

# The Big Sur Gazette

25°



Volume Three, No. 10

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BIG SUR, CALIFORNIA 93920

(408) 667-2222

October, 1980



TOMI LUSSIER injured in Colorado accident.

## Tomi Lussier Benefit

On Wed. Oct. 8th there will be a benefit concert for Tomi Lussier, a resident of Big Sur for eight years, and author of *Big Sur: A complete History and Guide*, who was seriously injured last month in an automobile accident in Colorado.

Because Tomi sustained extensive facial injuries, which also involved the loss of sight in both eyes, she spent several days in intensive care, and will require major reconstructive surgery, and further therapy thereafter. All of the proceeds from the concert will be used to help pay Tomi's medical expenses.

Performers include, the Mark-Almond Band, featuring Jon Mark, and Johnny

Almond, who had disbanded a year and a half ago, but came together again especially to do this concert on Tomi's behalf; Jani Littlepage, a singer-songwriter who accompanies herself on the dulcimer, and Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers.

The concert will be held at the Steinbeck Forum, in the Doubletree Inn Complex in Monterey, and will play at 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Tickets are \$15.00 and can be purchased at River Inn in Big Sur, Do Re Mi Records in the Barnyard, Carmel, Recycled Records in Monterey, and at the door prior to the concert.

Letters and donations will reach her at Route 12, Box 29, Cynthia Drive, Anderson, S.C. 29621.

For Alan Cranston

## Ansel Adams to Host \$20,000 Fund-Raiser

(Big Sur) Carmel Highlands photographer Ansel Adams will host a \$500 per plate dinner for forty guests at his home October 11 to raise campaign money for incumbent U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, according to a source inside the Big Sur Foundation.

Adams, Vice President of the Big Sur Foundation, has been promoting federal legislation for Big Sur since 1977.

In February Adams donated two photographs to Cranston's campaign, which

earned \$45,000 when raffled by the Ankrum Gallery in Los Angeles.

Will Shaw, President of the Big Sur Foundation is in charge of making arrangements for the event.

Other members of the Foundation on the guest list include trustees Julie Packard and Virginia Mudd, advisors Sam Farr and attorney Myron Etienne, and extrustee Roger Newell.

U.S. Congressman Leon Panetta and his wife, Sylvia, have also been invited to attend.

## Hayakawa Plucks Big Sur Bill from Burton's Parks-Barrel

By Gary Koepfel

If Senator S.I. Hayakawa had not been watch-dogging the floor of the U.S. Senate during the wee hours of the morning in its last session before recess (2:00 am, to be exact, on October 2), Congressman Leon Panetta's controversial Big Sur Coast Area Act would now be the law of the Big Sur Land.

Here's what happened:

During the month of September the Big Sur bill had been awaiting its turn on the agenda of the Senate Energy Committee.

The Committee received some support for and voluminous opposition against the bill, making it controversial and subject to more time for consideration. The committee once shelved the bill, and twice was unable to gather a quorum during the busy last days of Congress.

Then, the night before the recess of the 96th Congress, on the floor of the U.S. House Representatives, Congressman Phil Burton made a surprise legislative move by turning the Big Sur Bill and eleven other bills into amendments attached to a non-controversial bill for American Falls in Idaho.

Burton, co-sponsor of the Big Sur bill and chairman of the powerful House Parks Committee, is well known on Capitol Hill for his end-of-session "Omnibus" or "Parks Barrel" bills, a maneuver which expedites legislation but circumvents public hearings and the legislative process.

Congressman Panetta agreed to lumping Big Sur into Burton's Parks-Barrel Bill, and the House of Representatives passed the bill with a voice vote.

Burton's successful maneuver thus removed the Big Sur and other bills from the Senate Energy Committee and enabled the bills to proceed directly to the floor of the Senate.

Twenty-four hours later, during the last session before its recess, the Big Sur bill appeared on the floor of the U.S. Senate in the Burton Barrel bill.

Senator Hayakawa spotted Big Sur in the barrel, and he objected strongly to its inclusion. Big Sur and Indiana Dunes bills were deleted because of their controversial nature, and the Senate passed the rest of the barrel into Omnibus law.

The Big Sur bill has now been returned to the Senate Energy Committee which, when it reconvenes in mid-November, will either shelve the bill, mark it up and send it to the Senate floor for vote, or sent it to the Senate Subcommittee on Parks.

A public hearing at the subcommittee level would be the "normal" next step in the legislative process, but during the four short months of the existence of proposed federal legislation for Big Sur, the process has been anything but normal.

When Congressman Burton first introduced the Big Sur bill, it passed through the House Parks Committee which he chairs—without debate and in two minutes flat.

The Big Sur bill then went to the House of Representatives (the first time) where it passed without debate on a consent agenda by a margin of eight votes.

The Panetta-Burton bill then went to the U.S. Senate, but instead of going to the Parks Subcommittee for public hearings, it went to the full energy Committee for action. Senator Cranston, whose Big Sur Scenic Area bill died in Subcommittee, argued that since they had already had a public hearing on the Big Sur "Issue", another was not required for the Panetta-Burton bill.

Finally, at least to date, Cranston has submitted six amendments to the Panetta-Burton bill through committee member Dale Bumpers (D-AK). The amendments, if adopted, would radically change the original Panetta bill.

The amendments clarify that the Secretary of Agriculture has the final authority on all citizen planning recommendations, that the Secretary has the right to enjoin (condemn) private property and that the Secretary shall have all authority for determining visitor uses and facilities.

According to some critics, the amendments would create a defacto park for Big Sur regardless of the legislature dressing.

Time and Washington politics will soon determined the future of Big Sur.

The exact amendments and the committees' explanation appear on page 27 of this issue.

## Local Coastal Plan Discussed

By MARY BARNETT

After four years of work, the Monterey County Planning staff officially ran the proposed Big Sur Local Coastal Program up the flagpole September 10 at a Monterey County Planning Commission public hearing in the County Courthouse in Salinas.

It received both salutes and potshots, but far more of the latter than the former. At least five of the nine planning commissioners were critical of one or more phases of the plan. And representatives of landowners, ranchers, and the lumbering and quarrying industries spent much of the three-and-a-half hour hearing attacking the 85-page document meant to guide the future of the nation's most spectacular stretch of coastline.

The commission continued the hearing until September 24, when it is expected to adopt the staff-proposed draft either as is or with changes. A three-member subcommittee headed by the Big Sur area commissioner, Dr. William Peters, was to review the draft in the interim and report back to the full commission. Other members are Commissioners Marc Del Piero and Calvin Reaves.

Following Planning Commission adoption, the Big Sur LCP will go before the Monterey County Board of Supervisors for review and adoption. Before it can go into effect it must be certified as conforming to the California Coastal Act by Regional and State Coastal Commissions following public hearings. Deadline for certifying all LCPs in the state is July 1, 1981. So far, 22 have been certified.

Praise for the Big Sur LCP draft came from Lee Otter, Big Sur coastal planner for the Central Regional Planning Commission, and Joan Bleick, League of Women Voters

representative.

"I believe this document represents a giant step forward towards complying with Monterey County's Coastal Act obligations," Otter said.

Otter said he was pleased that the land use plan addresses the critical objectives it must meet under the Coastal Act. These, he said, were: strong emphasis on public use; preservation of the Big Sur's "scenic splendor", avoiding disruption of sensitive habitats, limitations on residential buildout in recognition of limited highway and water capacity, concentration of new development in areas already committed to development, priority for Coastal Act priority uses including agriculture and recreation, and adequate public access.

Otter then warned the Commission, "You must not lose sight of these objectives if the plan is to be certified."

In a statement approved by the League of Women Voters, Bleick told the commission, "The policies of the draft LCP can provide resource management while protecting the character of the community and the rights of landowners . . . We hope to see it adopted and successfully implemented."

But most of those who had comments to make about the draft LCP were not so kind. Critics found the plan overly-restrictive and anything but protective of the rights of landowners.

Criticism was focused on the 320-acre lot-size minimum proposed for large ranches, proposals for limiting access to Highway 1, the "transferable density credits" plan for transferring building rights from unbuildable properties to others where building is allowed, limitations on logging and

Continued on page 28

# Local News ...

## Free Respiratory Workshop Planned

A free workshop for people with asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema will be held at Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula on Saturday, Oct.

### Employee of Month at Ventana

Ventana Big Sur is pleased to announce the August Employee of the Month, TONY MILLER. Mr. Miller has been employed by Ventana for over a year. He has worked in both the Inn Division and the Restaurant Division.

The award entitles Mr. Miller to dinner for two at the Ventana Restaurant.

The Employee of the Month Award is based on a analysis of the employee's service and merit and is judged by the management staff.

11, from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Dann Ehnstrom, chief respiratory therapist, said the workshop is designed to give people with these chronic breathing problems up-to-date and practical information about what the diseases are and how to take care of them.

Speakers will discuss common complications of breathing disorders and methods of treatment. They will also explain how respiratory therapy can help, review proper use of medicines and list resources available in the community for both patients and their families.

Ehnstrom noted that literally thousands of people living on the Monterey Peninsula suffer from various kinds of chronic breathing problems, yet many don't

have a full understanding of the nature of their disorders or how to deal with them. He said lifestyles dictated by certain of these diseases put strains not only on the victims, but on their families as well.

Although the workshop is free, there will be a nominal charge for lunch. Participants are requested to make reservations by calling Community Hospital's public information office weekdays at 625-4505.

## Bal Masque Oct. 31

This year's traditional Bal Masque on All Hallow's Eve at Nepenthe will be a three-fold fund-raiser; all proceeds will be divided evenly between the Big Sur Volunteer Ambulance, the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and Tomi Lussier.

As usual, full dress Halloween Costumes are the exotic attire for the evening, while will begin at 7 p.m. and conclude at midnight.

## "Bowl-For-Breath" Scheduled Oct. 26

By Norma Kipp

Bowlers are invited to participate in the 1980 "Bowl-For-Breath" on October 26th, 1980, sponsored by the Northern California Chapter, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, in bowling centers throughout Northern California.

Participants obtain sponsors from friends, relatives and business who will pay them 1¢ or more for the total number of pins bowled down in three games. A trip to

Disneyland, roller skates, bicycles, bowling balls, t-shirts and a host of other prizes will be awarded to those bowlers with the greatest number of sponsors, who turn in in their money within three weeks of the event.

## Joy Berta Dance Co. Master Class

Monterey Peninsula Dance Theater presents the Joy Berta Dance Company for a Master Class and Mini Concert on Saturday, October 18, at the Seaside High School Auditorium.

The Master Class is from 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon and the Mini Concert is from 2:00-3:00 p.m. For both Master Class and Mini-Concert the charge is \$4.00. For the Master Class only the charge is \$3.00 and \$1.50 for observers. For the Mini-Concert only the charge is \$2.00.

Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is the number one genetic killer of children. One in every 1,600 American children inherits this devastating disease when they receive a gene for CF from each of their parents. One in twenty Americans are carriers of the gene which can cause CF in their child.

Help strike out cystic fibrosis, win some prizes and have some fun by participating in the 1980 "Bowl-For-Breath." For further information and to pick up your sponsor sheet, stop by Lincoln Lanes in Monterey or call the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation at (800) 772-3144.

## Big Sur Land Trust to Open Headquarters

MONTEREY PENINSULA HERALD The Big Sur Land Trust will open headquarters in Carmel on Monday, according to executive director Brian Steen.

The organization, established to preserve environmental and cultural resources of the Big Sur coast, will have offices on the second floor of the Nielsen Bros. Market building on Dolores Street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

## community calendar

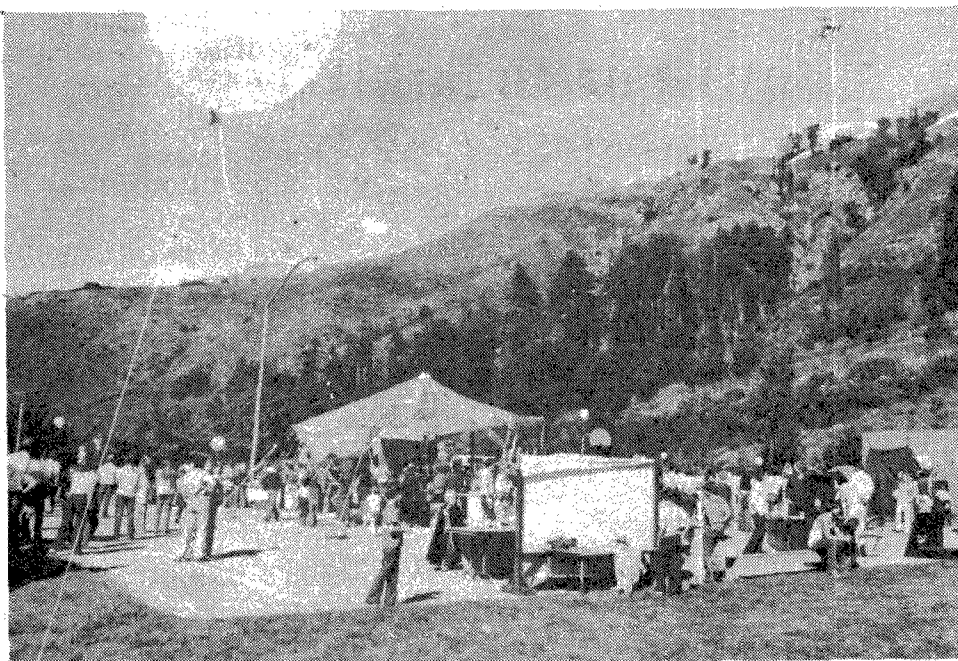
# OCTOBER 1980

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  
Highway One • Big Sur, California 93920

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
			1	2 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	3	4 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
5 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	6 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	7 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	8 Benefit Concert for Tomi Lussier Steinbeck Forum Doubletree Inn \$15 - 7 to 10 p.m.	9 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	10	11 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.  Butterfly Parade Pacific Grove
12 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	13 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall  Columbus Day	14 CAC Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	15	16 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	17	18 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.  Joy Berta Dance Co. 10:00 - 12:00 Big Sur Grange
19 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	20 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	21 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	22	23 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	24	25 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.  Captain Cooper Carnival Set Clocks Back for Standard Time
26 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	27 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	28	29	30	31 Halloween Costume Nepenthe Party	





**COMING SOON** — The Captain Cooper School Carnival will take place October 25, Saturday between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. A raffle of 100 prizes will be one fund raiser. Proceeds will go toward a multi-purpose room to be added to the school.

## Music, Dances of the World Featured in MPC Exhibit

Of all the islands of the world, few have the beauty and exotic rituals of Bali. Beginning Sunday, October 5th, MPC presents a four week exhibition of films featuring Ethnic Music and Dance of the World. High lighting the first week will be the music and exotic trance dances of Bali.

On new and full moons in Bali young virgin girls are entered by the spirits of celestial nymphs during the Sangyang Decari Ceremony. To the sound of the Keychak, the spirits reveal themselves by making the girls perform a strange yet beautiful dance. The girl's movements coincide automatically, although they've never practiced the dance and their eyes remain closed throughout the performance in deep trance. Their

dance is an omen that favorable spirits have descended upon the village, a fire is built, and entranced dancers walk painlessly in the hot coals.

In the upcoming weeks as the exhibition focuses on the music and dance of Africa, the Caribbean and Asia it becomes evident that for much of the world music is more than just entertainment. It's a powerful magic which links the visible world of everyday life with the invisible, timeless world of the spirit. Whether its the subtle yet vibrant tones of the Mbira, the thumb piano used for healing by the Shona people of Zimbabwe, the driving hypnotic rhythms of Afro-Haitian dance, or the clear resonant sound of Bismillah Khan playing meditation music on the banks of the

Ganges, music has that unique power to transcend time and culture by touching the deepest levels of the human soul.

One of the objectives of this exhibition is to acquaint teachers with the finest audio-visual material available for social studies, anthropology, music and dance classes. It is hoped that this exhibition will not only benefit the audience which turns out for the screenings, but will also benefit the students whose teachers discover these films are exciting educational aids.

The exhibition will be hosted by local filmmaker, Beth Harris. Showtimes start at 7:00 PM at Monterey Peninsula College in the Music Hall. Admission is \$2.75.



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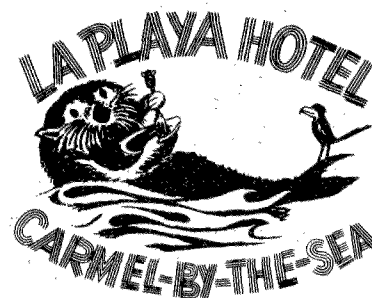
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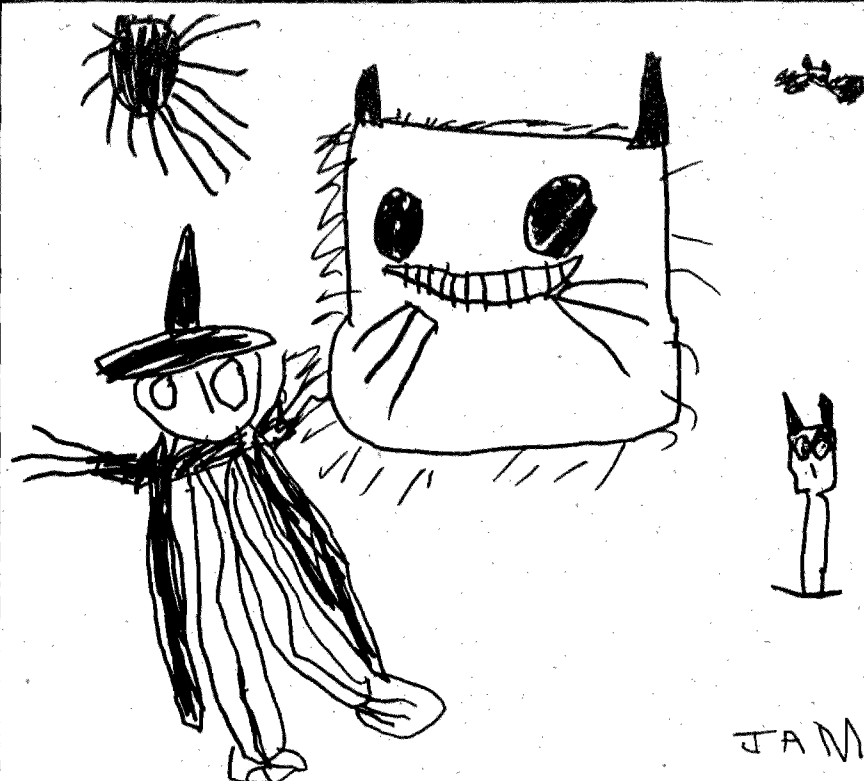
## OCTOBER IS ALWAYS EVENTFUL...

- 1792 — White House cornerstone laid
- 1825 — \$9 million Erie Canal opened
- 1854 — Charge of the Light Brigade
- 1858 — Rowl and Macy opened fancy goods store in New York City
- 1866 — Tin can with key opener patented
- 1871 — Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked the lantern in Chicago
- 1872 — First daily weather charts
- 1873 — Football rules drawn up
- 1883 — First Metropolitan Opera House opened in New York City
- 1886 — Tuxedo formally introduced at Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
- 1901 — Anna Taylor becomes first person to go over Niagra Falls in a barrel
- 1922 — First woman appointed to U.S. Senate
- 1929 — Stock market crash
- 1931 — Dick Tracy made his debut
- 1937 — Asteroid "Hermes" brushed within 485,000 miles of earth
- 1960 — Dallas quarterback passed 2 inches for a touchdown
- 1965 — 444-yard hole-in-one recorded
- 1965 — \$29 million Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Mo. completed
- 1969 — Amazin' Metz won World Series

DURING OCTOBER, CELEBRATE...COLUMBUS DAY AND HALLOWE'EN AT



P.O. Box 900  
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CALIFORNIA  
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## The Captain Cooper SUPER DUPER CARNIVAL

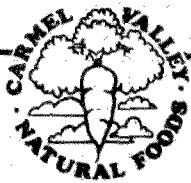
- People Dunk • Pony Rides
- Fun • Food • Raffle

(All proceeds for the addition of a Multipurpose Room)

**Come One! Come All!**

**OCTOBER 25**

Captain Cooper School



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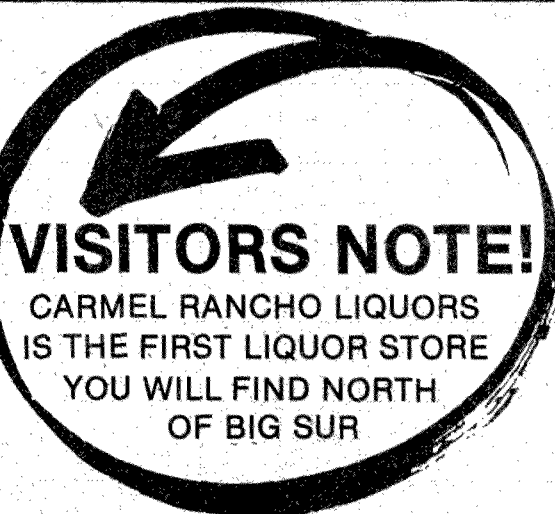
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## Seminars Slated on Land Use

By Vicki Bramman  
Monterey Law Center  
MONTEREY—A four-week seminar on land use processes in Monterey County will be offered by the Monterey Law Center starting Thursday, Oct. 9, at 7 p.m.

Center Coordinator Vicki Bramman said the seminar is designed for attorneys, land developers, realtors, engineers, surveyors and members of environmental action groups.

It will be held on four successive Thursday evenings in Room B-8 of the Business Building at Monterey Peninsula College. Instructors will be Deputy Monterey County Counsel Jose Rafael Ramos, who is legal advisor to the county's planning commission and board of supervisors, and Anne McGowan, Esq., Real Property Law Practitioner and who served as chief legal consultant to Monterey County for preparation of the legal implementation of the Big Sur Local Coastal Program. She was also a planning commis-

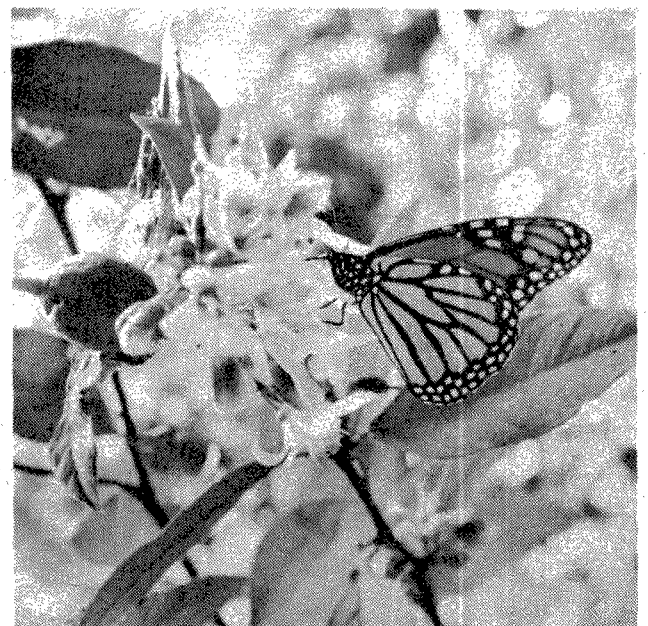
sioner in Mission Viejo, Calif., for four years, and held membership on the state land use commission in Delaware.

The first session will cover the county's general plan and specific plans, including relevant state legislation and county ordinances, the elements of the general plan, and procedures for amending it.

On Oct. 16 the seminar will deal with subdivision application and approval, including the subdivision map act, the county's subdivision approval process and the residential allocation system.

Topic of the Oct. 23 seminar will be zoning. Participants will learn about county zoning power, amendments to the zoning ordinance use permits and variances and low-and moderate-income housing requirements.

Session four of the seminar, on Oct. 30, will cover environment considerations, including the California Environmental Quality Act, the National En-



**THEY RETURN EACH YEAR.** The Beautiful Monarch butterflies make their yearly trek to the Cypress groves of Pacific Grove each October.

vironmental Policy Act, Monterey County's environmental review process and the California Coastal Act.

Ms. Bramman said the full four-part seminar has been approved for 12 hours of Real Estate Continuing Education Credit.

Registration for the series

is \$75 and includes extensive course materials. Participants may also register for individual sessions for \$15 each session, but materials will not be provided and no real estate credits can be earned.

More information may be obtained by calling the law center at the Monterey College of Law, 373-3301.

## Rail Freight Service Restored to Redlands

The California Department of Transportation announced completion of the state's first rail freight construction project. The project restored rail freight service to the Richmond Corporation plant in Redlands.

Richmond, manufacturers of packaging material and high technology plastics, had been without rail service since Southern Pacific abandoned its Redlands Branch line in December 1978.

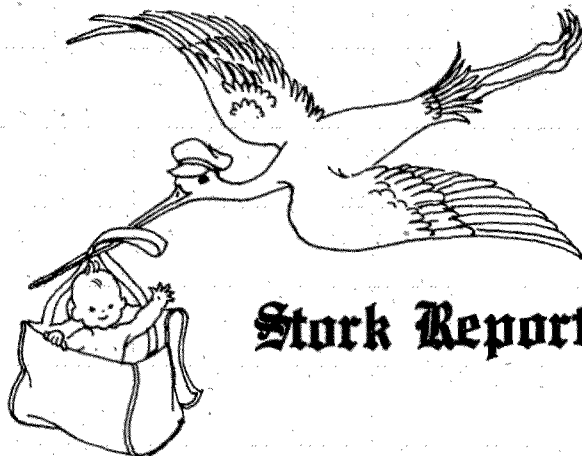
Under the 1976 Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act and the Local Rail Service Assistance Act of 1978, the state is required to develop and annually update a state Rail Plan, identifying branch rail lines where services will

be lost, and recommending projects for federal assistance. Caltrans recommend service be continued in Redlands because of the economic impacts of the loss of existing service.

## Halloween at Nepenthe

Nepenthe's traditional Halloween party on October 31, will be a three-way benefit this year, with profits being split between the Big Sur Fire Brigade, Ambulance, and Tomi Lussier.

Tickets will cost \$15 and there will be First, Second, and Third prizes for the best costume.



## Stork Report

Eric and Gayle Forster nee Post of Carmel Valley are the parents of Gabriel Samson who was born September 19th at 12:34 a.m. in the Santa Cruz Community Hospital. Gabriel weighed 7 lbs. 4 1/2 oz. and measured 21

inches.

Honey and Neil Rose are happy to announce the birth of their sixth child, a boy, Maximilian. The baby was born at home on September 13th at 2:30 a.m. and weighed 9 lbs. 15 oz.

## The Big Sur Gazette

Gary Koeppel ..... Publisher and Editor  
Paula Walling ..... Community Editor  
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Kristen Coventry ..... Manager  
Diane Farrow ..... Bookkeeper  
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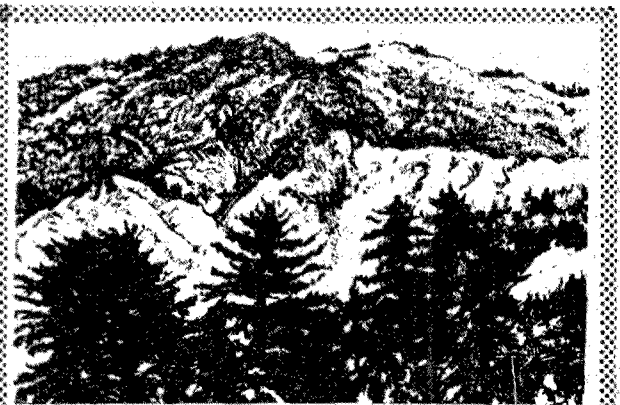
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Michael Gibbs ..... Hope Hathaway

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drawing by Robin Coventry

## Church Services

### Immaculate Heart Hermitage

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

### St. Francis Church

Saturday Mass, 4 p.m.  
Catholic Service

1/2 Mile North of Fernwood



# A Gastronomer's Guideline



By Michael Gibbs

We have been reared with the agreeable belief that, of all the creatures who walk, swim, crawl or fly, man is the one whose sense of taste is closest to being perfect. Many argue that animals are limited in their tastes. Some live only upon plants. Some eat only meat. While yet others depend solely upon such delectables as seeds. Mankind, however, is omnivorous. We will eat any and everything.

In eating, we experience a certain special indefinable feeling of well-being which rises out of an instinctual realization that by the very act of eating we are repairing various bodily losses which help prolong our lives. It is derided by some as a chemical operation.

Once the food has passed our mouths, the lips stop

whatever might try to escape. The teeth bite and break, saliva forms, the tongue mashes, churns, and lifts the food so that finally, in a whirlwind of breathlike sucking, the food is pushed toward the gullet slipping and sliding past the nasal channel, where the sense of smell appreciates it, and then it is pulled down into the stomach where it is, hopefully, digested in a manner which will lend itself to feelings of fellowship, love and the sense of well-being. Not all restaurants can create that feeling of contentment.

Glen Oaks in Big Sur can. Forest Childs has done a wonderful job of putting together a pleasant atmosphere, good food and amiable service. Dinner entrees include such choice menu items as pan-fried Trout, Filet of Sole sauteed with butter, lemon, capers

and pimento, Scallops Provencale and Pasta Pesto. And then, to add to your confusion, they present nightly specials such as Fettucini Alfredo, Baked Halibut stuffed with Shrimp or a Salmon in a mousseline sauce.

