and the lure of driving a twisting highway that hugs the cliffs far above the surf draws more than two million tourists a year through Big Sur, creating summer and weekend traffic jams, most of the time it is a placid refuge. But these days the atmosphere in Big Sur is not placid.

Of almost 40 residents who were interviewed this week, none had a good thing to say about the proposals in Congress. In its current issue, the *Big Sur Gazette* has 29 articles and a dozen letters on the controversy, none of which are complimentary toward the idea of a national scenic area here.

One area resident, Keith Thompson, at a public meeting on the proposals this week, called them "cultural genocide." Turning the Big Sur coast over to Federal control, he said, "is like saying that a Vietnam village had to be destroyed in order to save it."

In many ways, the dispute appears to represent a collision between two political attitudes — the environmental ethic of the 1960s, with its emphasis on preserving natural beauty, and the more recent antigovernment tide of conservatism.

Community groups that have organized to resist the Federal proposal have allied with more than a score of similar groups around the country who are opposing Federal takeover of private lands for parks or wilderness areas. In conversations, residents say repeatedly they are concerned about growing Federal intrusions in their lives.

At a public meeting on the proposals in Carmel-by-the-Sea, which is 30 miles north of here, this issue was repeatedly raised. Kirk Schmidt, a supporter of the national scenic area, warned that if Washington did not take over jurisdiction of Big Sur, the alternative would be uncontrolled development and an erosion of the quality of life along the coast.

"Don't wait until the land developers

come from Southern California," he said.

But most of the audience asserted that, given the strict local and state controls, the region would not be spoiled and that if the Federal government was given jurisdiction, as one speaker said, "a military mentality" would take over.

"The history of all the federalized land," asserted Howard Sitton, president of a residents' group called the Friends of the Big

Sur Coast, "is that they never stay within the original limitations of the project as envisioned by Congress.

"The people who live in Big Sur are individualists — writers and artists and other people. They don't want regimentation and once you federalize it, you're inviting more tourists and they'll ruin it. If this thing goes through, they'll turn it into Coney Island."

New Locations for Highland Games

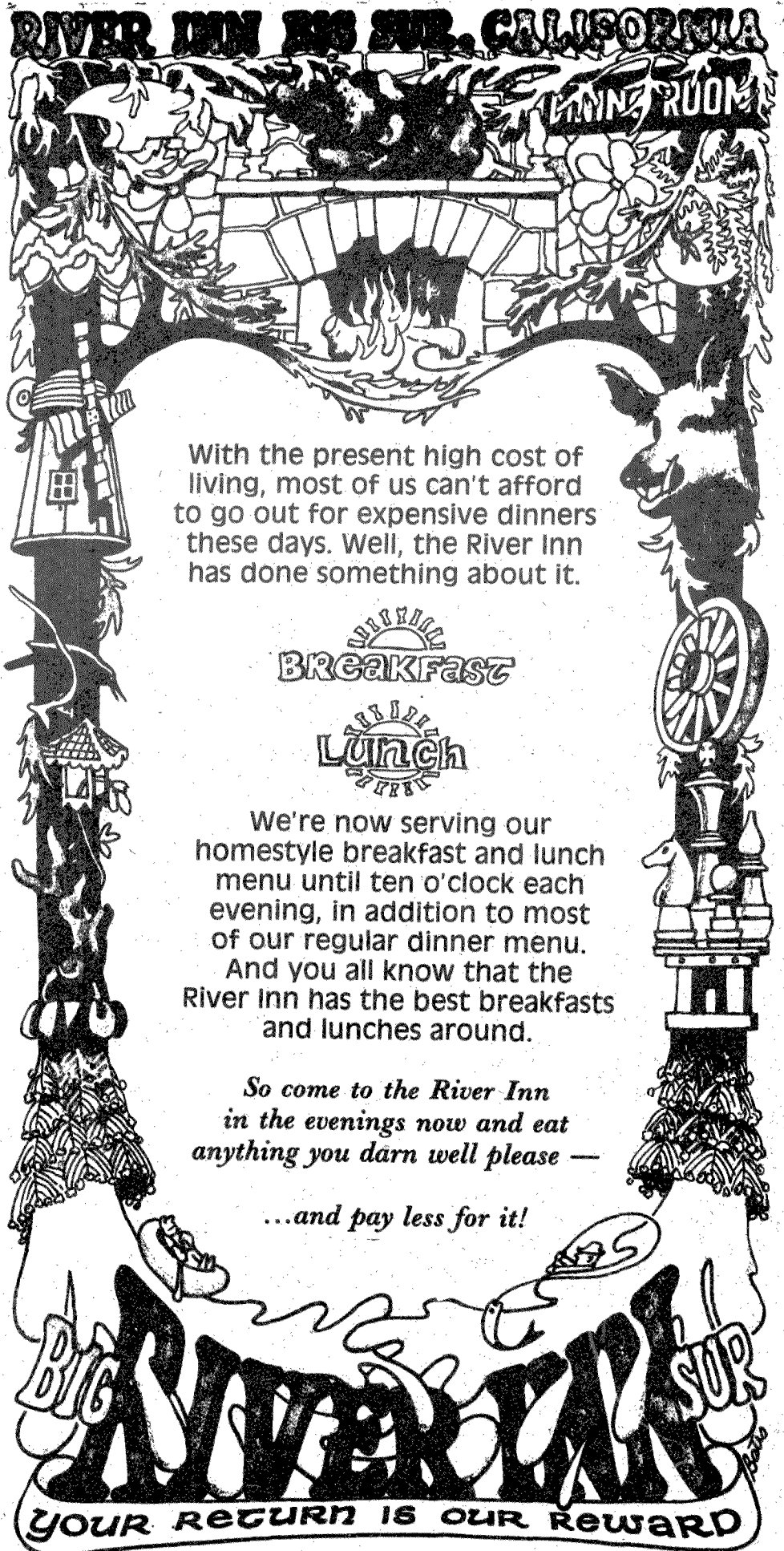
The Peninsula's Scottish Highland Games will be staged again this year, but on a new day and at a new location. The board of directors of the sponsoring Scottish Society of the Monterey Peninsula has announced the 12th annual Games will be Saturday, July 26, 1980 on the athletic field at Monterey Peninsula College.

All the traditional athletic, bagpiping and Highland dancing competitions will be held, according to Society President James Ross Riley III of Spreckels, plus even more of the other colorful festivities associated with the day-long family celebration.

The annual parade of the caber through Carmel is scheduled for Saturday, July

19 and the Games will be followed by the traditional party the evening of July 26.

Advance tickets are available at Abinante Music and the Elks Club in Monterey; the Scottish Shop in Carmel and Stewart's Gifts in Salinas. General admission is \$5, students and military with identification \$4 at the gate. Children under 12 are free.



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JUAN SALINAS

One-Man Show

Kipp Stewart, of Big Sur and Carmel, will have an exhibition of his paintings at Zantman Art Galleries in Carmel.

The Stewart exhibition is his 10th one-man show and his second at Zantman's.

The exhibition began July 5 and will continue through July 25 at the Sixth Avenue at Mission Street gallery.

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Editorial:

Panetta's Counterfeit Bill

It is a felony to produce an imitation of currency with the intent to resemble the genuine ... or to practice deception by making an imitation with the intent to defraud.

Such a felony is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

If politicians were governed by the same rules pertaining to fraudulent legislation, perhaps there would be fewer phoney bills.

Congressman Panetta's counterfeit Big Sur bill is a case in point.

Pressured by Congressman Phil Burton, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, and the Big Sur Foundation, Panetta has succumbed to the politics of the club and the promise of votes from the armchair environmentalists with a mind-fix on preservation.

Consequently, frightened by Burton's club politics and lured by election-year carrots, Panetta has ignored his Big Sur-Carmel-Cambria constituents and has concocted legislation for a Big Sur Federal Area that has:

- No justification.
- No boundary map.
- No price tag.
- No local control.

In short, Panetta's bill is a fraud.

It is distasteful to make such an accusation of our local-boy-made-good Congressman, a likeable person full of charisma and friendly ways, but his personal appearance does not change the reality of his legislative product:

1) There is no rational justification for federal legislation for or federal control over Big Sur because of the existence of the California Coastal Act, the Local Coastal Program, the natural constraints of the land and the successful historic balance of private, state and federal ownership

and management.

There never has been nor ever will be a threat of overdevelopment along the Big Sur Coast. All the paranoid rhetoric to the contrary will not change that fact.

Another false reason given for federalization is that massive Federal funds are needed to implement the Local Coastal Plan (LCP) and to compensate large landowners deprived of development rights.

Only a baker's dozen of ranches over 300 acres remain in private ownership along the 100 miles of coastline, and if implementing the draft policies of the LCP actually do require massive compensatory federal funds, perhaps the LCP should be revised before rushing into a fast federal fix.

2) Although a map of the boundaries of Panetta's Big Sur Area is referenced in his bill, his aides admit that not only does no map exist, but also they say it will be drafted after the legislation is enacted!

There is no map. This is a convenient political ploy which could allow tactical maneuvering to exclude the 55,000-acre Hearst Corporation Ranch to the south and to include all of the northern lands to the Carmel River.

This deceitful omission would create an open-ended federal legislation that will neither play well in Peoria nor wash in Washington.

3) Panetta's bill appropriates a hefty half-million dollars for a redundant study to be conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture, but there is no mention of money to buy all the lands the "study" will target or to implement the recreation programs the "study" will create.

Panetta has ignored the price tag to duck the issue and thereby enhance his political chances of passing the bill without a price. This tactic is not only morally bankrupt but, coming from the Don

Quixote of fiscal conservatism, it is intellectually dishonest.

The actual cost of complying with the avowed and enshrined "Purposes of the Act" would total literally hundreds of millions of dollars. Surely this deceit will not go unnoticed before the House Appropriations Committee.

4) Perhaps the most insidious misrepresentation by Panetta is his claim that his bill would not federalize the area but, rather, would provide local control through a Citizens Advisory Council.

What a disgraceful Sting.

The five "local" members of the glorified Citizen Advisory Council would all be appointed — NOT ELECTED — itself a mockery of democratic participation.

But as if false democratic participation were not insulting enough, Panetta then laboriously describes how these wonderful appointed citizens would have an unlimited power to advise and recommend — BUT NOT THE POWER TO VOTE AND DECIDE — which the bill unequivocally entrusts to a benevolent Federal despot, the awesome Secretary of Agriculture.

1984 has come and gone, and we are left with double-think and double-speak as the thought and language of the realm:

- War is Peace
- Slavery is Freedom
- Federalization is Preservation

In short, Panetta's Counterfeit Bill provides rhetoric without reason, boundaries without definition, legislation without appropriation, and lip-service to local control.

It seems as though our fair-haired local boy has gotten hair-brained and gone astray. We suggest he back off Big Sur, bug off to Washington and buckle down to some of the really serious problems facing our nation today.



Views and Viewpoints

Restore Faith

Dear Editor:

I have just heard two things that restore my faith in America and our political process. I was beginning to wonder if there was any way, other than through the great efforts of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, to stop the Cranston-Panetta steamroller from turning Big Sur into another mass recreation experience under federal mismanagement.

Now there is a letter from Sen. Ted R. Stevens of Alaska circulating on the Peninsula. Stevens has studied the Big Sur issue and says: "I am opposed to at-

tempts to interject federal zoning on communities which have already shown their ability and willingness to protect their own resources. This proposal would duplicate activities already taken by residents and communities in the area. A federal buy-out of land interests in California is not required to protect the coast around Big Sur."

And on top of that healthy sanity, comes word that the California State Grange, 50,000 members strong, has joined the new Big Sur Coalition, saying that the State Grange sees no need for an increase in the level of federal land ownership, management or control in the Big Sur area.

The Grange's motto seems to me to be remarkable in the way it hits the Big Sur issue: "In Essentials, Unity ... In Non-Essentials, Liberty ... In All Things, Charity." Basic to charity is truth. All we have had from proponents of a federal takeover of Big Sur are untruths and misinformation.

Frances Makowski
Big Sur

Newell Responds

Dear Editor:

I want to respond to your June editorial which commented on the work, procedures and personalities of the Big Sur Coast Citizens' Advisory Committee.

Those who are working on the committee have discovered that the democratic process may work slowly, but that it does work. Opinions of members or visitors, however divergent, are debated for relevancy and merit to the LCP planning process. Meetings and work sessions are always open to the public. Decisions by the Committee are reached by a majority vote.

The CAC has stayed with the arduous task of evaluating the practical levels of the LCP process in spite of the extreme difficulty to make detailed, if not controversial, recommendations.

Many have asked you to use the *Gazette* as a forum for a balanced coverage of the planning issues and those speaking to these issues. Your newspaper can make qualitative distinctions where they in fact exist among the planning options before this community, and the confidence placed in that printed word can lead the community to those important planning tools we want to have which will protect all that is central to our lives here in Big Sur.

Roger Newell
Big Sur

Delighted

Dear Editor:

I was most delighted to read the article about the Blind Service Center and the Tel-Med Tape now in use by the Community Hospital on How to Assist and help the Blind and Visually Impaired in the June issue of the *Big Sur Gazette*.

Our hope is that many peo-

ple who read same and know of blind people that would benefit by listening to this tape will also contact the Blind Service Center at 649-3505 to assist the Blind and Visually Impaired in many ways.

Again, my deepest gratitude.

Philip S. Gray
Chairman,
Advisory Committee
Blind Service Center

Public Hearing

Dear Editor:

When I arrived at the "public hearing" by Congressman Panetta in Monterey on June 21, I found the entrance to the hearing hall blocked by tables bearing forms for signing names, addresses and telephone numbers. A man stood between the tables saying, "Would you like to sign our list?"

I asked, "Do I have to sign
Continued on Page 14

A Bill of Goods ...

Hard Sale Techniques to Take In Confused Constituents

Congressman Panetta's HR 7380 makes impeccable use of all of the sales closing techniques in a variety of salesmanship manuals. Selling Big Sur out is no easy task, as a review of sales pitch manuals will show.

The approaches vary somewhat. Used very often, even children see through them; though more often than not, children (and adults) are lured by them.

(1) The Secondary Close

Example: You are an expert salesperson. You are able to sell clothing no one ever thought they would buy. You spy a customer and upon her entrance you immediately know you have no dresses her size. Instead of approaching her honestly, you decide to attempt the challenge that only a Willie Loman would accept: to sell an ill-fitting garment to an unsuspecting patron. One thing you do have is a fine array of colors. You assist her in finding two to try on. It is important that she tries on the most ill-fitting one first. She does — and hates the way it feels. As soon as she gets it off, you help her into the next garment while saying that the last one was not specifically tailored to her needs. At the same time, you suggest that the one you are about to try on her is tailor-made and will suit her unique personality. She tries it on, knows instinctively that it does not do her justice, but thinks that just maybe it's the best she can hope for under the circumstances. If she leaves the store with it, she has been sold a bill of goods. If we accept Congressman Panetta's bill as a cut above Cranston's, we too have been sold a bill of goods. Neither of these bills fit Big Sur or its people. One was only useful in that it made the other look better. The planning for the good guy-bad guy (Panetta-Cranston) approach took place at least as far back as October when the handful of federal proponents raised \$35,000 for Senator Cranston locally.

An underlying threat that some have been sold is that if this soft core bill is turned aside, we will get the hard core version from the Arch Park Developer, Congressman Philip Burton, in spite of assurances from former National Park Director Bill Whelan that "Phil won't do anything Leon doesn't want done." Perhaps the real competition is between the two, for when the executive committee for Friends of the Big Sur Coast visited Panetta to request that he not submit his then-impending bill, he said, "I'll be — if I'm going to let him introduce a bill in my district!"

Meanwhile, Big Sur constituents are being sold this bill by use of various fear tactics — everything from "If you don't go along with them they won't treat you very nice" to "It's the best we can hope for under the circumstances." And meanwhile, democracy in Big Sur is dying.

(2) Closing on a minor point

Another less known, but nevertheless transparent sales technique, is to choose some special feature of the item being sold and emphasize it to the exclusion of all the detrimental aspects.

Example: You are selling a used car that you know to be without several safety features. (You are selling it because you were told to.) Instead of telling your

customer that the brakes need repair, the wheels need aligning, the clutch is soft and the body is damaged from three previous wrecks, you point out instead that the vehicle has an ebony-inlaid, teakwood steering wheel with a solid oak horn button. Your transfixed client can scarcely believe his good fortune at finding this great craftsmanship incorporated in an otherwise ordinary car. If you have chosen just the right customer, he can hardly wait to get his hands on the crafty thing and drive off.

SUCH COUNCILS YOU GAVE TO ME

And so it is with Panetta's bill, HR 7380, a bill with a multitude of deficiencies and a much-touted council. Actually, the council has no control. The Secretary of Agriculture has the final say. He can enjoin property, condemn it and the rest. The council has as much control over the direction the act takes as it would over the used car if the steering wheel were detached. And in fact such councils were detached — that is they were abolished — by presidential decree recently. How long ours would last is hard to say. Councils seem to be transitional in nature. And whether ours would be representative is highly debatable. One might feel more hope if the majority of the present Citizens Advisory Committee represented the majority of the Big Sur citizens today.

HR 7380 can be interpreted in a more capricious a manner than the Coastal Act. It leaves room for considerable administrative license.

The things we need to know are not answered in that piece of legislation and by the time it is tested administratively, it will be too late.

Can your home be condemned, as has happened in a federalized area, if you cut your own firewood?

Will you, as in other federalized areas, be required to remove your gate?

A curious feature of HR 7380 is that it simply ignores businesses. What businesses will be singled out by the omnipotent omnibuses for favor (some favor!) and what ones will be bypassed? Who has a compatible-with-the-purposes-of-the-act business? Who does not? How can they ever be compensated?

So it is that small talk about the bill, its council, its comparative advantages over Senator Cranston's, continues to ignore the big issues. How will it affect your life? If the people of Big Sur are feeling this harassed when the federal government has not yet arrived, what can they expect if it does arrive? Something better? Not likely.

(3) SRO — Standing Room Only

Few things make people want something faster than being told they might not be able to get one later.

This sales close has also been used by Panetta proponents. And although nearly everyone sees through it, the "money-won't-be-available-in-the-future" approach has been tried on anyone who would listen. "Looks like this is the only one we have in the store, folks." Look at it closely. There is a reason it is the only one left.

(4) Inducement Close

If you buy this bill now, you'll get a council to go with it. The underlying message here is if you don't, you will only be offered the standard Burton-Cranston park developer approach. Never mind that so long as democracy is alive, you do not have to buy either item.

(5) Pins and Needles

"Now I'm not at all sure the boss will go along with this, but we have nothing to lose by trying. If I can get him to sell you this plan with a council, will you take it?"

(6) Trial Basis

Try this in the comfort of your own community. If the LCP does not work we guarantee we will find you something that will.

(7) Physical Action Close

We are even holding field hearings in Monterey, something never done in these instances. A boxholder mailing appears beforehand: "Sign here if you support Panetta's bill." (Do you mind if we use your name in an ad? Use the enclosed envelope to indicate your preference:

Panetta Bill: ☐ favor
(check one) ☐ favor and will work for
☐ favor but wish to remain anonymous
☐ favor and please use my name in your ad.

(8) Flattery Close

HR 7380 Bill Digest

Section 2. Findings and Declarations — that "the Big Sur coast is a unique area of national significance, that its beauty is enhanced 'by the independent and self-reliant character of the people of the area.' " If that is the case, why draw up a bill that provides authority to cull out those who don't "meet with the purposes of the act," i.e., "to protect, preserve and enhance" the qualities of the coast. Watch that word "enhance." Untold abuses can be perpetuated in the name of the word "enhance." Flattery will get us nowhere.

(9) Asking for the Order

"Buy my goods." Finally, when the transaction is far enough along, you just say yours is best and people should buy it. Straightforward. That approach must only be used on a one-to-one basis where, out of politeness, you are not likely to be asked the embarrassing question: "What makes you think so?"

(10) Editorial Close

When it comes to sales closes, Big Sur citizens have been spared none.

We might try refusing to pay the portion of our income tax that would be expended for our own demise, "Sums such as necessary," to quote the specific amount stated in the bill.

It is hard, however, to do that, for we have here a bill with no price tag and no map. A Bill of Goods: Easy terms. No money down. PAY AS YOU GO!

More...

Views and Viewpoints

Continued from page 13

to get in?" He ignored my question and said, "We prefer to have you sign." When I asked again if I had to sign to get in he repeated, "We prefer to have you sign." "Well, I prefer not to sign," I said, and pushed past him to enter the room.

But other people signed obediently, like Russian housewives lined up to buy a pound of potatoes. Many people have no understanding of how the charade called a "public hearing" can be rigged, manipulated, and controlled. And every day there is more evidence of the truth of Claire Booth Luce's observation, "The American people don't give a damn about freedom any more."

But one should not take expensive "public hearings" too seriously, for often they are only gimmicks that give politicians whose minds are made up opportunities to grant the people who flooded their mail boxes a chance to let off steam, to present themselves as open-minded and willing to "listen" to all sides, and to foster the impression that everyone had "a voice" in the "decision making process."

Congressman Panetta's "hearing" was carefully controlled. Those who were permitted to speak had to submit written statements in advance, so it was not surprising that supporters of the Federal takeover of Big Sur were scheduled to testify early on, while many opponents were relegated to speak their three-minutes peace late in the afternoon, when Congressman Kostmayer, representatives of the press and much of the audience had left.

I think it is safe to predict that now the Federal steamroller will continue to roll until the Cranston-Panetta bill becomes law. Then many property owners will be ruined, some people with superior political savvy will make fortunes and Big Sur will become a National Park far, far different from what some of its promoters intended.

Edgar Bissantz
Santa Barbara

Letter to Carter

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote to President Carter. It probably won't ever get answered or even read, but I was hoping you would reprint

it in the Gazette.

I really don't have the words to tell you what a wonderful job I think you are doing with the Gazette. It's just terrific, and I think more people should subscribe to it. It's an outstanding paper and right on the nose.

Dear Mr. President:

In light of your strong stand on "Human Rights" I beg of you to please look again into the contradiction generated by the federal takeover of the Big Sur Coast and your appeal on "Human Rights." This take-over will absolutely destroy "Human Rights." As you must know Senator Cranston's bill, S 2551, has received tremendous opposition from the people and Leon Panetta's bill, HR 7380, is no better and will also destroy "Human Rights." This will be fought by all of us to the finish. These are your people too, Mr. President. Their homes, their land, and their whole way of life are in your hands. Can you let this happen and honestly feel that your stand on human rights is being upheld. We on this coast are now considered as endangered species because of this "Federal Black

Cloud" hanging over our heads. I have always felt in this great land of ours, America, that private rights were not only protected but sacred. Now I know this isn't so. I'm 65 years old and I live alone on the Coast with two German shepherds and a shotgun. This is not bad enough, now I feel we are slowly being swallowed by first the California Coastal Commission and now the federal government. Please, Mr. President, please take another look at this black cloud hanging over our heads. I'm scared.

I would be more than honored to hear from you.

Elizabeth W. Farrar
Carmel Highlands

Protests Study

Dear Editor: Please reprint.

Honorable Jamie L. Whitten
Chairman, House
Appropriations Committee

Dear Congressman Whitten:

The above bill (HR 7380), now before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, calls for a \$500 thousand appropriation for a "study." Our concern out here is that the bill also carries authorization for an open-ended raid on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (Section 9, a. and b.) and that the appropriation will receive administrative approval without coming before your committee. I therefore protest even token funding for this "study."

HR 7380 is similar to SB 2551 (Cranston's Big Sur Scenic Area Bill) which carries a price tag of \$100 million. Locally, it is believed that the actual eventual outlay for implementation of either of these bills would be more than \$500 million. The Cranston bill seems tailored to underestimate the appropriation required, and the Panetta bill to evade even critical examination of the costs.

Both bills carry vague provisions for land purchases and administrative and management expenses, as well as for bailouts for Big Sur property owners whose lands have been rendered valueless by actions of the California Coastal Commission, which latter, Mr. Panetta stoutly maintains, constitutes a "taking" without compensation. The California Coastal Commission operates under and is partially funded by the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. If Big Sur landowners are bailed out, then other aggrieved property owners in the California Coastal Zone would have a valid precedent for similar relief. That alone could be very costly; but the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act also covers the coastal zones of all United States territory fronting on the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Bailout of property owners in Big Sur could eventually trigger huge outlays of funds, even by

federal standards.

At some time the Congress may want to buy out these situations, but it needs to be aware of what could be involved. Big Sur residents think there is absolutely NO justification for federal purchases in Big Sur. We believe, especially, that both quasi or overt seizure of private lands by the state or federal government should be avoided. However, by this letter, I wish to call your attention to a potentially uncontrollable drain on the treasury, without your committee having had the opportunity to examine the ramifications of the whole Big Sur federal project.