The prices are quite reasonable. They range from \$6.50 for a Squid sauteed in butter and served with sherry butter sauce to the Steak of the Day at \$10.00. The entrees come with a choice of soup or salad and muffin. Dessert is a la carte. Dinners are served from 6-10, with breakfast from 8-2. They close on Wednesdays.

Forest's wife, love and partner, Marilee, cooks, cleans and decorates in the restaurant. When you visit, notice the paintings on the wall. Most of them are hers. And they are quite lovely to look at. They add a charm and warmth to the two dining rooms. All in all, the Childs have a real winner on their hands.

The only thing I would ask of Forest is that he consider expanding his wine list. Mirassou, Durney, and Monterey Vineyards are all

fine and dandy but I think there are other wines that might also be appropriate to have, such as a Freemark Abbey Chardonnay, or a Dry Creek Fume Blanc. It's just a thought.

Speaking of Forests, another restaurant you might try again is the General Store and Forge in the Forest, located on Fifth and Junipero in Carmel. I say again because all but a few of the locals know of the General Store.

This particular restaurant and I go way back. It is the first restaurant I worked in when I got to Carmel six years ago. The place has had a few ups and downs over the years but Manager Jack Silver is back so things should be looking up. His night crew is one of the best in town. They really know what they are talking about when they rattle off their spiel which offers you a variety of specials that won't be found on the normal dinner menu.

A lot of the troubles the General Store had, stopped when chef Robbie Vaughan took over in the kitchen. The man knows what he's doing.

There is no doubt about it. The menu is extensive and imaginative with such items as Roast Duckling Lahanina done in a fresh mango sauce and macadamia nuts, Steak Vladimir done in a white wine, shallot and chive sauce or a Chicken Breast Francois with gruyere cheese, asparagus, prosciutto and supreme sauce. Prices range from about \$6.95 for their Vegetable plate on up to \$13.95 for a 12 oz. New York Strip. The menu is far too long to list here. Suffice it to say that whatever you're looking for in the way of good food, you'll probably find it at the General Store.

I mentioned troubles with this restaurant. There was a time when the locals would not go because of slow service, bad food or an obnoxious line of tourists. Most of this happened a fair time ago during their peak lunch hour at the height of the season and the word carried over to include dinners. But I think it safe to say that the General Store is once more a very good place to eat. It has been for some time now.

As to atmosphere, it has to be one of the best in the region, especially on a hot sunny day when you can sit outside on the patio and soak in the rays.

It's one of those special places where you'll be able to sit back, relax and let the feeling of well-being take hold of you. It's what some people call the good life.

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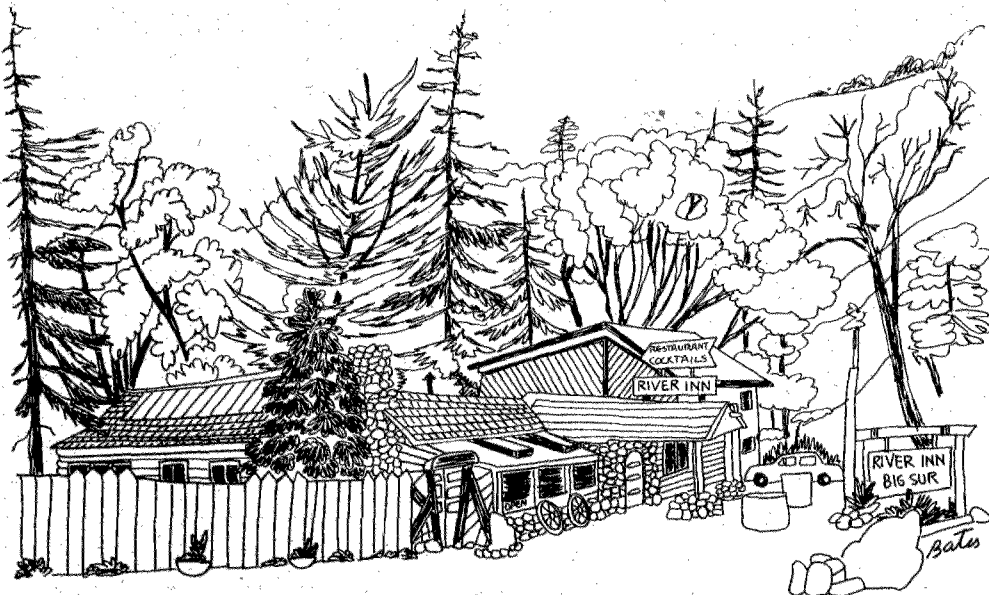
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### Breakfast

7:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

The River Inn's famous homestyle breakfast is served on a huge platter with homemade biscuits, strawberry jam, 2 fresh ranch eggs, and chef's original home fried potatoes. Served with your choice of:

Slab Bacon Link Sausages Baked Ham Rainbow Trout  
or without the meat  
Light and Tasty Hot Cakes: stack (3) short stack (2)

Side Order of 2 Hot Biscuits  
(Side Order of All Breakfast Items Are Available on Request)

Coffee Tea Milk Hot Chocolate  
Juices: Orange Tomato Grapefruit and Apple

### Lunch

11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

River Inn Burger

Almost 1/2 lb. fresh ground beef — charcoal broiled and served on a French roll with homemade French fries.

French Dip Sandwich  
Sliced roast beef on a French roll with a cup of chef's special au jus and homemade fries.

Cold Beef • Cold Ham

Served on a French roll with cold salad.

Tuna • Sliced Turkey • Grilled Cheese

Served on white, wheat, or rye bread with cold salad.

Beverages  
Coke Sprite Root Beer Iced Tea  
Beer, Wine and Cocktails  
available from the bar.

### "OFF THE RECORD"

By Charles Davis

MONTEREY PENINSULA HERALD

One of the best places to hear "Jake and the boys" play their brand of traditional jazz is at Big Sur's River Inn on Sunday afternoons ... the cheery ambience of the River Inn seems to add a quality of camaraderie between audience, musicians and employees that makes the spectacular drive seem even more rewarding than usual.

Where else can you sit in the sunshine (it's uncanny how it can be fog-bound all down the coast only to clear in that little valley) amid a grove of redwood and fir and enjoy good music while you have brunch and drinks. The nearby bank of the Big Sur River is a popular listening spot, too.

Go see the band in person at Big Sur — it's as near a sure thing as you're likely to find in these parts.

### ENTERTAINMENT

Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings: Jazz Quartet with Bob Phillips, piano; Jack Coon, trumpet, flugel horn and mellophone; Jim Lepine, drums; Buddy Jones, bass.

Friday and Saturday evenings, and Sunday afternoon (outside): Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers.



### Dinners

Chef's Specials

Your waiter or waitress will tell you about the fresh fish and seafood, meat and poultry dishes that vary each evening.

#### Chicken

half a chicken prepared differently each evening.

#### New York Steak

This tender and juicy 12-ounce steak is brought over from our butcher shop after aging.

#### Fresh Abalone

from Morro Bay. Most of our guests say it's the best "ab" they've had.

#### Rock Cod

The Red Snapper of the sea. Fresh and delicious. The dinners above are served with soup or salad, baked potato or rice pilaf, fresh vegetables, and homemade biscuits. (try our delicious house dressing on your salad.)

#### Spaghetti

With mom's thick meat sauce. Served with garlic bread. (Children's portions of spaghetti are available.)

#### Vegetarian Spaghetti

Delicious spaghetti sauce with fresh garden vegetables. Served with garlic bread.

#### River Inn Burger

almost 1/2 lb. fresh ground beef, charcoal-broiled and served on a French roll with homemade French fries.

#### Sliced Turkey

Roast turkey breast served on whole wheat bread with potato salad.

#### Grilled Cheese

Served on whole wheat bread with potato salad.

#### Ham and Eggs

The River Inn's famous homestyle breakfast with baked ham and two fresh ranch eggs. Served with French fries and homemade biscuits.

#### Hotcakes

3 light and tasty hotcakes made from the chef's special recipe.

#### Soup and Salad

Tossed green salad and a bowl of soup with homemade biscuits. \$3.00 minimum service per person.

Cocktails and wine are available from our bar. Beverages: Coffee, tea, milk, hot chocolate, soft drinks, iced tea and juices. The River Inn serves a homestyle breakfast from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Lunches from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily. Thank you for dining with us. Hope you enjoyed it!

## RIVER INN • BIG SUR

# Local News...

## Dining a Deux is Popular

Dining a deux has once again returned to the Peninsula as vacationers with their school-age offspring have all returned wherever home may be, leaving our restaurants to the wiser visitors who know and appreciate our wonderful warm and sunny Autumns.

A pilgrimage back into my favorite restaurants began one day with Maydell Surtees, who lives up on the top of Rancho Rio Vista between Carmel and The Valley. It was a bright and blue day on the Bay as we chose The Sardine Factory for lunch, as an escape, of sorts, from our inland habitat.

Aglow with a superbly stirred martini, we enjoyed con-don bleu, the freshest fish this side of the sea, and the usual dashing and debonair service that owners Bert Cutino and Ted Balestreri offer with their luncheons. As a final flourish we indulged in those capricious cappucinos The Sardine Factory concocts so well. They do rival the Old Bath House's famed specialties.

The next day it was The General Store and Forge in the Forest which holds happy hour every week night, followed by an overwhelming menu for dinner.

The Sunday morning after The Forge, with houseguests from San Francisco, we dropped into Casanova for brunch. And, that is an experience! Sunshine pouring into a Casanova peasant omelette or eggs Casanova has to be the most delightful eye-opener this side of heaven! Or, there's a fresh mushroom and herb omelette...and a beautiful Bavarian brunch, or if you can wait a few minutes...Calamari Giovannini.

But, with the advent of

September 1 found the little dinners that Peninsula restaurants do so well once again attracting those who prefer intimate dining a deux. As September seems to be a month for birthdays of friends, an invitation to celebrate one friend's 50-or-so milestone, with a drink at

*Gourmet Magazine's* August 1980 issue...in which it is described as not a "Carmel place where you're eating in a gift shop or shopping in a restaurant" but dining in a "classic" manner.

It's country French with a flair...attributable to chef Charles Graft, Jr., who even

## Carmel Carousel

By Betty Barron



Anton and Michel's, evolved into another invitation, from Anton, to come back for dinner later that evening. Which we did. A most pleasant experience—ala chicken Jerusalem and a superbly tossed salad...and Cointreau as an afterthought, all served at the wide windows overlooking the Court of the Fountains...about as Continental a setting as you can find in Carmel.

A return visit to St. Tropez a night or two later, found the candlelight at tiny tables, the quiet service and scallops a perfection, all contriving to lull us into a state of bliss. St. Tropez is French cuisine at its finest.

And, then there's Moulin de Carmel...another French delight...a busy corner of Carmel is featured in

makes the irresistible French pastries. The menu is elaborate, delicious...and owner Charles Sr., is a discerning political analyst...if you probe a bit.

September was the month for really dining out, too. Beach picnics, that is.

Our American Picnic Society heralded the equinox at Stewart's Point, catching the full moonrise, the arcing orb luminous as it hovered over the Carmel River. We all reluctantly wandered home before the four a.m. moonset.

However, October, too, has its harvest moon...and the drive down the Coast this month to the Highlands Inn, Rocky Point, Glen Oaks, Ventana, Nepenthe or Lucia can be the way to go. Or, for those who feel the call of the

land at harvest time...there's The Covey, The Carousel and Fernand's in Carmel Valley.

Bon appetit!

But far and away, the wedding celebration of two of the most charming Peninsulans, Phyllis Carminati and Don Hubbard, and the fiesta at Carmel Mission's Crespi courtyard was Carmel's most beautiful "happening." Saturday afternoon tourists peered through the iron gates leading to the courtyard and were treated to what they must believed was a page of history of the early days of the Mission, as the mariachis made music for singing and dancing, wedding guests sip-

enticing offerings of artists George De Groat, Jack Laycox, Harry Hick Ross, Kip Stewart, Henry Miller, Will Bullas, and many others.

Next on the calendar...the Panhellenic luncheon at The Thunderbird in the Barnyard on Saturday, October 4 at

noon. Festival Theater's wine, cheese and tennis party at the Racquet Club, Tuesday, October 7 between 5 and 9 p.m.

And, Halloween!

Put on a mark and play a secret role. It's that time of year.

## Big Sur Foundation Members Lobbying

A contingent of Monterey and Big Sur residents flew to Washington in early September to lobby in favor of Congressman Leon Panetta's Big Sur bill to distribute information developed by the Big Sur Foundation.

Sponsored by members of the Big Sur Foundation and Sierra Club, the eighteen-member contingent met with aides of the eighteen-member Senate Committee on Energy and Natural resources.

Representing the Big Sur Foundation were director Saunders Hillyer, President Will Shaw (with wife, Mary), Trustees Julie Packard and Virginia Mudd, and Advisor Zad Leavy.

The individuals representing the Sierra Club were Rudd Crawford, Dave Hendrick, and Rod Holmgren.

Couples included were the Glen Lockwoods, the Kent Whites, and the Paul Vierge.

Other individuals compris-

ing the contingent were Helen Morganath, Roger Newell, and Ray Sanborn.

Eight members of the contingent reside in the Monterey Peninsula or elsewhere, of which three have second homes in Big Sur, and ten are local residents.

The group distributed materials prepared by the Big Sur Foundation, including a portfolio containing full color aerial photographs of selected views of Big Sur properties.

The other materials presented to the members of the Energy Committee were: a profile of the individuals comprising the "Big Sur Contingent in Washington;" a report on the "inability" of the County and Coastal Commission to implement the LCP; a collection of selected newspaper articles; a report partially titled "the importance of enacting HR7380... in 1980;" and the photo album previously described.

## Tourist Count High at Hearst Castle

THE CAMBRIAN

The demand for Hearst Castle tours for the summer season are much higher than last year's according to Gerald Fialho, area manager for North Coast State Parks.

As of the fifteenth of this month, the castle has been viewed by 37,500 more people than last year's count.

"The only major problems we've had," Fialho said, "has been a high demand and a long waiting time for the people coming to the Castle. We've had 5,000 come

through every day and I wouldn't be surprised if we've turned that many away daily.

Fialho reported an extra high number of foreign visitors at the Castle this year. He estimated as many as one-fourth of the visitors are from out of the United States.

Fialho said the July, 1980, to June 30, 1981, fiscal year should bring 950,000 visitors to Hearst Castle, as opposed to the 888,000 that visited in the 1979-1980 fiscal year.

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JAKE STOCK and The Abalone Stompers are among the scheduled performers at a Benefit Concert for Big Sur resident, Tomi Lussier, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident last month. The concert is planned for Wednesday, October 8 at Steinbeck Forum at the Doubletree Inn in Monterey, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

## Fire Prevention Week 1980

By Philip C. Favro  
State Fire Marshal  
CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE

SACRAMENTO (Capitol) — Fire Prevention Week has become an annual tradition in the United States — complete with the required Dalmation, displays of antique fire apparatus, and eloquent pleas by politicians and other public leaders for fire safety. Yet, Fire Prevention Week, despite all its many years of public relations messages, has really prevented very few fires. Why?

One obvious reason is rather than using this week as a launching pad for a year-long positive and aggressive campaign against the dangers of unfriendly fire, many fire departments have historically used this week as an opportunity to display their wares — present to the community their won-loss record for the previous year — and, as almost an afterthought, hand out some printed message on

fire safety.

I hope the concept of Fire Prevention Week is not passed. Trapped amid the dozens of special weeks, special days, and special months...I hope it has not lost its impact on a society inundated with media messages on the dangers of everything from hair dryers to saccharin.

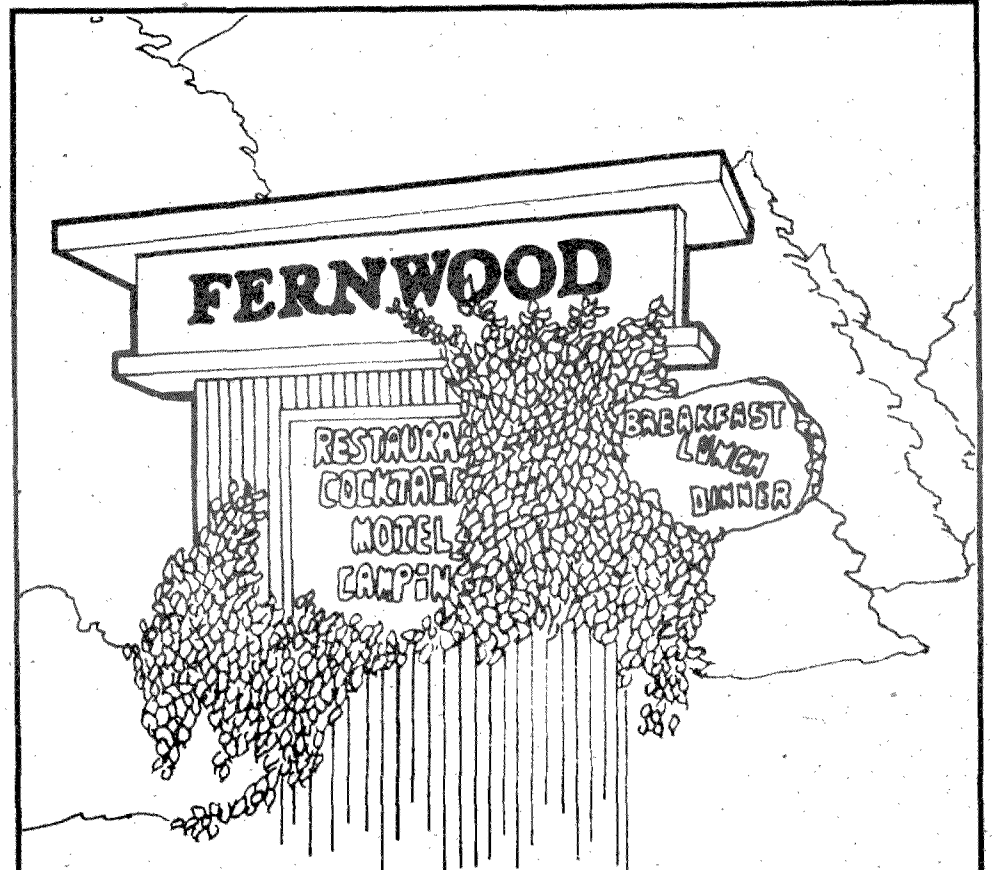
Fire prevention is a concept that is so basic it should not need a special week to draw one's attention to it. But as with so many basic issues, without constant reinforcement its ideas and messages become lost among a myriad of competing problems and concerns.

Individual fire prevention practices should be a logical extension of the public's knowledge of and concern for fire — its behavior — its threat — and its effects. But that very knowledge must come from a year-long, in fact life-long effort on the part of fire professionals to place the fire threat in its pro-

per perspective...to convince people of its deadly force...to teach them how to live with the threat, and to prepare them for preventive actions they can take on their own. Yet, like those who hear the cry of wolf too often, a danger-weary public — besieged daily by press accounts of some new, deadly, threat — often ignores these well-meaning efforts.

Fire prevention is everybody's business, every day, all year long. Dedicated professionals are using every means imaginable to make citizens more aware — and to give them advice on inexpensive and effective ways they can help themselves.

Now, it's up to you, the public, to take heed of that advice and not lose sight of fire's threat among a barrage of "threats" that daily dull your senses. Fire Prevention Week is a culmination and yet a beginning — a week of special attention, tribute and renewed commitment.



*In the Heart of Big Sur Country...*

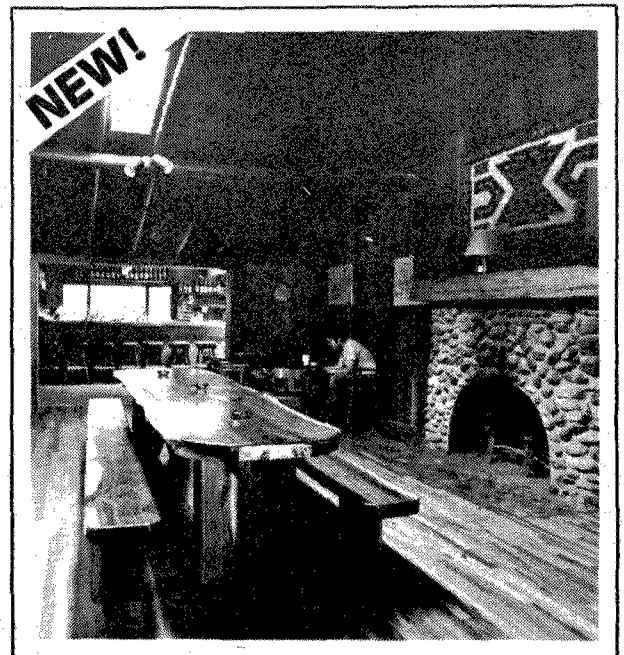


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PATRICIA RAMSEY, THIRD FROM RIGHT, Robert Smith, far right, and other guests watch as the Friends of the Big Sur Coast Art Auction progresses at the Highlands Inn.



SEATED IN THE CENTER of the room are Mrs. Chappellet, Irene Cross and Ruth Harlan show their delight as Mrs. Chappellet successfully bids on a stone sculpture "Laura" donated by Marguerite Staude. Fifty-six artists from Big Sur, Carmel Highlands, Carmel, Carmel Valley, Pacific Grove and Monterey donated a variety of watercolors, oils, acrylics, sculptures, prints, mobiles, photographs and other work to the Friends auction held at Highlands Inn September 5th.

## Art Auction Raises Whopping \$8,600

*Friends of the Big Sur Coast would like to thank the following artists for contributing generously to the art auction held at the Highlands Inn:*

Doris Winchell Baker  
Bill Bates  
Jeanne Bellmer  
Benitez  
Randolph C. Bowman  
Howard Bradford  
Brother John  
Gary & Dawna Carpenter  
Don Case  
Dick Crispo  
James Peter Cost  
Robin Coventry  
George DeGroat  
Dy'ans  
William Edgar  
Ekeroth  
Embree  
Pacco Ferro  
Don Hartman

Ken Hiob  
Robert Huber  
James Hunolt  
Louisa Jenkins  
John Jones  
Andrew Kozak  
Jack Laycox  
Susan Long  
Douglas Madsen  
Susan Manchester  
Harold Mason  
Harriet Mayland  
Horst Mayer  
Constance McCoy  
Marguerite Staude  
Kipp Stewart  
Shirley Sullivan  
Bill Timmins  
Belinda Vidor

Maryjo Wald  
Marie Wyckoff  
Joseph Wythe  
Julie Andrews  
Heidi McGurrian  
Henry Miller  
Emile Norman  
Pakara  
Betty Peckinpah  
Shirley Polovy  
Gunter Riese  
Margaret Roberts  
Harry Dick Ross  
Eve Miller Ross  
Donald Rowe  
Robert Scott  
Stephen Skerce  
Keith Lindberg

*A special thank you to Patricia Ramsey, a true host and gentle woman, for allowing us the use of the Highlands Inn.*

Opinion:

## LCP's and TDC's

By Mary Barnett

Big Sur may be thought of in many ways—as a place to live, a way of life, a center of creativity and culture, or, as the late poet Lillian Bos Ross put it, "a state of mind."

But to most of the people in the United States, and to the more than 2.9 million visitors who travel Highway One between Cambria and Carmel each year, the Big Sur is above all else a view—one of the finest the nation, or for that matter the Earth, affords.

The Big Sur Local Coastal Plan now before the Monterey County Planning Commission takes due notice of this fact and places strong emphasis upon preserving Big Sur's scenic resources "in perpetuity" or in layman's language, forever.

It becomes a tricky business, however, because many people own legal lots within what is technically known as the "viewshed." Monterey County would have trouble simply telling these people they can't build on their property. The Constitution says quite plainly that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. There are reported to be approximately 800 or so buildable lots along the coast, and probably about 50 of them where no building at all would be allowed under LCP policies.

There is yet another problem. The beauty that is Big Sur is more or less a public gift from owners of 14 large ranches, who by leaving their property undeveloped have made Big Sur the aesthetic experience it is today.

What to do about these properties whose only sin, as

one observer put it, is being in the view? This was one of the major problems faced by Bill Farrell and the Monterey County planning staff in drawing up the LCP. How well it is resolved is one of the major controversies regarding the draft plan.

Applicants for building permits in the famous viewshed, the LCP says, must consider the effect upon the view when selecting building sites. The least visible part of the parcel is to be considered the right part for location of new structures. They are to be placed where topography and forests provide natural screening, and not in front of the crashing surf or on open hills and silhouetted ridges.

But there will be times when the best techniques will not prevent conflict with the view from passing autos. What then?

One technique suggested in the LCP for resolving this dilemma is "transfer of development credits", shortened in planner lingo to "TDCs".

At the September 10 public hearing, planning commissioners and landowners were dubious about TDCs, some going so far as to say they "won't work." The planning staff thinks they will, and maintains they have been working in the Santa Monica Mountains, among other places.

Although the LCP draft includes a rather technical description of how TDCs work, a better discussion of the technique is found in a report entitled "Legal Considerations, Big Sur Local Coastal Program Implementation" by legal consultants Anne D. McGowan, Alexander T. Henson and Clement Shite. Henson prepared the TDC paper.

He explains the TDC is a land use mechanism proposed almost 20 years ago and used since with varying degrees of success, principally in the East, but also in the aforementioned Santa Monica Mountains.

Basically, under the TDC system the local agency (in this case the county) sets up two types of areas: low-density or non-developable areas, and development areas. Owners of land in the former can sell "density credits" to owners of land in the latter.

Henson explains the purpose is "to require the landowners who receive windfalls in the form of increased intensity uses to compensate the landowners who are restricted and have suffered a wipeout."

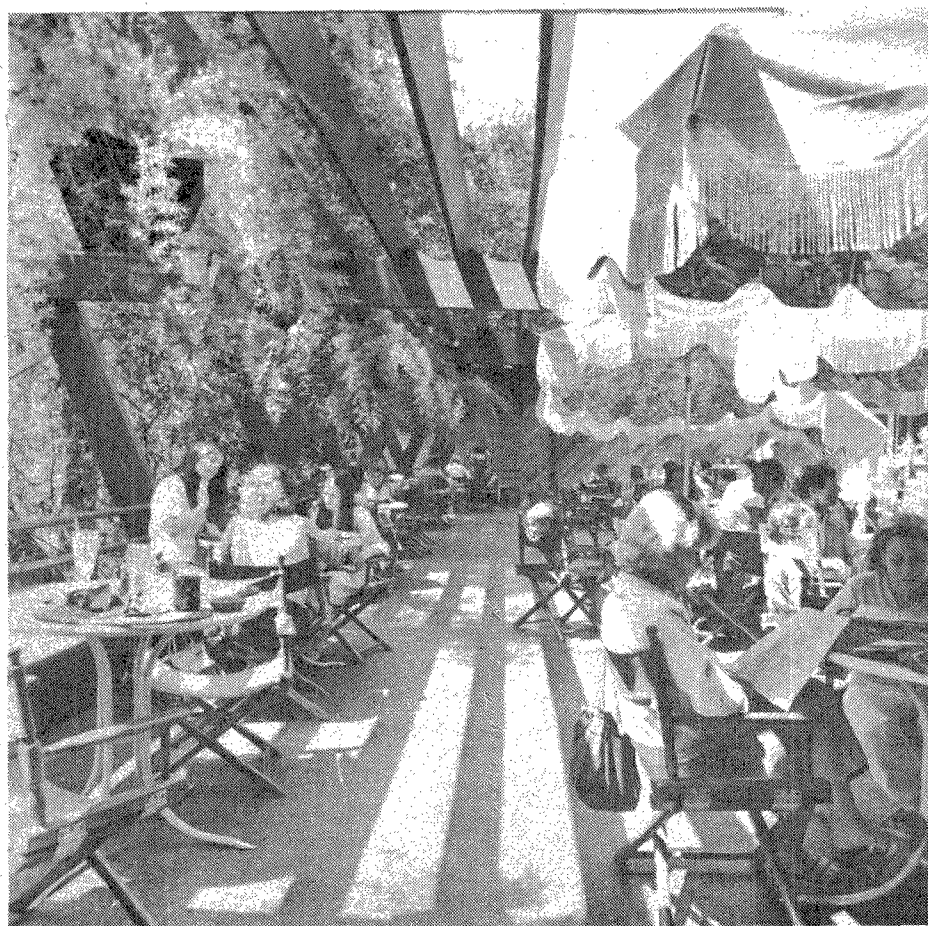
He considers whether TDCs are really needed on the Big Sur coast. Under local agency police powers, he notes, courts have upheld

Continued on page 28



SYBIL FORREST AND Joe Handley, coordinators for the Art Auction held as a benefit for Friends of the Big Sur Coast, look over notes following the successful event. The variety of artworks raised \$8,600 toward keeping further federal involvement out of Big Sur.





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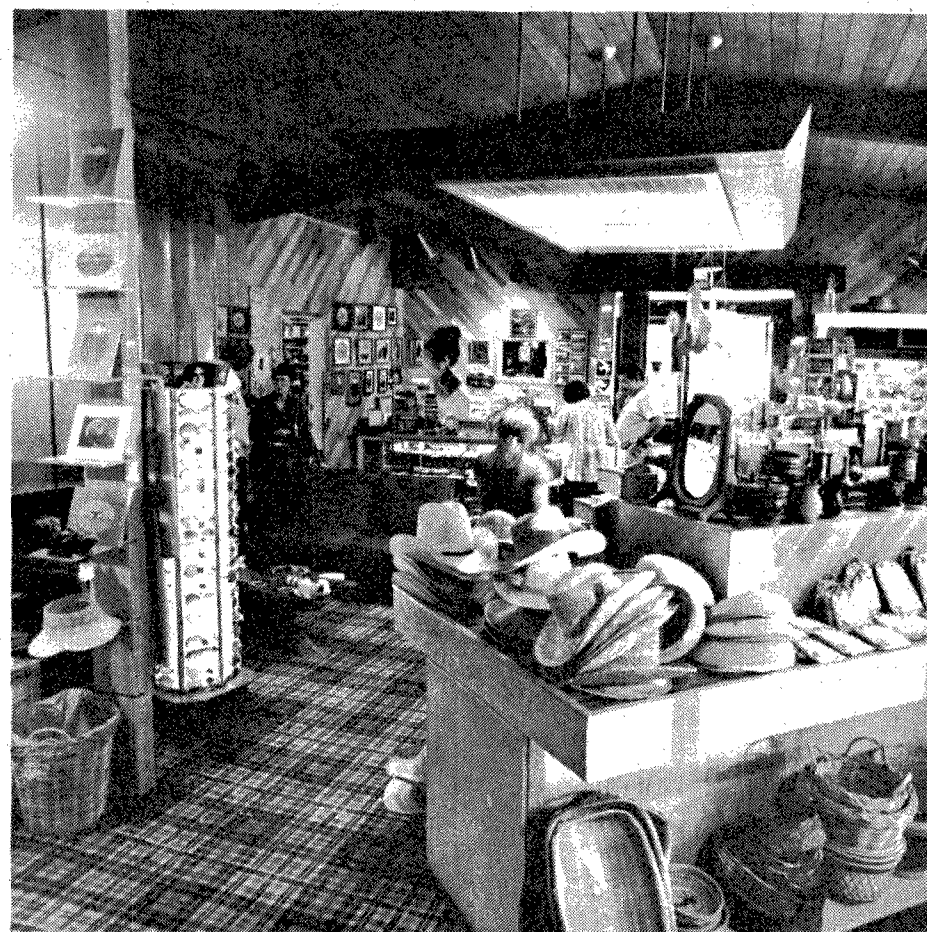
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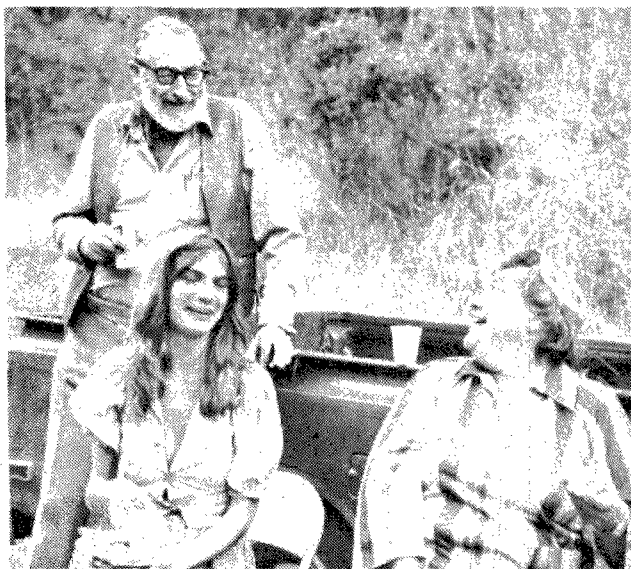
**OUTSIDE THE Jardine Barn** Historical Society Members gather to chat and eat. From left: Ruth and Jack Sutton, Buzz Brown, Beverly Newell and Dottie Williams.



**DONA MARGUERITA** Louisa Escobar Boronda Artellan Castro and Howard Welsh dance the Varsuviana at the Historical Society Meeting. The 88 year old Mrs. Castro was guest of honor for the evening.



**FERN TROTTER PLAYS** THE Varsuviana for dancers.



**HOWARD WELCH**, Toni Nicklas, Historical Society Vice President, and Mary Fleenor enjoy good company and great Big Sur Pot Luck desserts.

## *"The Coast Waltz"*



**LYNDA AND ALAN** Jardine cheerfully host the Historical Society meeting at their Arabian Horse Ranch September 21st.



**HISTORICAL SOCIETY** President Sylvia Elsenberg, Fern Trotter, and Senora Castro enjoy the evening at the Jardine Ranch.

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## Big Sur Historical Society Holds Potluck Barn Dance

By Mary Harrington

The original Pfeiffer barn at Sycamore Canyon Ranch was the setting for an old-time potluck and get together for members of the Big Sur Historical Society Sunday, Sept. 21.

The occasion was a modern adaptation of the gatherings that were a traditional part of homestead life on the coast. In the early days the ranches stretched the length of the coast — often at a great distance from one another and tied together only by the coast trail. Getting together with the other settlers was a great occasion and often involved hours of travel. The guests made the most of the opportunity; the affairs frequently lasted two days with the feasting and dancing continuing all night. Children were bedded down under tables and tucked away in corners. Over the years these affairs became traditional in various places — Notley's Landing, Oldham Hall, Westmere, Stanley Hall, and the Castro Ranch. There was even an outdoor dancing platform at French's Camp which was located at the head of Vincente Canyon below Cone Peak.

Lacking the staying power of the early pioneers, Historical Society members made the gathering a one-evening affair. The food was just as plentiful and good. Music was provided by Fern Trotter on the accordion, and naturally the dancers stepped through the lively movements of the coast waltz.

Rosita Lopez brought the special guest of the evening, Mrs. Tony Castro. Mrs. Castro was accompanied by Miguel E. Salazar II, a gentleman from New York who added to the occasion by playing the piano and later entertaining members with a song and a speech about Mrs. Castro.

Mrs. Castro is the widow of Tony Castro, son of David Castro who homesteaded in 1872. The Castro family holdings included Castro Canyon, Graves Canyon (so named because some of the family are buried there) and Vineyard Canyon. The property passed from David Castro to his son Rojelo (Roche) Castro. Roche sold off the property in various pieces during the 1930's and 40's.

For a number of years the road ended at the Castro Ranch which made it a good place for gathering. When the barn dances were held there the Castros would slaughter a steer for the barbeque and make it a weekend affair. The product of various stills up and down the coast flowed freely adding to the spirit of these occasions.

The Historical Society ended their gathering with a short business meeting and grateful thanks to Alan and Linda Jardine for once again making the ranch available to the members. There will be no formal meeting in November, but various committees are expected to meet.

## Oregon Revives Intercity Rail

By T.W. Kienlen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Portland, Ore.

The first passenger train in the Willamette Valley of Oregon appeared on Christmas Eve, 1869, but by

the 1950s local railroad passenger service had virtually disappeared.

Now, in 1980, the State of Oregon, Amtrak, and the Southern Pacific Railroad have brought back daily rail passenger service between

Oregon's principal cities of Portland, Salem, and Eugene.

At a cost of more than \$3.5 million the new daily "Willamette Valley Express" train service will seek to determine by June 30, 1981, whether the public wants and will use fast and efficient rail service instead of driving.

The start of the new passenger service Aug. 3 culminated three years of intensive study initiated in the Oregon Legislative Assembly in 1977 "to test the feasibility of added rail passenger service in the Willamette Valley through actual operation" and "to determine the need for long-term investment in rail passenger service."

The new trains are being operated by Southern Pacific. The locomotives and coaches are brand-new Amtrak equipment. At present, two trains run north from Eugene and two south from Portland each day. Should demand require it, additional equipment will be added. To boost attractiveness and convenience of the new service, there are three intermediate stops, in addition to the cities mentioned.

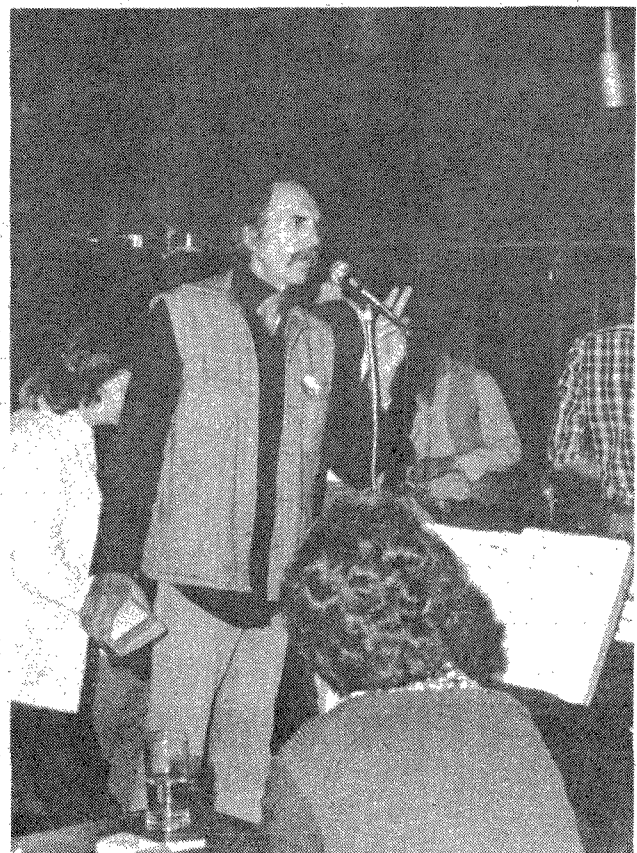
On the day before regular passenger service was begun, Oregon's Gov. Vic Atieyeh led a party of state and railroad officials, newspapermen, and guests who rode the train from Portland to Eugene, a trip that woke echoes of those long-ago days when the first trains crept west across plains and mountains to cheers at every station. That's exactly what happened when the new train of 1980 moved down the valley, and this time auto horns joined in the welcome at every crossroad.

### CORRECTION

The following articles were inadvertently printed without bylines: September Ramble: Labor Day in Big Sur, USA by Judith Goodman; Andrew Molera and Elizabeth Keatinge by Michael Gibbs; and History of Child Care Coop by Emily Kahn.

Our sincere apologies for the omissions.

The Editors



JERRY KAMSTRA recites the prose of Henry Valentine Miller at a tribute given for him at River Inn. Guests packed the restaurant and bar for the exceptional performance.



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# Views and Viewpoints

## Furious

Dear Editor:

And, dear friends and neighbors!

I want you to know that I was furious when I found out that I'd signed a petition in support of the Panetta legislation. I should have read the document before signing, but the imperative request to 'save the Big Sur Coast' came to my doorstep early in the morning and from an old friend, so I just signed it.

I feel I was deceived.

Please know that I am against the Panetta bill or any other proposed federal legislation.

Sincerely,  
Doug Madsen

## Blood Boils

Dear Editor: Please reprint

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
At a time when our dear

country is beset with enemies from within and without, demoralizing friends and emboldening adversaries, World Federalist Cranston and Congressman Panetta work to jam through H7380 to spend untold millions our treasury does not have for an unwanted and unneeded federal takeover of the Big Sur coast of California. My blood boils when I think of the stubborn stupidity of this proposal, and of the private advantages that can result from it. Please work against it.

Edgar Bissantz  
944 Channel Drive  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

## Unconvinced

To the Editor:

Many "who admire and cherish the Big Sur" (San Luis Obispo Telegram Tribune editorial, August 28) are not convinced that Congressman Panetta's bill is the best way to protect this fragile, scenic gem of our

coast.

According to the editorial it is possible that the bill "will clear the Senate in about three weeks." As the San Francisco Chronicle indicated — why the haste?

Who is behind the scenes? Which is going to benefit moneywise by this action? Two large corporations are supporting it. There is an attempt to rush it through the Senate without public hearings. There have been no environmental impact studies. Why?

The federal GAO report (1979) is now critical of the government's acquisition of private property. Big Sur is already protected by U.S. Forest Service and State Parks. Even the navy has a chunk.

Each town along Highway 1 from San Luis Obispo north should be considering the impact federal action would produce. Carmel is deeply concerned. The Carmel City Council voted

unanimously to request an EIS on the bill prior to passage. The conservation-oriented Audubon Society in that area is divided. Hearst Corporation will indeed "find itself strategically located at the gate of a national treasure," as Robert Shulman said in his letter to the Telegram Tribune, lauding Panetta for the Big Sur Bill!

K.D. Walling,  
Member of the Friends of the  
Big Sur Coast

## Heartwarming

Dear Editor:

Another heartwarming show of a majority opinion against federal legislation from Coastal residents, came last Sunday at the Harlan Ranch Barbeque.

It was a rare treat to be with the whole Harlan family and to have such a perfect location for a blending of south coast and north coast neighbors.

We may have many miles of rugged coastline between us, but our love for the privilege of being good stewards of this land unites our spirits.

Everyone benefits from the Harlans' hospitality.

With thanks, sincerely  
Claire Chappellet

## Ghost Town

Editor, The Herald:

Regarding the takeover of the proposed Big Sur scenic area, we just returned from Northern California, our former home, the area of the new 48,000-acre addition to the Redwood Park.

We notice a vast difference very time we visit. Many of the lumber and plywood mills are shut down completely, and now due to the poor building climate, the biggies are wondering how long they will last.

Some towns were like ghost towns, the only industry being tourism and growing pot. With the price of gas, how much longer the tourism lasts is a good question.

We passed one area of the new park addition that included a number of private homes. Some were vacant and windows boarded up. Another note, as soon as the park took over, they ordered 88 steel gates to close access roads into the park.

When will this takeover of private land end? Between the coastal commission and the park system, you wonder who will be next. This government land grab is like a cancer, it comes in slowly and silently before the private land owner knows what has

happened.

I saw it happen in Del Norte County and they are not interested in maintaining a park. It is just plain government control of private land.

In my book, Sen. Alan Cranston is not a representative of this district. It's "Save the Redwoods," "Save the Tadpoles," "Save the Prairie," etc. How about "Save the Citizens"? We can't all be park rangers!

Dortha Roesler,  
Salinas

## Opposition

Dear Editor:

Please Reprint

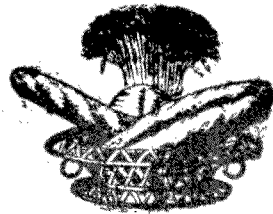
Dear Senator:

This is to urge your strong opposition to HR7380 (Panetta), known as "The Big Sur Area Coast Act", which we understand will be marked up by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday, September 17th and referred on to the full Senate without a public hearing.

As the State Senate and Assembly representatives of the Big Sur area we are strongly opposed to this costly legislation which is neither needed nor wanted by the residents of the area or by local government. Our files

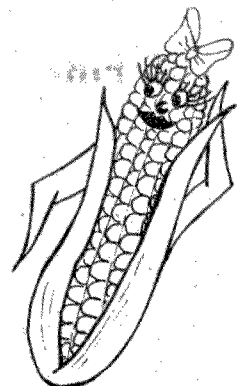
## Claire's Cooking Corner

### BIG SUR RECIPE



## End-of-Summer Souffle Special

This year, because of Big Sur's unusually cool summer, most vegetables along the coast have been late in ripening. So, if by now you've eaten your 'quota' of freshly picked corn on the cob, and wish for another way to enjoy the golden-eared bounty, try this light and tasty cross between a souffle and a pudding.



### Coastal Corn Pudding

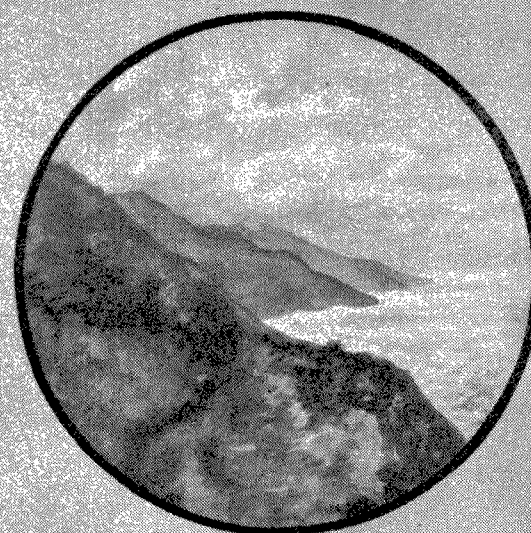
- 2 Tablespoons butter (1/2 stick)
- 3 Cups scrapped corn (about 14 medium ears)
- 1 Teaspoon salt
- Dash of freshly ground white pepper
- 5 Eggs

Butter a two-quart baking dish or souffle mold and set aside. After fresh corn is husked, scrape it by scoring the corn with the tines of a fork, down the length of the ear. This cuts the skin. Then, holding the top of each ear on a platter, or in a bowl, scrape it with the back of a table knife, leaving the skin on the cob and the meat of the kernel on the platter. (This is a splattery operation.)

Combine corn with one tablespoon of butter and of milk, salt and pepper in a medium sauce pan. Heat over low fire, stirring constantly until butter has melted.

Separate 3 of the eggs. Combine the yolks with the remaining whole eggs and beat slightly. Add to corn mixture. Beat the 3 whites until they hold firm, shiny peaks. Add to corn mixture and fold in with rubber spatula. Pour into baking dish and place in a roasting pan with enough hot water to reach half the depth of the mold. Bake in an oven preheated to 350 degrees for 40 to 45 minutes, or until a knife placed into the center of the pudding comes out clean. Serves 6 or less.

The scraped corn should be thick enough to mound slightly. If it seems too thick, add a little milk and one teaspoon sugar. Never use canned corn!



Robin  
Coventry

## WATERCOLORS ETCHINGS

EXHIBITION 1980-81  
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are replete with letters from constituents in opposition to HR7380, as well as S.2551 (Cranston). In addition our position is shared by approximately 800 of our constituents in Big Sur (between 80 and 95 percent of the adult population) who have signed petitions in opposition to this legislation, all of whom reside within the boundaries of the proposed legislation.

already owns 47.5 percent of the land in California and 25 percent of the land in Monterey County. In fact, less than 20 percent of the 700,000-acre area is owned privately, with the rest held by some level of government. We simply do not need an increase in the amount of federal government ownership in this area.

While there is little argument over the need to protect

the Big Sur Coast Area, there are considerable differences of opinion over the methodology by which this protection is to be accomplished. We and our constituents strongly believe there are sufficient safeguards in place to protect this valuable resource: the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and the California Coastal Act of 1976. The latter is a most restrictive law and the powers of the California Coastal Commission created by the Act are more than adequate to effectively and perpetually accomplish the goals and objectives proposed by HR7380. In addition this area is currently undergoing the strongest locally developed land protection planning in its history. For that reason, there is no need for extensive federal involvement in the Big Sur Coast area.

Your strong opposition to this unnecessary and unwanted legislation would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Nimmo, Senator  
17th Senatorial District

Carol Hallett,  
Assemblywoman  
29th Assembly District

## Mis-statement

United States Department of the Interior  
120 Laurel St.  
Patchogue, New York 11772

The Big Sur Gazette  
Big Sur, CA 93920  
Gentlemen:

I had the opportunity to read your article "Park Superintendent Supports Inholders Association Charges" in the August 1980 issue of *The Big Sur Gazette*. To say the least, I am somewhat upset that the *Tide* article is being used by the National Inholders Association to further its own purposes. The original *Tide* article contained a number of errors and mis-statements — one of which was the statement regarding the good-guy, bad-guy syndrome. Mr. Cooney, who wrote the article, left out one critical word in that statement; the word was "not". I actually said that the good-guy, bad-guy syndrome was not a policy of the Park Service. I pointed this out to Mr. Cooney but he neglected to run a correction.

The article itself was condensed from a two hour conversation and many of the statements took on a dif-

ferent meaning in their condensed form. The conversation on the good-guy, bad-guy syndrome covered considerably more than the misquote that was printed in the article. While I mentioned that this was not a policy of the Park Service, I did say that I am sure it happened upon occasion because that was the expedient thing to do for a new Superintendent. My own case is a good example. My predecessor did a terrific job of setting up a good staff and setting long range goals for the Park. The only major problem when I came on board was that our relations with some of the communities was less than ideal. I have since concentrated on community relations and while noting of substance has changed, I think our relations with the communities have improved considerably. This is not an isolated situation; I think throughout the country the Park Service is concentrating on establishing better relations with its neighbors and inholders.

With regard to the rest of the article, I did give Mr. Cushman some, but not most, of the credit for turning National Park Service land acquisition methods

around. I think that this would have happened with or without Mr. Cushman. The fact is that most new parks (except in Alaska) are not being carved out of the public domain but are being established in areas where considerable amounts of private lands are involved. This, when coupled with the fact many new areas are in or near heavy concentrations of population, has necessitated a reassessment of the Park Service's traditional methods of dealing with its neighbors.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,  
Joel M. Pickelner  
Superintendent

## Old Days

Dear Editor:

Go back to the good old days with the environmentalists?

Back to log cabins and wood stoves. Back to washing clothes on a scrub board, back to raising our own beans, potatoes, vegetables & fruits. Back to hunting our meat and catching our fish in the streams.

BUT WAIT!

We CAN'T have a log

cabin or wood stove!—We must SAVE our trees! We CAN'T wash our clothes!—We'll CONTAMINATE the streams! We CAN'T raise our own produce & fruit!—We'll be DISTURBING the soil! We CAN'T hunt or fish.—We'll be UPSETTING the balance of nature! We DARE NOT eat wild berries or nuts or grasses for fear of DEPRIVING the birds, squirrels or other animals! — Dear Environmentalists, What are YOU surviving on?

Lydia Alsop

## Libertarian Party Opposes Takeover

A resolution opposing federal involvement in Big Sur was passed by delegates to the Libertarian Party state convention recently.

The resolution was proposed by Ken Bowers, the Libertarian candidate for Rep. Leon E. Panetta's 16th Congressional District seat.

Delegates to the Sacramento convention from San Luis Obispo were Steve McClenathan, Stephen Jensen and Steve Jacobsen.

# Never Mind What We Said

THE CAMBRIAN

In an interesting turn of events the State Coastal Commission has thrown its cards in with Rep. Panetta for federal legislation covering the Big Sur area.

It's not so ironic that state and federal agencies have decided to band together for their mutual gain, but what is ironic is that the State Coastal Commission feels so insecure in their ability to regulate growth in Big Sur that Michael Fischer, executive director of the state commission, has written a letter to Panetta asking that injunctive authority be given the U.S. Forest Service for lands held in private ownership.

Fischer recommends in a letter to Panetta, dated Aug. 11, that he amend his proposal to read: "The Secretary (of Agriculture, we assume) shall have the power to enjoin uses of public or private lands that are, or would be substantially inconsistent with the purposes of this Act." So much for the input of the citizens advisory board to affect decisions on land use in Big Sur. Another point to ponder is the little phrase that has no concrete boundaries: "...public or private lands that are, OR WOULD BE, substantially inconsistent..."

Fischer goes on in his letter to add: "Any exercise of this authority shall be accompanied by findings of fact setting forth the basis for the Secretary's decision. The authority to enjoin any use shall apply for a period of time not to exceed one year as applied to any one use. During this time period, the Secretary determines not to acquire said affected parcel, the injunction or use shall cease having legal effect immediately upon promulgation of the Secretary's decision. If the Secretary determines that said parcel(s) should be acquired and that funds for acquisition will be available within a reasonable time period, the injunction shall stay in effect so long as acquisition procedures are being diligently pursued even if the time period required exceeds one year from the date the injunction was first instituted."

So there you have it, the grand flim-flam. The buzz words of "reasonable time period" are as ambiguous as any conglomeration of plannerese that has come down the pike. In addition, the final sentence of his recommendation effectively says: Don't bother with what I've said in the previous sentences, the bottom line is that we want to have the power to hold up any type of building that doesn't suit us for any length of time.

We submit that this is collusion between a state and federal agency in the form of trying to deprive the rights of landowners. By trying to usurp the rights of property owners through a legal morass of ambiguous phrases, the wording of the "recommendation" will strangle the initiative of those who have already gone the last mile in permit gathering for construction in Big Sur.

As of press time, it hasn't been ascertained whether or not Panetta has included Fischer's recommendation, or whether or not Panetta's bill has gone to the floor of the Senate for a vote, but we hope it hasn't gone that far—and never does. There's something rotten here, and the Coastal Commission and the federal government just may be at the bottom.

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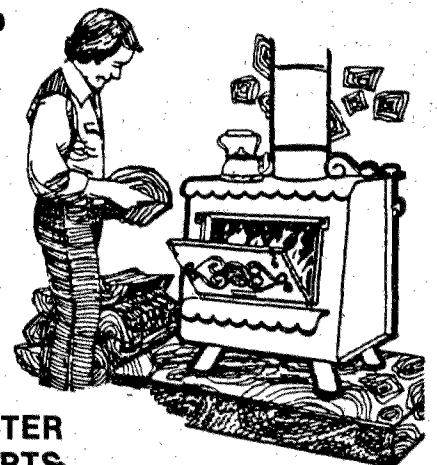
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## U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa Talks About Big Sur Legislation

U.S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) issued the following statement on September 11 regarding legislation to create a Big Sur Coast Area:

"I was very concerned to learn that Senator Cranston intends to push for passage of the Big Sur bill, H.R. 7380, by the Senate with some minor amendments. It seems to me that if we had twice the number of all amendments ever made to all the bills passed in the 200 year history of the Senate, they still would not make this particular piece of legislation palatable or necessary.

"At times, I think some people here in Washington just play a peculiar kind of word game. Cranston tells the Democratic Women's Club that we have to cut out governments waste and excessive control of people's lives, and then he says he will push this bill through the Senate — a bill that is a stunning example of waste and over-regulation of people's lives.

"I know Mr. Gann opposes this legislation and I can't help but wonder if that's why Mr. Cranston supports it.

"There are a number of points in this issue that are of serious concern to the Senate — and not just to Republicans. First and foremost, we are all — Democrats, Independents and Republicans — trying to hold down spending. This bill calls for an appropriation of \$30 million of the taxpayers' dollars and that would be just the first appropriation — the gold-tipped foot-in-the-door. No one, not even Mr. Burton, makes any real secret of that. Even the Wilderness Society has said that eventually all of the private lands in Big Sur could be acquired by the Federal government. Instead of a \$30 million bill, we are being asked to make a down-payment on a half-billion dollar series of bills. That's not an exaggeration; that's simply the way it has happened in the past. It's the historical record of our Federal land acquisition practices. Take some now, take some later, till we take it all.

"And what's more, neither the Panetta bill nor its predecessor, the Cranston bill, contains one cent for on-going management costs, legal costs, relocation costs, employee salaries, employee housing, maintenance of Route 1, or any on-going costs. Yet we have the New York Times telling us that our Park Service (and Forest Service) can't afford to manage the lands they now have. What in the world is the point of acquiring more land that would only be degraded and despoiled because of insufficient maintenance/management funds — land that already is better protected from any drizzle of over-development by an umbrella of the strictest state preservation laws in the Nation under the 1976 California Coastal Act? That law is so tough I get complaints about it everywhere I go on the California coast.

"Proponents of H.R. 7380 say it is needed to compensate landowners who may not be permitted to build because of restrictions of the Local Coastal Plans now being completed. I have had this researched and funds are already available for this on a matching-grant basis through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The State of California can and should put Big Sur high on its list of priorities. The LWCF can then pay 50 percent of the tab, without further legislation. The State and county can certainly come up with the remaining 50 percent through a visitor user fee of one kind or another. Let's

face it, if this legislation were to pass — and I plan to do my best to see that it does not — it would set a precedent for a giant Federal bailout of the entire coastline of America. But Mr. Cranston, Mr. Burton and Mr. Panetta do not mention that. They are not looking very far ahead.

"I mentioned that the real cost of this program will probably be a half-billion dollars, starting with the presently proposed \$30 million. But the Senate has to be concerned with even that \$30 million. Billions are made up out of millions, and it is these millions, adding up to billions, that we are having trouble with.

"There are other issues involved here that are part of the California campaign. States rights, for example. Congress delegated the protection of the coast to the States under the 1972 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrative Act. Now, Congressmen Burton and Panetta and Senator Cranston want to take back that responsibility. That smacks to me of 1950's liberalism, the old-fashioned and disproven idea that the Federal government can and should do just about everything better than the States or the private sector. Here, on the one hand, we have a section of coast — some 100 miles long — that has been beautifully preserved by the residents and will continue to be under strict State law, and on the other hand we have Yosemite where in the next 20 years, the Federal government will spend \$100 million just to undo the damage the Federal government itself has permitted to occur. No one has to spend 100 million to undo any damage in Big Sur, and yet Big Sur serves 500,000 more visitors a year than Yosemite. Which system has worked better? The answer is obvious, Federalizing Big Sur, in any way and to any degree, now or next year, simply doesn't make sense. I'm afraid that House was the victim of a fast shuffle of the facts. The Senate plays with its own deck, not that of the Wilderness Society.