The enclosed clipping from the New York Times of June 23, 1980 accurately reflects the convictions of the vast majority of people in this area about further federal intervention in Big Sur.

Robert L. Speer
Big Sur

"Wonderous"?

Dear Editor:

You have a most strange and wonderous newspaper. In your May issue you cover a luncheon meeting with Congressman Leon Panetta held in the home of Jim Josoff as a news item. In the June issue, you editorially attack Virginia Mudd for having a luncheon in her home for the Congressman. Strange and wonderous.

When Roger Newell resigned as chairman of the CAC, you did not print his letter of resignation but you did print a reply from Don McQueen. Don could only have had the original from the Gazette. Strange and wonderous.

When you were chairman of the CAC, a resolution was passed that draft position papers were not for publication, yet, in your April issue, you published a CAC position paper clearly marked DRAFT on your front page. Most strange and wonderous.

In May the CAC invited the large landowners to present their ideas on land use to the CAC. This information of their development plans was submitted to the Gazette before deadline date, and was not published.

Most strange and wonderous.

Paul J. Vieregge

[Editor's note:

In response to your "strange and wonderous (sic)" letter, if the Gazette had been invited to the unpublicized Big Sur Foundation luncheon for Panetta at the Mudd's, we would have reported it as a news item as we did the public Panetta luncheon at Josoff's. Furthermore, the June editorial did not attack Virginia Mudd but rather was critical of an unpublicized and unscheduled CAC meeting at which the Panetta bill was endorsed and the next day's lunch at which the endorsement was delivered.

Second, Roger Newell's letter of resignation was not published because Mr. Newell "unresigned" prior to

publication of the March issue.

Third, the Gazette correctly reported in the first paragraph of the article that the CAC's March 25 position paper was "a preliminary draft proposition paper." The same "draft position paper" was presented by CAC Chairman Newell and yourself on April 24 to a Senate Subcommittee in Washington.

Finally, your May submission regarding possible future development ideas and plans by large landowners was not published because of length and lack of relevance. If and when such ideas are submitted to the county as plans, we will report them as news. We prefer to print facts, not strange or wondrous fantasies.]

Letter to Panetta

Dear Editor: Please reprint.

Dear Mr. Panetta:

I would like to present my views on your proposed Congressional Bill HR 7380 which will be coming up for hearings soon.

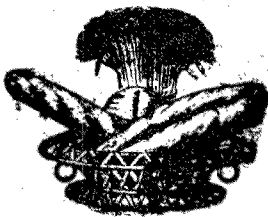
I am a third generation Harlan from the Big Sur country near Lucia. I was born and raised there, as was my father. My grandfather came there as a teenage settler, and my grandmother Dani came there as a young child with her parents as an early settler family.

It concerns me to a great extent that at each wide spot in the road there is an expert who is going to save the Big Sur country. It is interesting to note that most of these "experts" have little vested interest in the area, and further are totally unaware of the changes that have already occurred just in my lifespan.

I have seen the U.S. Forest Service extend their holdings to include a major part of the Hearst Ranch, which included the Diggs', the Hubbel's, and the Twitchell's homesteads — to name a few — all of which have deteriorated to brush, woodrats and rattle-

Claire's Cooking Corner

BIG SUR RECIPE



Berry and Apricot Season

This is the time of year to fill your freezer with fresh frozen fruit for year-around tastes of summer.

Berries:

Wash, if necessary; put into rigid quart freezer containers; press down with wooden spoon to release juice. Add one-third cup of honey (heat the honey so it'll be thinner and stir in easily). Mix honey with berries, then fill the rest of the container with berries. Tamp berries down, again, as this gives a solid mass to freeze — so that ice crystals can only form over the top surface and won't dilute the pure berry flavor when defrosted. Makes a fresh, rich "jam" or topping for yogurt, ice cream, cheesecake, etc. that is not too sweet. Put into freezer.

Apricots: best very ripe, for flavor

Wash and remove pit; tamp down with wooden spoon, in freezer container, releasing juice. Add 3 tablespoons of fresh lemon juice and stir in one-third cup of warmed honey. Mix well and put into freezer.

Succulent suggestion:

Make a half and half mix of plain yogurt and cream cheese, blending with egg beater until smooth. Always have a bowl of this mix, which keeps for weeks if refrigerated, ready to spread thickly on hot buttered toast with a layer of honey — upon which you will pile either the defrosted berries or apricots. Heavenly breakfast or snack.

Have a berry good season!

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snakes. I have seen the Forest Service "save the wilderness area by barring public admittance, among other techniques, only to let almost all of it, 180,000 acres, go up in smoke in a two-week period; and then bar the public again because it is unsafe, etc. I have seen the state Parks Division acquire the Molera property which is rapidly returning to brush. Witness the property line between the Molera and adjacent private property on the Sur flats. I have seen the Monterey County Planning Commission develop a "master" plan which now has become subservient to the Coastal Commission. I have seen the Tax Assessor tax land fit only for grazing at \$2,500 an acre and tell the owner to change the law if he didn't like it. Then when the law was changed the same Tax Assessor refused to follow the mandate. I have seen the Monterey County Planning Department come up with a "plan" to establish a 320-acre lot size for the Big Sur area. I have seen my father donate his land to the state of California for a highway right-of-way only to have them place the roadway at a different location than agreed upon and also to fill his fields full of boulders. I have seen the Coastal Commission draw its boundaries just inches from the shoreline in some locations and miles from the shoreline in other areas.

Talk about planning, trust, support, services, protection, non-discrimination and all the other "good" qualities that government is supposed to give forth. Sorry, but the evidence is in. I, for one, do not back any part of your plan that enlists any of the aforementioned agencies.

Maybe you could introduce another bill to condemn Cannery Row in Monterey so that the thousands of "small" people would have access to the seashore here where the population is. I would back that one.

Or, maybe you could ask a family who has lived four

generations in the Big Sur area how they managed to preserve the area for so long in spite of so much interference from the "public servants" with the expertise.

Stan Harlan
Monterey

Investigation

Dear Editor:

This is an open letter to the people of your area:

The residents of Mendocino County are saying "no" to the California Coastal Commission. We can no longer stand silent witness to the destruction of private property rights under the guise of "Save the Beaches."

We have sent a telegram to State Attorney General George Deukmejian requesting his assistance in halting what we believe to be invalid and illegal actions on the part of the commission and staff(s).

In addition we have requested and obtained unanimous support of our action from the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors in the form of a strongly worded resolution to the Attorney General and to the Coastal Commission.

Will you please join us in our effort to stop this incredible assault on our constitutional rights. If the Local Coastal Plans now in process throughout all coastal counties are certified and adopted, an irreversible step will have been taken toward the confiscation of private property without just compensation. This affects every citizen of the United States — today it is the coastal zone (extending inland ten miles in some areas) and tomorrow the entire state and the entire nation. The deputy director of the California Coastal Commission made this quite clear in a radio broadcast over KGO in San Francisco when he commented that this is "radical" planning, that California is the "leading edge" and that this planning will extend nationwide.

We believe a statewide investigation is in order and

surely the Attorney General will respond to thousands of signatures.

Please help by clipping the following, sign it and send it to the Attorney General.

Joanne Jury
Westport, CA

P.S. The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has already begun a "study" of the Sierra Foothills and the Bureau of Land Management has drafted an "alternative plan" for the desert. The Coastal Act began as a "study."

What is Best

Dear Editor: Please reprint. To Mr. Leon Panetta:

In regards to your "Big Sur Coast Area Act" (HR 7380) I feel that you must be ignorant of the U.S. Constitution. If you would bother to check the following references for yourself, you may see the error of your ways.

Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 17

Article III, Sections 1, 2 & 3

Article IV, Section 4

Article VI, Sections 2 & 4th Amendment, Bill of Rights

5th Amendment, Bill of Rights

And the U.S. Supreme Court ruling of: Marbury vs. Madison, 1801.

Whether you agree with the U.S. Constitution or not, you must realize that when the government becomes the lawbreakers the people may rightfully resist it. I, for one, live here (Big Sur) and I do not intend to leave just because some government agents feel that they know what is "best," especially when what is "best" is clearly against the law.

Please let me know what "laws" you figure support your "act" (HR 7380), and please don't list acts of Congress because Marbury vs. Madison, 1801, has never been overturned.

J.C. Corley, Jr.
Big Sur

User-Tax

Dear Editor: Please reprint.

Dear Volunteer Firemen:

The ultimate dismay is that you should be volunteers at the possible risk of your lives and yet be so imperceptive as to rally support for an extortion plan levered by a threat to our homes. The issue is whether responsible citizens are to be taxed to penury to finance vote-buying programs for the demagogues who conceived this user tax.

Lenin's prescription for revolution is bankruptcy and civil disorder. We presently have the limit of both. The lawlessness is self-evident but how many realize that in terms of cash-flow this country has been bankrupt for years — hence our inflation — produced by two generations of demagogues?

Propositions 13 and 9 were designed to limit spending, not necessary services. No public services have a greater claim on tax money than police and fire protection. None are more immoral than those designed to buy votes: grants; subsidies; public

housing; convention centers; racist bussing; school lunches; drug programs; reverse bias; \$8,000 graffiti for Soledad prison; \$650,000 annually for Monterey County alone for "special social or cultural services"; the list is virtually endless.

The user-tax formula itself is intellectually dishonest. Instead of an ad-valorem premium upon which private fire insurance is based, an inequitable formula was devised, with a special law to authorize it. The great

American Tragedy is that unselfish people such as yourselves rallied support for those deliberately destroying this country, instead of rallying support against them.

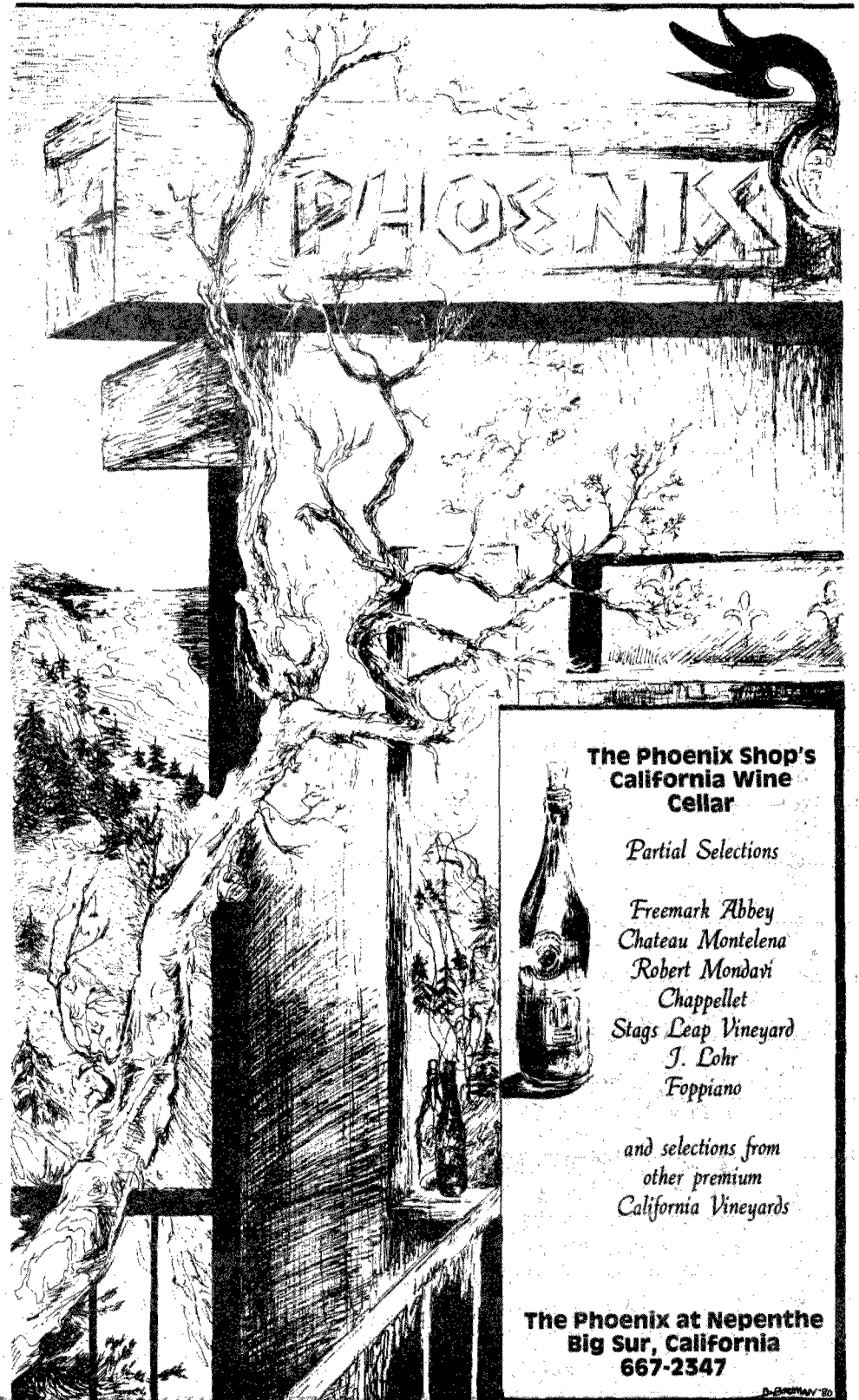
Walter P. Malersperger
Carmel

P.S. None of these programs "help the poor." They are designed to destroy the taxpayer and opportunity for all. By forcing people onto welfare, they breed criminals and dope addicts, and lock the poorest into poverty.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The United States Postal Service is preparing a **PREFERRED AREA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT** on the siting of a new Big Sur, California post office. The Preferred Area Environmental Assessment will be available after June 23, 1980. Copies may be obtained upon request from:

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A Report on CAC Meetings

June 10:

By Marianne Miller

The CAC meeting began at 7:45 with the following 14 CAC members in attendance: Lloyd Addelman, Doris Fee, Zad Leavy, Ken McCloud, Virginia Mudd, Helen Morganrath, Roger Newell, Sherna Stewart, Frank Trotter, Roy Trotter, Paul Vieregge, Kent White, Kenny Wright and Bob Zobel.

There were about 15 visitors.

Bill Farrell, principal planner, LCP of the Monterey County Planning Department, joined the CAC members at their table to hear the CAC's recommendations on the county's trail report.

Comments on the report from CAC members and visitors revolved around three major issues: notification of landowners of the proposed trails, insistence on proper management and funding before the trails were opened, and the request that further work be done on some proposed trail routes, such as the Anderson Landing route, before final approval. The following is excerpted from the discussion:

Sherna Stewart: "Landowners should be notified of the proposed trails, otherwise people could come in not knowing where the corridors are and when a property sells one person could push it off on another without the latter's knowledge."

Zad Leavy: "The new trails should not be opened until properly managed."

Bill Farrell responded: "The requirement is that a management program be put into effect before public use, but public use already exists."

Frank Trotter: "1,200 permits were given last month in the Ventana Wilderness and there's only one ranger! People go where they want. There must be funds first before the trails can open."

The discussion on the trail report ended with the final suggestion from Bill Farrell that the community establish a committee to walk the trails in question and give input to the county. Final recommendations can be made to the county at a later date.

The second part of the meeting was the area of concern to most of the visitors ... the discussion of the CAC's response to the Panetta bill.

Bill Burleigh started the discussion on a note of passionate pleading. He came to the meeting this evening, he explained, to voice his views on the Panetta bill, because "the CAC is probably the most important and influential group on the coast. The Panetta bill gives the power to determine our land use and to some extent, our lifestyle, to the Secretary of Agriculture ... the power is in Washington." He urged the CAC to recommend that power reside in the local council, "or at least with the Board of Supervisors, whom we can vote for, or the state. Because the Secretary of Agriculture is not elected. We can talk to the current secretary. But who knows about the next one?"

Most members of the CAC spoke to Burleigh's concerns, with Vieregge and Leavy carrying the majority of the most persuasive responses.

Vieregge: "The Secretary of Agriculture cannot amend the L.C.P. That is laid out in the bill."

Leavy: "State and federal law has to be amended with this bill. It allows the state virtual veto power. The consistency process must determine if the federal process is consistent with state law before it goes to the coastal commission. The Panetta

bill is clear — that the Secretary of Agriculture cannot interfere with the LCP."

Dan Hudson, a visitor, raised the issue that the representatives of Big Sur interests should be elected persons, not appointed and urged the CAC to recommend this in their response to Panetta.

After a partial discussion of the points in the CAC's response to Panetta, the meeting adjourned at 11:05.

June 17:

The meeting began at 7:50 with the following CAC members in attendance: Zad Leavy, Helen Morganrath, Roger Newell, Frank Ramistella, Sherna Stewart, Frank Trotter, Roy Trotter, Paul Vieregge, Kent White and Bob Zobel. Laurie Dillon joined at 9:30.

There were five visitors.

Zad Leavy passed out a brochure that had been put out by eight different organizations about the Panetta and Cranston bills. This brochure was sent to the members of these organizations, which include the Big Sur Foundation, Coast Alliance, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and others.

Roger Newell announced that a private effort had been undertaken over the weekend to gather names in support of the Panetta bill. Ninety-two persons to date had endorsed the effort, which would take the form of an ad published in the Herald on Thursday, June 19. This ad was sponsored by Louise White and Ron Holmgren and the costs allayed by donations from the individual signers. Newell did not add his name to the list of signators, pending the CAC's final response to the proposed Panetta bill.

Newell then informed the committee that Bill Farrell of the Monterey County LCP told him the Land Use plan is in rush preparation, to go to the Planning Commission. Advanced copies will be available and Bill will distribute to the CAC and the Friends of Big Sur.

An announcement was made of the Panetta hearings held Saturday, June 21 in Monterey City Hall council chambers. Discussion of what the CAC's testimony would be at this hearing was placed on the agenda.

Bob Zobel opened a discussion by complaining that he had heard about activities of other CAC members from other sources. He requested that when members of the CAC attend other meetings, or learn new information about pending legislation or activities, such as the Panetta bill, they should inform the other members of the CAC, so each knows the information the other may have acquired.

All members concurred with Bob's request and agreed to take time to inform each other.

Sherna Stewart then discussed her highway transportation report which had been working in committee for quite a while. This report was in response to the county's request. It was decided to submit the report as it is now written, along with seven points the CAC approved on transportation last fall and put technical recommendations in an appendix. This transportation report will become part of the background research for the LCP. Leavy noted that it may have some impact on policy.

Sherna then reported on Stephen Black's Coastlines proposal, which is a new bus system to service the coast from Monterey to San Luis Obispo. Black had presented his proposal at the earlier afternoon meeting.

Kent White observed that since Coastlines is a business operation, the CAC should not take a position on its proposal, except to say the CAC supports the idea of a bus system. All

agreed.

The committee then went on to discuss its proposed specific points of response to the second draft of the Panetta bill.

Zobel objected to wording in the bill regarding timber harvests, feeling the phrase (on page 5. 1. 25) "and no timber harvest shall be allowed on such lands except to the extent necessary to maintain the scenic character and natural environment of the Big Sur Area." could be interpreted differently by government services than by the layman. He proposed deleting this phrase. After much discussion, Zobel's proposal to delete the phrase was defeated.

Roger then asked the committee to decide in what form the CAC's response would be presented to Panetta.

White proposed that the response take the form of Newell's April 18 testimony to the Parks and Recreation and include the following paragraph drafted by Leavy:

"The CAC believes HR 7380 to be much superior to SB 2551 as being a much more sensitive compromise among the national, state and local issues as well as ultimately being more preservative to the Big Sur coast."

Leavy then urged that another sentence be included to Cranston, in which he and the senate subcommittee were urged to accept the Panetta approach.

Frank Ramistella objected to this last proposal as possibly putting the CAC into an advocacy position. "We have made it clear to the community that we would not do that."

What followed was a long, heated discussion on the issue Ramistella raised. The following is excerpted from the discussion:

Laurie Dillon: "I think we have a hidden charge from the community to keep our local interests in mind. We have a bill that allows local control. We are at the point now where we should say one is better than the other."

An unidentified visitor: "It's a terrible neglect not to advise. We need to get word to the senate that we approve one over the other."

Frank Ramistella: "We can't say the community approves one over the other because the community probably doesn't want a bill at all. We should be clear that this is the CAC's response."

Paul Vieregge: "We should state that the Panetta bill is supportive of the LCP and what was wrong with Cranston's bill is that there was no provision for a local council."

Laurie Dillon: "If we don't take a position we will be compromised."

Helen Morganrath: "I think we need to make a stand, make an evaluation."

Tom Robinson, a staffer from the Big Sur Foundation, urged the CAC to take the strongest stand possible because the response is going to Washington. "The louder you yell, the more you'll be heard."

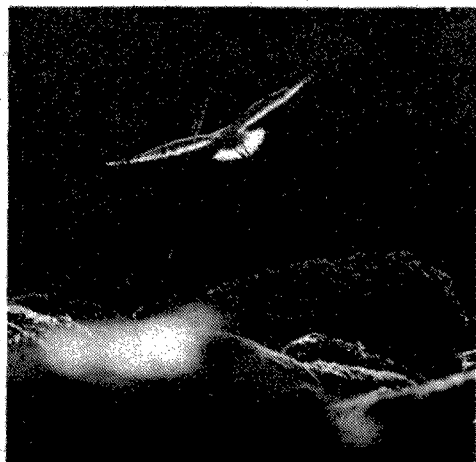
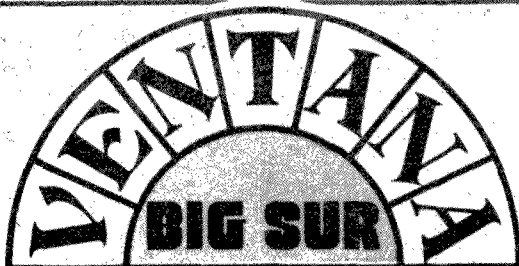
An unidentified visitor: "I feel the CAC is obliged to recommend a philosophy."

Roger Newell then called for a vote from the committee on whether or not to express preference for the Panetta bill over the Cranston bill. The vote was eight for, one against and two abstentions in favor of making the recommendation.

The committee then discussed and voted on which points in their 24-point list of recommendations on the Panetta bill should be highlighted in the CAC's verbal testimony the next Saturday in Monterey. The committee voted to stress points 1-a through 1-e regarding the Big Sur Area Council and points 2-d and 2-e relating to the Comprehensive Management Plan.

The final statement agreed to by the majority of the CAC regarding the Panetta bill is as follows:

"The CAC believes the Panetta bill HR 7380 is superior to Cranston's bill SB 2551 in that it provides a more sensitive balance among national, state, local and community interests, and that it would be more effective in preserving the natural character of the Big Sur Coast."



Photography by Harst Mayer

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Hunolt/Coventry Exhibit Opens at Coast Gallery



ARTIST ROBIN COVENTRY (center) discusses his watercolor painting with Mrs. Wah Chang and Thomas Broadbent.

BIG SUR — A preview Grand Opening for Big Sur artists James Hunolt and Robin Coventry was held at the Coast Gallery on June 14.

Over 200 invited guests attended the private event prior to the June 15 grand opening of the exhibition.

Exotic hors d'oeuvres were catered and served by Chef Forrest Childs of Glen Oaks Restaurant at the champagne opening.

Thirty-two bronze sculptures by James Hunolt are displayed in the upper gallery, and over 60 watercolors by Robin Coventry adorn the walls.

James Hunolt, a resident of Big Sur for over 12 years, had his last major exhibition at the Coast Gallery in 1970. The human form is the major subject of his work and "Lovers and Warriors" is his major theme.

Robin Coventry has lived in Big Sur for five years. His work portrays both realistic and abstract impressions of Big Sur.

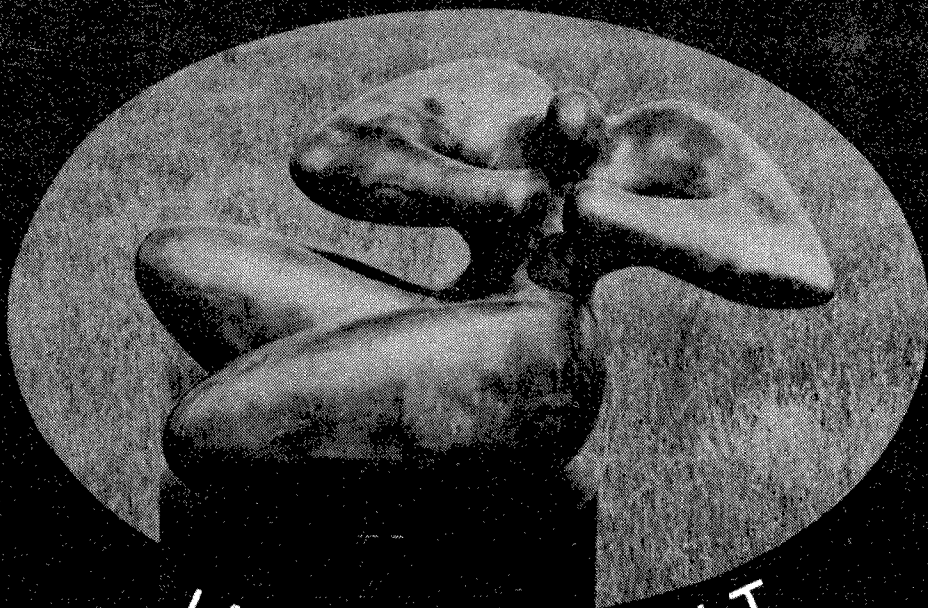
The exhibition will continue for approximately six months. The gallery is open from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.