"Perhaps one of the more ironic points of the Big Sur issue has been the deletion of the Hearst Corporation's land — or the most useable of it — from the bill. The Hearst Corporation testified against both the Cranston and Panetta bills and now they think Panetta's bill is 'laudable.' The Hearst Corporation plans to develop a huge complex on their lands which make up the southern end of the Big Sur Coast. They plan, I understand, four hotels with 700 rooms, 8 restaurants with 1200 seats, employee housing units for 200, long-term guest housing, a recreational vehicle park, shopping centers and golf courses. Now that strikes me as over-development of a

pristine agricultural area.

"It also strikes me that this is a staging area for Big Sur, an elaboration of the kind of staging area envisioned by the Wilderness Society so that tourists could be bused up or down the coast and back again to eat and sleep at the end they started from. That kind of regimentation, by the way, is about as far from the present uncomplicated Big Sur experience as Mr. Cranston's philosophy is from Mr. Gann's — and that's pretty far.

"But to go back to this staging area, the Hearst Corporation obviously plans one for the southern end designed for the first increase in visitation that always comes with federalization. The Department of Interior figures show that the number of visitors increased over a period of time 3 to 4 times when an area is federalized. In this case, that means an increase from three million a year. That might get a little hairy for the people of Big Sur — and especially for the people of Carmel at the northern end of the Big Sur Coast. Carmel and Monterey Peninsula will have to serve as the northern staging area. Half or more of the visitors to Big Sur will stay overnight at least. Who will provide their water, their sanitation, increased road maintenance, increased police protection, increased traffic expenses?

"And what will happen to the environment itself? Can the eco-system in Big Sur survive 9 to 12 million people a year? I believe in parks and in free recreation opportunities whenever possible. But we simply cannot keep on federalizing areas that we cannot afford to properly maintain or where we cannot properly protect the environment. It is better to leave them in private hands, at least whenever there is the kind of rigid State protection that exists for Big Sur.

"There are other issues presented by H.R. 7380, such as government by appointed officials rather than by elected officials. All control finally rests with the Secretary of Agriculture in this bill. Another issue is the rights of the City of Carmel, which has asked for an Environmental Impact Statement before H.R. 7380 goes any further. The County of Monterey, the County of San Luis Obispo and the County of Santa Cruz have asked that there be no Federal legislation, at least until the Local Coastal Planning process is complete — and they know what they need. Why is there such a rush to circumvent this process?

"Finally, there is the question of the rights of the residents themselves and the questions of justice. No one is seriously pretending that this will be the final legislation to be proposed for Big Sur. The question is whether any legislation should be passed, removing from the residents their right and responsibility to preserve a section of America they have so carefully guarded, and rewarding them for their successful efforts by placing them under Big Brother. The residents can do a better preservation job than any Washington bureaucracy can because they care more. It's their home and their pride and their joy — and they are passionate environmentalists.

### Guest Editorial:

## Land Ownership Rights Eroded

By Bronwood Green of Editorial Emphasis

American ownership rights are systematically being eroded by state and national legislation.

Senator Cranston, Rep. Burton, Rep. Panetta are rushing a "Panetta" revised version of the Cranston Big Sur Park Bill

through the legislative process without accurate presentation, camouflaging the basic fact that the Panetta Bill has land mark implications, by achieving the indirect acquisition of private lands by a zoning device, plus allowing opportunities for controlled large development and operational concessions for a select few corporate interests. Most of the development opportunities for over 75 miles of California coastal region will accrue to the Hearst Ranch.

The Panetta zoning technique renders the land equity of the smaller land holders virtually worthless, while retaining their "privilege" to pay real estate taxes, even though the zoning on their property excludes them from economic use or development privileges.

The local property holders' only recourse is to "give the land to government", to take a reduced price offered by the National Conservancy Membership, or to sue for condemnation damages, which will be at depressed assessments.

"Environmentalists" are working hard for this legislation — its technique of zoning without legislative compensation is (if passed into law) applicable everywhere.

Disguised as a local land preservation project, it has been ignored by those who should oppose it, such as, the National Grange, National Real Estate organization, N.A.H.B., NIBS, National Chamber of Commerce, etc.

Only Senator Hayakawa (California), Senator Stevens (Alaska), plus a hand full of local Monterey County (California) property owners are battling national giants, those special interests groups, such as, the Sierra Club, The National Conservancy, The Hearst Corporation, the USDA and others, who through this legislation, are slowly, but surely destroying more and more of the tap root of America's basic heritage and strength — "land ownership rights".

The National Grange and The National Property Owners Assoc. now strongly opposes this legislation, HR-7380 and revised S-2551. Hopefully readers will notify their senators of their opposition — time is of the essence.





More...

## Views and Viewpoints

### Evidence

Dear Editor: Please reprint  
Doran Associates  
P.O. Box 362  
Carmel, CA 93921  
Dear Senator:

On behalf of the California Coastal Council I urge that our organization be given an opportunity to present testimony and evidence at additional public hearings of the senate subcommittee on parks, recreation and renewable resources on the pending Big Sur legislation.

The California Coastal Council represents a broad constituency of land owners, unions and construction groups, agricultural associations, utilities and oil companies, a total affiliate membership of 309,000. The council is appalled by reports that an attempt is underway to railroad the Big Sur legislation through the United States Senate without further committee hearings. Moreover, the council is in possession of evidence of conduct by government officials and employees, and private interest groups which violate the United States constitution and the federal civil rights act. We hereby request an opportunity to present this

information at public hearings prior to any other action by the United States senate on the Big Sur matter.

Joe Gughemetti  
President  
California Coastal Council

### Zeppelins

Dear Editor:

Congress is peering into the airport slush-fund pot, trying to figure out how to divvy up the booty. There's plenty of advice from snarling and sniveling fast-dealers, who'd dearly like to get their hands on this federal money.

How these funds are dealt with affects the shape of things to come. Is it asking too much of our lawmakers to be more creative and far-reaching in their deliberations? Just look at the English! On the Isle of Man they're developing the first saucer-shaped Zeppelins. The project is backed with solid financing and the first hop is envisioned between London and Paris in 1982.

This new mode of air travel has a lot to commend itself. When something conks out, unburnable helium-filled saucers don't slam into the ground like an exploding bomb, but sail softly

downward. Such a gentle landing allows all to survive, including the handicapped, the young and old. Saucers fight inflation by cutting back FAA empire-building and energy waste.

Zeppelin saucers are ideal for protecting Monterey's fragile environment. By landing and taking off vertically they eliminate costly runways and noisy dangerous approach pathways. By carrying comfortably hundreds of passengers fewer flights are needed. Speeds of over 100 mph make them especially suitable for trips to Los Angeles by way of Santa Barbara.

Congress mustn't put all our chips on one card when fastshuffling lobbyists try dealing from the bottom of the deck. Some chips should be put on the quieter, cheaper, roomier and safer zeppelin card.

Sincerely,  
Thomas McGrath

### Pave 'n' Save

Dear Editor:

The future of Monterey Peninsula may soon be decided — by Congress. Should Panetta's HR7380 pass the Senate, Big Sur will become another Federal Area—with

large corporate institutions eventually replacing small, unique, personal businesses that now dot the Coast.

But our problems are your problems. Future Herald stories may read:

—Hatton Canyon Freeway deemed "Necessity".

—Sewage system, expanded treatment plant slated near Odello-Land Trust 5,000—Car Big Sur Staging Area.

—Corps of Engineers completes big Sam Clemente Dam; Chris-Craft sees Valley Recreation Area future.

—With water plentiful, Pebble Beach Corporation (PBC) develops Monterey II industrial complex.

—Tour buses link Arroyo Seco Staging Area to Big Sur through Carmel Valley.

—Monterey Airport congestion around Big Sur Staging Area; new Castroville International Airport to relieve Scenic Freeway 68 traffic.

—PBC Old Capitol Site boasts 900 homes, shopping center.

—David Packard Aquarium brings 1.5 million people per year, more than Hearst Castle. (Both are Big Sur Staging Areas.)

—Cannery Row Highrise Planned.

—PBC Spanish Complex completed.

—Carmel National Seashore Established.

Rancho Ramada Country Club overlooks Airport.

—Salinas Valley Smog Control District formed following increased Moss Landing/Ex-

xon Refinery pollution.

Go ahead, Twentieth Century Fox—Build, publicize! Invite the world and its problems. But when visitors come, we will have nothing to give them—except what they already have.

People pushing Panetta's

Bill would have you believe that they do not intend to profit from it. Nonsense. The Empire Strikes.

HR7380: Panetta's Pave 'N' Save.

Paula Walling  
Big Sur



JACK ROTH, Republican Congressional candidate, meets with Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

### Roth Meets with Reagan

W.A. Jack Roth, Republican candidate for the 16th District congressional seat, met on September 15 with Governor Ronald Reagan and Ambassador George Bush in Washington, D.C. Reagan who has pledged that, as President, he will work closely with Congress to "turn Pennsylvania Avenue into a two-way street once again", assured Jack Roth that as a Republican Congressman in the Reagan administration, he would have the "the ear of the President". Also discussed

was the probability that Reagan will make a "swing through the 16th District" to campaign for Jack Roth.

Roth, whose candidacy has been endorsed by Reagan, said that their meeting included setting legislative goals for 1981. Roth also participated in a demonstration of unity with Reagan, Bush, and other GOP Congressmen and candidates on the Capitol steps where the Republican "team" pledged themselves to a joint program to solve the nation's economic and defense problems.

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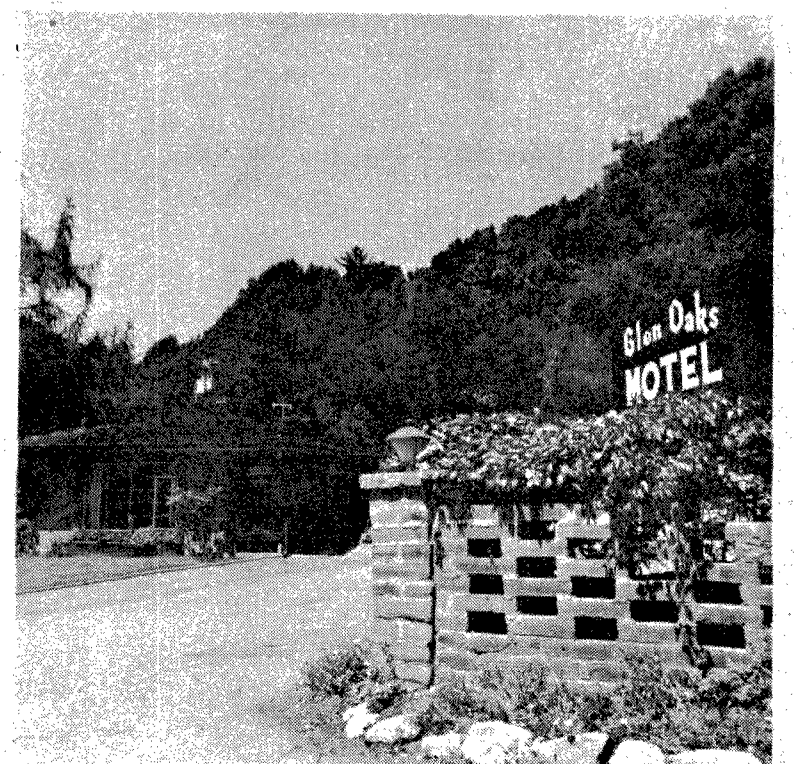


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## Big Sur Gazette Public Service

## Big Sur LCP Questionnaire

*Editors Note: The following is a summary of the Big Sur Coastal Program prepared by the Monterey County Planning Staff. This plan is designed to remove control of the Big Sur from the California Coastal Commission and return it to the county level. The plan must, however, carry out the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976. This survey also functions as a questionnaire to solicit the public opinion on the plan.*

By Jo Ann Vaughn

"The scenic qualities and natural grandeur of the coast which result from the imposing geography, rich vegetative compositions, and dramatic meeting of land and sea are probably the area's greatest single attraction to the public. Big Sur has attained a world wide reputation for spectacular beauty; sightseeing and scenic driving are the major recreational activities."

This quote from the introduction of the 84-page Local Coastal Plan outlines the main emphasis of the plan - to preserve the beauty of Big Sur and to allow the public to enjoy and appreciate that beauty.

Above all else, the plan addresses the preservation of Big Sur's natural wonders. In the opening chapter on the philosophy and goals of the plan, it says:

1. "The scenic beauty of the Big Sur Coast and the opportunities to escape urban patterns, are prime attractions for residents and visitors alike. Man made 'improvements' detract from this near-wilderness attribute of the area - if not individually, the collectively."

With this foremost in mind, the plan states its basic goal: "To preserve for posterity the incomparable beauty of the Big Sur country, its special cultural and natural resources, its landforms and seascapes and inspirational vistas. To this end, all future development must harmonize with and be subordinate to the wild and natural character of the land."

The plan then addresses specific measures to accomplish this goal of natural preservation. The plan outlines five areas of concern: natural resources, coastal scenic resources, Highway One, land use and development and shoreline access. Using these categories as guidelines, specific measures are proposed to limit development, restore natural surroundings, maintain native plant and animal life and promote the preservation of the Big Sur.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

2. "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 development."

This is the plan's key policy statement on the preservation of the Big Sur's natural resources. These natural resources include environmentally sensitive habitats, protection of plant, animal and marine life, water resources, forest resources, agricultural resources, hazardous areas and historical and architectural resources.

These resources, the plan says, are already stretched to their limits. The plan mentions that many animal and plant species are either already extinct or in danger of extinction and that fragile ecosystems have been damaged through extended development in the area. Although the plan notes that there are many natural restraints to man's intrusion in the area, such as geographical limitations, availability of water and unstable soils, it says man must impose restrictions upon himself to prevent further damage to this area. The continued preservation and restoration of the land is much more important than "the number of extent of permitted uses (of the land) whether residential, recreational or commercial."

3. All practical efforts should be made to maintain, restore and where possible, enhance Big Sur's environmentally sensitive habitats for the enrichment of a present and future County citizens and residents. The development of all categories of land use, both public and private, should be subordinate to the protection of these critical areas.

This policy statement precedes the numerous requirements for the protection of environmentally sensitive habitats, defined as "areas in which plant and animal life or their habitats are rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments."

The plan outlines measures to preserve the habitats of plant, animal and marine life. In many cases the plan merely states, in many different ways, that development near environmentally sensitive environments should be compatible to the protec-

tion of those environments. However, the plan also outlines specific methods to protect these habitats, such as setback requirements of 150 feet on either side of a stream bank to protect the riparian corridor. The plan also encourages the

## Key Policies

By Mary Barnett

✓ **NATURAL RESOURCES**—Give resource protection precedence over land development where there are irreconcilable conflicts.

✓ **SCENIC RESOURCES**—Prohibit all future public or private development visible from Highway One and major public viewing areas.

✓ **HIGHWAY ONE**—Maintain and enhance the Highway's aesthetic beauty and protect its primary function as a recreational route.

✓ **LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT**—Severely limit all future land use development on the Big Sur Coast to preserve it as a scenic natural area.

✓ **SHORELINE ACCESS**—Develop an "optimal" plan for public shoreline access that recognizes the importance of preserving the fragile natural environment. Emphasize visual access by directing future development out of the viewshed.

restoration of Big Sur's natural environment, finding offensive non-native plants such as eucalyptus, Vinca and pampas grass.

4. "In general, the County will require adherence to the best watershed planning principals, 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."

To do this, the plan proposes several regulations on the water use in Big Sur. The plan would require permits for all new users of water or intensification of existing uses. All well drilling in the area would be regulated by County permits. All public and private water systems serving more than one person, whether new or existing systems, would be subject to county and state health regulations. Finally, the plan encourages the hiring of a Water Master who, the plan says "will be responsible for working with residents and the County to manage the watershed's physical features", including springs, wells, supply systems, storage locations of water use, etc.

5. "The primary use of forest land in Big Sur shall be for recreational and aesthetic enjoyment and for educational, scientific, watershed, and habitat protection provisions of this plan are met."

The protection of forest resources in Big Sur would be regulated through a number of policies. Although the policy statement above does condone selective logging, the proposals include a requirement for a permit for felling any tree over 18 inches in circumference. The plan also states that all landmark trees shall be protected (all trees of visual, historical significance), but encourages the removal of non-native trees.

Again, though the policy states that logging in the area should be permitted, the plan limits this activity to "only salvage cutting or harvesting to maintain a healthy stand or reduce fire hazard". The County's intention is that trees logged in Big Sur shall be used only in Big Sur and encourages balloon logging.

Permit applicants would have to certify through a qualified biologist that the proposed timber harvesting activity would contribute to the stability and diversity of the forest and is carried out in a manner that does not alter sensitive habitat areas, the plan says.

6. "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."

Proposals in this section include requirements that grasslands traditionally in grazing use shall be preserved for grazing, forbids other land use activities on agricultural land and encourages state, federal and county agencies to aid ranchers and farmers in their agricultural pursuits.

7. "The Big Sur Coast shall be considered as an area where projects may impact on or be affected by environmental resources of hazardous or critical concern. This would except most projects from the categorical exemptions allowed under the California Environmental Quality Act. In locations determined to have significant hazards, development permits should include a special condition requiring the owner to record a deed restriction describing the nature of the hazard(s), geotechnical and/or fire suppression mitigations and long-term maintenance requirements."

The plan, then, considers Big Sur as a potentially dangerous area and hopes, thorough regulation, to avoid or at least mitigate destruction and damage. Regulations would include the above stated requirement for geological surveys, forbid construction within the 100-year flood plan and allow for construction of only those buildings which can withstand could resist collapse in a major earthquake.

8. "Big Sur's archeological resources, including those areas considered to be archeologically sensitive but not yet surveyed or mapped, shall be maintained and protected for their scientific and cultural heritage." The County shall "protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the cultural heritage of the County and its man-made resources traditions."

To protect the historical and archeological resources of Big Sur, the plan proposes that the county draw up a list of all historical landmarks in the area, that proposed developments should take into consideration the archeological and historical nature of the site before plans are drawn and that native Americans should be consulted when development plans are submitted to determine the impact on archeological or cultural heritage sites. The plan also requires an archeological impact study be made and submitted before development of property be allowed.

#### COASTAL SCENIC RESOURCES

The second objective of the LCP is to protect the scenic beauty of Big Sur. It is the beauty of the area that makes Big Sur special, different and well-known, the plan says. "The aesthetic and scenic qualities and semi-wilderness character of the coast have received national and even international attention and concern," the plan says. "As a result, the issue of visual resources protection is probably the most significant and far reaching question concerning the future of the Big Sur coast."

The plan refers to the historic protection of the scenic beauty of this area, including the County's refusal in the early 1940's to approve service station roadside advertising the area and the dedication of Highway One as California's first scenic highway in the 1960's. The plan stresses the importance of forbidding development to encroach on the natural beauty of the area.

9. "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."

The county makes this proposal in order to protect the viewshed of the area proposed regulation include requirements that all phases of all development, whether private, public or commercial, conform to the viewshed policy of nonvisibility. This includes structures, roads, utility poles and lighting. The design and siting of a structure would also be forbidden to detract from the "natural beauty of the undeveloped skylines, ridgelines, slopes and shorelines."

The county also proposes areas where scenic restoration efforts should be conducted. Here the "highly visible development has impacted scenic quality", the plan says. Areas suitable for scenic restoration include Otter Cove and the group of small parcels east of Highway One, Garrapata Ridge, Rocky Point and Buck Creek to Lime Creek."

10. New roads providing residential, recreational, or agricultural access will be considered only where it has been demonstrated that the use of existing roads is not possible or feasible or that rights for mutual use by neighbors of a common road are shown in writing to be unobtainable.

The plan clearly wants to avoid the scarring of the land, especially mountaintops in the viewshed, by severely limiting the construction of new roads, public and private. The plan further states that no new roads would be allowed in the public views or "visible from Highway One and other selected viewpoints." The LCP does not say what these viewpoints are.

11. All new parcels must provide building sites outside areas of public view and otherwise must avoid creating further commitment to development within the viewshed.

In this way, the plan would forbid all future development within the viewshed. The plan would allow, though, for com-



pensation through condemnation of the property. The plan does not address the price at which property owners would be recompensed for their land.

Further protection of the viewshed is allowed through proposals requiring buildings to blend in with the environment, using materials and colors that will camouflage the structure and discouraging signs. The plan forbids neon or plastic signs.

#### HIGHWAY ONE

The plan's concern for Highway One is that it is required to handling an increasing volume of traffic without an increase in the highway's capacity. This traffic is, according to the LCP, predominately recreation oriented, estimating the visitor traffic at 95 percent of the volume during the peak summer months.

"If recreational use continues to increase along current peak use period patterns, the Highway will not be able to accommodate the increase," the plan states. "The capacity of the Highway will, therefore, be a major constraint on the long range development of Big Sur itself."

**12. 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."**

The report, then, gives priority highway use to visitor as opposed to residential traffic. In its policies, the LCP gives the capacity priority to the visitors, seeking to limit and increase in residential traffic through a limitation on residential and commercial development in the area.

Having identified Big Sur as an area of recreational enjoyment for the public, the plan says that this public use, should be protected. Other users of the highway should be limited in their usage to provide for future recreational use of the road.

**13. Any commitment of remaining Highway capacity to residential use should be extremely limited and should be considered only for very large parcels."**

County planners, then, want to reserve any further traffic capacity of the highway for "coastal priority uses", especially recreational use. The plan also recommends the upgrading of Palo Colorado, Sycamore Canyon and other recreationally used roads to allow for increased visitor traffic.

To increase visitor flow through the area, the plan call for the paving of turnouts to allow slower moving vehicles to pull off the road, upgrading the alignment of Highway One and the construction of parking areas at key locations to prevent the parking on the road shoulder now commonly in existence.

**14. "Unless there is substantial changes in current recreational use patterns and volumes, significant decreases in peak period traffic congestion will only be achieved through physical regulation of the Highway, including limitations to visitor access at the north and south ends."**

The LCP calls for the construction of northern and southern visitors centers on either side of the Big Sur. These centers would provide information on the traffic conditions, motel and camping facilities, coastal access locations and give the public information on environmental responsibilities. The thought is that travelers who learn that the roads, motels, and campgrounds are full would not wish to travel Highway One and would find an alternate route to their destinations. The plan makes no recommendation on the location of these visitor facilities.

In order to allow more people to enjoy Big Sur, the plan calls for extended bus service to the area and increases bicycle paths along Highway One. In this way, more people could enjoy the beauty of the area without having to add to the traffic congestion.

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

As stated earlier, the plan is opposed to further development of Big Sur, especially residential development, and in earlier sections of the LCP, has strictly limited development potential along Highway One. The plan says "Continued residential development and subdivision for residential purposes is a trend at odds with the preservation of the coast's natural, scenic and rural character". The plan also is critical of any future commercial or recreational development, saying that the commercial demands of local residents is "limited" because of the proximity of the Monterey Peninsula and that the major recreational use of the area is viewing the "beauty of its striking land forms and unspoiled landscape."

**15. "The county's prime objective is...to preserve the coast as a sparsely developed rural area...A second objective is to protect the Big Sur Coast as a largely undisturbed natural area of great scenic beauty and solitude, a place the public can come to find relief from the pace of urban life."**

Because the plan hopes to preserve the undeveloped beauty of the area, it identifies nine land uses and places limits on the development of each. The following is the plan's proposal:

These allowed land uses densities would, the plan says, permit limited development of Big Sur without endangering the beauty of the area.

**16. "The minimum parcel size for new land divisions will be 320 acres throughout Big Sur in order to maintain the rural character, promote agricultural uses, protect natural resources and to acknowledge the limitations of remaining capacity on Highway One."**

The plan would allow for construction on all existing parcels land (there are 790 vacant parcels), but requires a 320 acre minimum for any new parcels. Any new residential structure not built on an existing vacant parcel of land, would have to be built on a new parcel of at least 320 acres. This includes non-

attached caretakers cottages and guesthouses, according to the plan. All development would be subject to viewshed and other requirements listed elsewhere in the LCP.

**17. "Development of recreation and visitor-serving facilities at appropriate locations is preferred over other types of development in Big Sur because of the national importance of the Big Sur Coast as a recreational area."**

Here the plan places the importance of Big Sur to the public as greater than the importance of the area to residents. The plan calls for maintenance of the rustic characteristics of the area and for small, carefully designed facilities to be the only ones allowed. "No intensive recreational uses of facilities shall be permitted on the Big Sur Coast," the plan says.

**18. "Visitor-serving recreational and commercial uses, and public and quasi-public uses should have priority over private residential development in the (Big Sur) valley since the available space for these necessary activities is very limited."**

Again, the LCP places its primary emphasis on construction of structures that can be enjoyed by the visiting public. The plan recognizes the Big Sur Valley as the "community center as well as the center of recreational activity on the Big Sur Coast" and hopes to enhance the public atmosphere of the area.

The plan also addresses the special problems of large land owners. Because the county hopes to keep all or most of these agricultural areas committed to agricultural use, the plan pledges the county to assist large land owners in acquiring incentives for continued agricultural use. The plan also provides for transfer development credits to be given to owners of large properties to allow for cluster development as opposed to extended development.

#### SHORELINE ACCESS

The California State Constitution and the California Coastal Act ensure's the public's right to shoreline access, the plan states. The problem presented to planners is how to reconcile this right of access with the preservation of the Big Sur environment.

The plan says "Experience has shown that the most suitable locations for physical access are already in public ownership or have traditionally been used by the public". These areas include shoreline already in public ownership, and shoreline in private ownership but with open access to the public through prescriptive rights.

**19. Overall, the best locations for public access to the shore and along the coast are already in use or have been in use in the past. Major access areas, whether in public or private ownership, should be permanently protected for longterm public use."**

In this way, the plan protects the public's right to access, but does not allow for any increased access in the future. Increased access may pose potential problems for the environment, the plan notes, and the majority of the Big Sur coastline is more appropriate for visual access.

**20. "Visual access should be provided through the development of scenic overlooks, in conjunction with accessways or where physical access is not appropriate."**

The plan proposes increased scenic overlooks, sites to be determined in the future, in order to allow the recreational public visual access of the coast. The enjoyment of this visual access would be guaranteed through future land planning to avoid the scarring of the viewshed, as stated earlier.

**21. "The first priority access locations are those major access areas presently in active use. These should be retained for long term public use. They should be improved and managed properly before new locations are opened to formal public access."**

Included in the areas of first priority access are Doud Property, Little Sur, Molera State, Park, Pfeiffer Beach, Partington Canyon, J.P. Burns, Kirk Creek, Mill Creek, Sand Dollar, Jade Cove and Willow Cove.

**22. "The majority of shoreline access in Big Sur should be directed to areas able to sustain intensive public use without resource damage or other conflicts. Therefore the second priority for provision and improvements of public accessways should be placed on areas that have ample beaches, minimal public safety hazards, and either an absence of sensitive habitats or habitats that can be protected from adverse impacts."**

The plan gives the second priority of development to Malpasos Beach, Kasler Pt., Rocky Point, Palo Colorado, Bixby Creek, Pt. Sur, Swiss Canyon, Big Creek, Gamboa Beach, Limekin Creek and Pacific Valley.

**23. "The third priority for provisions and improvements of public accessways should be placed on areas that have attractive destinations where safety hazards or resource conflicts can be mitigated, and with potential for improving parking."**

The third priority areas listed in the plan are Otter Cove, Rocky Creek, Hurricane Pt., Wreck Beach, Coastlands, Castro-Grimes, Lopez Pt., Lucia, and Wild Cattle Creek.

These, then, are the areas the plan lists as suitable for public shoreline access.

The plan also emphasises a need for improved safety of accessways, and the need for parking and other facilities, where feasible. The plan wants to give the public the greatest possible access with the least amount of danger to the environment and the traveler.

The plan provides for hiking access through public lands, and along the coast and says that "the rights of access to public lands and along the coast should be protected and oppor-

tunities for recreational hiking should be encouraged and enhanced.

In general, then, the plan calls for the preservation of the existing beauty of Big Sur through tight governmental control of the area. The county could regulate changes in the environment through the permit process mentioned above. Land owners would be required to receive permits from the county to control any change they may wish to make on their property.

**24. Permits will be required from the County for all categories of development proposed on private or State land."**

The plan also provides for increased recreational usage of the area. The potential recreational services offered in the Big Sur are of primary importance to the county planners.

**25. "Other development which serves homeowners and visitors but which on its own merits does not attract visitors to Big Sur should not be included in the allocation plan and should be evaluated only on its environmental effects."**

The plan then views the area as unique, one given for the public to enjoy. Through careful management and regulation of the area, the plan hopes to be enjoyed by the visiting public for years to come.

## Questionnaire

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I am a Big Sur resident

☐ I am a Big Sur landowner

☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

The following is a questionnaire to be used in conjunction with the summary of the Big Sur Local Coastal Plan. The numbers below represent the 25 numbered quotes, in bold print, in the LCP. Your assessment of these statements would be in conjunction with the explanatory paragraph(s) following each statement and should not be considered by themselves. Please check your personal assessment of each quote.

Statement Number	Agree Strongly	Agree Mildly	Have No Opinion	Disagree Mildly	Disagree Strongly
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Completed questionnaire forms should be mailed to:*

**BILL PETERS, Chairman**  
**LCP Committee**

**Monterey County Planning Commission**  
**c/o Big Sur Gazette**  
**Big Sur, CA 93920**

#### Editor's Note

The Gazette will tabulate and publish the results next issue, then forward the questionnaires to the Planning Commission.



“To paint is to love again...”