THE COAST GALLERY PREVIEW EXHIBITION was catered by Glen Oaks Restaurant staff John Brennan, Emily Kahn, Chef Forrest Childs, Patti Farmer, Larry Guthrie and Laurie Jackson.



OVER 200 GUESTS ATTENDED the Coast Gallery preview opening of the James Hunolt and Robin Coventry exhibition.



JAMES HUNOLT
SCULPTURE

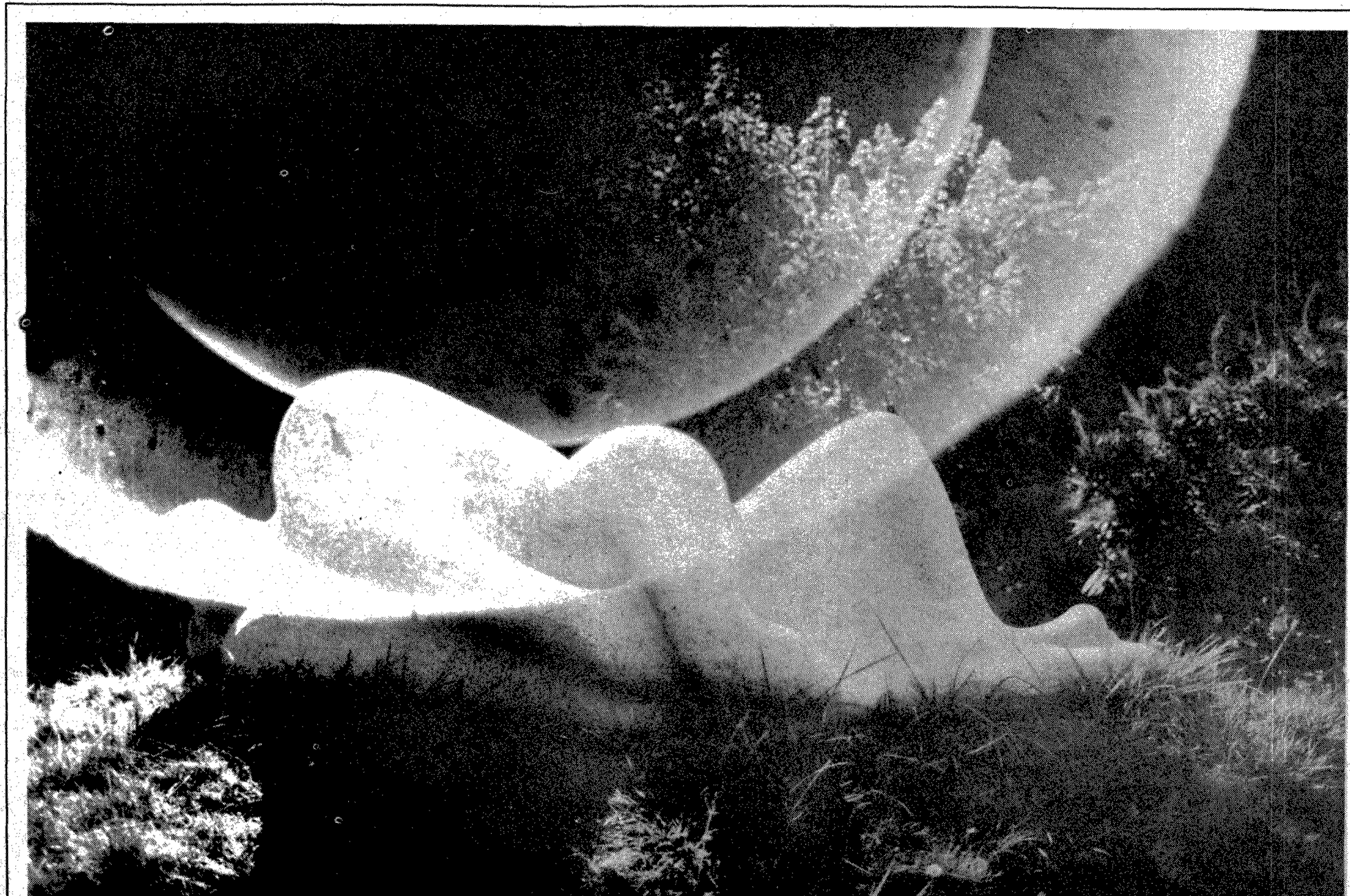
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Robin
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**WATERCOLORS
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RECLINING LOVERS

WARRIORS and LOVERS

Big Sur Artist Jim Hunolt

By Elayne Waring Fitzpatrick-Grimm

"Intensity. That's what interests me most."

Big Sur sculptor Jim Hunolt focuses on warriors and lovers — in his art and in his life. He's drawn to beings in intense situations, under elemental stress.

The heroic principle.

Every piece of Jim's sculpture, whether it's in wood, stone or bronze, deals with beings in stress — alone and together.

With Zenlike awareness, Jim is fully present to whatever he is committed to at the moment — whether it's his life, his art, his firewood business, his family, or a friendship. And in each of these areas, he's had to look to that spirit of the phoenix in himself.

Sometimes the stress he feels is intensely creative. Sometimes it's intensely destructive. Sometimes one form implies the other. But what he abstracts in his sculpting is always the essence of a confrontation that is potentially generative — the eternal drive to release creative energies through love or through violence.

Jim wasn't fully aware of this identification with the mythical hero at first. "I'd been doing sculptures for three or four years. And one night I was looking at photographs of pieces I'd completed and was lining up carvings for a show. It occurred to me that I could draw a line through my work putting sculptures of warriors on one side and sculptures of lovers on the other."

"Warriors and Lovers" would be his trademark.

He saw his warriors as archetypes, like the heroes of classic literature. "My empathy is with that person who is forced by a situation, either of his own making or imposed on him from without, that puts him in a spot where his total being is subject to test.

"The test could be physical; it could be a fight to the death. It could be spiritual — an awakening spirituality that isn't directed, that has to be dealt with within the self. It could be an emotional crisis like the loss of a loved one or the loss of a

limb. Or it could be intellectual, a coming to grips with a problem so intense that a person's whole being is involved in working it out."

Out of this crisis that strains every capacity, the warrior is forced to bring some order into his life. He has to deal with the situation and deal with it creatively, or he'll be destroyed.

And his lovers? Jim explains, "The business of lovers, essentially together, is regeneration — hope for the future, or hope for fertility. It might be love of life. Or spiritual regeneration through faith."

He believes there is "a spark of grace and beauty" in every natural experience. "And each one, including suffering of all kinds, can be expressed in a beautiful form." Eternal truths of human nature must be re-expressed for every succeeding generation in a form consistent with the time. He sees his sculpting as being, at once, a mental, physical and spiritual expression of these truths as he understands them.

Though he prefers human themes, one of his most vital sculptures is that of a hawk and a snake in combat. Locked in an almost erotic embrace, serpent and bird look each other in the eye as if, in that moment of recognition, sky and earth become aware of their need for each other and their communion in sacrifice.

Stressful confrontations. Jim's had his share. He almost lost his life to a kidney ailment — twice. Once in his teens. Again in his thirties. He's 41 now and looking as vigorous as any mountain man who ever dealt with life in the Santa Lucias. He's learned how to avoid the tragedy of Achilles.

Jim's vulnerability was a disease called nephrosis. It not only forced him to fight for his life. It forced him into an awareness of the fragility of life — of its importance, of the importance of health as a foundation for that life.

Medication saved him the first time. When the second attack occurred, it was an act of faith in the doctor recommended by his mentor, sculptor Gordon Newell, that did it. He was to get

rid of the medication, de-toxify his body and dedicate himself to a clean diet that would have discouraged less heroic Americans: water, grapefruit, milk, zucchini, ground round steak, fruits, a cake of yeast and nothing else — forever.

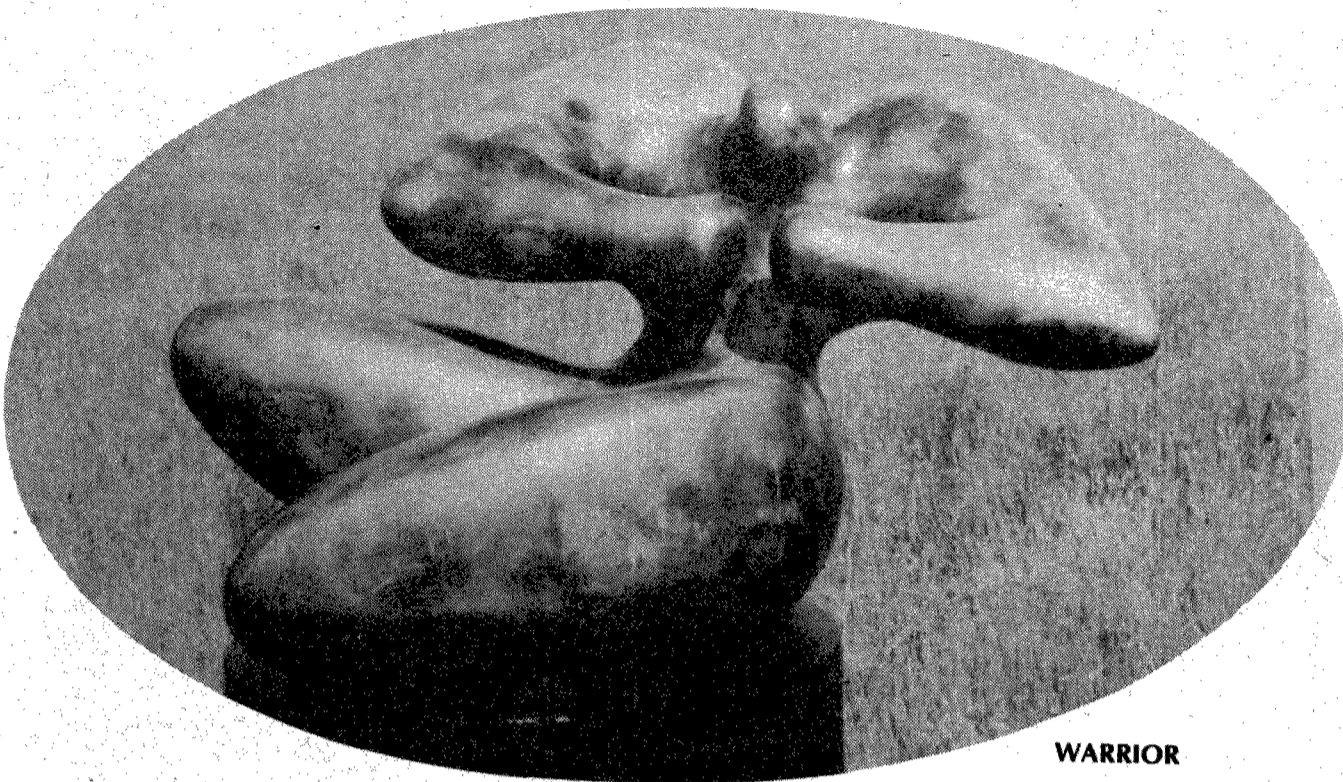
He stuck to the diet rigorously for two years. "I was a true believer in what it was doing for me. In just two days, I'd felt better. And in four months, my strength had returned. Now my health has improved to the point where my body can do all kinds of work and can cope with other foods. But I still try to eat only what makes me feel good. When I don't — and sometimes I gorge myself with a lot of tasty things that do my body no good — I get sleepy and physically weak. Then I go back to the diet to feel strong and healthy again. I learned how to fight the nephrosis."

That battled waged, Jim turned his attention to a life course. He discovered his medium, in sculpture, in his late twenties. This was a passionate commitment that would give personal direction and meaning to his life. But what about economic survival? It isn't easy to make a living from growth-inducing things that bring enjoyment. He discovered this through trial and error.

Jim had changed his major several times when he was a student at the University of California at Berkeley, finally settling on economics. He loved books and would manage his father's Berkeley book store. But the work wasn't satisfying, and a too-soon marriage was upsetting.

Looking for answers during that stressful period, he read every book he could — but only books that had stood the test of time. "I educated myself in the classics, with a little Hemingway and Steinbeck thrown in. And the nourishment I got from that literature stabilized me, kept me going. In fact, it made me want to try writing myself. I was very influenced by books."

He decided he would leave his job and the marriage and head south in his sports car. He got as far as Big Sur. "I'd



WARRIOR

never visited Big Sur and I was intrigued by the Old World look at Deetjen's Big Sur Inn. I had a cup of coffee there that turned my life in a new direction."

Old Helmut Deetjen asked him to stay at the Inn and work. He spent the summer of '64 making coffee for guests at Deetjen's.

Then it was time to get on with what he had hoped, at that time, would become his life's work — writing. He moved into a cabin in the Carmel Highlands with a friend, read a lot and wrote even more.

"I was happy with the ideas I was working with, but I wasn't happy with what I was producing on paper." What's more, he was getting too mental. Maybe a pottery class at Monterey Peninsula College would get him out of the left hemisphere of his brain for awhile.

It did. He liked molding clay. But not in the pottery way his instructor intended. He made figures and was at odds with the teacher over his non-conformity. But it didn't matter. This new medium delighted him and drove him to get all the books he could find on sculpting techniques. Then he sold his power boat to buy himself more time for learning.

He was on the path toward becoming a very proficient, self-taught sculptor when he met Gordon Newell. It was 1966, and Gordon was moving his work into the Sculpture Center in Cannery Row. Jim helped him move in and a friendship began that was to become the strongest positive influence on Jim's life after he accepted Gordon's offer to sculpt at the center.

"Gordon is awesome. One of a kind. His influence on me — his creative spirit — is immeasurable. Our relationship wasn't

structured in the usual student-teacher way. I was already motivated to sculpt, but I was a beginner; he was the master. He just naturally taught me. I was eager to learn and he was eager to teach."

Later, when the Sculpture Center burned and their work was destroyed, Gordon showed his own heroism: "They're just things, Jim, and we're going to make them all over again."

Jim was working mainly in flame-cut steel when he came to the center. It was Gordon who taught him to carve in stone and wood. His first carvings burned in the fire, but he rescued some of his metal warriors and moved back to Berkeley to do more sculpting and prepare for a show scheduled at the University.

But he couldn't stay away from the Peninsula. He returned to New Monterey and worked in a converted shed on Huckleberry Hill. Ultimately, it was the energy in Big Sur that won him.

"In 1967 Deetjen offered to let me live in his Top House above the Inn. It was great. I was only there because of his grace and good will. Deetjen was a complex man with many good and several not-so-good qualities. He was my friend and patron, letting me have that house for just \$35 a month. I lived there for nearly 10 years, until Mr. Deetjen died and the new manager wanted the house."

Shortly after moving to the Top House, another crisis occurred in his life — a bitter disappointment in 1971. He'd run into difficulty supporting himself on his sculpture. So he decided to give it all he had — put all his energy for two years into preparation for a show at the Coast Gallery.

"I'd borrowed heavily, sure that I'd at least be able to make a living from my sculpting. I wanted to devote all my working hours to sculpture, and I was certain I could make it."

The show wasn't a financial success. "It was great," Jim said, "in terms of what I was able to produce aesthetically. I was proud of my work. But economically it was a disaster. I wound up owing a lot of money with nothing coming in. I've never been more discouraged. None of my Big Sur friends was interested in art and they just didn't understand the depth of my disappointment. I couldn't communicate my feelings to anyone."

So he tried to forget the feelings.

"I drank, gambled, partied — anything to avoid thinking about my work and the disappointment. I wouldn't admit it then, but my total commitment was to escape responsibilities. Carousing was a wonderful diversion and I was a happy drunk. Not a care in the world from the time I sat down at the bar at Nepenthe and had that first drink at five o'clock. Every problem I had in my life disappeared at the bar."

Reflecting on that period — it's been four years now since he's been drinking — Jim says, "As I look back, I see that I just felt hurt, even abused, that I couldn't generate enough money to live from my sculpting. I didn't want to be diverted from sculpting in order to make money. It wasn't that I measured the value of my sculptures by the money they brought. I didn't. You look around and see there's always junk selling like crazy. And guys like Van Gogh never sold a painting in their lives."

"But you do have to live in the world, and you hope your art will generate a little money so you can continue doing it. Mine just hadn't generated enough. Only the partying eased the pain during that time. I used it not only to write off all my responsibilities but to get away from myself."

At that stage, he was a warrior hell-bent for destruction. He'd work a little each day on his sculpting. But most of his energy was released in carousing. If his drinking companions didn't understand his passion for art, at least they'd under-

stand this new passion.

So the sculpting had, as he put it, "wandered off onto a secondary path. I was spending most of my time wasting my time. I got out of the habit of working and into the habit of drinking."

What got him back onto a more solid path for the work part of his life was marriage and a supplemental vocation. "I fell in love and committed myself to one woman. And I found something I liked to do in addition to sculpting — cutting firewood for money after I'd tried a lot of other jobs. It's beautiful work. I respect it. It's physical and challenging. I don't have to go out and sell firewood; people come to me because they need it and order it. I custom-cut it. At the same time I'm supporting my family, I'm helping nature weed out the dead wood. Most of all, I love being in the mountains."

When April, now his wife, came along, he was already beginning to question the value of carousing as an endless pursuit. "I was running out of enthusiasm for it as a means of escape. It was causing me some problems, too. I kept driving my car into trees. For a time, you can learn something from carousing. But after awhile, it just becomes repetitive, like reading the same sentence over and over again; no matter how valuable it may have been to you the first time you read it, by the time you're into the thousandth time, it's a diminishing return."

He said he'd fallen completely in love with April. "But I wasn't quite ready to throw my old lifestyle entirely out the window. So we had a lot of problems the first couple of years we were married. She assumed I'd change my life after we married. We didn't really discuss the small print. I just figured if I gave up other women that would be commitment enough. But I did totally commit myself to the marriage. She wasn't so sure and had a bag packed to leave at a moment's notice."

It was their decision to have a child, and it was the birth of that child that really brought matters to a head. "When our son was born and I actually saw him being born — what an eye-opening experience! That was the one event I was totally unprepared for emotionally. That's what motivated me to make the complete break with wanting to be out at night. I realized I couldn't cope with the carousing and have a solid family life, too."

"I was in love with April but our son's birth was what made me decide I would look to my home in conjunction with my work, for the experience of being a whole person, not to the bar at Nepenthe. I'd find satisfaction in my family. But don't think it happened overnight."

"Oddly enough, the guy who was my favorite drinking companion is probably a better friend to me now than when we were out drinking together. I don't see him as much. But when we do get together it's great."

So the warrior worked through another crisis — this time one that threatened to polarize him in his anti-hero dimension. But it had also threatened the ideal of his life — progress.

However, the saving phoenix rose again. And he responded to the challenge. Progress. For Jim, it's a matter of "getting the best possible out of myself and putting that energy into my work and into my relationships, in spite of conflict, struggle and confusion."

With the help of a lot of people who believe in him, Jim has built a house and studio in Coastlands where the road meets the highway. This, after 10 years of living by the "grace and good will" of Papa Deetjen, in the Top House, until Deetjen died and the patronage ended.

Now he has a mortgage, bills to pay and a family to care for. He is as dependent on his firewood business as ever. But he is more comfortable with his two vocations. Now there's little threat to his survival if his art sales lag for a time.

"However, I plan to edge slowly out of firewood and get back into devoting most of my working time to sculpting. The old work energy has been generated in me again after all those years of coping out on myself in bars."

He has a new show going at Coast Gallery — 30 pieces. They represent work produced over a 10-year span. Twenty-four of them are bronzes, each in an edition.

"Each time a bronze sells, I can spend more time in my shop building up an inventory. I hope to be able to change the work proportion to the point where, instead of working a couple of days in the studio and the rest of the time in the mountains I'll be working a couple of days in the mountains and the rest of the time in the studio."

Jim says he worked very hard on this show "but not so much that I'm leaving myself open this time to needing lots of economic feedback to come out of it. I still work intensely, but I've learned to temper that intensity a bit to survive emotionally. If I earn some money on the show, fine. But I have the firewood business going and I intend to keep it. I'm not totally open to hurt like I was before. There are too many people who believe in me and are dependent on me to risk everything like I did before. I've done a lot of long-range planning for this exhibit. Thought everything through carefully and tempered my expectations."

Jim's learned, along with those classic heroes who knew all about the kind of intensity that leads to tragedy, that it's balance, in the long haul, that brings the rewards of wholeness and happiness. Survival is balance. A lesson from nature.

Maybe Jim Hunolt has projected into his art the heroism of his own tenacious spirit. But a favorite line from T.S. Eliot always reminds him that "between the idea and the reality falls the shadow."



JIM AND APRIL Hunolt — lovers with a sculpture in the woods (Mother & Child).

Julia Pfeiffer Burns

Undiscovered

By Michael Gibbs

When Michael Pfeiffer decided to leave Marin County and take up ranching in the distant and unsettled South Coast, he packed up his wife, Barbara, and his four children, one of whom was his 3-month-old daughter, Julia. It took weeks overland to finally reach a spot in the Sycamore Canyon area of Big Sur. There they homesteaded. That was in 1869.

Julia stayed there until she was 46 years old. She was one of the first pioneer women to grow up in the region. She stayed with her family until John Burns, another long-time resident, took her to his heart and married. They moved to Saddle Rock Ranch about 15 miles down the coast.

Today Saddle Rock Ranch makes up the heart of the Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park, what some have called Big Sur's undiscovered park. For many it's only a picnic area and a place to stretch the legs on their journey along Highway 1. But there is more

to the place: trails, waterfalls, abundant bird life, deer, raccoon, gray foxes with an occasional cougar or bobcat.

If you follow the coast trail which passes through a tunnel under Highway 1, you come out onto the face of a steep bluff overlooking McWay Cove, a hundred feet below. There an 80-foot waterfall drops into the ocean. It's source is a small creek which winds its way back up a lush canyon full of mosses and ferns where the park visitor will find several more beautiful waterfalls.

The creek, the canyon, and the cove are all named for the Christopher McWay's who first settled in the area and who are buried near the present day barn, which stands to the back of the picnic area; a reminder of pioneer days. The planks are hand-hewn redwood; some stretch to heights of 20 feet or more. The barn shed was once used as a blacksmith shop and downstream there is an old Pelton Wheel generator which used water power to supply electricity to the pro-

perty. It was built in 1940 by Hans Ewoldsen, who, ten years earlier, had built a special, hand-hewn paddle-wheel which supplied the Saddle Rock Ranch with the first electricity in Big Sur. PG&E did not come to the area until 1951.

It was Helen Hooper Brown who had the wheel installed. She and her husband, Lathrop Brown, started buying the acreage known as the Saddle Rock Ranch in 1924. It was told that Lathrop, on seeing the waterfall at McWay Cove, decided that this was the place to live and he built a large home that stretched out overlooking the waterfall and the Big Sur Coast.

They had money, established money. Lathrop had been a member of the 63rd Congress in 1913 and later was special assistant to the Secretary of Interior. He was a close personal friend of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, having grown up together and having shared a room together for four years at Harvard. Roosevelt asked him to be his best man at his wedding.

Before coming out west, Lathrop and Helen led quite an active life in the social set of Boston being that Lathrop Brown was the Brown of Buster Brown shoes. Apparently, there came a time when his money gave out and they lived mostly off her 'old' money. It was about this time they began to look for a solitary piece of property. His search took him into the Big Sur county and beyond, for the highway stopped near Ventana; ten miles north of the secluded ranch. They bought exotic plants and had them hauled in all the way from Oxnard so that while one walks down the coast trail, suddenly they come upon huge palms.

At the end of the ocean trail there is a stone terrace which was once part of the

"Waterfall House." Here Helen would sit outside and direct the planting of trees on the distant wall of Saddle Rock using a pair of binoculars. Some people refer to her as that crazy lady who pushed her mansion over the cliff.

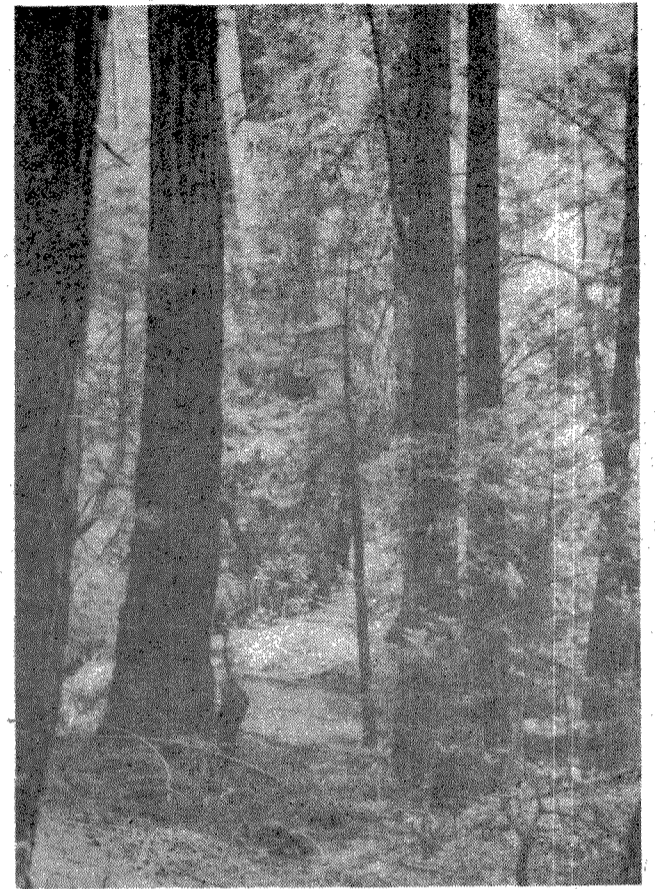
Julia first met Helen when she and John were leasing Saddle Rock Ranch and living in the house up in McWay Canyon. Julia's courage, competence and knowledge of the Big Sur country and its rugged frontier way of life impressed Helen enough that 35 years after Julia's death, Mrs. Brown deeded her land to the state to make a public park to be named after and dedicated to the memory of Julia Pfeiffer Burns, "a true pioneer."

The land was given over to the state in 1961 and made part of the park system in 1962. By 1968 work had been completed on the day use area and was open to the public in May of 1969. The Tan Bark and the Swiss Camp trails were added later. Both served to get tan bark and split redwood products out of the canyons and hauled down to Partington Cove where they were loaded aboard old schooners and shipped to outside markets.

The day use area includes the picnic grounds and trails around the McWay Canyon area, like the ocean trail to the stone terrace where there's only a remnant of Helen Hooper Brown's Waterfall House.

She requested that the building be made into a museum but the state had to refuse. Rather than have anyone else live in her home, or leave it open to vandals, she decided to get rid of it. So she had it pushed over the cliffs where it shattered on the rocks below.

From the stone terrace, you can see where she had the house shoved. It is a good place to view miles of Big Sur



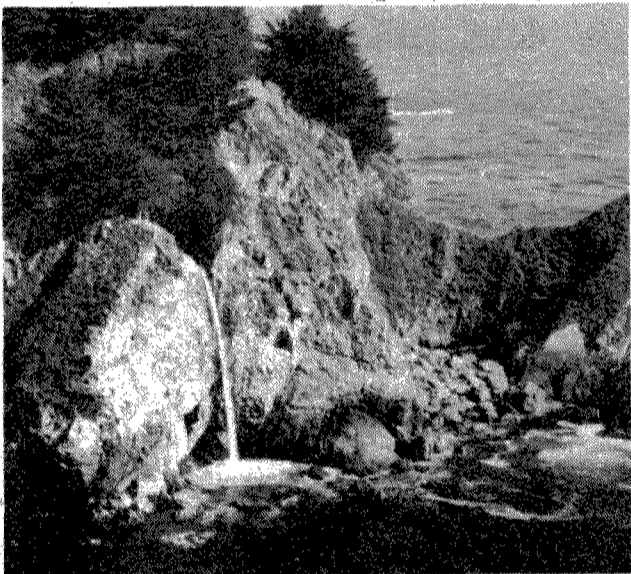
Photos by Laurie McBeth

coastline. Whales can often be seen along this stretch of water. Nearby, there is a rare carefully guarded rookery of the double-breasted comorant. Harbor seals and playful otters can be seen romping in the kelp beds of McWay Cove.

McWay is not the only Big Sur pioneer to lend his name to "J.P.B." as the resident ranger, Ralph Fairfield, affectionately calls the park. Partington, Post and Anderson Creeks are all named for settlers who arrived in the last half of the 19th century. And in 1970 Partington Cove became part of the park when 1,680 acres of underwater land were added to Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park. This underwater park is limited to experienced diving

groups only. Access is difficult, entry is along sharp jagged rocks with a surging tide. Check with the rangers before doing anything. Maybe it would be better to take one of their scheduled nature walks.

The ranger's log notes incident after incident involving theft of government property, vandalism or illegal camping. It must be a bit frustrating at times for rangers like Fairfield, who try to protect and promote the beauties of nature, to find that their efforts are sometimes thwarted by thoughtless self-serving people who walk over the land blindly without seeing or feeling the world about them. Why did they come to Big Sur anyway?



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Few Large Ranches Remain in Big Sur

By R.C. Horse

BIG SUR — In response to numerous recent references to the need to compensate large landowners for restrictive development policies in the Big Sur Local Coastal Plan (LCP), the *Gazette* conducted a survey to determine the number and size of "large" ranches in private ownership.

Fourteen ranches were counted over 320 acres, the new zoning minimum proposed by the draft LCP.

The El Sur Ranch, by far the largest, contains approximately 7,000 acres. The second largest, the Doud Ranch, consists of approximately 4,000 acres.

Five ranches vary between approximately 1,000 and 1,700 acres: Posts, Funt, Harlan, Hudson and Hathaway.

Seven ranches consist of approximately 300 to 800 acres: Newell, Martin and Ball, Chapman, Chapman's neighbor, Chappellet and Granite Rock.

The *Gazette* obtained the following list of private ranches over 320 acres from homestead descendent Walter Trotter and from Lee Otter of the Coastal Commission staff.

The acres given are only approximate, and the list could be incomplete. The *Gazette* hopes that readers having more accurate information will write to the paper.

Ranch	Area	Acres (Approx.)
El Sur	Little Sur	7,000
Doud	Garrapata	4,000
Hathaway	Grimes-Torre	1,700
Funt	Bixby	1,200
Hudson	Lime Creek	1,200
Harlan	Lucia	1,200
Posts	Post Hill	1,000
Mudd	Palo Colorado	800
Chapman	County Road	700
Chappellet	Big Sur Valley	700
Unknown	County Road	640
Martin & Ball	Rocky Creek	640
Granite Rock	Pico Blanco	640
Newell	Castro	300-500

New Bus System

By Marcianne Miller

At a meeting of the CAC Transportation Subcommittee on June 17, the proposal for a new bus service on the coast was outlined.

The subcommittee, chaired by Sherna Stewart, has prepared an extensive report on highway transportation for the Monterey County Planning Department. Stressed in the report was the importance of bus transportation as one method of easing traffic congestion on the highway.

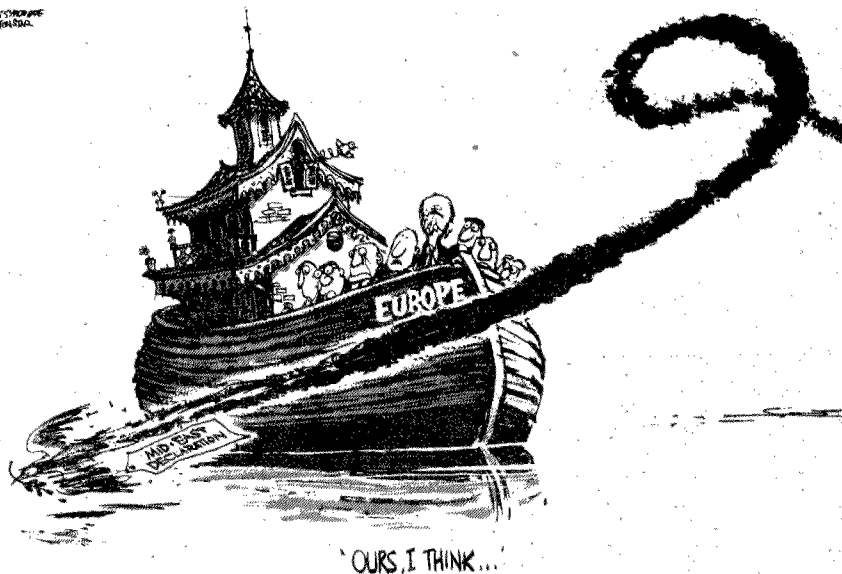
At the request of the subcommittee, Stephen Black, president of Coastlines, described his efforts to bring small vehicle, mass transportation to the Big Sur coast.

Coastlines will start with one vehicle, a small bus, with only 16 to 19 passengers. The vehicle will have full windows for enjoyment of the scenic view and room for passenger baggage. A package delivery service will also be provided.

Service will be one daily 306-mile round trip from Monterey Airport south to San Luis Obispo airport. There will be regular stops along the way and flag stops anywhere along the coast route. The service will be year 'round.

The proposed schedule is

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CLAYTON HARRISON FOR THE
GAZETTE



to leave Monterey airport at 8:30 a.m., arrive at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park at 9:35 and end the one-way trip at San Luis Obispo at 12:40 p.m. The return trip will start at San Luis Obispo at 2:30 p.m. and arrive in Monterey at 7:00 p.m.

To determine the cost of the bus trip, the coast is broken into geographic areas. For example, the trip one way from Monterey to San Luis Obispo will be \$14. From Carmel to Big Sur \$3, from Monterey to Esalen \$5. Passenger baggage is free.

The service will connect with other forms of mass transportation including the bus lines at either end of the coast and the airports.

The Coastlines project is funded by the State Department of Mass Transportation and will continue for two years.

According to Black, the type of vehicle and service that Coastlines will provide is the beginning of what he hopes to see as the trend in mass transportation for the Big Sur highway.

"Big RVs and buses not only impede the enjoyment of the scenic viewshed," he said, "but in time the heavy weight of the large vehicles will show in wear and tear on the highway surface. Also, large buses are often fuel inefficient, having to complete a long run with only a few

passengers. A smaller bus is more conducive to the visual environment and more in tune with the energy crisis.

"Coastlines' first plan will service those people who wish to spend a few hours along the coast, without adding to traffic congestion by driving their own cars. We eventually hope to increase service to more ably assist the needs of Big Sur residents. I've always wanted to provide service to the local people and this is just the beginning."

The Coastlines application is scheduled for decision by the Public Utilities Commission on July 2. If approved, service will commence on Aug. 1.

FOR
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DAY



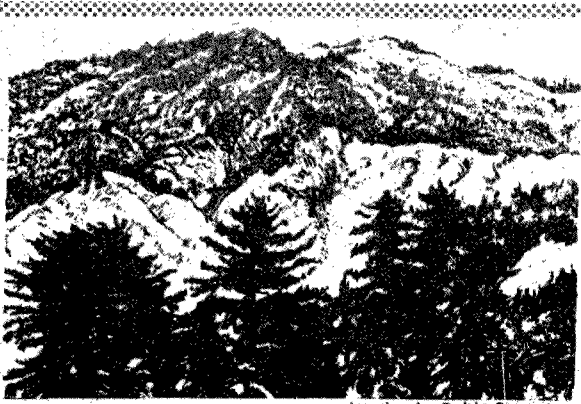
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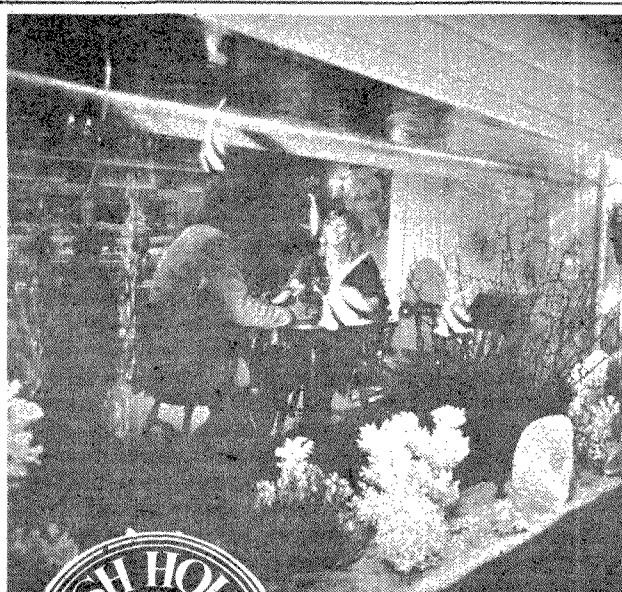
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Catholic Service

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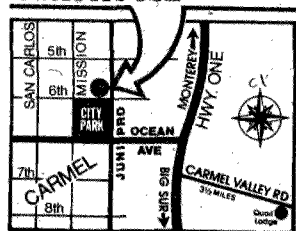


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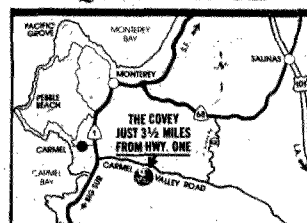
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CURTAIN CALL

By Leslie Liebman

WHAT'S BEEN ...

Elena Villa of Big Sur shared in the swordplay and intrigue of *River Treasure*, an exciting tale based on true history of pirates and settlers in South Carolina in The Children's Experimental Theatre annual Spring Festival of Plays last month. Fifth and sixth graders from all over the Monterey Peninsula region appeared twice on Saturday and once on Sunday for two weekends in CET's gift to the community. Plays by other age groups were also presented in the all-day festival.

WHAT'S NOW ...

No Waves in *Dames at Sea* currently at Carmel's Studio Theatre Restaurant this month, just KRML people such as disc jockey Kate McElDowney and advertising director Bruce Roberts. You might have seen them in *Last of the Red Hot Lovers* this past May.

This is a good old fashioned musical where all shoes have taps for dancing and the corn grows as high as an elephant's eye. You see, there's this country girl who goes to the big city and falls in love with a guy from the big city, but there's competition from a vamp from the big city and oh! how will our heroine ever make a go of it in the big ...

For reservations, call 624-1661.

For those willing to trek all the way to Salinas, the Western Stage summer theatre program at Hartnell College offers Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* through Aug. 5; *Charley's Aunt* starting July 8 through Aug. 7, and Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* starting July 22. This is Hartnell's

sixth year of summer theatre success. In June director Ronald Danko offered us the first presentation of Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*

Schroeder's brilliant rendition of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata on his toy piano while Lucy screams about marriage. (Congratulations



LUCY (MARY JEAN Brady) consoles Charlie Brown (Jon Gruett) in her "psychiatrist's office" during Hidden Valley's production of *You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown*.

to ever play its hometown setting of Salinas. Also in June director Nick Zanides offered *Under the Gaslight*, a 19th century melodrama which continued to July 5. On opening night the peanuts pelting the villain were as frequently unhulled as hulled, causing serious danger to all the players. For information call 1-758-1221.

I must confess that I usually hate Charlie Brown. The comic strip, that is.

But the original off-Broadway stage show *You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown*, ran four years. Good grief! Since there must be some reason for its success, I peeked in at Hidden Valley.

Scenes which do not focus on Charlie Brown and which turn me on no end begin with

to pianist Laurie Edwards.) Then, after being assigned a book report on *Peter Rabbit*, Lucy starts counting words, Schroeder likens the whole thing to the romantic adventures of Robin Hood, Linus develops a doctoral thesis full of multi-style expressions and guess who can't decide what to do?

The high point of an evening full of high points is dancer and acrobat Rich Cameron as Snoopy in "Supertime." Wearing black slacks and a scruffy pullover, he starts a quiet softshoe atop his doghouse then leaps across the stage in a showstopper that should go on forever. Nobody would complain.

To pick a nit, Linus' blanket looks too new. But director Fred Weiss has a

winner here. Especially for me. Why? Because by Charlie Brown's last big scene when Lucy — of all people — tells him what a good man he is, I'm in tears.

The show runs afternoons and evenings through August, and will alternate with *My Fair Lady* after July

young woman treading unsteadily that line between reality and illusion. Jeannie Wooster, John Brady and Steve Moorer will star. Nick Hovick directs this Staff Players Repertory Company production scheduled for 8:30 p.m. Friday through Sunday this month at the York School Theater Center on the Monterey-Salinas Highway.

Another CET Staff Players production opening July 19 at 2 p.m. will be *Dead Man's Mill*, an original melodrama by Marcia Gambrell Hovick, starring Leslie Robinson and including the whole Staff Players company. The villain will attempt his dastardly deeds in Monterey's Steinbeck Forum at 2 p.m. on Sunday, July 20 and again on alternate Sundays at the York Center. *The Enchanted* will make an appearance at the Steinbeck Forum at 8:30 p.m. July 18 and 19.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern don't have much to say in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, so British playwright Tom Stoppard gave them their own play, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, where they have a great deal to say. Both creations will grace Carmel's Forest Theater stage this summer with Danny Gochbauer playing the dark prince, Hamlet.

Peter DeBono directs *Hamlet*, which will open July 10 and play Thursday through Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Peter Magee directs *R & G* which opens the following week, same schedule. Thereafter, the two shows will alternate nightly, allowing tourists from Big Sur to make a weekend of if any old time. Call 624-1531 for information.

WHAT MIGHT BE ...

The Festival Theatre of Carmel is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to developing a repertory which will include the finest in America's theatrical heritage. A site in Laguna Seca has been purchased for a theatre building. The foundations of a resident company are now

being laid through the "Professional Educational Program" or PEP 1980.

WHO: Anyone, 16 years or over.

WHAT: Intensive six-week course in theatrical ensemble techniques.

WHEN: July 21-Aug. 29, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday.

WHERE: York School, Monterey-Salinas Highway. Transportation assistance is available.

INTERVIEW: Monterey and Salinas, July 12. Call 1-758-1587 to arrange time. Application fee is \$5, obtainable from Festival Theatre of California, Inc., P.O. Box 1302, Salinas, CA 93902. Tuition is \$300; partial scholarships are available.

Program Director Nonnie Morris Vishner and an expert staff promise to provide the discipline and develop the skills necessary for artistic growth.

COMMENT ...

Hartnell College is presently staging a melodrama. The Staff Players Company will soon stage a melodrama at York School and also at the Monterey Conference Center. Now who do we know in Monterey who regularly stages melodramas?

Have you ever wondered who decides what show to put on when?

When the Wharf Theater mounts Noel Coward's *Hay Fever* two weeks after his one-act *Ways and Means* closes at the Studio, one may not particularly notice.

That *Hay Fever* had a local college production earlier this season is perhaps a mere detail.

Yet it seems more than a detail that MPC's Standing Room Only Theater opened its production of *Bus Stop* during the same weekend that the Studio finished its production of — guess what!

Then there was that production of *Hamlet* at the Stevenson School a whole two months before it was to go into repertory at the Forest Theater.

Conclusion: Somebody is not talking to somebody.

APPETIZERS: WESTERN ONION SOUP □ With gruyere and parmesan cheeses. CHILLED ARTICHOKE □ With vinaigrette. GUACAMOLE □ Served with Tortilla Chips. SOUPS: CREAM OF ALMOND □ COLD CUCUMBER □ SALADS: CAESAR SALAD □ Romaine tossed at your table with egg yolk, croutons and fresh grated parmesan cheese. SPINACH SALAD □ Fresh spinach with mushrooms, bacon and house dressing. DINNER ENTREES: NEW YORK STEAK □ FILET MIGNON □ VEGETABLE PLATE □ SOLE MADAGASCAR □ Sole, bay shrimp and crab in banana curry sauce. PRAWNS SAUTE MAXIME □ Sautéed in garlic, with shallots, tomato & wine. LUNCH: REUBEN SANDWICH □ Hot corned beef grilled with sauerkraut and swiss cheese, served with potato salad. TURKEY & SWISS SANDWICH □ on light rye. ANVIL BURGER □ 1/2 pound of char flavored ground beef, forged. HAMMER BURGER □ Bacon and golden cheeses forged to our char broiled ground beef. JACK'S PEAK OMELETTE □ Julienne of ham and cheese. BIG SUR OMELETTE □ Fresh chopped spinach with a blend of cheeses. DESSERTS: CHOCOLATE FUDGE □ Poached in Red Wine with fresh fruit sauce. EGGS BENEDICT □ poached eggs on a bed of hollandaise and guacamole. BEEF ENTREES: TROUSERS ROUGE □ sauce and Macadamia supreme sauce. STEAK LUNCH: REUBEN SANDWICH □ beef, forged. HANNAH'S PEAK OMELETTE □ of cheeses. QUICK MEALS: CHOCOLATE FUDGE □ with yogurt and honey. CHOCOLATE FUDGE □ Wine. CREAM OF ALMOND □ fruit sauce. BLACK BERRY BENEDECT □ the old favorite with a secret of our own. poached eggs on a muffin. HUEVOS RANCHEROS □ Egg □ Stuffed with apple, raisins & almonds. BEVERAGES: CAFE FILTRE □ FINE WINES □ COCKTAILS □ and SANGRIA served by the pitcher. SEE OUR NIGHTLY SPECIALS BLACKBOARD and BAR MENU: STEAK SANDWICH □ Served with salad garnish and baked potato. CHILI □ Served steaming hot. QUICHE AND SALAD □ Our signature Quiche and crisp, green.

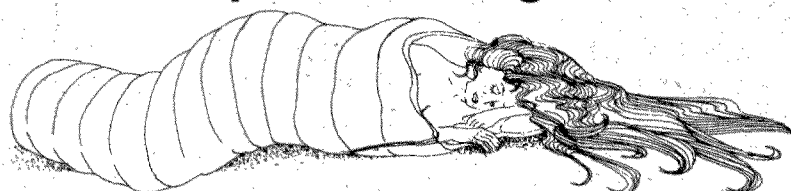
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Another July 4 opening will be *The Enchanted*, the modern French classic by Jean Giraudoux about a

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Whales of Randy Puckett on Display at Highlands Gallery

The whales of Randy Puckett will be on display at the Highlands Gallery of Sculpture during the month of August. Randy renders these magnificent creatures in many sizes and fluid shapes of California redwood. He spends up to 60 hours on some of his creations which are in private collections all over the world.

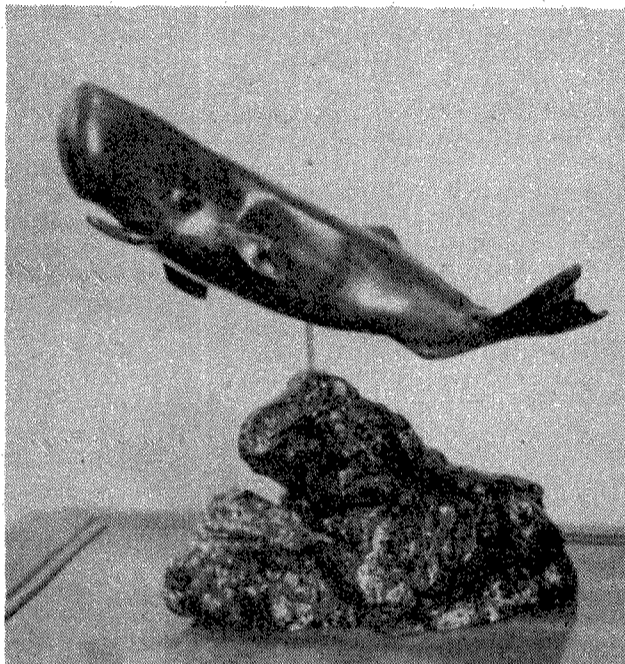
Randy became interested in whales while studying environmental sciences at the University of Wisconsin where he was completing a pre-law course. Carving had been a hobby since childhood and one day he carved a whale for his young son. An acquaintance saw it and begged to buy it. Soon Randy was carving more and more to fill the orders. That's when he

decided to give up law and become a sculptor.

The Pucketts moved to the Monterey Peninsula in 1977 where he could continue studying and observing whales and obtain the material he needed to create them. Randy is president of the newly formed Monterey Bay Chapter of the American Cetacean Society. In addition

to the Highlands Gallery, his work is exhibited in Big Sur, Victoria, B.C., Canada and Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii.

A reception will be held Sunday, Aug. 3 from 1-5 p.m. at the gallery, located on Highway 1 between Point Lobos and the Highlands Inn. Regular hours are 12-6 p.m. and the gallery is closed Tuesdays.