# Henry Miller's Watercolors

By Elayne Wareing Fitzpatrick-Grimm

If Henry Miller's early literary art is a "healthy child of neurosis," his watercolors are just plain healthy kids. Primitives. Like the joyful symbols of a child in discovery.

In the beginning, they supplemented and reinforced his self-conscious, sexually-explicit literature. He saw them as diversion from difficulties. He wrote:

*Thinking back to the year 1928, when I first began making watercolors, it seems to be that if I had not discovered this outlet I would have gone insane. My writing was getting me nowhere fast, my domestic life was a shamble and my ability to panhandle had become nil. When I found what the left hand can do — "the left hand is the dreamer" — I became active as an ant. I painted morning, noon and night . . . Though my mind was intensely active, for I was seeing everything in a new light, the impression I had was of painting with some other part of my being. My mind went on humming, like a wheel that continues to spin after after the hand has let go, but it didn't get grazed and exhausted as it would after a few hours of writing.*

Ultimately, his watercolors enabled him to "stand still and dance inside . . . always merry and bright." They released the pure child in him for play after his searches for self-understanding and philosophic wisdom. By the time he was 50, he'd painted more than he'd written.

In mid-life, as biographer Jay Martin put it, "He felt he had achieved wisdom. What, then did he need with books. He began to paint much more than he wrote . . . Writing seemed like a lonely occupation now. Painting was sociable: he could lean over Picasso's shoulder to watch him to do an ink portrait of Man Ray and chat with both while the work went on . . . writing he identified with consciousness, and he was tired of his own ego. Painting . . . gave him a feeling of anonymity and unpremeditated wisdom."

"To paint," Miller had insisted, "is to love again, live again, see again." To see everything new, like a child, as if for the first time. But the best paintings, he believed, were those never committed to paper — those just experienced and remembered.

When a person has run the gamut — explored his intimate perplexities, articulated his raw experiences and turned them into art, then studied and written philosophy, articulating the

knowledge acquired through his own suffering to unify his life, what is left to do? Play. Enjoy. Return to Paradise. Become a child again. Return to the earth that offered such life and joy and suffering.

Miller did that in Big Sur. He believed that a good artist — or a free man — needs a Quixotic touch of proud folly — "a streak of insanity in him, if by insanity is meant an exaggerated inability to adapt." This was the Katsimbali-Zorbatic spirit of the Greeks Miller loved—the spirit he'd captured in the book he considered his best — *The Colossus of Maroussi*.

What he began on a trip to Greece he continued in Big Sur where he lived his most joyful years and wrote his own wisdom literature, far from the bohemian cafe life he'd once embraced with such passion.

Said Miller, "The individual who can adapt to this mad world of today is either a nobody or a sage. In the one case he is immune to art and in the other he is beyond it."

He even contemplated the possibilities of achieving sagacity by transcending his art and just living in silence. But it was never his calling to be quiet, even in Big Sur.

In 1960, he published a little book, *To Paint Is To Love Again*. He gave copy No. 3 of a special edition limited to 50 to his estranged fourth wife, Eve who was about to give up on herself when she gave up on their marriage. She tried to turn to art as an attempt at therapy for herself. But she died five years later of alcoholism.

Eve's etchings just didn't provide the release that watercolors had offered Henry. Not enough "ambiance" to bring the joyful release Eve needed. And it was too late to resume her acting career.

"Ambiance, that is what the watercolors render par excellence . . . whether the ambiance be blood, money or ennui, the effect on canvas can be stimulating, provocative or conducive to dream and reverie," Henry wrote.

He could "perspire with ecstasy" through his watercolors, falling in love outward with the object painted, celebrating, worshipping it. There must be a relation, he thought, between what a person is and what he does, what he believes and how he acts.

Henry insisted:

*One must not only be in love with what one does, one must also know how to make love. In love self is*

*obliterated...Whether the beloved be a bowl of fruit, a pastoral scene, or the interior of a bawdy house makes no difference. One must be in it and of it wholly. Before a subject can be transmuted aesthetically it must be devoured and absorbed.*

The Big Sur coast has inspired its poet, Robinson Jeffers, to "fall in love outdoors," away from humanity. Now it was inspiring its literary giant, Henry Miller, to write of falling in love outdoors, getting out of himself and into the object painted.

Miller had looked at his paintings as a dodge in the 1930s, "perhaps because I didn't have to prove anything, either to the world or myself. I wasn't hepped on becoming a painter . . . I was simply wriggling out the strait-jacket," but he didn't want to leave the impression, in his book, "that I take to making watercolors only when desperate. Most of my painting 'eris have been delightful ones."

What's more, he saw himself as lacking in technique with no sense of perspective. He explained:

*I remember so well how in the beginning, when I had this desire to draw everything in sight, I would arrive at my parents' home — always an ordeal to visit them — equipped with pad, pencils, charcoal, pen and ink, and make them sit for their portraits. And when I saw that I could get a likeness if I really wanted to, I said to myself — "Why continue? Any fool can do it. Do something you can't do!" . . . Everything I want to reproduce is a task. Even houses . . . And if I want to give them in perspective I'm absolutely stymied. I generally compromise by laying them on their sides. Does it matter much? To some, yes. Some people turn their backs in disgust. Not painters. Painters seem to be intrigued by my easy-going devices. Now and then one will say to me: "I wish I had the courage to do that!" As if it had taken courage on my part. When I explain that it was because of sheer ignorance . . . the answer usually is: "No matter. You had fun. It makes a picture just the same". . . One picture speaks to you, another doesn't.*

Miller added, I did everything the wrong way." But artists like Emil Schnellock and Bezael Schatz, who'd encouraged him, seemed to applaud what he intended to do. What Schatz deplored, Henry said, was lack of feeling, lack of daring. "Do anything you like," Schatz would say, "but do it with conviction!"

Friends like these sustained him. He wrote:

*To have a friend who understands and appreciates your work, one who never lets you down but who becomes more devoted, more reverent, as the years go by, that is a rare experience. It takes only one friend, if he is a man of faith, to work miracles . . . one must make friends, create them through one's work. What sustains the artist is the look of love in the eyes of the beholder. Not money, not the right connections, not exhibitions, not flattering reviews.*

More importantly, he saw the value of loving what one does "whether it causes a stir or not."

Miller's major books were still banned in this country when he was living in his Green House in Beverly Glen, near Los Angeles, in 1943. He'd rebelled at becoming a hack writer in Hollywood just to make money. And he was saved by his passion for painting, combined with the controversy surrounding his books.

As the story goes, he had no money for art materials, so he asked the proprietor of a Westwood Village art shop, Attilio Bowinkel, for a box of the cheapest water paints he had. When Bowinkel asked if he needed any other supplies and Henry confessed that he couldn't afford any others, Bowinkel said, "Choose what you like, then — paper, paints, brushes, whatever you need. It's a gift!"

The dealer displayed some of Henry's watercolors, matted and framed, in his shop. Arthur Freed, an M.G.M. producer, said that they were done by the infamous Henry Miller who'd written *Tropic of Cancer* and bought all of them at a good price. Henry was so elated that he did 128 paintings in the next half year, and the Green House became a gallery to display his work.

The American writer whose books could not be published and circulated in Europe was not making a living as a watercolorist.

About this period, he wrote:

*For me, this seemingly bleak period was a most instructive one because not being able to write for money I had to turn to something else to keep me going. I could have been shining shoes; it happened to be watercolors. To make watercolors for money never gave me the least qualm. I set no price on my labors. Whatever the buyer chose to offer, whatever he thought he could afford, no matter how ridiculous the sum, I said yes . . . Catering to my clients in my own sweet way was quite different, it seemed to me, from accepting a handsome advance of a commercial publisher and getting tied up in knots struggling to produce the pap which they expect . . . I earned just enough to keep my head above water. It was like writing songs and getting paid to whistle them. They went fast, my little jobs. Some must have been absolutely frightful, no question about it. Even Vincent Price, generous and indulgent as he then was, balked at some I offered him.*

Then Henry conceived the idea of a paradise for artists. And he believed he'd found it in February of 1944 when he visited the Greek painter, Jean (Janko) Varda and his wife, Virginia, in Monterey. Miller viewed Varda not only as a master colorist but "a spring circus, a sage, a saint, a tightrope-walker all in one."

Varda revived the spirit of fun in Miller's otherwise Saturnine tendencies. After a visit to Big Sur with a hot sulphur bath at Slade's Springs, some talk with the artists who lived in Big Sur, and a feel for the ghosts of Jeffers, George Sterling and Jack London who'd been inspired there, Henry decided to make it his home.

He liked Big Sur's ambiance, its aura of freedom. In Big Sur he wrote:

*I am doing my utmost to make a sort of paradise now, not only for myself but for all those I believe in. I do not want to get to the top alone . . . There are already fifteen or twenty people in the world like ourselves. We should aid one another to the limit, I believe. Make a world of poetic, viable reality in the midst of negation and a world of corruption. We could do it.*

He believed some special people could make a new beginning in Big Sur even though he was convinced that America was a "desert in which the sensitive man or woman spills his unwanted seed."



Clown 1973

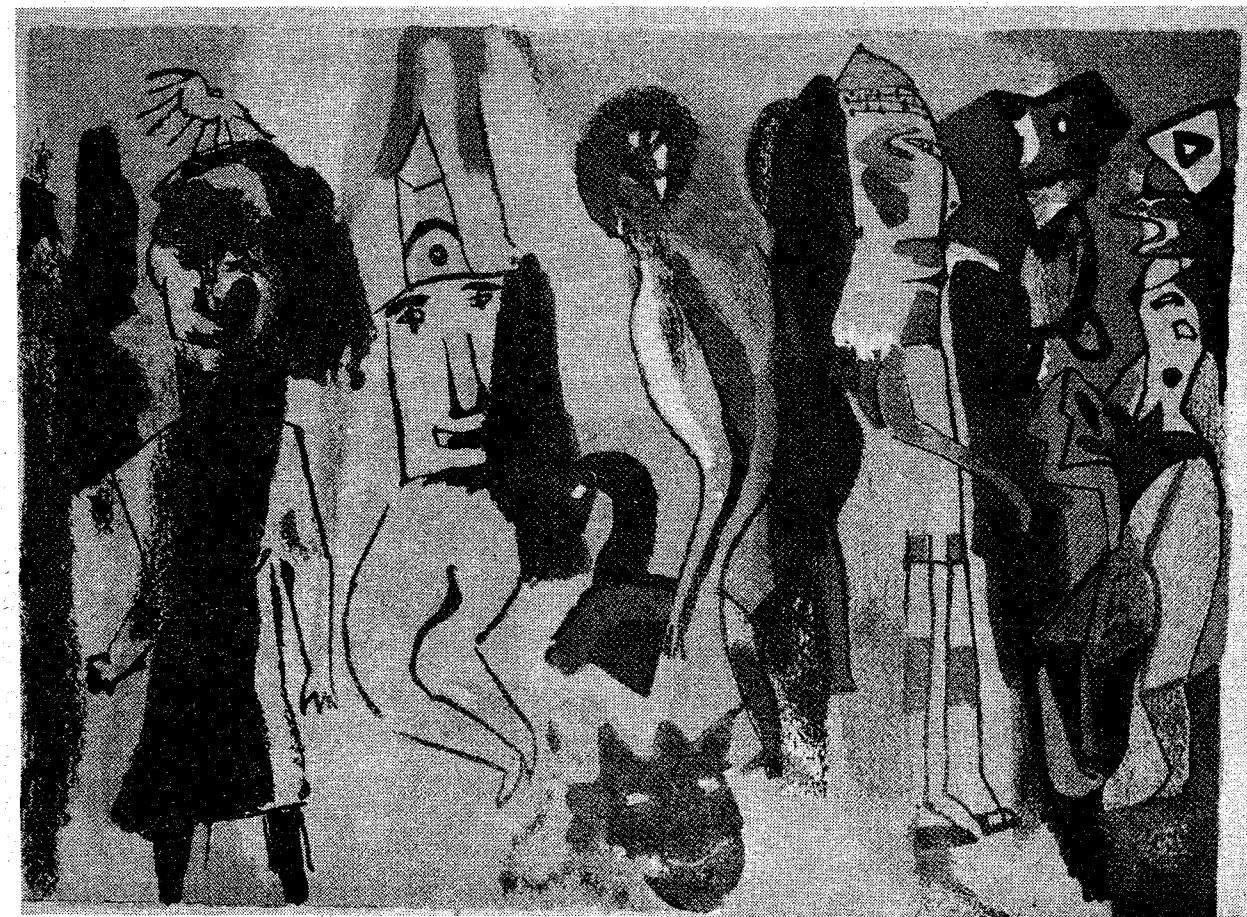
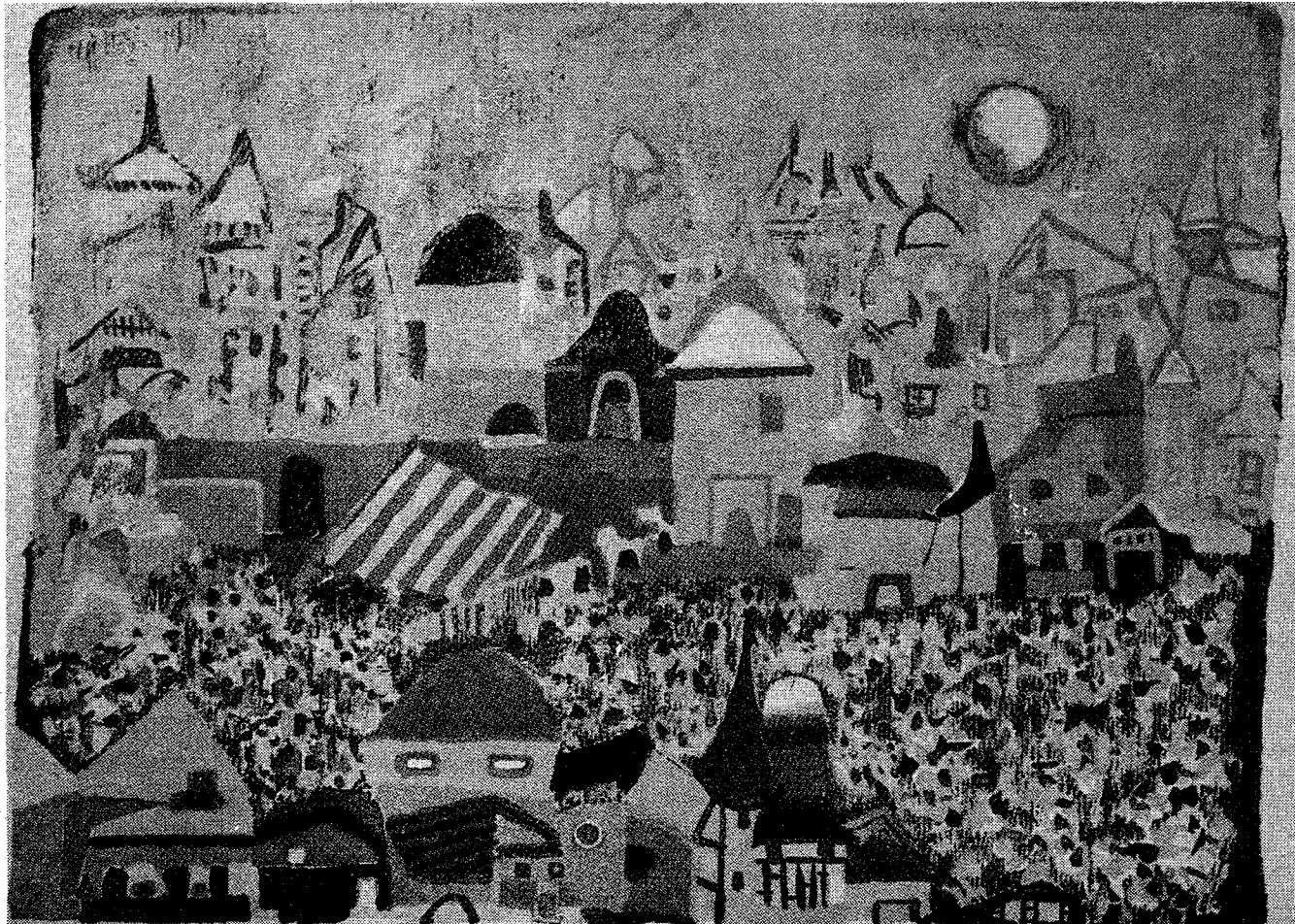
Miller delighted in his new found self-reliance in Big Sur and flowed in many directions, painting enough to have shows in London, Washington D.C., and Santa Barbara. He created a community of friends and spent the happiest years of his life on the Central California coast.

When he left Big Sur for Pacific Palisades in the early 1960s, at the age of 70, his paintings went with him. In 1978, there was an exhibition of his work at the Tel Aviv International Art Fair, and, after that, was has been called "a retrospective of the watercolors, lithographs and etchings of Henry Miller" returned to Big Sur for a continuing exhibition at the Coast Gallery.

At that point, Henry observed:

*As a matter of fact I have never left Big Sur, except in the flesh. How could I after living there seventeen years and having as dear friends some of the most wonderful individuals one could meet nowhere else in the world. No, everything is still with me — the sea, the whales, the fog, the storms and the everlasting ace. If I am returning to Big Sur through my watercolors it is merely a long delayed tribute to the place and the inhabitants who so enriched my spiritual life . . . I am indebted to the Coast Gallery of Big Sur for making this possible.*

(Next issue: "Big Sur Friends Remember Henry Miller")





# Friends Present Argument Against Panetta Bill

By JAMES JOSOFF  
General Chairman,  
Friends of the Big Sur Coast

The Friends of the Big Sur Coast represents 441 paid members and 842 residents and/or property owners of the 87½ mile strip of coast known as Big Sur. These people have signed a petition against any increase in the level of federal intervention or involvement on the coast. 329 of them are property owners. 759 of the 842 reside in Big Sur and account for 84-94½ of the adult population. Never in the 111 year history of Big Sur have 84-94½ of the residents agreed to anything. We are a community of very independent thinkers, but we are united in our determination to prevent a federal takeover that will destroy Big Sur.

We also represent 96,129 other Californians who are members of the Big Sur coalition, and more than 15,000 tourists who, in the last six weeks, have signed a petition against any increase in federal land ownership, management or control of the Big Sur Coast.

We are in Washington specifically to oppose H.R. 7380 on which a markup will be held this week. For those of you who may not have had the opportunity to follow the issue since its inception last November, let me say that is not a partisan issue, despite the fact that Senator Hayakawa opposes the legislation and Senator Cranston supports it. On August 25th, when H.R. 7380 came before the House on the suspension calendar, it was a Democrat, Representative Ed Jenkins of Georgia, who led the fight against it. The vote was 257-118. Had 8 members changed their vote, the bill would have been sent back to the Rules Committee and would have languished there for the rest of this Congress.

The "eight" is very interesting. Mr. Panetta, the author of the H.R. 7380, did some heavy lobbying that afternoon. In the process, he approached Representatives Jerry Lewis and Robert Lagomarsino who told him they would vote against his bill because the Assembly Minority Leader of California, Carol Hallett, opposed it. Mr. Panetta told them Mrs. Hallett did not in fact oppose the bill in its present form, and they then voted for the bill. Mrs. Hallett, who is the Assemblywoman for the District, is absolutely opposed to the bill and Mr. Panetta did know that. One of her aides had so testified at a hearing Mr. Panetta held in Monterey. We wonder to how many more of the representatives did Mr. Panetta lie. If there were two, were there eight?

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation in this struggle. Four main reasons for H.R. 7380 are given by its proponents, each of which sounds good, but is not valid.

1) to protect the Big Sur Coast from overdevelopment. The

fact is that the coast is already completely protected from overdevelopment by the 1976 California Coastal Act which is designed to protect the environment and provide tourists access. Further, the purported threats of overdevelopment are in fact untrue.

2) to compensate landowners who may not be permitted to benefit from their land because of restrictions of the Local Coastal Plan. The fact is that, should any money for such compensation be needed, the mechanism already exists for matching grants from the Land & Water Conservation Fund. The Local Coastal Plan can be added to the California Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Plan as an amendment; the Plan can then be reprioritized and funds will be available for Big Sur under the states' share of the Land & Water Conservation Fund without additional legislation. Argument is made that the two counties involved do not have monies available for their share of the matching grants because of Proposition 53. The fact is that the counties and the state can readily secure such funds as may be needed over a long period of time by increasing the hotel/motel room tax.

The Big Sur Coast comprises part of Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County. Both counties who, under the 1976 Coastal Act will administer the Local Coastal Plans, (and adjacent Santa Cruz County), have passed Board of Supervisor Resolutions asking that there be no federal legislation (at least) until the Local Coastal Planning process has been completed and they have some idea of what the financial need may be. At best, the bill is premature.

3) to bring the Forest Service activities at Los Padres under the control of the Local Coastal Plan now being completed under the terms of the 1976 California Coastal Act. The fact is that OMB Circular A 95, Part II, could be used to bring the Forest Service into compliance, without additional legislation.

4) to give local citizens control over the future of the area. The fact is that H.R. 7380 gives the Secretary of Agriculture all final authority over all activities, public and private, in the area. Local citizens have an advisory role only.

H.R. 7380 is an unnecessary waste of 30 million dollars, money that could better be spent where it is actually needed. But H.R. 7380 is more than that. As Senator Hayakawa said in a press statement recently, it is the gold-tipped foot-in-the-door.

The Wilderness Society, a main proponent of H.R. 7380, announced in March its intention that the federal government acquire up to 75,000 acres of the private land in the Monterey County portion of Big Sur. That is every acre of private land in the Monterey County portion of Big Sur.

Further, Representative Philip Burton is quoted in the Sacramento Bee as saying, when asked why he did not go for \$100 million as Cranston did in S. 2551, rather than the \$30 million in H.R. 7380:

"My concern is that a \$100 million bill for California, behind a \$150 to \$300 million Lake Tahoe bill, behind a \$360 million Redwoods bill, behind a \$150 million Santa Monica bill, behind a \$30 million Channel Islands bill, \$30 million in add-ons in Point Reyes and Golden Gate National Recreation area, resulting in almost 85 percent of all the national land and water money for acquisition, well, it might just be a little bit unrealistic" Burton said.

That statement means that Mr. Burton is well aware that although it would be unrealistic to expect more than \$30 million this year, more could be available in other years, so that more and more of the private land could be acquired.

Mr. Burton is also very much aware of the past history of land acquisition methodology in America. He has presided over much of it. The practice is for a bill to be passed in one year, taking a certain amount of land and then, through changes in administrative regulations or new legislation, to take more land in the area, until the government — be it forest service or park service — has it all. The policy is to extinguish in-holdings.

Mr. Panetta preached repeatedly in Big Sur that federal legislation was inevitable and that therefore the residents had better accept his 'moderate' bill as the best they could hope for, since it provided, he claimed, for local control. Some residents, perhaps ten or twenty, were taken in by this and supported his bill.

It is obvious from the close vote in the House that legislation is not inevitable. Mr. Panetta was wrong on that.

The Friends have pointed out, too, that Mr. Panetta is not the only Congressman on the hill and that 1) changes could be made in his bill by other people before it passed, 2) changes in its intent could be made through Administrative Regulations, and 3) changes could be made through subsequent legislation, as they have been, repeatedly, in other areas.

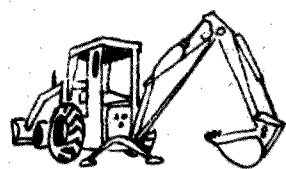
The first prediction has now come true. The Administration, Senator Cranston and the California Coastal Commission have all proposed amendments.

On the first amendment, the Senate explanation is accurate. Any remaining doubt as to a management role of the Council as opposed to an advisory role is removed. In fact, however, the Secretary of Agriculture has always had the right to appoint even the citizen members of that Council. There never was any real local control, even in Panetta's original bill.

The second amendment stresses a plan for managing public access and use "to the extent necessary to protect the natural and scenic values in the area." Regardless of the intention of this statement it clearly gives the Secretary sole authority to permit mass recreation and to manage access to Big Sur. This means mass transit — the bussing of visitors up and down the Coast, perhaps 50 miles in and 50 miles out — and consequent staging areas at both ends of the Coast where tourists can be housed and serviced over night. That is great for the Hearst Corporation which has submitted plans for just such over-development of parts of its property which presently constitute a beautiful agricultural segment of Big Sur. Under this bill, from which the vast majority of the Hearst Corporation's properties has been excluded (1,200 acres of 77,000 acres would now remain in the federalized area), the Hearst Corporation would make a fortune through tourist-serving facilities, at the expense of Big Sur.

The third amendment provides the Secretary with injunctive authority and for 'injunction' you can read — and it should read — 'condemnation.'

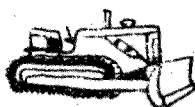
Under Section 8(c)(2) (page 8), the bill states that, "In no event shall the Secretary acquire without the consent of the owner, thereof any structure on which construction was



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initiated prior to July 1, 1980." However, Amendment 3 reads: "The Secretary shall have the power to enjoin uses of private lands that *are*, or would be, substantially inconsistent with the purposes of this Act."

This Amendment was proposed by Michael Fisher, Executive Director of the State Coastal Commission staff, who, along with Huey Johnson seems to believe that job s consist of violating the intent of the 1976 Coastal Act and handling state and private lands over to the federal government. Their political philosophy seems to be that the federal government can do everything better than the states or private sector. It is interesting that Mr. Cranston and Mr. Panetta approved this amendment since it does contradict the existing working of the bill. The word 'are' means that any existing structure can be condemned at the sole discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Yet, Mr. Panetta has been telling everyone that under his bill no homes would be condemned. Either he doesn't know how the legislative process works — how amendments are made — or he is naive, at best.

The last sentence of this amendment is one of the most interesting and frightening:

"If the Secretary determines that said parcel(s) should be acquired and that funds for acquisition will be available within a reasonable time period, the injunction shall stay in effect so long as acquisition procedures are being diligently pursued even if the time period required exceeds one year from the date the injunction was first instituted."

This means that after the Secretary has spent the \$25 million in land acquisition funds provided for in the Bill, he can issue injunctions while awaiting another appropriation from Congress. If that sounds far-fetched, it can be documented by the December 14, 1979 GAO Report which stated that 3 to 4 times the original appropriations. The bureaucracy is accustomed to going back to Congress for more money. In the meantime, by diligently pursuing the next appropriation, the Secretary can keep the injunction in effect for several years.

The fourth amendment is a complete switch of Mr. Panetta's argument that the activities of the Forest Service must be brought under the control of the Local Coastal Plan. In effect, this amendment says that the Forest Service's existing plan is not subject to the Local Coastal Plan but, rather, is added to it.

The sixth amendment removes another of Mr. Panetta's ploys. The Administration apparently had serious questions as to the legality of handling Land and Water Conservation funds over to the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Big Sur

Foundation or Big Sur Land Trust, and they have recommended deletion of the non-profit organizations.

In summary, H.R. 7380 is a bad bill, wasteful and unnecessary, and it would be made even worse by these amendments. The point is that Big Sur does not need any federal legislation.

One last comment: The President has met with Ansel Adams, a major proponent of this legislation, several times since last November. Mr. Carter is fond of saying that he

always looks at both sides of an issue. In this case he has repeatedly refused our invitations to come to Big Sur himself to see how very well portected it is. He has also refused to see us on each of our three visits to Washington. He is uninformed on the issue his Administration is now supporting and is uninterested in becoming better informed, so despite the fact that the Big Sur issue is a classic example of what is wrong with our federal land acquisition policies. The 100,000 Californians who support us will know that, and will not forget it in November.

## Hallett Opposed to Federalizing Big Sur

By Kathleen Beasley

Assembly Minority Leader Carol Hallett said today that federal legislation to create a Big Sur Coast Area is totally unnecessary and may be counterproductive to the local effort already well developed and designed to achieve substantially the same results.

Joined by two constituents who are also members of Friends of the Big Sur Coast, a group formed to oppose federal intervention in Big Sur, Mrs. Hallett said she has contacted all U.S. Senators urging opposition to the proposal by Congressman Leon Panetta.

The bill, HR7380, would establish the Big Sur Coast Area under the Secretary of Agriculture at an initial cost of approximately \$30 million. The overall cost of this legislation, Mrs. Hallett said, will be much closer to a half-billion dollars when other factors such as future land acquisition and on-going management costs are taken into consideration.

Rosemary Craven and Howard Sitton joined Mrs. Hallett in saying that this legislation is unneeded and unwanted and that the majority of the residents of the Big Sur area, between 80 and 90 percent of the adult population, are opposed to any legislation which would federalize the beautiful coastal area.

"The federal government already owns 47.5 percent of the land in California and 25 percent of the land in Monterey County. In fact, less than 20 percent of the 700,000 acres is owned privately," Mrs. Hallett said. "We simply do not need an increase in the amount of federal government ownership."