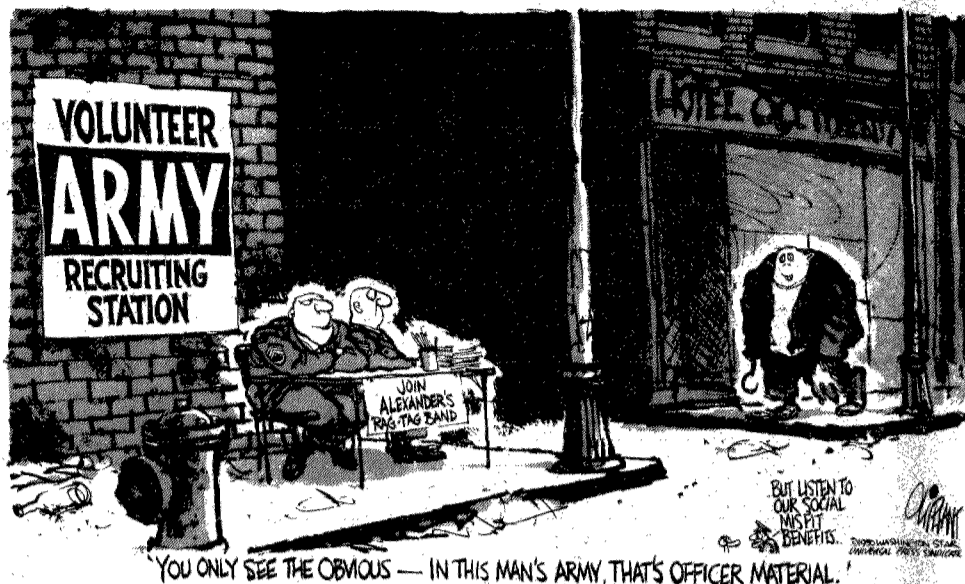


THE WHALES of Randy Puckett will be on display at Highlands Gallery during August.

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Golden Gate Expands

Golden Gate Airlines has moved to expanded new facilities in the North Passenger Terminal at San Francisco International Airport.

In announcing the move, Golden Gate President Vincent J. Mulshine stated, "At last Golden Gate Airlines will have the large size and modern type of terminal facilities that an airline of our size and importance deserves." The new gates, Numbers 74 and 75, are in the middle of United's terminal and will permit the parking of up to six aircraft at one time.

The passenger departure area totals 2,500 square feet,

almost twice as much as Golden Gate had in its former Central Terminal location.

Local San Francisco operations and maintenance offices located under the new gates are also vastly larger, easing operational congestion, Mulshine said.

Golden Gate's new ticket counter in the new ultra-modern \$40 million terminal is also near United's.

Golden Gate received its eighth 50-passenger aircraft, a Convair 580, on June 5 and placed it into service the next day.

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Photo by Greg Dodge

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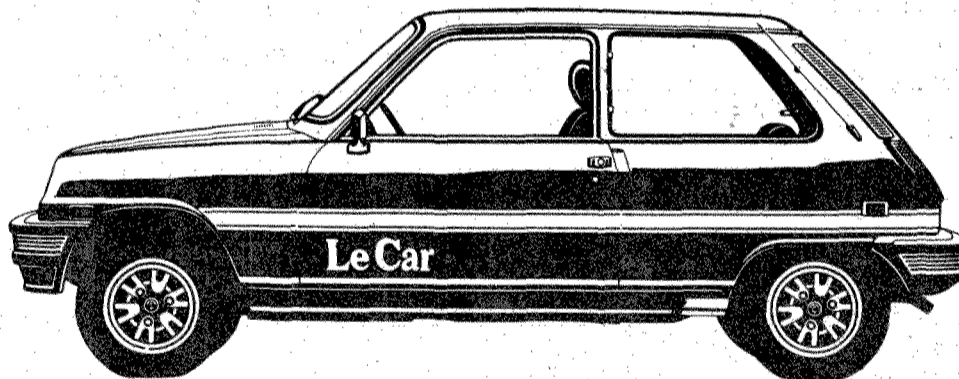
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Two Views on Big Sur Bill Expressed

AT A HEARING CONDUCTED BY LEON PANETTA ON HR 7380, JUNE 21, 1980

Testimony of Josoff

HR 7380 is a political boondoggle. It is a bill that is completely, totally wasteful of the taxpayers' dollars. It is a bill that attempts to lead the residents of Big Sur and adjacent areas down the garden path. It is an attempt to lull us all with false promises of local control and input. The Friends will not deal with the individual provisions of the bill because the clear fact is that the entire bill is unnecessary, and is but the opening wedge of a campaign to remove all of the people from the land in Big Sur over a period of time.

On May 2, Joe Handley, Howard Sitton and I met with Mr. Panetta to ask him not to submit this bill. We pointed out that the bill could reactivate the Cranston bill that we had left lying badly bruised on the floor of the senate subcommittee. We said that we had found out the federal legislation was not in fact inevitable for Big Sur, that there was no interest in pushing the Cranston bill out of committee in the senate, but that he, Mr. Panetta, could by introducing his legislation bring both bills to a joint conference committee and a bastard version of the two bills could then result.

We asked Mr. Panetta why he was determined to introduce this bill. He told us that there were two main reasons: 1) to bring the Los Padres Forest activities under the control of the LCP and, 2) to compensate landowners who would not be permitted to build under restrictions of the LCP. We pointed out to Mr. Panetta that we, too, had thought federal legislation was necessary to bring the Forest Service into LCP compliance but that we had discovered that this could be done simply by Executive Order ... that the president merely had to order the Forest Service to comply. As to compensation for landowners, we too think that landowners who are not permitted to build because of LCP restrictions should be compensated. However, we pointed out that the mechanism for this already exists. Grants can be obtained from the Land and Water Conservation Fund on a matching grant basis, as well as from other funds, and that we had developed the outline of a plan whereby the county or state could raise funds for its share of the matching grants through a user fee imposed on those using various facilities in Big Sur, without dipping into other county funds. Very simple and very equitable. Despite these arguments that legislation was unnecessary to accomplish what he said were the reasons for his bill, Mr. Panetta has gone ahead and introduced HR 7380 for his own political purposes.

The coast is protected, thoroughly, by four factors that totally remove any reason for federal legislation: 1) The natural constraints of the land are such that much of the land in Big Sur will never be built on because there is no water, no soil permeability for septic systems or the land is geologically

unstable. 2) The natural restraint of the residents who love the land and are the last ones to abuse it, or to stand by and see others abuse it. They live conservation daily. As far back as 1959, the residents began working on a plan to protect the coast, which in time became the 1962 Master Plan, a plan that was citizen-initiated, not mandated by any government, a plan that became a model for the nation. 3) County zoning and design restrictions and 4) The 1976 California Coastal Act which mandates the protection of the coast from overdevelopment. This act provides for the preparation of Local Coastal Plans for each community. The LCP will serve as the Master Plan for Big Sur once it is approved by the county Planning Commission, by the Board of Supervisors and by the Regional Coastal Commission. Finally, it will go to the state Coastal Commission for certification to make sure that it complies with the law, the law mandating the protection of the coast from overdevelopment.

With that kind of system of approvals and certification, there is no way the Big Sur LCP will be weak, or inadequate. Federal intervention is totally unnecessary.

And if it is unnecessary, it is wasteful of hundreds of millions of dollars. There is no price tag on the Panetta bill, other than for a two-year study. Congress is apparently not going to be told the true cost of such a program, either the one outlined in the bill or the real one, the program to eventually move all of the people out of Big Sur.

It is not an accident that the Wilderness Society supports this bill, after its wholehearted support of the Cranston bill, which at least was more forthright in its ambitions. The Wilderness Society has boasted in one of its publications that in time, under the Cranston bill, up to 75,000 acres of private land in the Monterey County portion of Big Sur could be acquired by the federal government. That just happens to be all of the privately owned land in the Monterey County portion of Big Sur. The Wilderness Society has announced its plans for staging areas for tourists at both ends of the coast, vast parking areas so that tourists can be bussed in and out of Big Sur. The Panetta bill and the Cranston bill and the compromise bill that would spring from the two of them, would allow that to happen. The Panetta bill is just the opening wedge in a series of bills that would be introduced, or amendments that would be slipped through on some unrelated bill, just as the Cranston amendment almost caught the people of this area napping several months ago.

Finally, we must ask ourselves why it is our own representative who is doing this, despite the 800 signatures on the petition he received several months ago ... despite the protests of people in Carmel, Carmel Valley, Carmel Meadows, Carmel Highlands, Pebble Beach, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Cambria and San Luis Obispo. Despite resolutions from the Boards of Supervisors of the county of Monterey, the county of Santa Cruz and the county of San Luis Obispo ... that no federal intervention occur at least until after the LCP is completed. We have to ask why there is this great rush to shortcut the LCP process.

We have to ask why the proponents of the Panetta legislation are comparing Big Sur to Lake Tahoe, when there is no resemblance, and not comparing Big Sur to Yosemite, where it will cost \$100 million just to clean up the mess the federal government has made there.

We have to ask why the proponents of this bill are claiming that there is a great threat of overdevelopment to Big Sur, as though there were thousands of people panting at the mouth of the Valley to move in and destroy Big Sur.

The system of democracy doesn't seem to be working in this case when our representative refuses to represent our interests and attempts to lead us down the garden path. But democracy will work, because the Friends of the Big Sur Coast will fight tooth and nail all the way along the legislative process to make sure that this bill does not pass. We are not about to see Big Sur overdeveloped, either by private persons or by the federal government, and we are not about to give up the freedoms that we, and 3 million tourists a year presently enjoy. We ask you, Leon Panetta, to drop this bill.

I would like to add a comment on the new Big Sur Coalition. This is a group of organizations whose members total 54,558 Californians (to date) and has adopted the position that there should be no increase of federal land ownership, management or control in Big Sur.



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Testimony of Newell

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Roger Newell. I am chairman of the Big Sur Coast Citizens' Advisory Committee.

In 1975 the Monterey County Board of Supervisors created the Big Sur Coast Citizens' Advisory Committee to act as a forum for local, public input and for broad public participation in the planning process.

The committee was further charged to gather creative and useful ideas which would be consistent with the framework of the California Coastal Act of 1976. The committee was encouraged to explore planning considerations even beyond the Monterey County Planning Department's Work Program, and present any ideas it feels are worthy of discussion in preparing a revised plan for the Big Sur coast.

The committee is made up on 19 appointees who are residents of the 70-mile long Big Sur coast planning area. They include large and small landowners, non-landowners, agriculturalists and business people, employers and employees, engineers and carpenters, a film writer and an attorney, waiters and a motel clerk, a highway patrolman and a retired military officer. This group has geographical representation from Palo Colorado Canyon, on the north, to Willow Creek, on the south. Among the membership of the Citizens' Advisory Committee are two members of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, two trustees of the Big Sur Foundation, three trustees of the Big Sur Land Trust, members of the Big Sur Coast Property Owners Association, the Big Sur Grange, the Big Sur Chamber of Commerce, Volunteer Fire Brigade and Volunteer Ambulance and members of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth and the Audubon Society. More than 400 years of living experience on the Big Sur coast are brought into the planning process by the membership of this committee.

We feel that everyone here today is interested in the preservation of Big Sur. Some of the most often voiced concerns of the Big Sur coastal community have been:

1. Zoning from Washington.
2. Oil drilling off the Big Sur coast.
3. Total federal control of the Big Sur area.
4. Condemnation and loss of our homes.
5. Compensation for landowners deprived of the use of their property as a result of restrictions imposed by the Local Coastal Program.
6. A local voice in the management of the Big Sur coast.
7. Coordination of the different governmental agency's land use and management programs for resource protection.

Congressman Panetta's bill has allayed those fears in the



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following ways.

1. Neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor the proposed Big Sur Council shall have the authority to amend in any way the Local Coastal Program.

2. The Western boundary of the Big Sur Area is extended to the outer edge of offshore lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

3. The bill is designed as an in-place solution with no change in local, state, or federal jurisdictions. The bill clearly defines the limitations upon federal presence and participation in the implementation of the Local Coastal Program, in that any such federal participation is supportive, initiated by the council, and in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Management Plan.

4. There is specific provision that there shall be no condemnation of existing, legal structures.

5. A source of federal funds has been provided for in the event state and local resources are not adequate. Also, provisions have been made for the Secretary to exchange federal lands under his jurisdiction of equal value anywhere within the State of California for property severely restricted by the Local Coastal Program.

6. A majority of coastal residents comprise the nine-member council.

7. The council shall monitor and evaluate implementation programs of all local, state and federal agencies as well as their compliance to such programs.

While we are supportive of the bill as presented, we have attached a list of proposed amendments and clarifications, some of which we emphasize here.

1. The bill should declare that the council is a permanent part of the Big Sur Coast Area Act.

2. Terms of council members should be staggered to provide for continuity of experience.

3. The council should meet on a regular basis of no less than quarterly in order to effectively carry out its duties.

4. The council should review the Comprehensive Management Plan at intervals of no more than every five years.

5. A provision should be made for future revisions to the Comprehensive Management Plan to be approved by the same procedures as the plan itself is approved.

6. The chairman should be elected annually by the majority of the members of the council. With the Forest Service representative automatically being the chairman, any federal land acquisition may lead to a conflict of interest.

7. A new element should be added which will provide for an agricultural preservation plan which would identify lands suitable for agricultural purposes. Accordingly an addition should be made to the Findings and Purposes with respect to the state and national interest in the preservation of agricultural land use.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee believes the Panetta bill, HR 7380, is much superior to the Cranston bill, SB 2551, in that it provides a more sensitive balance among national, state, local and community interests, and that it would be more effective in preserving the natural character of the Big Sur coast.

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Investigations Called For

Reprinted from California Coastal Council Newsletter, "Wavelength"

The Coastal Council has asked Attorney General George Deukmejian to investigate two matters which are of serious concern to California property owners. The first matter concerns the commission's new emergency conflict of interest regulations. In correspondence with the attorney general, the council said, "The Coastal Commission and its staff, in what must be termed a calculated maneuver, has effectively wiped out the votes of elected officials in the Local Planning Process. Taking advantage of the recent controversy involving campaign contributions, the commission has adopted emergency voting and conflict of interest regulations which could disqualify elected commissioners from voting on Local Coastal Plans."

"Fair implementation of the Coastal Act within the context of the Local Coastal Plans depends on a balance between elected and appointed officials. Should the commission's new regulations be allowed to stand, this balance will be destroyed."

The second matter is regarding the coercion between various resources agencies and between these agencies and environmental organizations. The council has charged that property targeted for acquisition has been frozen from development and thereby reduced in value by the various agencies with the aid of environmentalists through the use of false and misleading studies such as the "Inglenook Fen" study in Mendocino County and, at Moss Landing, the Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary environmental impact statement. The Fen Study claimed that Inglenook Fen was a relic of the Ice Age more than 5,000 years old. Investigations have shown that the Fen is really Sandhill Lake and didn't exist 80 years ago. Maps were altered and other misleading information was also contained in the study. In the Elkhorn Slough case, an endangered "Long Toed Salamander" habitat was identified in the environmental impact statement. The information was never substantiated. The salamander was not among the list of species identified on the same property in a study done two

years earlier by the same environmental consultant, Madrone Associates, for the property owner. When the consultant was asked to clarify, she stated that the habitat information was given to her by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Madrone Associates never bothered to verify the information. The Department of Fish and Wildlife, of course, hired Madrone to do the study. At a public hearing on the Elkhorn Slough, the council asked that the information either be verified or deleted from the study. It never was and is now a part of the final document. In both cases, property owners have been or will be denied the use of their properties based upon these studies, and the value of the property will be reduced as a result.

Tocks on the Rocks

Reprinted from the New York Times

When Congress authorized the Tocks Island Dam on the Delaware River in 1962, there were euphoric visions of a 37-mile recreational lake, along with water-supply and flood-control benefits. None came true. Controversy flared at once as evicted homeowners and environmentalists alike protested the flooding of a beautiful valley. The three states involved — New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania — never could agree on whether the project was good or bad.

Funds for the dam were stricken from the Federal budget a couple of years ago, but the law stipulating that the dam be built is still on the books.

"We are developing it as a recreation area without a dam now," says Joseph Monkoski, region chief of maintenance for the Philadelphia office of the National Parks Service. But he concedes that "there is very little in the way of development money."

After spending \$100 million to buy more than 7,000 tracts and raze hundreds of homes, the government is trying now to patch the landscape and restore the valley to its former beauty.

Fewer than 400 tracts on the site remain in private hands. The government has stopped condemning property. Purchases now are strictly on a "willing seller" basis.

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sautéed in butter and served with sherry-butter sauce
6.50

—SCALLOPS PROVENCALE—

sautéed with fresh tomato, scallions and garlic
8.25

—STEAK OF THE DAY—

10.00

above entrées served with soup or salad,
potato, fresh vegetables and a muffin

—ABALONE CANNELONI—

buttermilk crêpes stuffed with abalone, tomato, spinach and ricotta cheese; served with sauce mouseline
8.00

—VEGETABLE SAUTÉ—

fresh vegetables, cut chinese style; stir-fried with ginger, garlic and tamari; served with rice
6.00

—PASTA PESTO—

noodles cooked al dente; served in a sauce of cream and delicately blended herbs
6.00

—SPAGETTI AND CLAMS—

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Lynn Hodges Legend ...

The Mission Ranch Story

By Betty Barron

Mission Ranch means something to almost everyone — even “visitors” from all over the world. But to the late Lynn Hodges and his offspring, it is something special.

Lynn's granddaughter, Sharman Smith Haverly, now carries on the tradition of the Hodges family, operating and caring for the horses she owns, and for a few boarding horses. She learned as she grew up, practically living at the Mission Ranch Stables, learning from “Grampy” Lynn Hodges, and from his equally talented and capable wife, Ide.

Sharman's mother, Donna Hodges Smith, also learned horse training from her parents, and passed on her knowledge to her three children, Sharman, Laurie and Lynn Hunten.

Lynn and Ide Hodges came to Carmel as a young couple who had lived in Utah and Idaho, learning to ride almost as soon as they could walk. They both took jobs at the Mission Ranch — Lynn as bartender, Ide as cocktail waitress. This was back in the Depression days.

Lynn established the San Carlos Riding Academy at Ocean and Junipero avenues, the site of the old stage depot in the days when the only transportation from Monterey to Carmel

was by horse-drawn stage.

The novelty of cars was beginning to wane when Lynn began his riding academy, and people were riding horseback again for pleasure. Lynn's business thrived, and soon he established his academy at the Mission Ranch.

Breeding and training horses now takes up much of Sharman Haverly's time at Mission Ranch. Her beautiful half-Arabian “Azur” will foal this spring. Sharman's sister, Laurie Kindred, who lives in Reno, Nev., has Azur's “sister,” named “Si Sous.” Sharman and Laurie have garnered more than their share of ribbons in horse shows in California and other western states.

Sharman's Azur has taken 1978 Region Two Halter Champion, 1977 and 1978 Region Three Top Five Halter Champion and Western Pleasure Champion. She has also 12 halter championships at Class A Arabian Horse Shows. She won the coveted award, Legion of Merit, which is presented by the International Arabian Horse Association for outstanding achievement in halter and performance classes in the show ring.

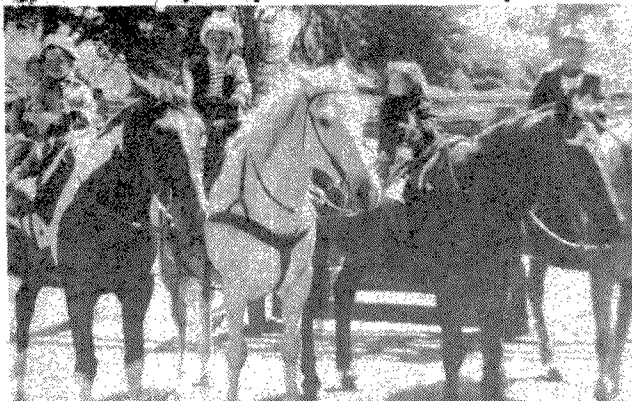
Laurie's Si Sous was one of the top ten awards for English

pleasure horses at the U.S. National Horse Show in Albuquerque, N.M., in 1979.

“Spirits Rashed,” a full “brother” of “Azur” and “Si Sous,” spent his early years at Mission Ranch Stables before being sold to Laurie in Reno. He won reserve national champion, western pleasure class, and was one of the top ten at the Canadian National Horse Show. He also was named champion of the Half-Arabian Western Pleasure Class at the Monterey Horse Show.

Among others whom Lynn Hodges trained, in addition to his granddaughters, have been Kim Novak and Marlon Brando. Lynn provided all the horses for Brando's *One Eyed Jacks* which was filmed in Big Sur. And Michael Landon, television's *Bonanza* star “Little Joe,” came to Lynn Hodges for riding lessons after he got the part in the series. Lynn taught him to ride like a born-in-the-saddle Westerner.

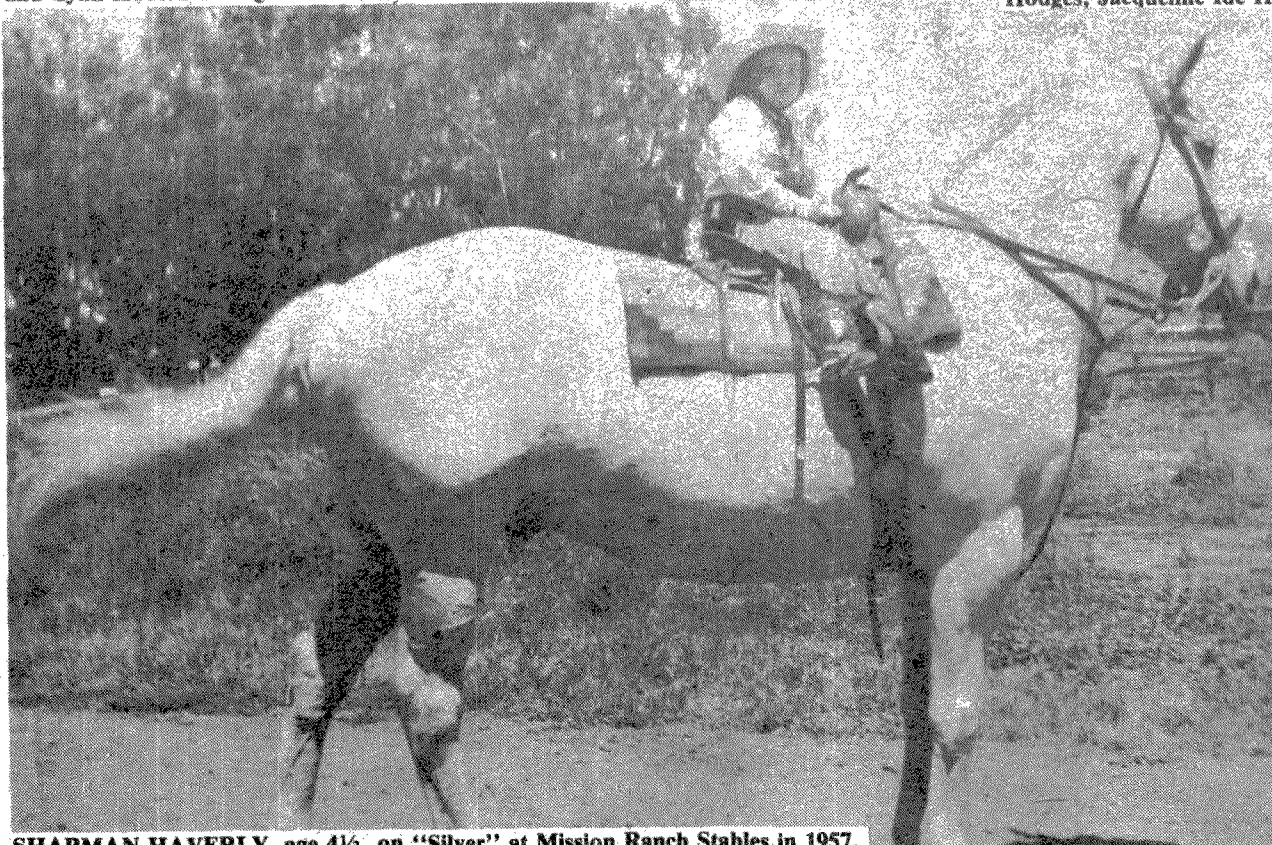
Today Sharman, with the help of her husband, Doug Haverly, are watching over another generation of champions. The new foal out of “Azur” and by the Arabian stallion “Aura B,” already looks like a winner.



YOUNG RIDERS at Mission Ranch Stables in 1957 included Jimmie and Dickie Saxton on “Paint,” Laurie (Hunten) Kindred on “Silver,” Sharman (Smith) Haverly on “Chubby” and Lynn Hunten on “Queen.”