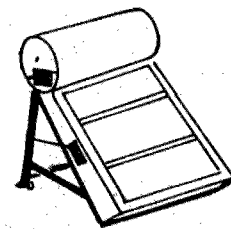
The Atascadero lawmaker said "There is little argument over the need to protect the Big Sur Coast Area, but there are considerable differences of opinion over the methodology by which this protection is to be accomplished. My constituents strongly believe there are suf-

ficient safeguards in place to protect this valuable resource: the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and the California Coastal Act of 1976. The latter is a most restrictive law and the powers of the California Coastal Commission created by the Act are more than adequate to effec-

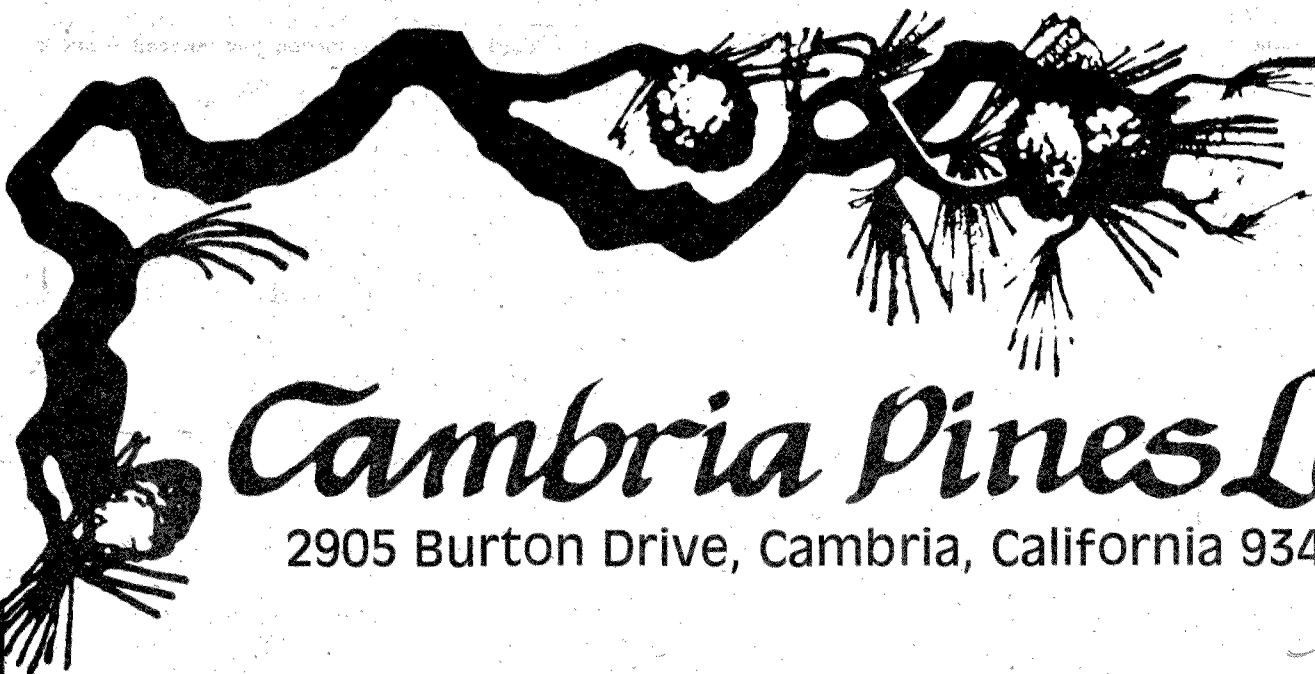
tively and perpetually accomplish the goals and objectives proposed by HR7380. In addition this area is currently undergoing the strongest locally developed land protection planning in its history. Therefore, there is no need for extensive federal involvement in the Big Sur Coast area."

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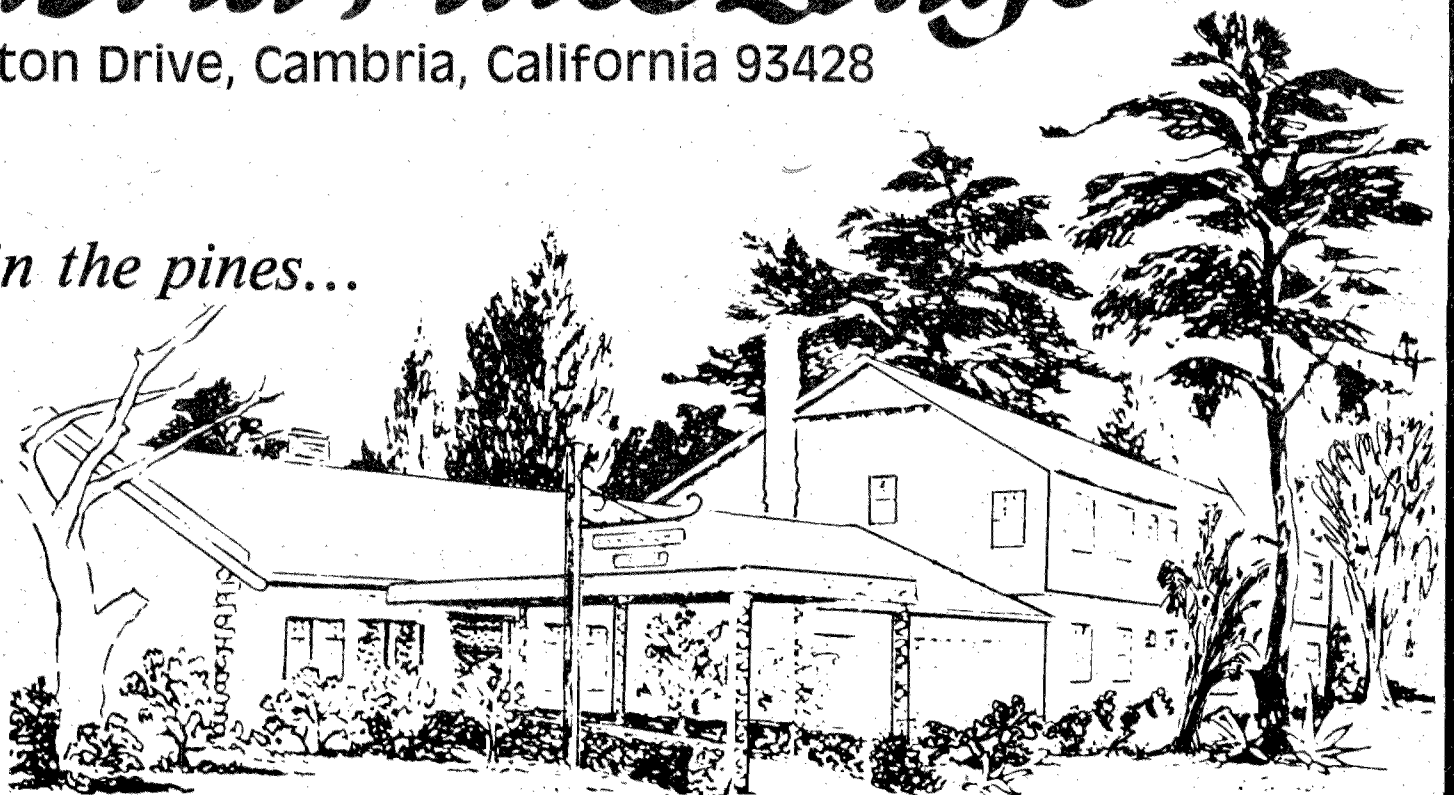
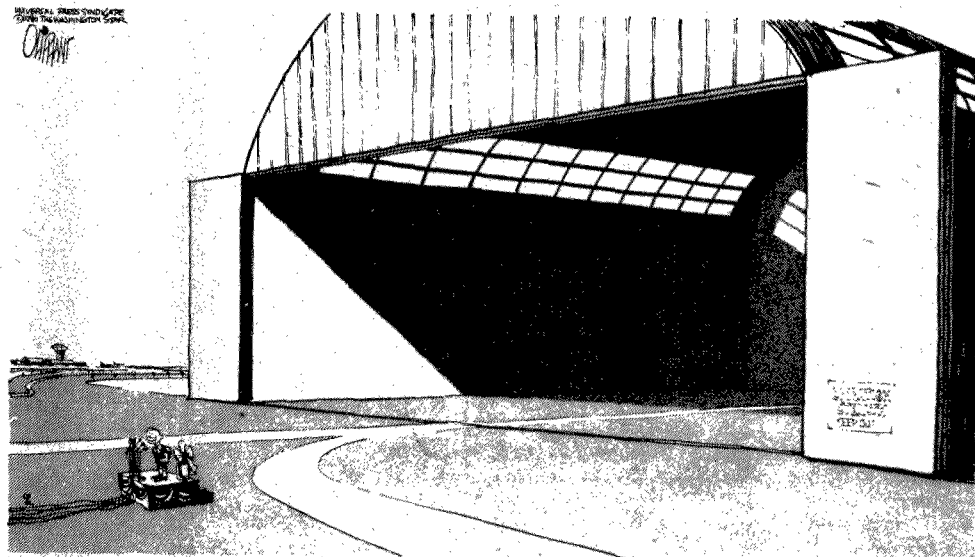




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## Rich Industrialist Built at Big Sur Without a Permit

By Stephen Green  
Bee Staff Writer

**BIG SUR**—Beneath a grove of cypress trees here, electronic mogul David Packard built his \$750,000 "ranch house" a few years ago.

Although not unique among the retreats multimillionaires have built along this exclusive coastline, the Packard house is one of a kind.

It's the only major structure built next to the Big Sur shoreline during the past seven years without a permit from the California Coastal Commission.

Since Proposition 20 was passed in 1972, the California Coastal Commission has all but stopped development in the easily eroded Big Sur coastlands. Highway 1, the only road servicing the area, already is overloaded during the tourist season. Water, drainage and the instability of the bluffs pose problems for developers in addition to a rising clamor from residents who want Big Sur's rural character maintained.

"There's just no precedent for the kind of deal Packard got," said Robert Nix, a commission critic who's now an alternate on the Central Coast Regional Commission.

"When I went on the commission a year ago and heard about Packard's house, I asked to see the staff report on it. They told me there wasn't one and I called foul. That never happens — particularly in Big Sur where people have got to have a coastal permit to build a gate."

Gary Koeppel, editor and publisher of the Big Sur Gazette, called it an "example of special treatment" for a man with ties to the ruling majority of the regional Coastal Commission.

Mary Henderson, current chairwoman of the Central Coast regional commission, said she is a longtime acquaintance of Packard and his wife. Packard also has been a patron of the Big Sur Land Trust, which is active in preservation issues.

One of the founders and an adviser to the trust is another commissioner, Zad Leavy, who lives in Big Sur. When Nix raised the issue of the Packard waiver before the com-

mission, he encountered opposition from Leavy. A year after the waiver was granted, Leavy and the Land Trust handled a \$1.2 million transaction for Packard on another Big Sur ranch. But Packard hadn't been involved in the Land Trust prior to commission action on his house, state records show.

Leavy said he "has no association with Packard, economic or any other way. I've never met him. He (Packard) did not and has not gotten any kind of favorable treatment."

They've had two telephone conversations, Leavy said, and that's the extent of their relationship.

Packard, who heads the Palo Alto based Hewlett-Packard Corp., refused through his press aide to discuss the situation.

Edward Y. Brown, regional executive director for the Coastal Commission, signed the coastal permit waiver in June 1977 that allowed Packard to build the house.

In an interview, Brown could identify no precedents for his action. But he said the waiver was granted in accordance with the law and no special favors were given.

"It's not (out of conformance). Otherwise we wouldn't have acted upon it on a waiver basis," Brown said. "There's no question it's substantial construction, but again it meets, as far as I'm concerned, the waiver conditions that were in effect at that particular time."

Before construction, the 200-acre site already had a house, another residence for a caretaker (Big Sur homes without caretakers are often vandalized) and several other buildings.

Packard demolished the existing house except for one bathroom wall and rebuilt approximately 2,000 square feet, according to local residents who saw the construction. Monterey County building records show that he then built a new two-story wing with 3,600 square feet, an entryway with more than 300 square feet, and decks and patios measuring more than 2,000 square feet.

All that occurred between Highway 1 and the sea, an area designated by law as one where public access and recreation opportunities are to be expanded by the commission. Questions such as access routinely are

addressed when the commission issues permits.

The section of the Coastal Act Brown referred to states that any addition between the first public road and the sea requires a permit for "any improvement that would result in an increase of 50 percent or more of internal floor area of an existing structure."

Since Packard's project exceeded the 50 percent rule several hundred times, Brown relied on another provision that allows the executive director to waive the requirement "where he or she finds the impact of the development on coastal resources of coastal access to be insignificant..."

Nix and other critics don't dispute that the letter of the law was met.

"We're talking about equal application of the law in the case of a regulatory agency like this," Nix said. "This is the only case in my experience with the commission where this latitude was given. In every other case, the commission has used the permit process to extract something from the property owner — access to the beach, a scenic easement, something of that sort. Usually, they've denied the permit outright."

Packard's land, called Rancho Grande, has three points of beach access along the 1.5 miles of coast. The house is visible from highway turnouts and the veranda of one of Big Sur's most popular restaurants.

It's also located in the midst of an area where "no trespassing" signs keep the public from beaches. The California Sea Otter State Game Refuge extends for nearly three miles south of Rancho Grande. To the north, the coast is in private hands for two miles.

In a sampling of other Big Sur cases, Brown's regional commission interpreted the Coastal Act as follows:

\*Two months after a permit was waived for Packard, the commission denied a permit to Jean Mason of Santa Monica to build a 1,100 square-foot home two miles north of Rancho Grande. Her five-acre lot did not extend to the coast and it was not visible from Highway 1. Brown argued, among other things that the roof line of the house would "intrude" on a public beach if one stood with his back to the ocean and looked up-land.

**"...an example of special treatment for a man with ties to the ruling majority of the regional Coastal Commission."**

\*The following year, Emile Norman applied for a permit to replace a caretaker's trailer with a permanent house. His 220 acres are about three miles north of Rancho Grande where he also has a house and sculpture studio. Although the property is west of Highway 1, none of the existing or proposed structures would be visible from the beach or the highway.

Brown recommended approval of permit if Norman was willing to meet 11 conditions. One of them required him to dedicate about 140 acres of his land to a scenic easement so that no development or clearing of the vegetation could occur there. Another would require him to offer a strip 10 feet wide and about five miles long for a public trail through an area described by Brown's staff as having high fire hazard.

After two years of appeals, Norman got

the access provisions removed. "All it took was a lot of time and money," Norman said. "Unlike a lot of less fortunate people, I could afford to fight it."

\*Victor Palmieri, U.S. ambassador for refugee affairs and a former California lawyer and investment broker, applied to build a caretaker's cottage at the retreat south of Rancho Grande. At this moment, his caretaker lives in the basement room of Palmieri's retreat house. The caretaker also shares the kitchen with Palmieri on rare occasions when the ambassador is in residence.

None of the buildings on the 2.5 acre parcel would be visible from any public place and public access to the beach was available nearby.

Brown recommended that the permit be denied, chiefly because the proposed 1,050 square-foot cottage would increase the housing density in the area. In response, Palmieri proposed that a covenant be attached to the deed stating that the cottage would never be used as a permanent residence by anyone other than a caretaker and the caretaker's immediate family.

The Coastal Commission followed Brown's recommendation and denied the permit.

\*Robert Carver, who lives some 10 miles north of Rancho Grande, applied last spring to build a three-story house on his 1.5 acre parcel. He planned to convert his existing A-frame home to a painting studio and offered to tear out the kitchen so that it couldn't be used as a guest house.

The property is several miles from the coast and inland from Highway 1 off an unpaved road. The structures would be unseen, even from the country road running by it.

During the same month that permit requirements for Packard were waived, one of Carver's neighbors was given a permit to build a guest house. But Brown's chief assistant recommended denial of Carver's permit, chiefly due to concerns about increased housing and traffic density in the area.

The commission denied Carver's permit.

When cases such as those were compared to Packard's, Brown acknowledged that "on the surface, as others might perceive it, it's an unequal treatment, perhaps a favored consideration. However, when you get down to

the basic issues we're dealing with, I don't think that (claim) can fairly be made."

In Packard's case, he added, "We are...talking about certainly an expanded residence. That doesn't necessarily change the manner in which the property is used. And that's the consideration."

"We've consistently maintained, in the case of a guest house for instance, that creation of those sets up the potential for doubling the overall density, which is a problem in Big Sur right now."

Nix remained unconvinced.

If Brown is to make his case that Packard received no special treatment, Nix said, "he has got to point to one (other) instance — just one — where major construction occurred in Big Sur after a permit had been waived. It hasn't happened except in Packard's case. And you can bet it won't again."

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## CALL Scorecard Rates Cranston

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) scored a totally failing grade of zero percent on the CALL Scorecard, the Congressional ratings released today by Conservatives Against Liberal Legislation (CALL).

The rating was based on key votes covering defense, the economy, government regulations, and critical social questions during the first session of the 96th Congress (1979).

Also receiving zero ratings were Congressman Robert T. Matsui (D-CA-3), John L. Burton (D-CA-5), Philip Burton (D-CA-6), George Miller (D-CA-7), Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA-8), Don Edwards (D-CA-10), Edward R. Roybal (D-CA-25), Julian C. Dixon (D-CA-38), and Lionel Van Deerlin (D-CA-42).

"At a time," said CALL Chairman Rhonda Stahlman, "when the majority of the American people have turned against excessive government spending, giant bureaucracies, and a weak foreign policy, Senator Cranston and these liberal congressmen clearly do not represent their constituents."

CALL is a national grassroots citizens action organization dedicated to free enterprise, a strong defense, reduced government regulation, and the preservation of traditional American values.

"Our organization feels the people of California deserve to know how their elected representatives stand on issues that affect them," Stahlman said. "Call Scoreboard informs them of how their elected officials are voting in Washington."

Paso Robles "The Daily Press" Aug. 14, 1980

## Hearst Castle

# Opulent, Elegant, Unbelievable

By Becci Field  
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO (Capitol) — From the ribbon of highway five miles below, the buildings and grounds look like nothing more than a green oasis perched atop a sun-browned mountain.

But as the bus slowly curves its way toward that mountain retreat, it is quickly apparent that this is no hilltop cabin; instead it is an opulently appointed mansion with attendant guest houses, gardens, swimming pools and tennis courts.

Hearst Castle, properly identified as "Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument," dazzles like a man-made jewel, shining in the Pacific Coast sunlight, its brilliance almost overwhelming to the first-time visitor. The wealth and power represented by publishing giant William Randolph Hearst's "La Cuesta Encantada" — the enchanted hill — is impressive in its own right.

Given to the state of California in 1958 as a memorial to Hearst and his mother Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the castle is located between Monterey and San Luis Obispo on Highway 1 overlooking the historical hamlet of San Simeon. Sitting on 123 acres of land, "La Casa Grande" — the big house — and its gardens were originally part of a 280,000-acre ranch purchased by Hearst's father George Hearst in the mid-1800s.

Today, guests visiting the castle, which is administered by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, are bussed to the top of the hill, and pass through areas that once contained the largest private zoo in the world. Hearst kept monkeys, cheetahs, lions and even a polar bear in his collection. Zebras, tahr goats and Barbary sheep still freely wander

the grounds, living among cattle owned by the Hearst Corporation.

Once on the castle grounds, visitors are taken on one of the three tours which give a view of the high style of living Hearst treated his guests to. Film personalities such as Charlie Chaplin, Clark Gable and Van Johnson and political figures like Winston Churchill and the Shah of Iran were housed in three separate guest houses and were entertained in the 110-room La Casa Grande, which Hearst called his Ranch House.

A visit to La Casa Grande is almost like touching yesterday. Embedded in the entry hallway, cordoned off to prevent visitors from walking on it, is a tile work taken from pre-Vesuvian Pompeii. Within the Assembly Room, where guests would await the

arrival of their host, are priceless tapestries, Old World oil paintings and furnishings all more than 300 years old.

Visited by over six million people since it opened as part of the State Parks System in 1958, Hearst Castle is not as much a monument to the genteel life as it is to the man who built it. A visit to the castle is like walking into a time machine, seeing lost eras — not just those in the ancient past, but also those in the last century. It is also a look at the kind of wealth few people ever possess — and many envy.

For tour information, call (805) 927-4621. Tours are conducted every day except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day from 8:20 a.m. to 3:20 p.m. Tickets are sold at the park and through all Ticketron outlets.

## Being...

By Joe Mastroiani

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Eros, purifier of the soul, gentler of the mind...

The Flowers  
how fragrant  
they intoxicate me.

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sphere of mortal life, all beginning, all providing,  
all ending...

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creation of creations, endless, timeless, Is, Am,...

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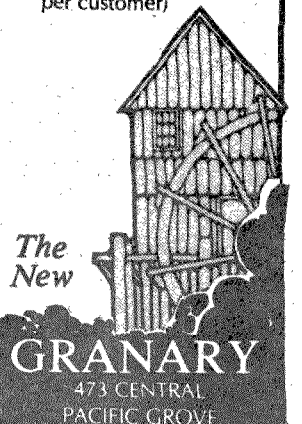
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# The Federal Taking

By Joe Gughemetti

Perhaps no one government policy, no single program, remains as immune from public scrutiny and criticism as the federal taking of private property. For vast majority of our populace the perception of the need for preservation of scenic and recreational areas necessitates yet additional public acquisitions of private lands. However, a closer examination of federal policies reveals an extraordinary waste of federal taxpayers funds, and an even more frightening systematic elimination of private property.

Approximately one third of the land mass in the United States, or over 750 million acres is owned by the federal government. This massive public ownership predominates in the 13 Western states, where federal ownership typically exceeds fifty percent of the land mass, including California (55 percent), Nevada (86 percent) and Alaska (95 percent). Despite this vast federal network, the acquisition machine continues, as the populace is propagandized to accept the 'need' for even additional federal parks and scenic areas.

Today, the federal taking centers on two distinct geographical areas of our State: the rugged and majestic 48 mile scenic corridor of Big Sur and that extensive land mass known as the Santa Monica mountains. In both instances, the overwhelming sentiment and opposition of the community residents & property owners have been ignored; and in both instances the appropriate enabling legislation has been railroaded through the House of Representatives without substantive debate or evidence. Yet despite the apparent distinctions between the two proposed federal projects, both face a similar federal machine, with a uniform federal implementation policy cast of characters and local 'environmental' support. An examination of these events reveals the commonality, the backbone of the federal taking.

In 1972, two distinct and apparently unrelated legislative acts formed the basis for the eventual devastation of private property rights in Santa Monica and Big Sur. In that year Congress created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), an experimental federal park enclave of the National Park Service (NPS). The California electorate passed Proposition 20, and thus in the name of the "environment" created a special commission: the California Coastal Commission. Today, the cooperation of the NPS and environmental groups and agencies, such as the Coastal Commission, pose a challenge to the constitutional rights of landowners in Santa Monica and Big Sur to a degree and intensity without historic parallel. Unless the citizens of both communities are vigilant to the legal and planning tactics of that combined force, landowners face a cruel demise in federal court proceedings for the condemnation of their property interest.

In order to comprehend the threat posed to Santa Monica and Big Sur by federal-local environmental alliance, one must understand the tactics employed by government officials, employees and private environmental groups in Marin County during the creation and implementation of the GGNRA. The significance of that example is enhanced by the fact that the Government officials involved in the GGNRA are the principal authors of the Santa Monica Mountains NRA, and the Big Sur Bill.

The Legislation which created the GGNRA was predicated on a gross under assessment underestimation of land values, no doubt designed by some federal authorities to (1) assure Congressional passage of the proposed appropriation, and (2) deprive landowners of their constitutional guarantee of just compensation, as measured by the fair market value of the property. Very early in the planning stages of the GGNRA it became readily apparent that the federal government could not afford the project with the high land values for these scenic properties overlooking the San Francisco Bay. As a result of that knowledge, a number of local government officials and private environmental groups commenced broad attacks upon and opposition to landowner applications for development and use of their proper-

ties.

The publicly announced justification for this opposition was the laudible desire to maintain the properties in an open raw condition until the federal government could acquire them through voluntary purchase or condemnation proceedings. Citizens within the community relied upon representations that this temporary deprivation of property rights would be compensated for in subsequent federal condemnation actions: stated simply, their neighbors would be paid for their property. Moreover, environmental groups were encouraged to oppose development and use on the pretext of environmental concerns.

The result of these federally inspired activities manifested itself in federal court testimony by government retained appraisers who testified to ludicrous land value only remotely resembling the fair market value of the property. The testimony was based on environmental constraints of the community, which according to the government appraisers demonstrated that had the federal park not been created, the properties could never have been developed or used. Consistent with this approach, government appraisers testified that scenic vista-residential properties in Marin County were valued at \$2000 per acre, despite fair market transactions in the community reflecting tenfold that amount. In many instances decent and dedicated citizens in Marin County had been duped and 'used' by federal authorities to set up appraisal testimony. Unfortunately, the sometimes naive and often reckless 'environmentalists' were not told of the indignities perpetrated upon their neighbors. Citizens twirled in the lengthy nirvana of federal litigation, offered only a fraction of values of their properties. In effect, the residents and local officials of Marin County were told that their acts of moratoriums and opposition to development and use were necessary to preserve the properties for public use; they were not told that their same activities were being used by appraisers as evidence against their neighbors.

While the GGNRA acquisitions continued (many are still pending in federal court) a separate organization began its work in California: the California Coastal Commission. Space does not allow a thorough analysis of the atrocities of that organization, and its impact upon citizens throughout this state. Unfortunately, the five minute hearings, stacked staff reports, extorted land grabs, and social engineering are attested to by a multitude of victims. A temporary organization created to preserve the coast gradually became a bureaucracy dedicated to maintaining in perpetuity the power, ego and particular social view of its leadership. The impact of an allegiance between the NPS and Coastal Commission and environmental groups is frightening.

Consider the following example: In 1979, after four years of delay, the owners of the former Sutro Baths property in San Francisco awaited a federal court trial for the condemnation of their property. Sutro Baths, the 4 acre ocean front landscape 2 blocks north of the famed Cliff House, had a history of commercial recreation use which ended in an extensive fire in the sixties. In the court proceedings the federal government contended that the property was valued at approximately 1 1/2 million dollars, while the owners contended a higher value (approximately 9.2 million dollars) based on its highest and best use as a commercial resort hotel. After four years of litigation, a unanimous federal jury finally awarded the owners 9.1 million dollars, thus rejecting the absurd testimony of the federal government. Immediately thereafter, NPS Director William Whalen announced in San Francisco newspapers that the federal government would abandon the park project, and return it to the owners and to the fate of the California Coastal Commission. The inference was unmistakable: the Coastal Commission would now never allow the use determined by the jury. Thereafter, those owners "voluntarily" sold their property to the NPS for approximately five million dollars, or four million less than their

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day in court had established.

Thus it is readily apparent that the NPS no longer need await the acts of environmental special interest groups to prevent use of targeted private properties: for now an agency could be used to ban that use, and establish a lower and unfair market value.

It would also happen in Big Sur. After a decade of planning, the community of Big Sur had maintained its rural nature and prevented rampant development of the countryside. In the last ten years an average of only 12 homes a year have been constructed along the entire 48 mile coastline. Yet the federal chant continued, the need for federal acquisition to preserve the environment from development. To this chant was added the presentations of Michael Fischer, Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission to the United States Senate. In a letter presented to Senator Cranston, for testimony in the Senate, Mr. Fischer contended that the local coastal programs could not insure the protection of the coast, and thus the Coastal Commission supported the establishment of a federal park. In one communication Mr. Fischer had discarded a generation of planning efforts by residents, and the very purpose of the local coastal program process. Of greater concern, Mr. Fischer's representations of Coastal Commission support for a federal Big Sur Park were without any authorization. The Coastal Commission had never had a hearing, public or private; never heard testimony or evidence; never took a vote. The link between NPS and the Coastal Commission had been completed.

In Southern California the scenario was the same, but this time the federal government was aided by the County of Los Angeles. In late 1979 the County Board of Supervisors considered the request of the Sierra Club to adopt an interim ordinance, a moratorium banning development of properties targeted for federal acquisition. After extensive public opposition, and legal challenges to this action, the Board of Supervisors decided against the adoption of a moratorium after a County Counsel opinion that such conduct would violate the Constitutional and federal Civil Rights of affected landowners. Yet despite this unequivocal warning by counsel, the County on June 10, 1980, adopted "an interim" ordinance temporary (sic) regulating development within the Malibu Zoned District, declaring the urgency thereof, and this ordinance shall take immediate effect. The ordinance is restrictive in nature and tainted with the intent of facilitating the federal park. Once again the populace at large was indoctrinated with the soothing assurances that these were environmental constraints, unrelated to the federal taking, and that in the final analysis the owners would be paid fair value for their property.

Is this community being duped into a sense of security with NPS and their own elected County officials? More importantly, are citizens and groups being used to set up testimony against their neighbors should federal acquisition occur? Will the local land use plans, devised to "protect the environment" be used against landowners in federal court proceedings? What is the leadership of the NPS directing its employees to tell the people? What is the leadership of the NPS directing its employees to tell the people? NPS has directed the following:

"...NPS officials should state that they are not testifying to lower property values for subsequent land acquisition and that appropriate

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

Thus, the NPS has directed its employees to convince local residents that park down zoning will not be used as an instrument to devalue the formal appraisals. Once the NPS has duped this community on the basis of that directive perhaps only then will the community recognize the actual game plan. The real intention of NPS is contrary to this directive, for the same government memorandum contained the following additional directive:

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

And thus the lie is complete: convince the people to cooperate with pre-park down zoning with the promise the results will not injure lan-

downers in the court room, then prepare appraisals on the opposite basis.

The solutions to the grave problems confronting Big Sur and Santa Monica are not easily definable, nor is it fair to offer hope through rhetoric alone for we face an awesome federal-local alliance, a decade of legal battles, frustrations and anger. The effort to preserve constitutional and fundamental individual rights is not an easy one. This effort requires more than the emotion of the moment or the temporary allegiance against one form of government tyranny alone, to the exclusion of others. The fears of the Concerned Citizens for Property Rights are the fears of the Friends of Big Sur. The fight of the National Inholders Association is the fight of the California Coastal Council. Every act we take, every statement we make has an irretrievable quality, for the time is short, and the task almost insurmountable. The challenge is not that of Santa Monica or Big Sur alone, for it involves a usurpation of the concept of individual rights by uncontrolled-unrestrained bureaucrats, an alliance of government with special interest groups, an alliance which has as its unmistakable goal the federal taking.

## Carol Hallett Opposes Take-Over Bill

By Michael Williams

CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE

SACRAMENTO (Capitol)

— Assemblywoman Carol Hallett and two Big Sur residents complained about the "railroad job" by Senator Alan Cranston and Congressman Leon Panetta who are pushing through legislation which would make the Big Sur coastline federal property in order to protect the local environment.

But Hallett, R-Atascadero, along with Rosemarie Craven and Howard Sitton, area residents, feel that House Resolution 7380, by Panetta, would damage the "fragile area" more than help it.

"Between 80 and 90 percent of the adult population are opposed to any legislation which would federalize the beautiful coastal area," Hallett said. "This legislation

is unneeded and unwanted."

Speaking of the Congress and the federal workers who would be responsible for maintaining the area, Craven said, "They don't know what life is like there. They aren't thinking about the family cemeteries, the moon over the ocean, the deer on the hill. We are learning conservation first hand. When you have to pump your water by hand you learn to conserve it."

The trio's major complaint was that according to history and government studies, when an area is bought by the federal government and turned into a federal park or forest, the rate of visitors usually "doubles or triples."

"We get about three million visitors a year now," said Sitton. "And we're willing to pick up their trash, of

which there is plenty, but if that number doubles or triples, we won't be able to handle it."

The legislation, which will be heard in a Senate committee soon, where it may be amended, will designate an approximately 80-mile length of coastline between Carmel and San Simeon as federal land. The almost 75,000 acres of privately owned land in the area would still be privately owned but the owners would have to let the federal government have first chance at purchasing the land if and when the owners want to sell. This would prevent any business or industrial growth the federal government doesn't desire.

But Hallett, Sitton and Craven all argue that the local residents are even more concerned with the environ-

ment than the federal government would be and that the state's coastal access and development restrictions are already the toughest in the nation.

They are also worried because amendments by Sen. Cranston, which will probably be added to the bill, would allow the federal government to run public transportation through the area as well as possibly condemn some existing property and force the owners to sell.

Both Craven and Sitton have been to Washington D.C. to protest the move but they say they have been met with cold shoulders. "Aides just tell us 'what Cranston wants, Cranston gets' and that we better take (the bill) now or it may be worse next year," Craven said.



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## Roth Charges U.S. Weakness Increases the Threat of War

W.A. Jack Roth, Republican candidate for the 16th District Congressional seat, today charged that U.S. weakness in conventional arms led to President Carter's hair-raising directive, Presidential Decision Memorandum No. 51, which raises the spectre of limited nuclear warfare in the Middle East should the Soviet Union invade Iran.

"I hold Congressman Panetta partially responsible for this situation because of his consistently anti-defense voting record", Roth said, "We must get Carter's finger off of the nuclear trigger and Panetta's finger off of the

voting button in Congress", Roth added.

PDM No. 51 calls for 19 nuclear bombs carried by B-52 Bombers to be targeted against facilities in Iran and military bases and airfields inside the Soviet Union, according to Roth.

"Panetta has received a ten per cent defense rating from the American Security Council for three years in a row", Roth said. Roth claims Panetta has helped undermine the security of the United States by voting against defense bills in the Congress ninety percent of the time. "He has voted against everything from the

B-1 Bomber to funds for building a new aircraft carrier of the type so urgently needed in the Persian Gulf area today", Roth said. "These weapon systems are needed to prevent a scenario in which nuclear weapons are used in desperation to overcome the lack of conventional armaments."

"Panetta has an overall support record of 70 percent on legislation requested by President Carter, but on defense matters, he is even to the left of Carter, often voting against defense measures requested by the President", Roth stated.

"Given the goals and

capabilities of the Soviet Union", said Roth, "Panetta's stance strikes me as myopic and irrational. The security of this country will not be in good hands until people like Carter and Panetta are voted out of office", Roth concluded.

## Hearst and State Still Negotiating

THE CAMBRIAN

Representatives from the state are negotiating with the Hearst Corp. to gain a higher water allotment for Hearst Castle. Gerald Fialho, area manager for the North Coast state parks said an agreement may be reached in the next month or so.

Early this summer the Hearst Corp. reminded state officials that the Castle's water allotment is 20,000 per day—far below the 90,000 gallons used daily by the Castle. The allotment, according to Fialho, was set before the Castle was open when no one had any idea of how popular the Castle tours would be.

The bulk of the water is used to maintain the Castle gardens. All the water for the Castle is taken from a gravity fed spring system on the Hearst Corp. property. Fialho said it is not the intention of the Hearst Corp. to do anything that would damage the Castle.

"Being the Castle's namesake," Fialho said, "they have a personal interest in Hearst Castle."

In the meantime the Castle workers are doing what they can to cut back on water use. The vehicles are washed at less frequent intervals, and the newly designed Visitors Center will include water conservation devices such as low flush toilets. Also the state is looking into some water development plans to ease the burden from Hearst Corp.



GUITARIST PETER EVANS of Big Sur and flamenco dancer Paula Roberts performed at the recent Fiesta de San Carlos Borromeo at Carmel Mission. The poster on the courtyard wall was created by Batista Moon Studio of Monterey and can be viewed at local galleries (Photo by Mel Valenzuela)

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6.50

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# Six Major Amendments Proposed by Arkansas Senator Dale Bumpers

Senator Dale Bumpers (D-AK) chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, has submitted 6 amendments to Panetta's Big Sur Bill (HR7380).

One amendment would give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to enjoin (condemn) private property while another (#1) clarifies that the Secretary is the final authority.

Another amendment (#2) calls for a new "public use component" over which the Secretary has "sole responsibility." This "component" would control such things as recreational opportunities, visitor facilities and managing public access.

Amendment #4 directs the Citizens Council to include portions of the land management plan for the USFS Los Padres National Forest.

A technical amendment (#5) is followed by an amendment which would delete a provision allowing non profit organizations to receive USFS grants.

The following is a list of the actual amendments as worded followed by Explanation of Bumper's Amendments to HR 7380 written by the Senate Energy Committee staff.

1. On page 16, strike lines 19 through 24 in their entirety and insert the following:

"(3) Within 30 days after receiving the response of the Council, the Secretary shall consider such recommendation and shall consider such recommendations and shall adopt a Plan which responds to the Council's recommendations in a manner which is consistent with the policies and purposes of this Act."

2. On page 14, strike lines 19 through 24 in their entirety and insert the following:

"(7) A public use component which includes a plan for managing visitation to the area by non-residents. This shall include, but need not be limited to, a plan for managing public access and use to the extent necessary to protect the natural and scenic values in the Area."

On page 19, lines 10 through 12, strike the sentence beginning with the words "The Secretary," in its entirety and insert the following:

"The Secretary shall be responsible for implementing Section (6) (c) (7) of this Act, and for coordinating the efforts of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and the State of California to manage visitation on lands within the boundaries of the Area managed by the counties and the state."

3. On page 19 after line 12 add the following new subparagraph: "(c) (2) The Secretary shall have the power to enjoin uses of private lands that are, or would be, substantially inconsistent with the purposes of this Act. Any exercise of this authority shall be accompanied by findings of fact setting forth the basis for the Secretary's decision. The authority to enjoin any use shall apply for a period of time not to exceed one year as applied to any one use. During this time period, if the Secretary determines not to acquire said affected parcel(s) the injunction on use shall cease having legal effect immediately upon promulgation of the Secretary's decision. If the Secretary determines that said parcel(s) should be acquired and

that funds for acquisition will be available within a reasonable time period, the injunction shall stay in effect so long as acquisition procedures are being diligently pursued even if the time period required exceeds one year from the date the injunction was first instituted."

On page 12, line 9 after the phrase "Act of 1976" add the following language:

"as well as appropriate elements of the Land Management Plan for the Big Sur Coastal Planning Unit of the Los Padres National Forest."

5. On page 20, line 25, strike the words "subparagraph (B)" and insert "existing law".

On page 21, delete lines 12 through 24 and on page 22 delete lines 1 and 2 in their entirety. Renummer the preceding subparagraph accordingly.

6. On page 22, lines 4 and 5, after the word "State" insert "or" and delete the words "or private non-profit organiza-

tions or public entities."

On page 22, line 21, after the word "State" insert "or", and on lines 13 and 14 delete the words "or by private non-profit organizations or other public entities."

## Explanation of Bumpers Amendments to H.R. 7380

1. First amendment makes it clear that Secretary has final approval authority for plan developed by Council (after they have been given opportunity to comment on any revisions made by Secretary).

2. Second amendment makes it clear that the Secretary has sole responsibility for implementing the public use component of the plan. This would include a plan for managing visitation to the area by non-residents.

3. Third amendment provides the Secretary with authority to enjoin uses of private lands that are substantially inconsistent with the purpose of this act for one year. During that year the Secretary must decide whether or not to acquire the land.

4. Fourth amendment makes it clear that the Council's plan will include appropriate elements of the Forest Service's Land Management Plan for the Los Padres Forest.

5. Fifth amendment is a technical amendment suggested by the Forest Service.

6. Sixth amendment deletes authority to make grants to private non-profit organizations.

## 'Park-Barrel' Politics Are Questioned

BY Rick Davidge  
National Inholders  
Association

Certain members of Congress continue to create federal areas without benefit of any study process. Even the Washington Post has raised question with what is becoming known as "Park-Barrel" politics.

Most of the areas created for political reasons not relative to resource protection concerns are done over the objections of federal agencies such as the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. Many times these agencies are not allowed to voice their objections to such park-barrel legislation because of White House politics.

On May 7, 1980 the U.S. Department of the Interior published a new policy for Federal Land Acquisition/Protection Studies and Recommendations Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. Included in that policy was a memorandum of understanding between BLM-Bureau Land Management, FWS-Fish and Wildlife Service, HCRS-Heritage Conservation Recreation Service, NPS-National Park Service, FS-U.S. Forest Service. This new policy and study process is the most complete and well thought out decision process addressing the creation of new federal areas or significant alteration of existing areas which has been provided.

Why has not the Big Sur area been subject to this planning process? Is it because the area is so threatened as to require Congressional action without reasonable study? NO. It is because the concepts proposed by those supporting HR7380 know that it would not survive the study process.

Congress has so often criticized the agencies for insufficient study and now with the appropriate administrative process some are attempting to go around it.



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# Local Coastal Plan Discussed

Continued from page 1

quarrying, trail systems, and the proposed limitation of future commercial development to the four presently-developed areas of Pacific Valley, Gorda, Lucia and Big Sur Valley.

The proposals under attack were the very ones described by Bill Farrell, planner in charge of the Big Sur LCP, as the heart of the plan. In his public presentation, Farrell told the commission the plan's purpose is "to maintain the Big Sur as much as possible as it is today." Praising the 1962 Big Sur master plan as a "well-regarded plan", he maintained it does not protect the coast from "excessive development." Under the earlier plan, he said, there are at least 800 buildable lots along the coast.

When the public hearing was opened, the first volley of criticism was fired by George Walker, Monterey attorney

representing the El Sur Ranch, which takes in more than 700 acres south of Little Sur River along the Big Sur Coast. His oral comments summarized 80 pages of written comments on the LCP, which he said "presents serious problems" for his clients.

"We are facing a more than 40-fold downzoning," Walker said. "The 1962 plan would have allowed us 820 single-family residences. The LCP allows only 20."

Walker took strong exception to LCP efforts to protect the view from the Old Coast Road as well as Highway 1 from intrusion by man-made structures.

"If the viewshed requirement is attached to the Old Coast Road, that stops any recreational development of the Big Sur property, Walker declared. "My clients don't intend to put in a subdivision. They plan to develop only for the visitor-serving purposes favored by the Coastal Act."

He complained the large ranches really carry the burden of the LCP, because smaller parcels are "grandfathered in" as they are while larger properties face the 320-acre minimum lot size. The El Sur should be designated as a fifth area for visitor-serving development, he added.

A more restricted objection to the plan was voiced by Harold Seyferth, chairman of the Carmel Rivera-Highlands Citizens Advisory Committee on the LCP.

"Our committee voted unanimously to ask that the Malpaso trail be deleted," he reported, "Malpaso Creek is the potable water supply for the Carmel Riviera. Carmel Highlands has been designated by the U.S. Forest Service as a high fire risk area. Public trail use could cause fire and lead to the destruction of the watershed and even homes."

Seyferth suggested emphasis on the Soberanes Trail instead.

Peters asked if trail designation on a map might constitute illegal condemnation of property, but Deputy County Counsel Jose Ramos said no.

"The public doesn't have access at this point, so there's no inverse condemnation," he said.

Consulting forester Joe Rankin complained that the plan "basically says no timber harvesting." The LCP declares commercial logging of healthy old growth redwood an "inappropriate use" but allows limited salvage and selective logging if all natural resource protection requirements are met.

"I think some timber could be harvested in back areas out of view," he said. "A lot of timber here should be harvested because it is going to die."

The plight of the small lot owner in the viewshed was eloquently described by Douglas DeGeorge, a bearded young man in jeans and a plaid shirt who described himself as "just an ordinary guy who works with tools" with no large corporation behind him.

DeGeorge said he owns a 2.9 acre lot on the ocean in an area with 10 developed lots within a quarter of a mile, including a commercial restaurant. The State Coastal Commission rejected his innovative design for a sod-roofed house, he said, even though the staff agreed it couldn't be seen from the highway.

"I don't want compensation for my land," DeGeorge said. "I'm a builder. I want to build. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity for me to express myself artistically."

John Harlan, Lucia resort operator, landowner and fourth generation Big Sur resident, feared ranching would be driven from the Big Sur coast by high taxes. He proposed tax credits for grazing lands so ranchers on private lands would not have higher costs than those leasing BLM for USFS lands. Planning Director Ed Dears expressed interest in Harlan's suggestions and asked for his notes.

Gary Koepfel, Big Sur resident and Gazette publisher, told the commission a cursory survey of the 14 Big Sur ranches of over 300 acres to which the 320-acre limitation would apply indicated they total 21,920 acres and the LCP would allow only 59 single-family dwellings on them.

Proposed restrictions on Pico Blanco limestone quarrying were denounced by Bryan Finnegan, representing Granite Rock Company, which owns or controls 2800 acres in the area. He said limestone deposits are not on the peak as the plan says but on the lower portion of the mountain.

"This is the best deposit of high quality limestone in the United States," Finnegan said. "It is used for cement, glass, soil conditioning, livestock feed additions, and such environmental protection purposes as wastewater treatment plants, pollution control devices in smokestacks, and fiberglass insulation. The LCP would completely lock up this valuable resource."

Peters told him to "provide the language you want" to the staff for review by his subcommittee.

Possibly the strongest LCP criticism of the morning came from Myron Etienne, representing the Doud family, owners of a large property in the northern plan area. Etienne echoed earlier complaints that large landowners are asked to bear the major burden of the preservation of Big Sur.

"Somewhere, somebody has to say no," he declared. "The

place to say no is right here. The government is ramming this down the throats of the landowners. If enough of the local agencies don't like it and rebel, it could be the beginning of change."

Chairman Joseph Sullivan asked him, "is it your position the landowner should be compensated for the ultimate development of his land?"

Etienne replied that development to the scale permitted by the 1962 plan "might be too much," but it wasn't fair to cut the lot size down to 320 acres.

In response to a question from Del Piero, he said he didn't think the agricultural preservation policies of the plan were going to work.

"It's hard to make a go of the cattle industry on the coast," he said.

Commissioner Walter Basham, himself a rancher, agreed, and criticized the 320-acre minimum lot size proposal.

"If this thing goes through, it wipes that section of agriculture out," he asserted.

Many of the commissions questions and comments were directed at Otter.

Commissioner S. Gary Varga commented, "I am disturbed that the landowner who has husbanded his land well is now told priority will be given to already-developed areas. What are his incentives to maintain existing ranch lands?"

Otter replied special legislation may be necessary to compensate affected landowners.

"The Coastal Act says lack of fiscal ability is no bar to land preservation," Otter said.

"Don't we have the cart before the horse?" Varga asked.

"Should we enact a plan that depends on special legislation before it is adopted?"

Otter said there was a "very real problem" and it was necessary for the county to describe the economic uses of the property if there is no legislation for other compensation.

"You can't take property without just compensation," he said.

## LCP - September 24

The basic thrust of the Big Sur Local Coastal Program is "sound and good," Roger Newell, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for the LCP told the Monterey County Planning Commission at its second public hearing on the LCP Sept. 24.

However, Newell said, more attention is needed to incentives for larger landowners to find economic uses for their land. He added the CAC also favors more regulation of Highway 1 access than called for in the plan, feels cottage industries have been overlooked, and opposes strict limitations on caretaker cabins.

Newell was the first of a string of citizens who alternately praised and criticized the LCP at the second Planning Commission hearing on the blueprint for the future of the Big Sur Coast. Following the three-hour session, Chairman Joseph Sullivan declared the public hearing closed and announced the Big Sur LCP would be back before the Commission for consideration on October 29 in the Board of Supervisors chamber in the County Courthouse in Salinas.

Commissioner Bill Peters, chairman of the Big Sur LCP subcommittee, announced the three-member group would meet at 9 a.m. Friday, October 3, in Monterey. He didn't say where. Sullivan said everybody who had information to submit to the subcommittee should do so by October 1.

A highlight of the September 24 hearing was an appearance by Bruce Reeves, Monterey County supervising appraiser, who was questioned by commissioners on appraisal policies. Mainly they wanted to find out if adoption of the LCP would ease the tax burden on ranchers and other Big Sur property-owners facing severe downzoning of their properties if and when the LCP is adopted. The answer seemed to be no.

Reeves said that since adoption of Proposition 13 property appraisals are based on the market value in 1975, plus two per cent additions to the value each year, plus the value of new construction, if the property has not changed hands. If it has, valuation is based on the market value at the time of the change of ownership, plus two per cent a year, plus new construction value.

"Rezoning does mean something to an assessor," Reeves said guardedly. "If it brings the property value before the value on the rolls it would have to be changed."

Commissioner Peter Callotto commented, "I don't think there is any property in the county that isn't appraised at below today's market value, eve commented, "I don't think a moot point. There's been a 35 to 200 percent inflation in values along the coast."

Commissioner Marc Del Piero asked, "Is there any instance in the past two years where property value has gone below the 1975 level?"

"Only where a building was removed or burned down," Reeves replied.

"Values have gone up so much the rezoning would have no practical effect, then?" Del Piero queried.

"I agree," Reeves replied, "except where there is a very recent purchaser. Then we would consider the rezoning in the appraisal, if the market indicated a drop in value."

Words of praise for the LCP came from Rod Holmgren of Carmel, spokesperson for the Ventana Chapter of the Sierra Club, which takes in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

## LCP's and TDC's

Continued from page 8

planning restrictions which have reduced property values by 75 percent. But he adds that such restrictions are understandably unpopular. Besides, some of the Big Sur would be allowed no development at all. And he couldn't find any cases even discussing whether or not planning restrictions for aesthetic reasons can leave the landowner with little or no economic value to his land.

Thus, Henson concludes, TDCs might be a good idea. He thinks the group of landowners most deserving of TDCs are those who can't build anything in the viewshed, even a house. There may be 50 eligible parcels under this criterion.

A second group he mentions is comprised of large landowners. Owner of a 700-acre parcel, for example, would have two credits, which he might sell. A third group might consist of landowners who face other than aesthetic restrictions on building. For example, they might own land in a swamp.

Henson favored restricting TDCs to the first group, but the LCP would grant them to groups one and two.

On Page 12, the plan states, "The County will participate with other public agencies and private groups to secure adequate funds to purchase vacant viewshed parcels and/or to secure for use by restricted landowners, other developable land areas to which new development can be transferred."

The implementation sec-

tion of the plan declares, "A system permitting the transfer of development credits will be available to properties of 320 acres or larger in areas designated agricultural/conservation and to properties in the viewshed, or designated restoration areas. The purpose of the TDC system is to promote the retention of agriculture and open-space values, to encourage development to be located on lands most suitable for intensified use, and to avoid development of smaller parcels within the viewshed or restoration areas."

Density credits would equal to one dwelling unit per 320 acres on large parcels, or one unit for each lot on smaller parcels. The density would be transferred from one parcel to the other by dedication of land for open space, presumably for an appropriate sum if the landowners of the two properties are not the same. Before the developer could go ahead, the dedication would have to be executed.

It's confusing, and understandably some landowners don't like the TDC idea. After all, what equivalent is there for the right to build on the Big Sur Coast?

TDCs are only one of many delicate issues at stake in the current consideration of the LCP. Few will prove easy for the commission, which will be adopting not only a county but also a state and possibly (if current legislation is successful) a national land use plan.



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Holmgren also served on the Carmel Highlands Citizens Advisory Committee for the LCP.

"All of the objections and counter proposals we heard two weeks ago (September 10) were presented to the CAC before and rejected as inconsistent with their interpretation of the Coastal Act," Holmgren said.

He admitted the LCP is restrictive and thought that was good.

"It places restrictions on those who would build on the ridges and tear up the hillsides for roads," he said. "These restrictions are what the Coastal Act is all about."

"This is not a plan to subdivide the coast and develop it like San Jose. It is a plan to save the coast for our grandchildren as it is today. The very ferocity of the attacks on the LCP make it even more urgent we get federal legislation to protect the Big Sur Coast."

Similar feelings were expressed by Mary Ann (Corky) Matthews, editor of The Ventana, bulletin of the Sierra Club's Ventana chapter. Declaring she has lived on the Monterey Peninsula for more than 25 years, she said she supports the plan concept and pleaded with everybody involved "to approach the plan in a constructive manner."

"Don't succumb to the suggestion that if cities and counties ignore the Coastal Act (which requires the LCPs) it will have to be changed," she urged the Commission.

She asserted that because of the rise in land values on the coast, lower density development can yield a "comparable return" to that possible under the 1962 master plan.

Fewer all-out attacks on the LCP were heard than at the earlier hearing. Most criticisms were focused on such specific aspects of the plan as trail access, limitations on caretaker dwellings and severe restrictions on logging.

Whether cows and people are compatible seemed to be emerging as a major issue. The LCP says "trails should be located in areas able to sustain public use without damage to natural resources or other conflicts."

Cattlemen and ranchers made it pretty clear "no other conflicts" definitely include cattle. Sam Avila of San Ardo, who said he runs 250 head of cattle on the coast, summed up his opinion of the LCP trail policies most succinctly by declaring, "I hate 'em!"

Asked by Del Piero how much affect people have on cattle operations," Avila replied, "A lot, all bad. I have to cope with trails on Forest Service lands. Gates are left open. Dogs chase cattle. People use the campgrounds for target practice."

Holmgren maintained he had hiked many times through herds of cattle and found them "undisturbed by passage."

"Maybe it's karma, or lack of it, that makes the

difference," Sullivan suggested.

Whether or not Big Sur should have a lumbering industry was again an issue at the second hearing. Warren Halsey, licensed professional forester, protested the LCP declaration there should be no commercial logging of old growth redwoods.

"Harvesting timber is sometimes beneficial," he declared. "Thinning is often appropriate, and improves the productivity. Selective harvesting of redwood is not necessarily environmentally detrimental. Timber is the finest renewable resource from an energy standpoint."

He suggested that instead of a blanket ban on harvesting old growth redwoods and on harvesting timber for use outside Big Sur, each application should be considered on an individual basis, as in Santa Clara County.

"If you pass this, you have destroyed tens of millions of dollars worth of value for private landowners," he asserted.

More pro-logging testimony came from Henry Jewell, logging operator on the Harlan Ranch. He said he had taken out more than a million board feet of lumber from property without adverse affect.

"It's a big mistake for the LCP to ignore tree farming in Monterey County," he said. "The LCP says all trees cut in the Big Sur should be used in the Big Sur. That way, you would cut about two trees a year."

Jewell said he logged 50 old-growth trees last year and planted 500 seedlings on a site six miles from Highway 1 and out of view.

Joel Rankin, consulting forester from Bayside, California, told the commission, "There is a million acres of unproductive timberland in the county that could grow trees and isn't."

He said state and federal programs provide up to 90 per cent of the cost of reforesting timber lands. He added the county could have \$100 million a year income from lumber production.

During the two hearings several speakers have taken issue with a provision of the land use section of the plan limiting caretakers' homes to parcels of 320 acres or larger. One of those opposing this limitation was Leon Trice, representing Esalen Institute, who was generally favorable to the LCP.

He said Esalen has nearly 50 full-time employees, 20 of whom must find housing off of the property. Caretaker housing is low-income housing, he noted, and the plan seeks to promote that. He urged amending the LCP to allow caretaker homes on small parcels.

Written comments on the plan by CAC members, submitted by Newell, included a plea for allowing caretakers'

houses from real estate woman Katherine P. Short. She gave two reasons: a caretaker can help prevent fires endangering the entire coastal area and illegal trespass over fragile terrain, and caretakers' houses serve as low-cost living quarters for employees of tourist facilities.

"The acute lack of housing has engendered commuting to work, thus increasing highway traffic, and substandard unsanitary living conditions of these employees, many of them fool handlers, thus creating a potential health problem," Short maintained. "Ensuring that caretaker and guest houses adhere to requirements for bona fide use is an enforcement issue, not a planning one."

Among the speakers at the second hearing was a tall, bearded figure familiar to anyone who has attended a Central Coastal Commission hearing in the past seven years. He was Carl Larsen, a Sierra Club member, who made it clear he was speaking for himself "from a seven-year perspective of a bona fide S.O.B."

"We have coastal management and we will continue to have it," he declared. "If we don't have a strong coastal program to be certified by the state, they're going to do it themselves and they'll be much tougher."

Limitations on coastal development were protested by Jim Heissinger, Carmel lawyer representing the Smith family, owner of the Rocky Creek property.

"The plan states it wants to optimize visitor use, but it does it by encouraging those scenic drives," he complained. "There's no provision for those who want to get out of the car and walk around. I'm not talking about your hardcore backpackers, but people who want to walk not over a mile. Our parcel is good for that. The plan doesn't engage in site-specific zoning. There may be sites of the coast more suited to development than the large properties."

Dan Hudson addressed himself to an LCP statement that control of Highway 1 congestion could only be achieved through limitations to visitor access at the north and south ends. He said he objected to visitor-serving areas at the north and south ends of the highway and thought they should be kept in Big Sur.

Hudson raised the spectre of a "federal takeover" financed by Congressman Leon Panetta's Big Sur Coast Area Bill. He was assured, however, by Del Piero that the LCP is "strictly" a state legislative process unrelated to the Panetta Bill. Hudson was unconvinced. He pointed to references to public acquisition in the LCP, and to references to the LCP in the Panetta Bill.

Hudson suggested a full commission meeting in the Big Sur area, but the commission did not respond.

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## Opinion:

## An Elephant Gun to Wipe Out a Mouse?

By MARY BARNETT

North County Planning Commissioner Marc Del Piero, tall, dark, and urbane, fixed his glance on Dan Hudson at the September 24 hearing on the Big Sur Local Coastal Program and informed him severely that the LCP had nothing to do with the Panetta Bill for establishing a federal Big Sur Coast area. He was quite emphatic about it, declaring, "This is not a forum to discuss the Panetta Bill."

Hudson was not so sure. He pointed out that the Panetta Bill refers repeatedly to the LCPs now under preparation in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. Indeed, it establishes them as the minimum standard for the plan for the area to be drawn up by the Big Sur Coast Area Council under the act.

The question as to whether the LCP stands on its own feet or needs a federal prop was also raised by Commissioner S. Gary Varga at the September 10 hearing. He thought that taking up the LCP before there were federal funds to implement it could be putting the cart before the horse.

Whether or not the LCP is viable without federal funds and management is a crucial issue to Big Sur residents, most of whom don't want the area federalized.

The LCP's worthy goal is to preserve the Big Sur as it is today. Backers of the Panetta Bill think it can't be done without the feds getting into the act.

A beautifully-illustrated publicity piece called "Big Sur: The Future," published by Panetta and Cranston Bill backers, expresses this opinion quite clearly. It says: "Most residents and nearby citizens of California want Big Sur preserved essentially as it is now. The consensus is overwhelming. Unfortunately, some citizens mistakenly think this can happen without federal government involvement. This mistaken belief actually threatens the preservation of Big Sur."

The brochure goes on to say that while the coastal plan was being developed the Coastal Commission temporarily blocked many building permits, but when the plan is adopted they must either be granted or the landowners compensated for losing the right to develop.