EARLY MORNING “family” ride begins in front of house at Mission Ranch (still standing). Left to right Lynn Hodges, Don McFadden, Emily Knoles, Donna Hodges Smith, Max Hodges, Jacqueline Ide Hodges and three unidentified members.



SHARMAN HAVERLY, age 4½, on “Silver” at Mission Ranch Stables in 1957.



MISSION RANCH restaurant “crew” poses in 1930s in front of “The Ranch” with bartender and riding academy owner Lynn Hodges at far right.



SHARMAN HAVERLY receives ribbon and silver award from Ruth Tully at Monterey Horse Show.



LYNN HODGES with two faithful dogs, leaves Model T behind to ride out from Mission Ranch Stables, in mid-twenties.

Agins Vote Corrected

Reprinted from the California Coastal Council Newsletter, "Wavelength"

Last March the California Supreme Court ruled that even if a property owner were denied all viable economic use of his property by a government agency, he was not entitled to monetary damages. The council, in response to this outrageous and irresponsible action by the California Supreme Court, called for legislation to correct this erosion of constitutional guarantees. Senator Ken Maddy and Assemblyman Robert Naylor introduced companion bills SB 1869 and AB 3017, respectively, to remedy the problem. Senator Maddy's bill was recently passed overwhelmingly in the senate with only seven dissenting votes. Council Executive Director Joseph Mastroianni cor-

responded with each dissenting senator, excerpted as follows: "I am writing to express extreme displeasure and disappointment with regards to your 'No' vote on Senator Maddy's SB 1869. I would be very interested in hearing the reasons for your rebuff of California property owners. Also be aware that property owners in your district will be told of your disinterest in restoring the constitutional guarantees lost to them through the AGINS decision." The senators are: Omer Rains (D), Alan Sieroty (D), Dianne Watson (D), Robert Beverly (R), John Foran (D), John Garamendi (D), Milton Marks (R). The bill now goes to the Assembly. You are urged to contact your representative in the assembly in support of SB 1869 and AB 3017.

Look at the redwood tree standing so tall.
Listen to the wind blow through the limbs so free.
Look at all the flowers that are so lovely to see.
And look, they are of the earth.

John Rip
May 8, 1980

Parks Are Endangered

America's national parks are seriously endangered by a growing number of internal and external man-made threats which, if not checked, could eventually destroy some of the country's great natural wonders. By and large, the problems are twofold: the damage caused by the ever-increasing hordes of visitors to the nation's 326 national parks and monuments, and encroaching urbanization and industrialization in surrounding areas which in the past provided a protective buffer to the unspoiled water and air and other natural resources in federal parklands.

That the nation's parks have been under increasing assault for over two decades has been generally recognized. But the extent of the destruction was never documented on a nationwide basis until last month, when the National Park Service completed its first-ever comprehensive survey of the parks. The scope of the problems uncovered is startling. The survey found that no park was immune to such perils as water pollution, acid rain and erosion. The biggest of the parks, those such as Yellowstone, Yosemite and the Great Smoky Mountains, face more than twice as many problems as other parks throughout the system.

Scenic natural resources were reported to be significantly in danger in 60 percent of the parks; air quality in 45 percent; animal and plant life and fresh water areas in 40 percent. As a result of the study, the Park Service has pinpointed four



"DAM" THING WON'T GET AWAY WITH ALL THIS WHEN REAGAN GETS IN, NOSSIR!

parks considered in urgent need of immediate attention: Glacier National Park in Montana, Glacier Bay National Park in Alaska, Channel Islands National Park in Southern California and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona.

The primary need underscored by the study is for greater funding to provide larger numbers of researchers and scientists to monitor the parks and to develop improved management schemes. In some remote backlands parks, the Park Service already is experimenting with

trying to limit the number of visitors. Last year the national parks attracted a record 282 million visitors. External threats — those posed by mining, development and road construction in adjacent areas, for instance — will have to be addressed by new and stiffer zoning legislation. The challenge for Congress will be to devise stronger protective measures that will take into account the nation's need to find and develop new energy resources.

But the place to start is with stepped-up monitoring

and improved park management. Park Service officials complain, "All we're doing now is reacting to emergencies." At a time when national economic problems demand restraint in federal spending, it will not be easy, but once the economy is back on track Park Service budgets will need to be enlarged to meet the growing demands on public parks. Americans learning to adjust to a society that every year becomes more urbanized cannot afford to lose these irreplaceable oases of natural beauty and grandeur.



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Mostly Coastal

By Clare Carey Willard

The San Francisco Chronicle printed a "letter to the editor" recently that disturbed me mightily and I am not usually easily disturbed by such things. The writer wrote to the editor to complain that his original letter had been so badly mutilated or edited that its entire essence had been destroyed. And indeed it had. But to give you a true picture of the disturbing elements of that writer's dilemma, I am going to reprint the entire letter and let you see for yourselves. And judge for yourselves.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS:

Editor, S.F. Chronicle:

On June 6 I sent you a letter to the editor which was printed June 11. You destroyed the whole meaning of the letter.

I wrote that, according to an article June 6, the "Natural Resources Defense Council" is charging that the U.S. Forest Service is selling timber at 'lower than prevailing market prices.'

The NRDC has been so successful in removing USFS timber from the market and putting it into wilderness that an artificial shortage has been created, with California sawmills bidding higher and higher prices for a decreasing supply of timber. In the period 1975 to 1979, USFS bids increased 350 percent while Saudi crude increased only 64 percent."

The way YOU printed it, the USFS bid figure was reduced to 50 percent.

I just got a call from the U.S. Forest Service and I asked them if this misprint had been intentional and they thought that in all probability, the person putting the letter in the paper was probably a member of the Sierra Club, and edited the meaning out of it.

G. Morton May, Novato

I personally found it most interesting that the U.S. Forest Service called the writer and said that he had probably been censored by a member of the Sierra Club. And I found it rather shocking to think that the implication was that this sort

of thing happens all of the time, and that the man from the U.S. Forest Service did not seem to find it in any way unusual!

What has happened to the once proud Sierra Club that they should have to lower themselves to the depths that even the Forest Service admits or even suggests that the letter was probably tampered with by a Sierra Club member who edited the entire meaning right out of it? Isn't this tampering with FREE SPEECH?

We already know that most (if not all) of the worst and most destructive decisions made by the California Coastal Commission have always come about as a result of "staff decisions," or so the Coastal Commissioners themselves have often said. And we all know that for the most part, Coastal Commission staff persons are invariably members of the Sierra Club.

So now it would appear that we stand more or less "at the mercy" of the Sierra Club? And why? And how did this happen? I for one used to applaud the work of the Sierra Club until I saw it turn itself into a group of megalomaniacs on a power mad ego trip.

We have seen them turn Ansel Adams into a mumbling man whom I no longer recognize as the camera artist that he has always been. I now see Ansel Adams as a man being used, misused and abused by people who are still calling themselves "environmentalists" but who are really more interested in personal aggrandisement than in care of preservation of the environment.

Is there no way that we can get the honest word across that there need not be such dichotomy and open warfare between the right to own property privately and the duty to protect and conserve the environment? Isn't it about time for some of this bandwagon riding to slow down so that people can take a calm, realistic look at the fact that some very important, very basic, very real American freedoms are being lost.

Now even a government agency suggests that, naturally, newspaper articles are tampered with by the Sierra Club. And what does THAT freedom (of speech) have to do with environmentalism anyhow? Did you know that the word "environmentalist" per se, is not even in Webster's New World Dictionary?

Surprising, isn't it? Environment is: "A surrounding or being surrounded, or something that surrounds; surroundings, or: all the conditions, circumstances and influences surrounding and affecting the development of an organism or group of organisms."

Well, well, well! Maybe that is why we have so much trouble with people who call themselves "environmentalists" because they have no definition and therefore no image. They surely do have a good deal of confusion, however!

Years ago we were all (or almost all) concerned conservationists who loved and cared for the environment.

Progress of any kind brings growth and growth of any kind brings pain, but we can't just close our eyes to the fact that things DO change, whether they be worlds, planets, animals, oceans or prairies. And much of this change need not be BAD change.

A diamond is just a chunk of black carbon until it is taken out of the earth, pounded, beaten, hit, cut, gouged and finally polished into the gleaming stone that it then becomes. Yet, are we destroying the environment because men mine for diamonds, provided we make sure that the mining techniques are safe and lend themselves to preservation of the land?

People and groups are going to have to redouble their efforts to protect our fragile environment, as well as our fragile rights as property owners. And this is going to have to be done without handing this job over to Big Government to do for us.

Above all, I would call upon every Sierra Club member that I know to do his and her level best to get that group back on target, clean up their act, and get on with the tasks that they used to do so well.

Nobody ever said that the Sierra Club had to censor newspaper articles and they'd better not tamper with this American right. I'd like to see them back away from their feeling that the government in one form or another should own all of the land! The last cover of the *Big Sur Gazette* shows that Uncle Sam is a mighty big landowner as it is.

Mainly, can't we just get along with the job of being good Americans together, helping our own nation to gain and regain her strength and her pride, and her worth?

And can we all just stop criticising everything and everybody for owning and wanting to protect his property? That is NOT a right that is going to be given up easily, believe me!

FOR THE AWARE



Did you know that most Americans don't want coyotes killed? That they want the shooting and poisoning stopped? That they strongly favor non-lethal methods of coyote control? That the majority of Americans want wildlife protected even at the expense of jobs, housing and development projects?

These are some of the findings, surprising to many of us, of Yale University's Dr. Stephen Kellert, in his recent three-year study financed by the Department of the Interior.

The study covers a wide range of American attitudes, behavior and knowledge about endangered species; animal damage control; habitat preservation; consumptive uses of wildlife, such as hunting and trapping; wildlife management; use of backcountry and parks. The findings are the result of 3,107 questionnaire-interviews, the people selected through random sampling techniques that provided a representative sample of the American public.

Some interesting points: 69 percent of the people said they would rather pay a higher price for tuna fish than see the tuna industry continue killing porpoises (dolphins) in their nets; most Americans wanted to preserve wildlife values on public lands; 56 percent

thought national forest land should be set aside to protect grizzly bears even if it resulted in some loss of jobs and building materials.

The Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service Director, Lynn A. Greenwalt, is taking a properly cautious position on Dr. Kellert's study, saying that the report will require careful study and analysis as more of the information becomes available. This report is the first of four to cover the entire survey.

However, Mr. Greenwalt makes a statement important to all wildlifers: "The results of this study are significant because, without a doubt, people's opinions and behavior can influence the success or failure of conservation programs as much as any wildlife technique."

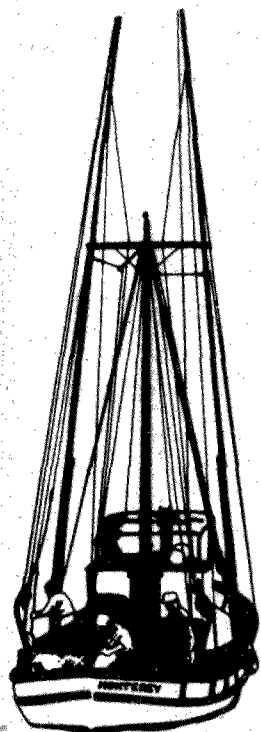
He is so right, as witness Interior's disastrous attempt to relocate five wolves from Minnesota in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan some years ago — all the wolves were killed by the local residents within weeks of being loosed.

However, we can take his statement positively, and vigorously make our opinions known to Interior regarding their wildlife activities.

The report can be bought for \$10 from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

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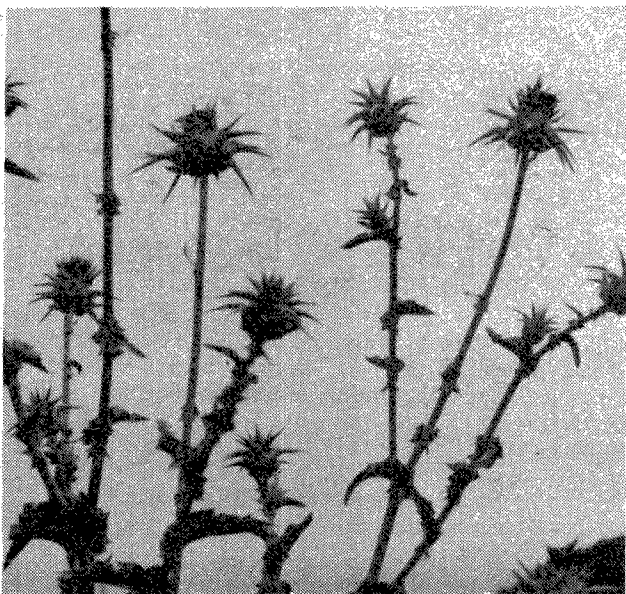


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Independence Day Ramble

By Judith Goodman

Hot summer weather at last. I sit cross-legged on the faded red sleeping bag naked in the sweltering sun, gazing at the wall of summertime fog which has lingered off Pfeiffer Beach for a week now, refusing the coast its cool blessing. Here, in the upper meadow, the waist-high wild oats shimmer whitely, their empty heads rustling in the occasional tiny breeze. Idly, I survey my domain. A plethora of moths flutters in the oaks — one step in the continuing process of the oak leaf moth. In my first years on the ridge, noticing the plague of pale green caterpillars, I worried for the oaks and considered intervention. Today, ten years experienced, I watch the moths with equanimity, remembering that right behind the caterpillars flock hungry chirping birds; that caterpillar droppings fertilize the trees; that so far, nature keeps her balance. A limited view, based on a mere decade of observation. Indian legends speak of years when the acorn crop failed; I know that too is possible. Still, no action is demanded of me, thank goodness.

It's too hot to walk, too sultry for the sweaty work of putting words on paper. A scream of sirens from the canyon of the Big Sur River wafts from Highway One on the waves of hot dry air. The folks are on the move this Fourth of July on their brief Independence Day jaunt from the cities. In passing, they glimpse through green-tinted windshields the glories of the coast. As usual, they move too fast. From my perch three miles above it all, I count my blessings: no reason for me to descend to the Highway today. I will celebrate independence here at home.

Listlessly, I peck on the keys of my sweet Olympia. A tiny

black seed rises on a gentle pull of air, clinging to its silken parachute by a single silver hair. It falls upon the fallow ground of the writer's empty page. I examine the thistle seed: an elongated kernel encased in shiny black armor, a shell so hard that my fingernail will not dent it. Slender and slippery, perfectly designed to slip in between the golden grasses and work its way through the mat of straw to earth, where it may lie viable for up to 18 years, awaiting the appropriate conditions for germination. A noxious weed, a rank invader; I have watched the thistle tide advance down the meadow; I have hacked and hoed in defence. But not today. On Independence Day I refuse the losing battle.

A small breeze thick with thistledown blows my face from the patch at the waterhole, bearing a hint of water. Inspired, I pull on my boots in deference to the rattlesnakes and set off across the sea of grasses which part with a hiss as I pick my cautious way along the almost invisible path. I'm nervous in rattlesnake weather when I cannot see my feet; not an irrational fear considering my three encounters so far this year. Good fortune and the law of averages are with me today. I make it safely to the shadow of the oaks that shade my water source, startling a family of feasting quail who clatter out of the thicket.

The waterhole is a natural hollow surrounded by willows and edged with thistles. A mourning dove coos from the oaks on the slope above. In the water tiny yellow unpetalled buttons grow out of the mud. Water striders dart in spirals on the surface. Sitting on the lid of the half barrel full of gravel which acts as my sediment filter, I drink in dampness through my skin. With satisfaction I note the two-toed prints of a deer in the mud, complimenting me on my management of water; even in this dry year there has been enough water for my simple needs with plenty left over for the animals with prior claim. For centuries the creatures of this ridge have come for water to this only all-year surface spring reliable enough to appear on the early maps. Cattle watered here; until three years ago, wild boar muddied the water; the neighborhood deer, quail, coons, a fox and a bobcat still drink at this small hollow of water. I imagine that nomadic Esselen knew this source. Cool moist air rises from the hollow; I am filled with peace and satisfaction.

I rouse myself to check the spring. The small wooden shed that encloses the source has been recently chinked with cement to foil the clever rat who had set up housekeeping here, weaving a nest of grass in the corner and stashing a supply of fresh green cuttings in the pool. Today when I open the wooden door and peer into the gloom the only beady eyes that meet mine are those of a small brown frog.

The water seeps up from the ground into a basin of mud, rimmed by crystals of white, the mineral deposit more visible now that the summertime flow is diminished. A faint odor of sulphur rises from the pool. The water flows through an open T, through a short length of galvanized pipe, into the gravel-filled half barrel. I reach into the spring and pull out roots and a few oak leaves; some willow rootlets have grown into the pipe — out comes a long tangled strand like a horsehair rope.

Under the lid of the half barrel a colony of sowbugs enjoys shelter. For cosmetic reasons I brush them off, although water filtered through sowbugs and gravel is perfectly safe to drink. Scooping the gravel away from the mouth of the pipe, I push the slender flexible metal snake in as far as it will go. When I remove it I am rewarded by a satisfying gout of muddy water. I bail out until the water comes clean.

In a minute I will walk the line of black plastic pipe that carries my water down the gentle slope of the meadow to the holding tank, thence down the steep descent to the house. All independent of machinery — no moving parts, gravity flow all the way. But first, reluctant to desert the cool of my beloved spot, I crouch on the edge of the waterhole and watch my

Italian hybrid bees sipping from the source. A worker bee with tattered wings rests on a floating thistle seed. The quail which had scattered at my clumsy approach have returned to putter among the thistles. They murmur and chuckle as they feast on seeds.

I'm in love with my water system. Such sweet simplicity, such an opportunity for me to learn how to live on intimate terms with Mother Nature. Independent of any larger system, independent of machines, my only dependency on the powers that be, in whose hands I feel safe, I remember to give thanks for the blessed nature of my life on this Independence Day before I emerge into the hot meadow sunshine to check the waterline for leaks.

Diablo Nuke Plant Study Bill Passes

Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — A bill which would authorize a study of the technical feasibility of converting the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant to use a fuel source other than nuclear passed the Assembly recently with a 41-43 vote.

Assembly Bill 2726, introduced by Assemblyman Henry Mello, D-Watsonville, would direct the Energy Commission to issue a report on the possibility of converting the Diablo Nuclear Plant, which is not yet in operation, to a power plant which would use coal, methanol or some other fuel source besides nuclear materials.

"Not only are local residents concerned about the nuclear plant, but the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has stated that the safety evaluation hearings will be reopened soon. The Energy Commission has much information on Diablo Canyon alternatives and wants a legislative mandate before undertaking the kind of study which AB 2726 calls for," Mello said.

The bill will now go to the Senate side where Mello says he will assure senators that he doesn't want the bill to necessarily prevent licensing.

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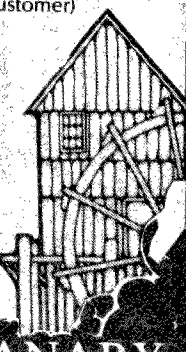
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One Man, One Park

Reprinted from the Washington Post, June 4, 1980

When the largest parks bill in the nation's history worked its way past the Senate in the closing days of the 95th Congress, there was considerable bantering about it on the Hill. Some members even wondered out loud if parks were replacing water projects as the favorite items for politi-

cians to take home. The bill authorized spending about \$1.2 billion on more than 100 parks and preservation projects in 44 states.

The 96th Congress is showing no sign of trying to approach that record. But the House recently approved three bills authorizing about \$130 million for 22 projects in 14 states. It did so without any serious floor discussion of any of the projects and after its leaders had turned aside a request from the Interior Department for a delay on the omnibus bill that involved 20 of them. A spokesman explained that the department didn't know whether to favor or oppose these projects because it hadn't reviewed all of them.

The new units that will be added to the park system if these bills become law include two new national parks, Kalaupapa in the Hawaii Islands and Irvine Coast in Orange County, Calif.; two historical parks, one recognizing women's rights and one Chaco culture; and four historical sites honoring James A. Garfield, Georgia O'Keefe, Martin Luther King Jr. and Mary McLeod Bethune. Land would also be added to such existing park preserves as Harpers Ferry, Monocacy Battlefield in Maryland, Richmond (Va.) Battlefield and the Lyndon B. Johnson historical site in Texas.

In addition, the bills direct the Interior Department to recommend sites for memorials to former president Gerald R. Ford and the late George Meany, to erect a plaque or monument at Assateague Island to commemorate the late Rogers

C.B. Morton, and to name the water behind Norton Dam in Kansas the Keith Sebelius Lake. Mr. Sebelius, who is retiring from Congress in January, is the ranking Republican on the parks subcommittee.

These projects may — or may not — be individually worthy additions to the park system. But members of the House who voted for the bills almost 3 to 1 could hardly have known whether they were. The committee reports justifying the plans had not even been printed when the bills were up for debate.

The number of units under the control of the Park Service has increased so rapidly — 10 percent since early 1977 — that it is hard for anyone to keep up with them. The big ones, like those now in dispute in Alaska, receive close scrutiny. But many of the little ones do not — especially if they are tucked away in omnibus bills like that passed in 1978 and the one now pending.

The national park system shouldn't be toyed with this way. Its good parks are so exceptional that the public expects near perfection wherever that Park Service sign hangs. This reputation should not be diminished by minor additions designed mainly to spread, geographically or politically, the federal dollars spent for recreation and preservation. If the Senate applies that standard when it reviews the projects proposed recently by the House, it may — or may not — approve them. But it would be nice to know that those it approved had at least been carefully screened.



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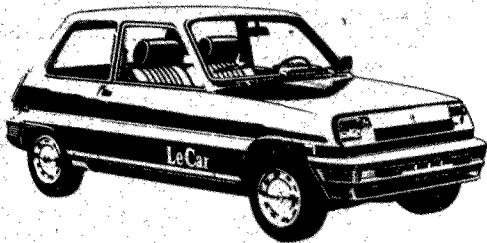
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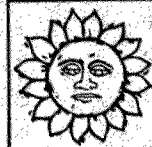
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BUCHWALD

By Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON — All over America people are holding garage sales. I don't know about you, but I can't pass one up. What drives people like myself to garage sales is that we all have fantasies that somewhere in the flotsam on display is a treasure that the owner doesn't know he's got.

Here is my favorite garage sale fantasy:

I go to a garage sale at the Kruegers. It's all junk, but, as I'm about to leave, my wife whispers, "You have to buy something or they'll be very insulted."

"There's absolutely nothing here I want to have in the house," I whisper back.

"Why don't you buy that painting?"

"It's the ugliest picture I've ever seen."

"Yes, but we can always use the frame."

"But they're asking \$15 for it," I protest.

"Offer them \$10. It's five o'clock and you can see they're desperate."

I offer Krueger \$10 and he says, stiffly, "\$12.50, and all sales are final." I'm about to call him a crook when my wife nudges me in the ribs and I pay him the \$12.50. "Do you have any newspaper to wrap it in?" I ask.

"We don't wrap," Krueger says. "You bring your own wrapping to a garage sale."

I stick the painting under my arm and say to my wife, "Hurry up or we'll miss the N-2 bus."

We get on the bus and seated across the aisle is a man in a pin-striped morning suit. I figure he's just been to a wedding.

He looks at me and then casually at the painting I have leaning against my knees. Suddenly his eyes bug out.

"I beg your pardon. May I examine your painting?" he says.



I think he's going to make fun of me and I say, "What for?"

"Forgive me," he says, handing me his card. "I am from Sotheby Park Bernet's, the art auction house and I could swear that picture is an original Applebaum."

"You are correct," I say. "It's been in my family for years. My Aunt Ada left it to us in her will."

The man from Sotheby's gets on his hands and knees and says, "It's the most magnificent Applebaum I've ever seen. We've known of its existence, but we were unable to trace it after it was sold by the J.P. Morgan estate."

"The Morgans and my aunt were good friends," I say.

The Sotheby man takes a magnifying glass out of his pocket.

"It's simply fantastic. Do you know the history of Applebaum?"

"A little," I reply. "But our family has so many great paintings, we can't keep track of them all."

"Applebaum lived in Alaska and spent 40 years painting nothing but dog sleds. He never painted the dogs — just the sleds. For years he was ignored by the art world. But in 1950 he was rediscovered, and every museum in the world considers its collection incomplete unless it has one Applebaum hanging on its walls. What makes this picture so unique is that the dog sled was painted in the spring, when there was no snow on the ground."

"That's why my Aunt Ada bought it," I say. "She never did like snow."

"What are you planning to do with it?" the man from Sotheby's asks.

"Put it in our playroom with our Cezannes and Renoirs," I tell him.

"You wouldn't consider letting us auction it off, would you?"

"I don't know. We never like to part with a painting. How much do you think it will fetch?"

"We'd put a ceiling of \$2 million on it, but it wouldn't surprise me if it brought over \$5 million. To my knowledge it's the last Applebaum still in private hands."

"Well, then," I say, "it would be very selfish of me to keep it just for the family. I'll bring it to your offices tomorrow morning."

In my fantasy, the picture sells for \$6.87 million — the highest price ever paid for a painting of a dog sled.

But the best part of my dream is when Krueger reads the papers and finds out what I got for his painting and starts banging on the front door, calling me a thief.

The last thing I say to him before I wake up is, "When you have a garage sale, all sales are final."

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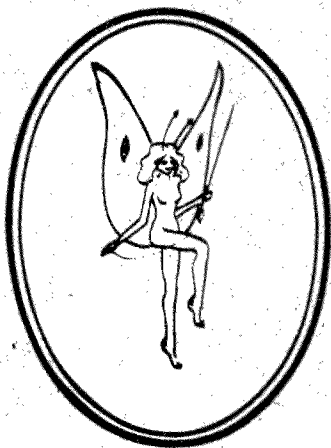
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OPEC Is Not 'The Real Cartel'

By Edwin Rothschild
from the Christian Science Monitor

The belief that OPEC "sets" world oil prices and is powerful enough to impose its will on the rest of the world is as misleading as is the belief that the major international oil companies (Exxon, Shell, British Petroleum, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Gulf) have so little power that they have no choice but to accept OPEC's decisions. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that Clifton C. Garvin, chairman of Exxon, recently told Forbes Magazine that the reason for the companies' fantastic profits in 1979 "was the tightening in world markets that enabled OPEC to double prices."

What Mr. Garvin did not say and what Energy Action has concluded in a recent thorough and well-documented report is that the seven major companies deliberately and concertedly began that "tightening in world markets" in 1978 — prior to the Iranian oil production shutdown.

This conclusion is of significance for the public and especially for its elected representatives, most of whom have refused to recognize the menacing power of the international companies and the deleterious effects of their actions on the supply and price of oil in world markets. The major companies, not OPEC, initiated the latest round of oil price increases. For its part, OPEC has responded to the price leadership shown by the companies. And such prize leadership could not exist were it not for the still vast power these major companies have over the noncommunist world's supply of oil.

What has always disturbed the major companies is the specter, actual or potential, of a surplus of oil in the market. To avoid a surplus, which depresses prices and profits, the major companies have usually found ways, legal and illegal, to limit the availability of oil supplies.

Prior to the early 1970s, the seven major companies were able, to a large extent, to determine the availability of oil in the non-communist world. Following the so-called "OPEC Revolution" the companies' power over oil production was reduced. Yet, even though OPEC captured a large area of decisionmaking, the companies, because of their marketing power and their financial and technical expertise, retained great control over the supply and price of oil in the world. This power was exercised and made painfully evident in 1978 and 1979.

All throughout 1977 and the first six months of 1978, the world crude oil markets were glutted. Prices were actually declining in both real and nominal terms. OPEC members like Algeria, Libya and Nigeria were competing with each other, cutting prices to attract their international major oil company customers to purchase crude oil. Thus, despite its cartel label, OPEC was thoroughly incapable of cutting production to eliminate or even reduce the surplus. On the contrary, many

OPEC members were trying to increase production.

The international majors, however, aware of OPEC's inability to set production rates, were worried about eroding prices and profits. Having the motive, capability, and opportunity, they started to close ranks and eliminate the "oversupply" of oil early in 1978 — well before the "crisis in Iran" and OPEC's December 1978 conference. Because of their ownership of and preferential access to large volumes of crude oil, their ownership and control over the largest and most economical oil tankers, pipelines, export refineries, terminals, storage facilities and marketing outlets in the most strategically important markets, the major companies were able to reduce their stocks of refined products, cut back refinery operations, reduce imports into major consuming areas and decrease oil production from OPEC — all in the face of increasing consumption. As a result, the companies were able to drive up prices first for refined products and then for crude oil.

Beyond their ability to fine-tune their worldwide refining, transportation and storage operations to restrict the supply of oil products, the major companies also retained a large degree of flexibility in determining the production levels for various OPEC producers. In the first six months of 1978 OPEC crude production was reduced by 450 million barrels compared to the first six months of 1977.

The four Aramco partners — Exxon, Texaco, SoCal and Mobil — reduced their purchases of oil from Saudi Arabia alone by just over 316 million barrels in this period. In fact, between January and August 1978, Aramco shipped 20 percent less oil than in the year before. Moreover, when the Saudis directed Aramco to increase the amount of lower-quality oil production relative to the better-quality oil, the companies delayed the implementation of this policy, precisely at the time when demand for the better-quality oil was greatest.

Similar flexible oil purchase arrangements exist between the companies and other OPEC members. Together with their other worldwide operations, these arrangements have allowed the major companies to make some of the most important supply and price decisions in the marketplace.

The effective re-establishment of the companies' power to control the market also derives from their ownership of new, large and profitable sources of crude oil in Alaska and the North Sea. Exxon and BP together control 74 percent of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field, while all the majors together dominate production in the North Sea. In early 1978, as oil from these sources was entering the market, the companies at first lowered prices and forced competing oil from OPEC producers out of the market. This action not only made OPEC oil less expensive to the companies but assured profits for the Alaskan and North Sea oils. Once these supplies were flowing, however, a tightening of supplies would mean greater profits on both the reserves in the ground and the inventories purchased at the lower prices.

In December 1978, the OPEC members did not so much agree to increase the world price of oil as ratify the increases already set by the companies. The companies welcomed the OPEC decision, because public attention and anger could be directed at OPEC and away from themselves. This was particularly useful since the companies continued to drive up prices after the OPEC meeting. North Sea producers raised prices in January (and in later months) and only in response did some OPEC countries raise prices above the levels set in December.

The companies, not OPEC, are the real cartel. The companies, not OPEC, tightened supplies in 1978 and 1979. The companies, not OPEC, still control the oil flowing into consuming countries. The companies' ability to manipulate the market was even noted by former Energy Secretary Schlesinger. When asked why he didn't use his power to force the companies to refine more oil in 1979, he replied that the companies could, in response, simply choose "to defer the importation of the oil and keep it on the high seas for a longer period of time."

Hurried Committee Pushes Out Bills

By Becci Field
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — Beginning to feel the end-of-session pinch, members of the Assembly Resources, Land Use and Energy Committee sprinted through a recent hearing, approving nearly a dozen bills in less than two hours.

With very little discussion and no opposition, the 13-member committee heard and passed Sen. Barry

Keene's SB 1704, a measure which would encourage prescribed burning on privately owned lands as a means of preventing future wildfires. The legislation would allow the Department of Forestry to contract with private property owners to burn excess brush and weeds without the landowner being liable for damage and fire suppression costs if the fire escapes and burns adjacent land.

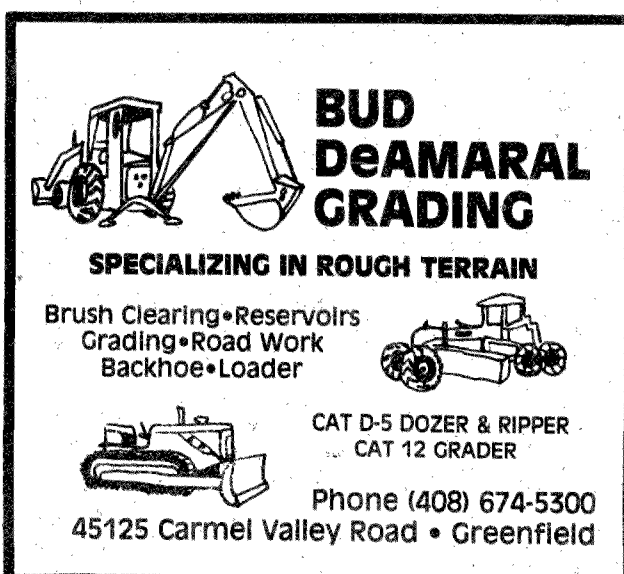


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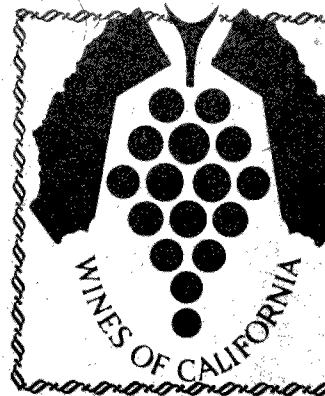
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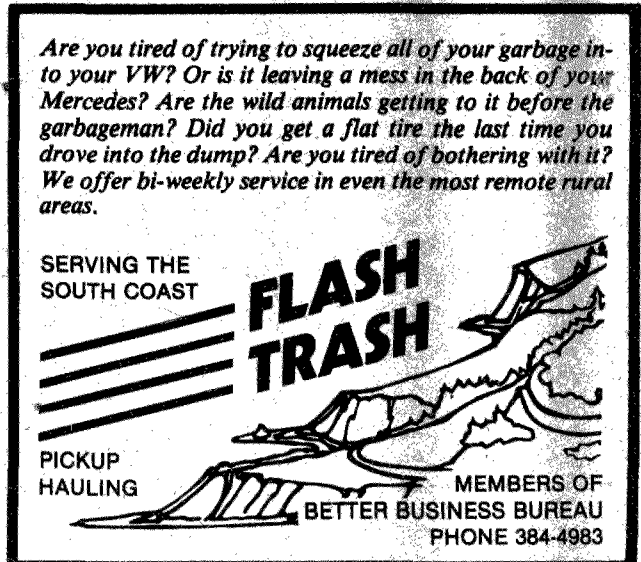
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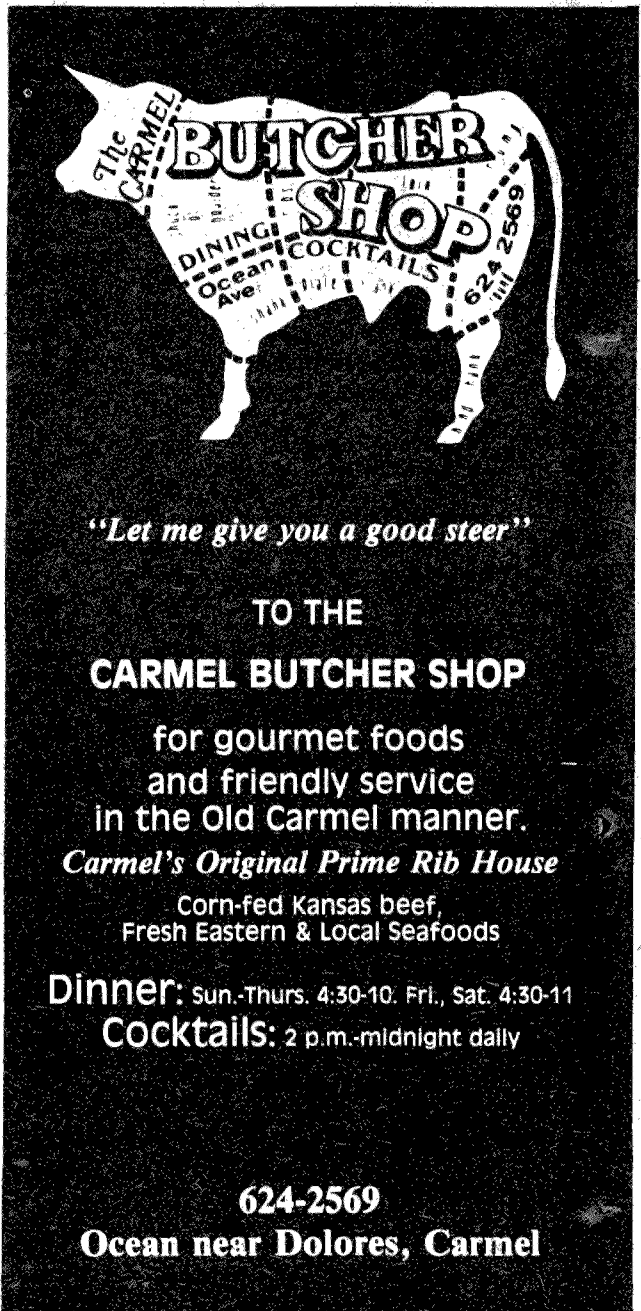
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A Special Editorial Message

By Paula Walling

Pertinent to the irregular meetings held by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Wednesday, April 30, Friday, May 2 and Saturday, May 3, plus the Big Sur Foundation luncheon meeting held at the home of Virginia Mudd on Sunday, May 4, for the purpose of hand-delivering CAC recommendations on pending legislation — now HR 7380 — to Congressman Leon Panetta, the *Big Sur Gazette* was contacted by one of its readers and requested to print pertinent sections of the **Ralph M. Brown Act**.

(*The meetings, except for the May 4 Foundation meeting, were announced at the regular meeting April 23 and were billed as a CAC workshop. It has yet to be adequately explained why there was a need for them; but they appear to have been a prerequisite to the May 4 Big Sur Foundation meeting which was attended by at least seven CAC members and representatives of the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club. Some CAC members who participated in the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday "workshops" were not aware of the Sunday meeting with Congressman Panetta until it was later reported to them. Whatever urgency there was appears to be related to congressional adjournment for summer campaigning.)

The Brown Act governs meetings of "public commissions, boards, and councils and the other public agencies in this state [that] exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business." The act was also found to apply to private non-profit organizations (Section 5495.1) and non-profit corporations (Section 94951.7). The complete chapter (9) of the Government Code covers 25 pages, and is on file in the reference section of the Monterey City Library. These excerpts designed to inform citizens of the existence of the law. They are not intended to imply guilt or variance. Further study of them is needed.

§ 54950. The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p. 3270, § 1.)

Meetings of local public agencies, such as county boards of trade, or area, county or city planning commissions are subject to provisions of the Secret Meeting Law requiring all meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies to be open and public. 32 Ops. Atty. Gen. 240.

§ 54951. Local agency, definition. As used in this chapter, "local agency" means a county, city, whether general law or chartered, city and county, town, school district, municipal corporation, district, political subdivision, or any board, commission or agency thereof, or other local public agency. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p. 3270, § 1, as amended Stats. 1959, c. 1417, p. 3696, § 1.)

§ 54951.1 Local agency; private non-profit organizations included. For the purposes of this chapter, and to the extent not inconsistent with federal law, the term "local agency" shall include all private non-profit organizations that receive public money to be expended for public purposes pursuant to the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

§ 54951.7 Local agency as including non-profit corporation appointed by public agency to acquire, construct, maintain or operate public work project.

§ 54952.3 "Legislative body" as including advisory bodies. As used in this chapter "legislative body" also includes any advisory commission, advisory committee or advisory body of a local agency, created by charter, ordinance, resolution, or by any similar formal action of a governing body or member of such governing body of a local agency.

Meetings of such advisory commissions, committees or bodies concerning subjects which do not require an examination of facts and data outside the territory of the local agency shall be held within the territory of the local agency and shall be open and public, and notice thereof must be delivered personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time of such meeting to each person who has requested, in writing, notice of such meeting.

If the advisory commission, committee or body elects to provide for the holding of regular meetings, it shall provide by bylaws, or by whatever other rule is utilized by that advisory body for the conduct of its business, for the time and place for

holding such regular meetings. No other notice of regular meetings is required.

§ 54954. Time and place of regular meetings; holidays; emergencies. The legislative body of a local agency shall provide, by ordinance, resolution, bylaws, or by whatever other rule is required for the conduct of business by that body, the time for holding regular meetings. Unless otherwise provided for in the act under which the local agency was formed, meetings of the legislative body need not be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. If at any time any regular meeting falls on a holiday, such regular meeting shall be held on the next business day. If, by reason of fire, flood, earthquake or other emergency, it shall be unsafe to meet in the place designated, the meetings may be held for the duration of the emergency at such place as is designated by the presiding officer of the legislative body. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p. 3270, § 1.)

§ 54954.1 The legislative body of any district which is subject to the provisions of this chapter shall give mailed notice of every regular meeting and any special meeting which is called at least one week prior to the date set for the meeting, to owner

"The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them."

of property within the district who has filed a written request for such notice with the legislative body. Any mailed notice required pursuant to this section shall be mailed at least one week prior to the date set for the meeting to which it applies ...

§ 54955. Adjournment; adjourned meetings. The legislative body of a local agency may adjourn any regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. If all members are absent from any regular or adjourned regular meeting the clerk or secretary of the legislative body may declare the meeting adjourned to a stated time and place and he shall cause a written notice of the adjournment to be given in the same manner as provided in Section 54956 for special meetings, unless such notice is waived as provided for special meetings. A copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted on or near the door of the place where the regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting was held within 24 hours after the time of the adjournment. When a regular or adjourned regular meeting is adjourned as provided in this section, the resulting adjourned regular meeting is a regular meeting for all purposes. When an order of adjournment as provided in this section, the resulting adjourned regular meeting is a regular meeting for all purposes. When an order of adjournment of any meeting fails to state the hour at which the adjourned meeting is to be held, it shall be held at the hour specified for regular meetings by ordinance, resolution, by law, or other rule. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p. 3270, § 1, as amended Stats. 1955, c. 760, p. 1254, § 1; Stats. 1959, c. 647, p. 2626, § 1.)

§ 54955.1 Continuance. Any hearing being held, or noticed or ordered to be held, by a legislative body of a local agency at any meeting may by order or notice of continuance be continued or reconvened to any subsequent meeting of the legislative body in the same manner and to the same extent set forth in Section 54955 for the adjournment of meetings; provided, that if the hearing is continued to a time less than 24 hours after the time specified in the order or notice of hearing, a copy of the order or notice of continuance of hearing shall be posted immediately following the meeting at which the order or declaration of continuance was adopted or made. (Added Stats. 1965, c. 469, p. 1775, § 1.)

§ 54956. Special meetings; call; notice. A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body of a local agency, or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering personally or by mail written notice to each member of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation,

radio or television station requesting notice in writing. Such notice must be delivered personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time of such meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted. No other business shall be considered at such meetings by the legislative body. Such written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of notice. Such waiver may be given by telegram. Such written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes. (Added Stats. 1953, c. 1588, p. 3270, § 1, as amended Stats. 1955, c. 760, p. 1255, § 2.)

§ 54959. Penalty for unlawful meeting. Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of such legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, with knowledge of the fact that the meeting is in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Added Stats. 1961, c. 1671, p. 3638, § 5.)

§ 54960. Action to prevent violations or determine applicability of chapter. Any interested person may commence an action *** by mandamus ** injunction or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened actions of the legislative body. (Amended by Stats. 1969, c. 494, p. 1106, § 2.)

§ 54971. Legislative body; local agency. As used in this chapter: (a) "Legislative body" means the board of supervisors or its chairman in the case of the county, or the city council or the mayor in the case of a city.

(b) "Local agency" means a county or city, whether chartered or general law. (Added by Stats. 1976, c. 238, p. 453, § 1.)

§ 54972. Appointments list; preparation; contents. On or before Dec. 31 of each year, each legislative body shall prepare an appointments list of all regular and ongoing boards, commissions and committees which are appointed by the legislative body of the local agency. The appointees' list shall contain the following information:

(a) A list of all appointive terms which will expire during the next calendar year, with the name of the incumbent appointee, the date of appointment, the date the term expires and the necessary qualifications for the position.

(b) A list of all boards, commissions and committees whose members serve at the pleasure of the legislative body and the necessary qualifications for each position. (Added by Stats. 1976, c. 238, p. 453, § 1.)

§ 54973. Availability to public; fee. The appointments list shall be made available to members of the public for a

"The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created."

reasonable fee which shall not exceed actual cost.

§ 54974. Unscheduled vacancy; special notice; acting basis; final appointment. Whenever an unscheduled vacancy occurs in any board, commission or committee for which the legislative body has the appointing power, whether due to resignation, death, termination or other causes, a special vacancy notice shall be posted in the office of the clerk of the local agency, and in other places as directed by the legislative body within 20 days after the vacancy occurs. Final appointment to the board, commission or committee shall not be made by the legislative body for at least 10 working days after the posting of the notice in the clerk's office.



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Essay: Wildness and Weirdness

By Peter Steinhart
Audubon Magazine, May 1980

A young man was struck by lightning while watching Old Faithful erupt. He remembers a terrific noise and then everything became silent and he had the sensation of floating dreamily through the air. The bolt knocked him unconscious, burned his clothing and neatly sliced off one of his motorcycle boots. The strangest part of his story was this: When he regained his senses, there was a man in a tractor cap standing over him asking, "What time's this here geyser gonna go off?"

The story suggests something I have suspected for a long time: Wildness is turning into weirdness. It is a change in the language of surprise, from the old beatnik-era phrase, "That's wild, man," to the more passive hippy-era phrase, "That's weird." The shift in diction indicates a change in the way many Americans view nature. Where once we sought to fit ourselves into the events of wild nature, we are increasingly becoming mere spectators and sensation-seekers.

I see hints of the change almost daily in the news. Not long ago, a man sleeping out under the stars in a campground near Los Angeles awoke with the sensation that something was breathing on him. He was a city man, steeped more in fear of burglars and madmen than in lore of the woods. He jumped to his feet and began blasting away at the night with the .357 Magnum he kept handy for just such alarms. The bear that had awakened him was fully 30 yards away and the man had to chase it to get close enough to wound it. The bear went off to bleed to death in a remote canyon and the next morning a thousand campers were evacuated lest the bear return in anger.

Two hundred miles away in Death Valley, a man ignored barricades and warning signs to drive down a flash-flooded dirt road. Approaching a rain-filled gully, he sped up and tried to leap the chasm, Evel Knievel-style. The car came to rest with a bumper on each bank, badly damaged. The man sued the National Park Service, claiming it ought not to have operated such a dangerous gully.

In Yosemite National Park, six men were arrested for cliff-jumping off the rim of El Capitan, which rises 3,600 feet above the valley floor. "It's a great rush," explained one of the six. The same week, four people "bungee-jumped" the Golden Gate Bridge, leaping off the span on long elastic ropes that broke their falls and bounced them up and down like yo-yos over the water.

Increasingly, what we see going on in the wilds seems out of control. In the mountains of California, you hear little speculation these days about Bigfoot, and a lot about flying saucers. Instead of seeking some reassuring novelty within the abiding pattern of nature, the woodsmen seem intent upon the supernatural, on finding something that will make humanity seem irrelevant.

One reason is that it has become crowded in the wild. As civilization devours more and more landscape, we gather in greater densities in the remaining wild places. Nine million visit Great Smoky Mountains National Park every year. Nearly three million visit Yosemite, most of them managing to find a toehold in the seven square miles of Yosemite Valley. Some 200,000 float down Pennsylvania's Youghiogheny River and 100,000 down Idaho's Snake. In some areas, you may be turned away unless you make reservations.

Gone are the space and solitude we used to seek in these places. Fading are the traditional challenges we sought in wild nature, the mountains to climb, distances to walk, animals to contemplate and solitude to enjoy, the tests that have allowed us to feel that our human nature is simple, individual and personal. The things we do out there have less and less to do with nature. The wild is becoming citified.

In a crowded landscape, one assumes city manners. One expects everything to be managed, just as one expects property owners and solicitors to eliminate the risks on city premises. Signs warning that animals are wild or that swimming over an 800-foot waterfall can be hazardous to one's health perhaps feed the impression. Visitors are less and less able to make that leap of imagination required to see that nature works on its own. They expect bears that move on runners and lightning that strikes only after a warning buzzer sounds. David Graber, who for six years studied the interaction between men and

bears in Yosemite, says, "People go to wild places expecting the Disney version. Things will be more dramatic to the eye and ear, but with the Disneyland tameness. Like the wild hippo that roars, and then the man shouts and it goes away." People think of nature as a man-made attraction. A ranger at Lassen Volcanic National Park reports, "I've had people ask me how often we have to bring in the sulfur and when we turn off the steam pipes."

Visitors to the national parks are handed brochures which warn them of sudden storms, dangerous rivers and wild animals. But they still wade into the rivers and leave food out to tempt the bears. Surveys indicate that almost everybody who sees a bear in Great Smoky Mountains National Park tries to feed it. In the citified atmosphere, they assume that someone else is mediating the risks. Says Graber, "They aren't responsible for assimilating the information thrown at them. They sleep under a bear-warning sign and get ripped off. When you say, 'What did you think the sign said?' they say 'they didn't really think there were bears here.'"

Little wonder that when people find out that nature isn't an illusion, they are inclined to sue. A few years ago, a judge in Los Angeles, applying Disneyland standards to an incident in Yellowstone, declared that the National Park Service ought to have prevented a bear from attacking an imprudent camper and awarded the camper's survivors \$100,000. (The verdict later was overturned.) Another suit was lodged by a man who stood on a peak in Sequoia National Park in a hailstorm while others scurried to get down, their hair standing on end with static electricity. The man was struck by lightning. The National Park Service has seen a three-and-a-half-fold increase in the number of visitors over the last 20 years, but a six-and-a-half-fold increase in the number of tort claims.

Crowds aren't the only cause of the growing weirdness. There are more of us out there, but what we're doing there also is different. Ours is an age of action. We are caught between the blunders of the cold war and Vietnam and the triviality of the counterculture, between excesses of the mind and excesses of the heart. We mistrust both reason and feeling, and that leaves us stuck in the limbo of action. We are joggers, mountain climbers, tennis players and off-road racers. Says Sandy Halladay of *Adventure Travel* magazine, "People work at an office job, and they want a little exertion. I hate to stress the risk part of it, but that may be one of the things that excites people about adventure travel." Adventurers repair to nature because it often is the only space available.

The wildlands always have been our theater of action and traditionally have served America as a stage upon which the individual can take risks without endangering the rest of society. But with the lack of solitude, the old risks of hand to rock, eye to space, mind to night, imagination to animal form, the kinds of tests that tell of man's place in nature, are vanishing. Instead, we are inventing new risks. Look at the list of applicants for use permits in Yosemite: It includes hang-gliders, skydivers, roller skaters, snowmobilers, skiers, bicycle racers, marathon runners, balloonists, even high-wire walkers. One local hero helicoptered to the top of El Capitan, skied off it and parachuted to the meadow below. Rangers in Yosemite Valley report that, three years ago, youths began to "dive-bomb" river rafters as they passed under Sentinel Bridge. Today the sport is so firmly established that a ranger must be on duty at the bridge to keep things from getting out of hand. Grand Canyon is troubled by illegal hang-gliders and pilots flying small airplanes down inside the canyon. "It's the bravado, the thrill, the desire to be one cut above the rest," says Dick Wilburn of the National Park Service. "People want to do something new and exciting that no one else has done. We see it all the time."

The new activities have little to do with the naturalness of the setting. They only have to do with the space and the accessibility of the place. And, as nature recedes in importance as a reason for visiting, citified risks and fantasies take its place. You see and hear a lot more guns in the wildland these days. Last year, a man in California's Emigrant Wilderness unloaded his pistol into the backside of a bear while other campers pleaded with him to stop. The same weekend, another man unloaded his gun into a fellow camper near Yosemite.

As solitude and space vanish, the nature of the outdoorsman is changing. Not long ago the wilds were a refuge for quiet eccentrics, the Thoreaus and Muirs among us who were affronted by big-city complexity but perhaps too thoughtful or

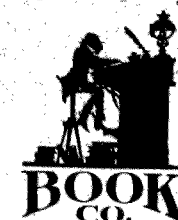
too sentimental to go berserk. Today the backwoods belong to the consumer. You buy your hiking boots at Bloomingdale's, your trip from a travel catalogue and your woodlore in the Sunday paper. One sees, more and more, a consumer's infantilism, an expectation that someone else out there will make the effort and provide for you.

Fifteen years ago I shared a back-country campsite with a solitary graduate student who talked eagerly of fishing, geology and the role of Mikhail Borodin in the Chinese Revolution. This year, at the same campsite, I listened to a group of stalwart outdoorsmen argue for nearly an hour over the relative merits of their Japanese quartz-crystal watches. A little farther down the trail, a woman emerged from the trees and said she and her boyfriend had quarreled and he had left her and would I carry her pack the remaining seven miles to the road? Farther along, a young couple asked me if I had any food to sell them; the night before they had stashed their gear in a bearproof dumpster by the highway, but before they had awakened a thief or a garbage truck had carried it off.

The challenges of the wild seem less and less personal and more and more societal. Old-timers say mournfully that years ago you could leave a \$50 bill on a picnic table and come back a week later to find it still there. "Today," says one, "you can't turn your back on a trout fly. It's a jungle out there!" No wonder all those campers have begun packing guns into the woods: Not just deer rifles, but man-stoppers, big .357 Magnums, Dirty Harry stuff. What moves the gun-toters is the realization that weirdness implies that we have no place in nature, that man is some kind of aberration to whom rules mean nothing. Nature is but a stage set, in which men act out urban dramas about greed, power and survival. Animals and landscape cease to be entities in their own rights. There is nothing to judge men by except the actions of other men.

We ought to resist this change. For real wildness implies that we can know the rules, predict the future and exercise some control. Those are the things that give us a sense of consequence and make us feel good about being human. Those are the antidotes to the passivity and spectatorship that plague our public affairs and the irresolution that so often daunts our private lives. We need the personal challenge and reassurance of human competence that wildness makes possible. If we cannot somehow reassert the old quality of the experience over the new quantity of the experience, reassert the thought and the feeling over the mere activity, we are likely to lose a great deal more than just birds and trees and solitude. We need all the wildness we can get.

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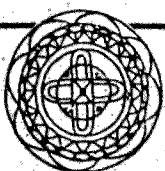
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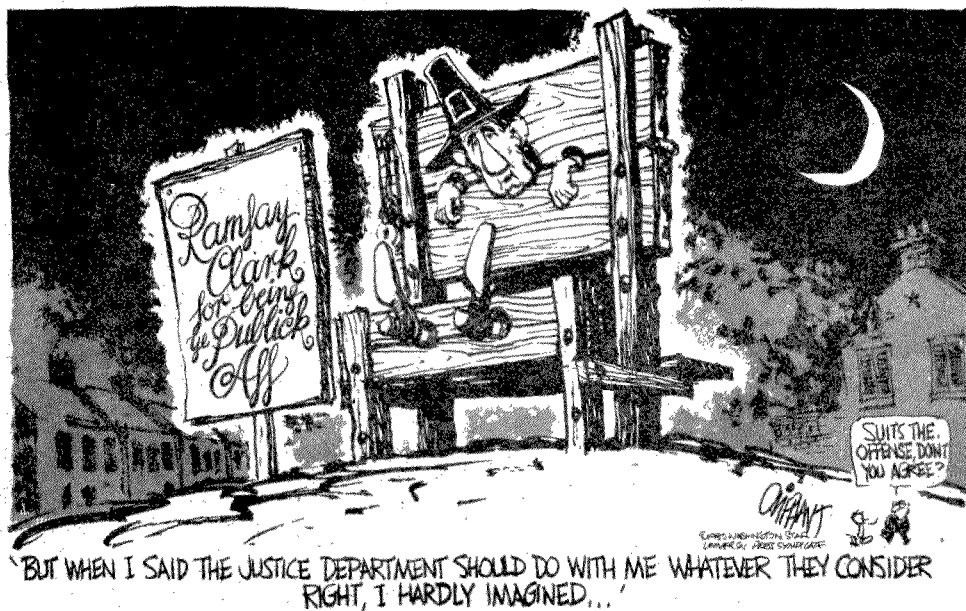
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Assembly Committee Turns Down Senate Legislation

Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — Legislation which would have clarified the California Coastal Commission's (CCC) policy of requiring developers to build low- and moderate-income housing in the coastal zone was defeated recently by the Assembly Resources, Land Use and Energy Committee.

After facing little resistance in the upper house, Senate Bill 1585, authored by Sen. Marz Garcia, R-Menlo

Park, failed to leap its first Assembly committee hurdle. The measure passed the Senate on a vote of 22-7.

SB 1585 would have addressed what Garcia called "social engineering": a recent CCC policy that requires developers to construct low- and moderate-income housing and then sell these units below cost. The measure would have pointed out that, under existing law, the CCC has no authority to determine

or review the adequacy or the validity of any housing element or to review or determine whether any project, zoning ordinance, land use plan or local coastal program is consistent with any housing element.

"In order to gain a permit to build, a developer may be required to build units that might cost him \$10,000 but sell them for \$40,000 to certain lucky people. That's a form of economic blackmail," Garcia said.

Not Much U.S. Land is Owned by Foreigners

By Michael Williams
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — Despite rumors to the contrary, not much U.S. agricultural land is owned by foreign investors, a recent federal report indicates.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a report which was cited in the June issue of *Farmline* magazine. According to the report, foreign investors hold an interest in only about 5.2 million acres in the United States and in California foreign investors own less than 0.4 percent of the privately owned agricultural land in the state.

Overall, foreign interests control less than one-half of 1 percent of the agricultural land in the United States the report concluded.

Of those five million foreign-owned acres in our country, only one of every five is cropland with most foreign holdings classified as forest, pasture or other land.

Forty percent of the foreign investors are Canadians, USDA reports. But the Canadians accounted for only 12 percent of the acreage reported.

Our European cousins, the British, are the largest nationality group by acreage. They hold over one-third of all the foreign-owned land in the United States.

Although foreign agricultural landholdings were reported in every state except Rhode Island, the majority of the foreign investments are concentrated in the southern states.

One-fourth of all the foreign landholdings were concentrated in three states in fact. Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. The entire South contained 39 percent of all the foreign-owned land and the western state with the most out-of-country investors is Nevada, of which more than 1 percent of the land is foreign-owned.

As far as the stewardship and change-of-use aspects of foreign landholders, the figures indicate that the vast majority, 95 percent, of foreign investors use the land they buy for the same purposes, agriculture, that the land was used for before they purchased it. Only 1.5 percent of the foreign-owned land is converted to non-agricultural uses.

In fact, the USDA studies suggest that foreign owners tend to increase production and intensify land use by clearing additional land, irrigating former dryland and improving pasture land.

Nearly half the foreign acreage, 43 percent, is timberland and another 23 percent is pasture land. Only 19 percent of the foreign-owned acres are croplands while the remaining 14 percent has miscellaneous uses.



Quilter

Miriam Layton

By BETTY BARRON

"I acquired the quilting syndrome," says Miriam Layton of The Highlands, "after taking the beginning, intermediate and advanced courses in quilt making. It is a 'hobby' that could be called infectious. Once you are hooked it is impossible to stop."

Miriam Layton uses historical facts and authentic early American designs as she crafts her quilts in traditional prints and bright, bold colors.

"American quilts were once called as American as mom and apple pie by a renowned journalist," smiles Mrs. Layton. "The quilts I design and stitch could be said to represent the fabric of our nation, the pageant of our ancestors' lives presented in the designs they originated."

For the past six years Miriam Layton, wife of Admiral Edwin T. Layton (USN, Ret.) has been creating quilts in her home, as well as teaching classes at the Wild Goose Chase Shop in Pacific Grove.

"Wild Goose" is the name of one of the many designs Mrs. Layton uses. It is one of her favorites. But there are other designs with such intriguing titles as "Bears Paw," "Circling Swallows," "Lone Star," "Seven Sisters," and Mariners Compass. Each is as distinctive as its name.

However, Mrs. Layton changes the overall effect of each pattern by using different color patches, arranged and positioned to alter the design.

"I grew up in New England where there were quilts all around," says Mrs. Layton, "so it was quite natural for me to be aware of quilt making. But I did not begin quilting until I came to the Highlands to live, after years of traveling all over the world. I turned to weaving first, but after we returned from a tour of Japan, I visited Mary Strickler's shop in Marin County. There I saw the wonderful pillows on

display. And I came home and began making quilts."

The process of making the quilt patterns involves first making a pattern on graph paper, then transferring the pattern onto a plastic template as a guide for the cutting of the fabric. (Pioneer women made their templates of cardboard, but the modern plastic is more durable and easier to use.)

During the past year or two Mrs. Layton has enjoyed quilting with a group of friends, who all work on one person's quilt at a time. They all quilt by hand—using tiny stitches, working on all sides of a quilt. The quilt in progress is suspended from the floor on a frame, making it comfortable to reach.

"We sew the pieces together on the sewing machine," says Mrs. Layton. "But where the stitches will show, we quilt by hand. Machine quilting is frowned upon in the world of quilters," she adds.

However, the sewing machine was welcomed by quilters all over the world, as well as by dress makers, who had had to make everything they wore or used with hand stitchery. The invention was a great boon to the homemaker, and over 600,000 sewing machines were sold in 1870, shortly after its invention.

Hand quilting is still the mark of a truly exquisite quilt, according to the dedicated quilter. The smaller the stitch, the more desirable (and costly) the finished product.

This unique American art form, which inspired the quilting bee and fulfilled the homemaker's need for companionship during the early days of our country, when the husbands were often gone all day in the fields, or for days and weeks at a time hunting or trapping, is still a satisfying way of getting together for a social afternoon.

"And it is a productive social hour," adds Mrs. Layton as she displays her home-full of quilts and pillows.

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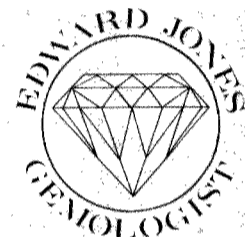
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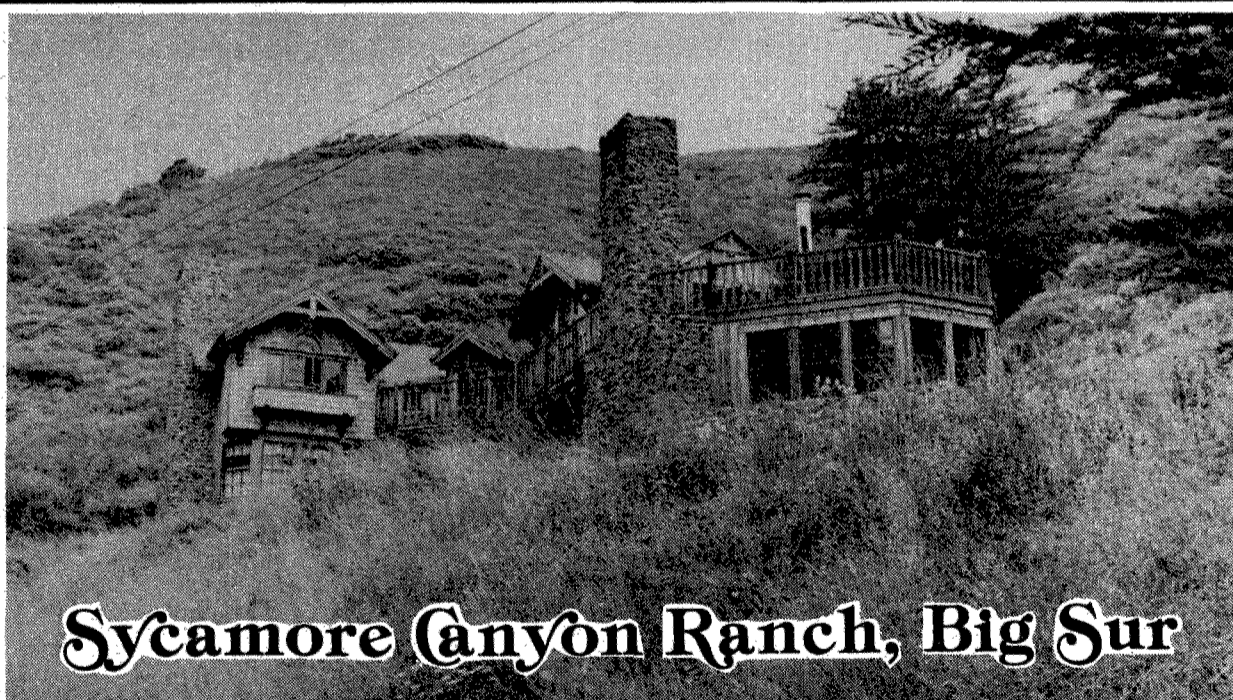
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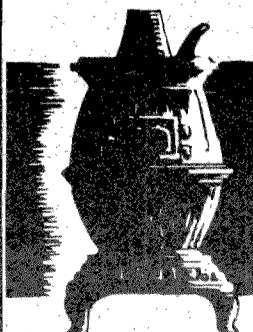
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Big Sur LCP Plan Is Unveiled

Continued from Page 1

answer for that."

"However," he added, "we are recommending a 15 percent controlled growth rate, so problems would be addressed as needed. I see no reason to buy up viewshed properties if no development is proposed," he said.

When asked if he expected many changes to the draft proposal, he replied that only a few would probably come from the county but that "tons of changes" would probably come from the coastal staff.

In explanation he referred to 35- to 40-page critiques issued by the coastal staff on previous background reports, and he said he expected "a long, protracted period to deal with the changes they may want."

As regards the time period for county review, Farrel said the draft LCP would have to be submitted by year's end at the latest, "or the coastal staff could write the LCP themselves."

Copies of the LCP may be obtained by writing to: Monterey County Planning Department, Salinas, CA 93902, Attn: Big Sur L.C.P.

The August issue of the *Big Sur Gazette* will provide a summary and critique of the proposed LCP.

The following "Key Policies" were excerpted from the plan and are as follows:

NATURAL RESOURCES

The county will take a strong and active role in the stewardship and safeguarding of Big Sur's irreplaceable natural resources and recognizes that where there are irreconcilable conflicts that protection of these resources is the primary objective with clear precedence over land use development.

COASTAL SCENIC RESOURCES

To this end it is the county's general policy to prohibit all future public or private development visible from Highway One and major public viewing areas.

HIGHWAY ONE

Monterey County will take a strong and active role in guiding future use and development of Highway One and all categories of land use related to and dependent on the highway. The county's purpose will be to maintain and enhance the highway's aesthetic beauty and to protect its primary function as a recreational route.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

The county's primary objective is to avoid overdevelopment of Big Sur and to preserve the coast as a sparsely developed rural area where individual lifestyles can flourish and where traditional agricultural uses can continue. A secondary objective is to protect the Big Sur Coast as a largely undisturbed natural area of great scenic beauty and quietude, a place the public can come to find relief from the pace of urban life.

SHORELINE ACCESS

Because preservation of the land is the highest priority, all future access must be subordinate to this objective. Care must be taken that while providing public access, that the beauty of the coast, its tranquility, and the health of its environment are not marred by public overuse or carelessness. Visual access should be emphasized throughout Big Sur as an appropriate response to the needs of recreationists. Visual access to the shoreline should be maintained by directing all future development out of the viewshed.

SCENIC RESOURCES

Recognizing the Big Sur coast's outstanding beauty and its great benefit to the people of the state and nation, it is the county's objective to preserve these scenic resources in perpetuity and to promote the restoration of the natural beauty of visually degraded areas wherever possible. To this end it is the county's policy to prohibit all future or private development visible from Highway One and major public viewing areas.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITATS

All practical efforts should be made to maintain, restore and where possible, enhance Big Sur's environmentally sensitive habitats for the enrichment of present and future county citizens and visitors. The development of all categories of land use, both public and private, should be subordinate to the protection of these critical areas. New land uses should be considered compatible only where they incorporate all site planning and design features needed to minimize or eliminate habitat impacts, and where they do not establish a precedent for continued land development which could lead to cumulative impacts that degrade the sensitive habitat.

WATER RESOURCES

The protection and maintenance of Big Sur's water resources is a basic prerequisite to the protection of all other natural systems. Therefore, water resources will be considered carefully in all planning decisions and approvals. In particular, the county shall ensure that adequate water be retained in the natural system to provide for the maintenance of the natural community of fish, wildlife and vegetation during the driest expected year. This will inevitably mean that limitations on development will be required in watersheds already affected or threatened by overuse of the limited water supply. In general, the county will require adherence to the best watershed planning principles, including: stream setbacks, stream flow maintenance, performance controls for development site

features, maintenance of safe and good water quality, protection of natural vegetation along streams, and careful control of grading to avoid erosion and sedimentation.

FOREST RESOURCES

The primary use of forested land in Big Sur shall be for recreational and aesthetic enjoyment and for educational, scientific, watershed and habitat protection activities. Commercial logging of healthy old growth redwood shall be considered an inappropriate use of a nationally significant resource. Limited salvage and selective logging activities will be allowed provided that all natural resource protection provisions of this plan are met.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, especially grazing, is considered a preferred use of coastal lands. In locations where grazing has been a traditional use, it should be retained and encouraged both under private and public ownership. Williamson Act contracts, scenic easements, tax incentives, large lot zoning and other techniques will be encouraged by the county to promote and assist agriculture.

HAZARDOUS AREAS

Land use and development shall be carefully regulated through the best available planning practices in order to minimize risk to life and property and damage to the natural environment.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

It is the policy of the county to protect, maintain and where feasible, enhance and restore the cultural heritage of the county and its man-made resources and traditions.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Big Sur's archaeological resources, including those areas considered to be archaeologically sensitive but not yet surveyed and mapped, shall be maintained and protected for their scientific and cultural heritage values. New land uses, both public and private, should be considered compatible with

this objective only where they incorporate all site planning and design features necessary to minimize or avoid impacts to archaeological resources.

HIGHWAY ONE

Monterey County will take a strong and active role in guiding future use and development of Highway One and all categories of land use related to and dependent on the highway. The county's purpose will be to maintain and enhance the highway's aesthetic beauty and to protect its primary function as a recreational route.

LAND USE PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Future land use development in the Big Sur coast should be extremely limited, in keeping with the larger goal of preserving the coast as a scenic natural area. In all cases, new land uses must remain subordinate to the character and grandeur of the Big Sur country. All proposed uses, whether public or private must meet the same exacting environmental standards and must contribute to the preservation of Big Sur's scenery.

SHORELINE ACCESS

Because preservation of the natural environment is the highest priority, all future access must be subordinate to this objective. Care must be taken that while providing public access, the beauty of the coast, its tranquility and the health of its environment are not marred by public overuse or carelessness. The protection of visual access should be emphasized throughout Big Sur as an appropriate response to the needs of recreationists. Visual access to the shoreline should be maintained by directing all future development out of the viewshed. The protection of private property rights must always be of concern.

TRAILS

The rights of access to public lands and along the coast should be protected and opportunities for recreational hiking access should be encouraged and enhanced. The provision of such access, however, must be consistent with the protection of the beauty of the coast, its tranquility, the health of its environment, and the peace, privacy and safety of residents, and the protection of private property rights.

Organization Takes Aim at Coastal Commission

By Becci Field
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — Like an assassin methodically planning a "hit," a statewide organization representing property interests has targeted the California Coastal Commission for elimination.

As the first step in a long-range strategy to clean up state bureaucracies, the California Coastal Council is seeking to abolish the statewide Coastal Commission, the regional commissions that answer to it and the "stranglehold" the commission has on coastal properties, according to Joseph Mastroianni, council executive director.

Mastroianni admitted that the council's goal was a difficult one. But, he said, by aiming high, perhaps the organization can realize part of its plan.

"We're going to try for an overkill situation," Mastroianni told Capitol News Service in a recent telephone interview. "I think that at least by going that route we can force the elimination of the regional commissions."

Mastroianni explained that under the California Coastal Act of 1976 — the statute which set up the commission as well as outlined a scheme to protect the state's coastline — regional coastal commissions were established to assist local governments in developing "local coastal plans." After those plans were completed and approved by both the regional and state commission, the law

stipulated that those regional bodies were supposed to be sunsetted when their work was concluded.

However, now that the deadline for finishing the local coastal plans is within sight — Jan. 1, 1981, extended from the original date, September 1980 — there is a move afoot, according to Mastroianni, to give the regional commissions new duties and keep them functioning even after the deadline has passed.

"Typical of bureaucracies, you will not see the commission go out of being," the executive director said. "You will never see the role of the Coastal Commission diminished."

Despite its zeal in attacking the California Coastal Commission, an agency some see as "an apple-pie-and-motherhood" type of organization, the council is not anti-environmentalist, Mastroianni said, but rather pro-property rights. "They point at us and say we're a bunch of developers out to ruin the environment," he said, pointing out that the *California Journal*, an influential political magazine, lists the California Coastal Council as the top anti-environmentalist organization in the state. Mastroianni said this is untrue, that the council lists among its 9,000 members those who belong to the Sierra Club, former coastal commissioners, labor representatives and spokespeople for business, industry, timber and agricultural interests.

"This broad coalition of organizations ... this divergence helps our credibility," Mastroianni said.

The fight for property rights has lead the council to file a lawsuit on behalf of coastal property owners who claim that the Coastal Commission has demanded that access easements be surrendered in return for granting coastal permits. "It's absolute blackmail, it's extortion," Mastroianni said. The Pacific Legal Foundation has joined the council in its lawsuit, "California Coastal Council vs. California Coastal Commission."

Mastroianni said a second lawsuit will be filed in the near future charging the Coastal Commission with "circumventing local control" in the development of local coastal plans. The executive director claimed that after local plans are approved by the regional commissions and are then sent to the state commission, that body refuses to OK them unless certain conditions are met, in violation of state law. "The local coastal plans are supposed to be the product of local government," he said.

In addition to filing lawsuits on behalf of its members, the California Coastal Council is also trying to close loopholes in the Coastal Act, monitor, suggest and lobby for legislation and conduct a public awareness program.

"We try to educate the public as to how dangerous these regulatory agencies

are," Mastroianni said. "They are run by appointed rather than elected officials." He said that not only is private property located on the coast in jeopardy from government regulation, but all private property in California. "Today it's the coast, tomorrow ... there is already a Santa Monica Mountains Commission and they're looking at a desert commission."



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