"But the state and local governments do not have the money to compensate owners for lost development rights, the Panetta Bill supporters argue. "Therefore development will have to be allowed even though it is contrary to the local coastal plan."

Unless, of course, the Panetta bill passes and Congress votes \$25 million for land acquisition in the Big Sur and \$5

million for administration of the bill.

The LCP itself does not go so far, but it comes close on Page 84 in the section on administration and implementation.

One of the methods listed for implementing the plan is land acquisition. Sometimes, the LCP says, the only way to avoid development on legal lots of record in the viewshed may be public acquisition.

The LCP goes on to declare, "the county should invite purchase of these parcels by State agencies, and, in particular, should support the assistance of the Federal Government through the U.S. Forest Service in acquiring such parcels either in fee or simply through the purchase of development rights or easements."

It just so happens the Panetta Bill makes the U.S. Forest Service the agency responsible for carrying out the act. This the LCP would seem indirectly to give its blessing to the bill.

However, all this rhetoric doesn't get down to the nitty-gritty question of how much property would actually have to be purchased to protect the Big Sur viewshed as required by the LCP and the Panetta Bill. The Big Sur LCP text doesn't make any such estimate.

But there is such an estimate. It is not included in the LCP or the Panetta Bill or any of the fancy interpretive literature about the Panetta Bill. It's buried in an obscure document entitled "Legal Considerations — Big Sur Local Coastal Program Implementation." The Gazette reviewed the document in the Monterey County Planning Department offices (no small feat in itself.) Attorney Alexander T. Henson discusses the plight of those who can't build anything in the viewshed — even a house. Maybe, he says, there are 50 such parcels.

Now this is an amazing figure. We are talking about federal legislation providing \$30 million for land acquisition and administrative costs. The primary purpose, by the statement of the bill's backers themselves, is to stop building in the viewshed. On 50 parcels?

A quick calculation any third-grader could make indicates the average price per lot would be \$600,000, including administrative overhead. Our information is that the parcels are mostly five and 10 acres in size, and the largest of them is 100 acres. We are obviously dealing here with some pretty expensive undeveloped land.

Of course, it's ridiculous. The 50 lots couldn't possibly cost \$25 million. What, then, is the money and the Big Sur Coast Area proposal for?

One of the major concerns of the LCP is keeping the 14 large ranches in the Big Sur essentially undeveloped, which is

rightly deemed to be an aesthetically pleasing use, as well as one that won't cause a lot of highway congestion. Is the Panetta Bill needed to buy the ranches? Does the LCP restrict their use so severely as to constitute a taking of private property without due compensation?

Testimony of Appraiser Bruce Reeves and of landowners themselves seemed to indicate the contrary. Reeves couldn't see much likelihood that the appraisals on coastal property will ever fall below the 1975 level, where they are frozen by Proposition 13 until the property is sold. The 320-acre lot size minimum in the LCP, he seemed to think, would no way wipe out the market value of the big ranches.

However, the LCP seeks, and should seek, to keep the ranches in the hands of the present owners, who have exercised such outstanding stewardship. They shouldn't have to sell to realize value from their property. Here the problem is somewhat tougher. Everybody agrees the Big Sur isn't a rich grazing area. Cattleman Sam Avila, possibly the most knowledgeable person on the subject to speak at the two hearings, said it takes 150 cattle to make a decent living, and in the Big Sur that would mean 3000 acres. Only two ranches qualify, he said.

John Harlan, a fourth generation property-owner in the southern part of Big Sur, suggested a system of tax credits for ranchers to equalize their income with that of ranchers hold U.S. Forest Service leases. Legality of this is uncertain. Harlan says that the Williamson Act, designed to lessen tax burdens on agricultural land, won't work. Value of agricultural land increases by virtue of the very fact that development is limited, he said.

But the Williamson Act requires the county assessor to assess property on the basis of its use for agriculture. In other words, no matter what ranch land brings in the market, if it is under a Williamson Act contract it is supposed to be assessed on the capitalized value of its agricultural use. If this isn't what the County assessor has been doing, the act has been misinterpreted. Perhaps some of the grazing land could qualify for lower assessments if the act were properly applied.

At any rate, evidence doesn't seem to indicate the owners of the 50 viewshed parcels or the 14 large ranchowners are the source of the pressure for the Big Sur Coast Area. Yet their plight is used to promote the legislation.

To return to the original question, does the LCP really require federal involvement, \$30 million, and placing final authority over administration of the Big Sur in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture in faroff Washington, D.C.?

To us it seems like using an elephant gun to wipe out a mouse. Funds for acquiring the relatively few parcels involved could come from State Park and Recreation Department bond funds, federal Land and Water Conservation funds, or possibly private sources. It would be nice to get federal money for the purpose, but the proposed legislation would seem to go too far. For a mouse, why not first try a mouse-trap?

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# A Terrence Farrell Command Performance

By Michael Gibbs

According to mythology, the very earliest musicians were the gods. Hermes made the lyre and gave it to Apollo, who drew forth sounds so melodious that when he played in Olympus, the gods forgot all else. Music was then passed down to a few mortals, who became so excellent in their art that no one could resist falling under the spell of their charms which swept their dreams to fields afar.

One such excellent performer here on the Monterey Peninsula is virtuoso concert classical guitarist, Terrence Farrell. When Farrell's long graceful fingers begin to dance across the strings of his guitar the night has a way of slipping into pleasant memories.

He has been called a "poet on the guitar", "a masterful performer" and a "technically skilled player". The power of his command came after a long, diligent, disciplined apprenticeship, which began 22 years ago at the age of eight when Terrence bought an old \$13 dollar guitar with the intention of mastering the instrument in time for show and tell the following week.

But the idea of making money or a career did not come until he graduated from the University of Washington where he studied drama and history.

"I started out extraordinarily late for anybody planning on any sort of musical career and I think because I've been able to narrow my goal and keep it to that, at least for the moment, I'm able to be where I should be at this age, then let's say if I'd started with it as a career idea when I was 12, which is about normal."

This has been a good year for Farrell. He has toured California, concertized in Hong Kong, and returned to Europe for the third consecutive year where he conducted the 11th Bavarian Guitar Seminar, with concerts in Spain, England and Ireland, which was through the request of the American Embassy. 1980 was also the year that marked Terrence's debut album entitled, *Sounds of Spain*, and which has been called "a sparkling new production". It is a handsome album that will wear well over the years.

"The most important or individual characteristic in my playing is tone. I've chosen particular instruments and the way I use my hands bring up a certain tone. For everything you are trying to say is being said in those different shades and tones."

Noted for being an impressively gifted and fast-rising talent Farrell is, however, more concerned with content than image.



With an adept display of harmonics, fine grasp of technique and an elegant control of detail he maintains a clear rhythmic sense and dynamic range. He strives diligently to bring out the

full musical meaning of such composers as Villa Lobos, Tedesco, Fernando Sor, Miguel Llobet, Tarrega, Bach, Segovia, Rodrigo, Albeniz, Granados' *Danza No. 10*, one critic wrote, "One could almost glimpse the dancers as Farrell's nimble fingers brought out the spirit of the music."

It was this flair that won him awards in competitions at the University of Washington, the Palm Springs Opera Guild and at our own famed Monterey Jazz Festival. In performance, Farrell projects a job, enthusiasm, and sensitivity in such an easy and natural manner that he has been asked to give master classes and seminars in both the United States and Europe. He combines problem-solving clinics with multi-media lectures and recitals for well-attended workshops.

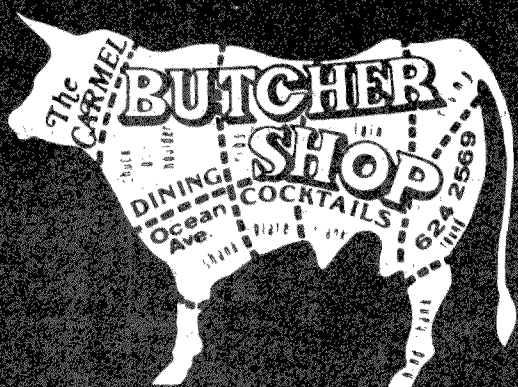
"It's a business like any small business. The concern is to stay in business so you have to apply yourself in a number of different directions" said Farrell stressing the need for disciplined practice, "I practice 4 hours a day", and for correspondence, "There's a lot of letter writing in this business."

"Last year we started on a big push on the west coast and we did very well. This year we'll be traveling to Texas, and New York to attend conventions and we'll expand out from there into festivals and things of that sort."

It is not only his business that is expanding. Farrell has extended his musical range to include more and more American composers such as Gershwin, Scott Joplin and McDowell. What Julian Bream did for the British composers, Terrence hopes to do for the great American composers, by giving them the larger international audience they deserve, letting them be heard on the classical guitar. "Besides," says Farrell. "They sound really good on the guitar and that's what really counts."

But though Terrence may be traveling to hither and yon pleasing audiences all over the globe, Carmel is home. "I like living in a village. I like walking. It's quiet and the air's clean. The more I'm traveling the more I know that I'm living in one of the most beautiful spots in the world. My God, if I was living in New York I'd be saving money to move here. I figure I've arrived. What more can a person ask for?"

Knowing Terrence, he'll think of something. He's not one to stand still for long.



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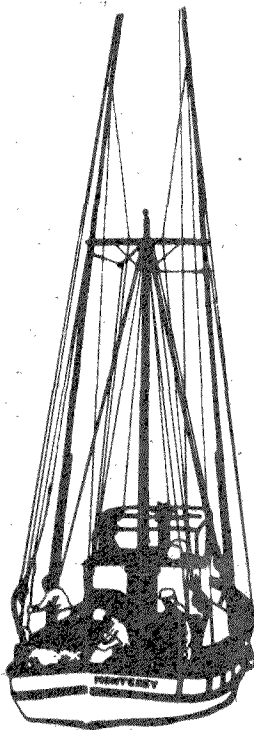
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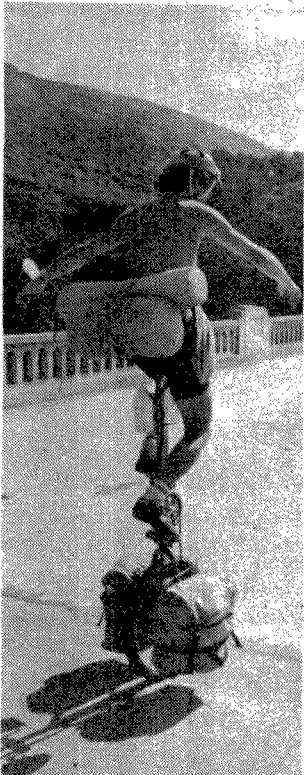
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**PERFECTLY BALANCED AND PEDDLING INTO THE SUNSET, Ben Linder calls back "I don't spend much time on bridges!"**

## Slow and Steady

By Paula Walling

Free wheeling Ben Linder of Seattle may well be making the *Guinness Book of World Records* without setting out with that in mind. The mechanical engineering student from the University of Washington, when he completes his ride will have wheeled his way from the Canadian border to Santa Barbara—on a unicycle.

Linder explains that he took up unicycle riding at a juggling convention (another pastime he enjoys). "I took up riding and enjoyed it...then decided on a long trip."

At half the speed (logically) of a bicycle, Linder says he averages five to seven miles per hour. As one would ex-

pect, he meets a good many people along the way, many of them cyclists — or to clarify, bi-cyclists. He often meets up with them at a later stop.

Linder travels 30 to 45 miles per day. A bicyclist might average 60 to 100 depending upon the terrain.

Linder balances packages wherever he can (on either side of the wheel—the only wheel, he keeps supply pouches). A sleeping bag or mattress are strapped to the seat. Linder hasn't room for an extra ounce. Quiet, humble, slow and steady he winds along Highway One enjoying the fresh air and trucker's eye view of the magnificent coast. Says Linder simply: "I just like to peddle."



**KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE FOR PEBBLES AND POTHOLES, Ben Linder winds his way along the coast from Canada to Santa Barbara where he plans to meet friends.**

## FOR THE AWARE



By Araby Colton

### KITTENS (OR PUPPIES) FREE TO GOOD HOMES

How often have you seen these words—on cards on bulletin boards, as ads in newspapers? (I have such an ad, from a local paper, in front of me).

To the uninitiated it seems a fine, natural thing, to give to a loving home those beautiful puppies, or darling kittens that you have all loved for the few weeks they have lived in your home, tended by your own beloved cat or dog.

To those of us aware of dog fighting those naïve little signs are almost more than we can stomach. If your newspaper accepts such ads you may want to call the editor, to ask him to refuse to run them.

The following appeared in a recent copy of *Harper's Magazine*:

"Advertising kittens and puppies as give-aways in newspapers may mean sentencing them to torture and death. It is in this manner that 'sparring partners' for fighting dogs are obtained.

Two dozen live kittens a week are required for the pro-

per training of a bull terrier for dog fights. Each kitten is tied to a stick and dangled in front of the dog to whet its lust for killing. A good pit bull is expected to quickly tear off the kitten's front legs.

Then, excited by the kitten's blood and agony and encouraged by his trainer's yells, the fighting dog will rip off the kitten's head. After about eight weeks of being trained on kittens, the dog is graduated to killing puppies and small dogs."

A graphic description of a dog fight is almost more than a decent human being can stand to read—we shan't subject you to one. The dogs are trained to kill, and that they do. Few dogs survive more than six fights. A dog that lacks the necessary aggressiveness is killed.

If you think dog fighting is rare you're wrong. It is widespread and growing. Audiences as large as 300 men, woman, and children gather for this sport. A dog fighting subculture exists which supports several underground magazines, breeders, fighters, handlers, gamblers,

and equipment dealers. Every year, millions of dollars are wagered at secret dog fighting sites all over the country. The dogs are torn to pieces and die because the dog fighting subculture has absolutely no concern for the animal they are exploiting.

Drugs, handguns, violence, and murder have all been associated with dog fighting; organized crime will no doubt be involved as the possibilities for profit become apparent.

The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for enforcing the federal law against dog fighting. However, because USDA has been so dilatory (in the three years of its responsibility USDA has not prosecuted a single case of dog fighting), ISPA (International Society for the Protection of Animals) and HSUS (Humane Society of the United States) are bringing suit against USDA to force the agency to enforce the law swiftly and effectively.

YOU can discourage the provision of kittens and puppies to these dogfighting monsters.

## Flying Boat Displayed in Long Beach

CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE

SACRAMENTO (Capitol)

— The Queen Mary luxury oceanliner will soon welcome a new character to her Long Beach neighborhood — Spruce Goose is moving in to stay.

Legislation authored by Assemblyman Dave Elder, D-Long Beach, and signed into law by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. will exempt Howard Hughes' H-4 Seaplane — known as the "Spruce Goose" — from the California Environmental Quality Act so that a housing facility can be quickly constructed to protect the fragile wooden aircraft. The facility will be built at the Port of Long Beach, adjacent to the display site of the Queen Mary.

"The Hughes Flying Boat will join the Queen Mary in the port in time to accommodate the large numbers of visitors anticipated next summer," Elder said. "I'm very pleased that the Legislature and the governor acted promptly to preserve this splendid piece of history for future generations."

Stored away for almost 40 years, Howard Hughes built the Spruce Goose to carry 700 troops with combat gear or 350 troops and was used only once by Hughes himself.

## BUCHWALD

### We Almost Lost Arkansas

By Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON—We almost lost Arkansas a few weeks ago. Some smart aleck threw a wrench into a Titan missile silo. It hit the fuel tank and set it off.

The only thing that saved the state was that the nuclear warhead, which was sitting on the top of it, didn't blow up.

The incident raised a lot of questions in the minds of the American people.

Q—Why Arkansas?

A—When the first Titan missiles were built, the experts in charge of selecting sites for them chose Arkansas because they were quite sure the Soviets didn't know where it was.

Many people in the Pentagon didn't know where it was either, and that was the reason for the delay by the Air Force in doing anything about it when the accident occurred.

Q—Now that the Soviets know where Arkansas is, will we have to move the Titan silos to another state?

A—No. They are too fragile to move, and because of the adverse publicity it's doubtful that any other state would take them.

Q—What effect will this have on the University of Arkansas football team, which is usually in the top 10 at the end of each season?

A—It will be very difficult now to recruit out-of-state high school football stars, and the school may have to give up its entire athletic program.

Q—What are we to make of the accident in terms of all the fail-safe systems that were built into the Titan?

A—It depends on which side you're on. If you're on the military's side, you can claim that the system worked because the nuclear warhead didn't go off. If you live in the area, you may find it hard to sell your house.

Q—What is the Soviet reaction to seeing one of our Titans come flying out of the ground without prior warning?

A—They are probably frightened silly. They always thought that we needed tremendous amounts of sophisticated electronic gear and computers to launch a Titan. But now they know we can set one off by just throwing a monkey wrench down into the hole, and they have no answer for this. If the SALT II talks ever start up again, the first order of business may be the banning of wrenches anywhere near a missile silo.

Q—Do the Soviets have anything comparable to the Titan II?

A—As far as we know they don't. We do know they've been dropping wrenches on their MIRV missiles for 20 years, but they've never been able to breach their fuel tanks with them. When it comes to wrench penetration capability, we're at least 10 years ahead of them.

Q—Then most American people can take pride in the fact that the Titan II missile is our greatest deterrent against the Soviets?

A—You could say that. But don't, if you live in Arkansas.

Q—Did the accident breach any security secrets that might impair our defense posture?

A—Only one. As many people know, there is a man with a black box who follows the President everywhere he goes. The black box is at the President's disposal in case of a nuclear attack. Up until now no one but the President and his national security adviser knew what was in the box. Now the secret is out of the bag.

Q—What is in the black box?

A—A three-pound monkey wrench.

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# CURTAIN CALL

By Leslie Liebman  
WHAT'S BEEN

Melodrama ruled the west once again for three nights at the Big Sur Grange Hall when the Staff Players of the Children's Experimental Theater staged *Dead Man's Mill* Sept. 12-14. Tom Sanchez as the sneering villain with appropriate mustachios plied his victim with devil rum, stole every nugget in the Mother Lode and did his best to get the lady in distress. But justice prevailed to the delight of all. Fortunately a higher percentage of natives got to see this production than in August when the tourists had us outnumbered nine to one.

The Jamesburg Players put on *Oklahoma* again Sept. 11-14 at Hidden Valley to benefit the Jamesburg School in Carmel Valley. The school derives most of its income from an annual musical comedy performed by parents and friends of the non-sectarian private grade school. *Oklahoma* was its first production five years ago, and most of the original cast was back to participate in the encore. One thing you can't miss about their performance is the exuberance. Linda and John Prejean directed.

## WHAT'S COMING

If you've never heard of Goldoni's *The Servant of Two Masters*, hide your face in shame! The plot couldn't be more complicated, as befits a commedia dell'arte play. Of course, by the time Goldoni got on the scene the style was becoming pretty ribald. So while we were busy having a revolution, he was busy cleaning up Italian comedy. The result is that Tom Sanchez is now playing a servant putting on a banquet in two different houses at the same time at the Indoor Forest Theatre through November first. He's also making sure that the right lovely maidens end up with the right handsome heroes without getting his head cut off. Call 624-1531 for more concrete information.

You might drop in at MPC's first show of the season just to see Conrad Selvig's three-story set. *Child's Play* by Robert Marasco takes place in a Catholic boys school where senseless violence has broken out among the children. What is the cause? Not your standard demon-possession.

Not that simple at all, but every bit as absorbing. In fact the villain himself doesn't realize who he is. Peninsula favorites Jim Jensen and Harrison Shields will play main roles as a lay teacher and the headmaster. Jensen recently appeared at Hidden Valley in *My Fair Lady* and Shields is currently directing *The Gingerbread Lady* at the Wharf. Also appearing will be Andy Philpot who recently graced the Big Sur Grange Hall as the villain's innocent victim in *Dead Man's Mill*. Peter De Bono directs. Call 646-4212 for showings Oct. 9-12 and 16-18.

California's First Theater in Monterey opens *Only An Orphan Girl* on October 3 for a two month run on Fridays and Saturdays at 8:30. Call 375-4916 for reservations Wednesday through Friday after 1 p.m. The First Theater presents authentic 19th century melodrama in the style in which it was first done in the very same theater building where out-of-work sailors used to twirl their mustaches or wear long golden wigs and beg for mercy in falsetto exactly 100 years ago. The play being a mite short, it is followed by a taste of what we refer to these days as vaudeville. There's also a taste of honest-to-goodness sassparilla between shows.

## WHAT'S NOW

New York critics pronounce sentence on opening night. Yet, like quality beef and fine wine, even a Broadway play needs time to age before the final tasting. After all, how would you like to be judged on the basis of your first public appearance? That's why I normally drop in a few nights later.

At least one other Monterey Peninsula reviewer definitely shares my preference for older productions. Unfortunately for you out there, newspapers frequently don't. And occasionally my schedule doesn't. So it seems only fair to mention the fact on that odd occasion a less than polished performance occurs on an opening night.

Which is really just a roundabout way of saying that Neil Simon's *The Gingerbread Lady* at the Wharf Theater in Monterey could be a very good show by now, because Harrison Shields is a most capable director and Neil Simon could never be

tedious even with as heavy a subject as alcoholism. The original production brought Maureen Stapleton back to Broadway ten years ago and was one of the biggest successes of its season. But on opening night at the Wharf it seemed a bit long.

LaVonne Rae Andrews portrays a not-quite-has-been singer starting out on a dry life. To welcome her home we find people who love her but who have never known her sober, and who have some pretty hefty problems of their own. We expect her to fall off the wagon any minute. Miss Andrews actually is a singer and an experienced performer attacking a straight dramatic role for the first time. Which may explain why her self-consciousness seems to belong more to the actress than to the character.

Stephanie Cunningham makes her adoring daughter a refreshingly naive though up-to-date adolescent. Leonard O'Neill as her homosexual actor pal doesn't fit the usual stereotypes and thus becomes all the more interesting. Barbara Koch-Conklin turns in the finest performance of the evening as a lovely lady who at forty discovers that even beauty won't hold a man forever. Also appearing are James Collignon as a philosophical delivery boy and Dennis Dale as a former lover. By the way, Chuck Thurman's lighting and set design is some of the best such work I've seen at the Wharf in two years.

Performance times are 8:30 Friday and Saturday, and 8 p.m. Sunday through November 1. Call 372-2882 or 372-1373 for reservations.

When you've a great plot, it can withstand anything. *Catch Me If You Can* at the Studio Theatre Restaurant in Carmel has withstood three rewrites and many more translations over the past seventy years. People still walk around during the two intermissions saying things like "How can I ask who done it when I'm not even sure what they done?"

This version takes place in the Catskills during Labor Day weekend. Rod Allison is on his honeymoon. Without his wife. A local priest brings him an imposter. Why? Money, no doubt. Allison's worth \$100,000. Dead. And nobody within a thousand miles can vouch for whether the imposter is for real or



ROD ALLISON tries to convince Inspector Jim Webber that Marina Curtis is not his missing wife even though Father Robert Tidwell claims that she is in *Catch Me If You Can* at the Studio Theatre Restaurant through Oct. 25.

not.

Jim Webber as the uncooperative inspector acts like the perfect clod. Whenever a way out appears, it disappears in a worse mess than before. Most frustrating for a distraught Allison whose weak mental health may give way at any moment.

Rod Allison as the confused hero flies between righteous indignation, rage and a pitiful helplessness. He keeps the audience in the palm of his hand from start

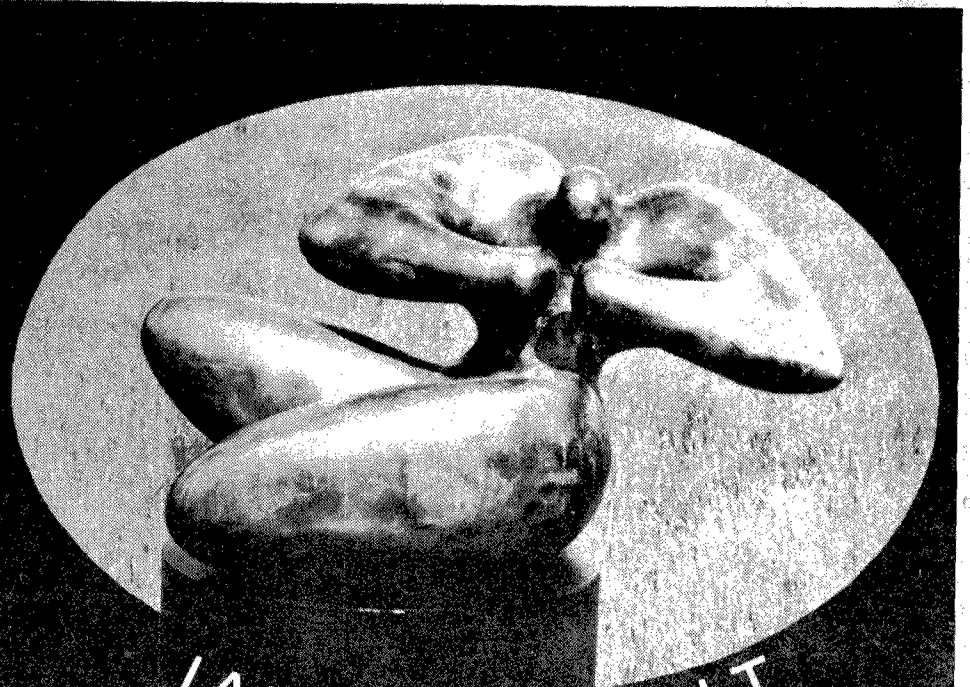
to end.

Director Marina Curtis appears as the imposter. She seems totally at home in the role, as if villainy comes naturally. Robert Tidwell as the priest looks saintly most of the time, but always manages to be there when evil occurs. A very smooth performance.

Connie Curtis' set looks so warm and cozy, the thought of dastardly deeds in such a place becomes all the more horrible.

Irene Morris, Kevin Ross and Randy McEndree also perform well in smaller roles. McEndree particularly has a way with a character role that makes the audience want to keep him around longer.

Call 624-1661 for dinner and/or show reservations. Choice of roast beef or turkey starts at 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday, at 6 p.m. Sunday, with the show beginning 1½ hours later. Beer and wine license, BYOB.



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## PUC Orders Major Utilities to Offer Solar Heat Incentives

Capitol News Service  
**SACRAMENTO (Capitol)** — The state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has ordered four major utility companies — Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), Southern California Gas (SCG) and San Diego Gas and Electric (SDS&E) — to offer incentives for solar water heating.

Under conditions of the order, the companies will offer a combination of cash rebates and low interest loans to purchasers of solar water

heaters. The offers will be made on a first-come, first-served basis with priority going to solar water heating systems installed after Jan. 29, 1980, for cash rebates.

PUC estimates place the solar water heating program's potential energy savings at 218 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 39.5 million therms of natural gas per year — the equivalent of one million bar-

rels of oil annually. The combined cost of the statewide programs is estimated to be \$182 million over 20 years.

The three-year demonstration program is designed to "determine the extent to which solar water heating can be relied upon to provide adequate and reliable supplies of energy and to reduce utility costs to consumers," according to PUC Commissioner Leonard Grimes Jr.

## LEGAL NOTICE

### National Forest Timber For Sale

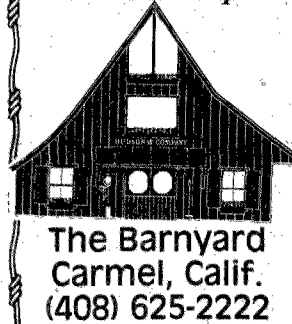
PREWITT SALVAGE TIMBER SALE, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, located within Sections 30, 31, 32, 33, T22S, R5E and Sections 4, 5, 9, 10, T22S, R5EMDM. Sealed bids will be received by the District Ranger, 406 S. Mildred Avenue, King City, California, at 3:00 P.M. local time at the place of bid opening October 24, 1980 for an estimated 318 M board feet of timber marked or otherwise designed for cutting. The minimum acceptable bid per M board feet for timber is: Ponderosa and Coulter pine \$5.34. Bid rates for all species will not be subject to adjustment during the period of sale as provided for by the quarterly adjustment provisions of the Timber Sale Contract. Additional deposit required for slash disposal is \$2.00 per M board feet of all species. The required bid guarantees are: Unit 1 - 708.90, Unit 2 - 692.22, Unit 3 - 427.00. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. All included timber shall be given Domestic Processing. Bidders are advised that false certification or violation of the export and substitution requirements may result in cancellation of the contract, refusal to award other timber sales, and/or debarment or suspension from bidding on timber sales. Full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale, and the submission of bids should be obtained from the District Ranger, 406 S. Mildred Avenue, King City, California, 93930.

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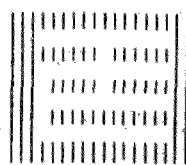
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Yes, a new service of the Big Sur Gazette ... now you can run FREE classified ads in your local coastal newspaper! It's easy to do, too. Do you have something to sell? Trade? Looking for something specific to purchase? Let everyone know about it in the TRADING POST! No phone ads, please. Mail your copy to The Big Sur Gazette, Highway One, Big Sur, CA 93920. You can use the handy form above.  
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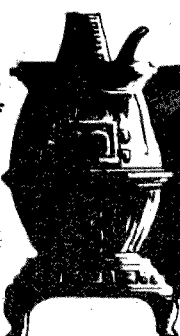
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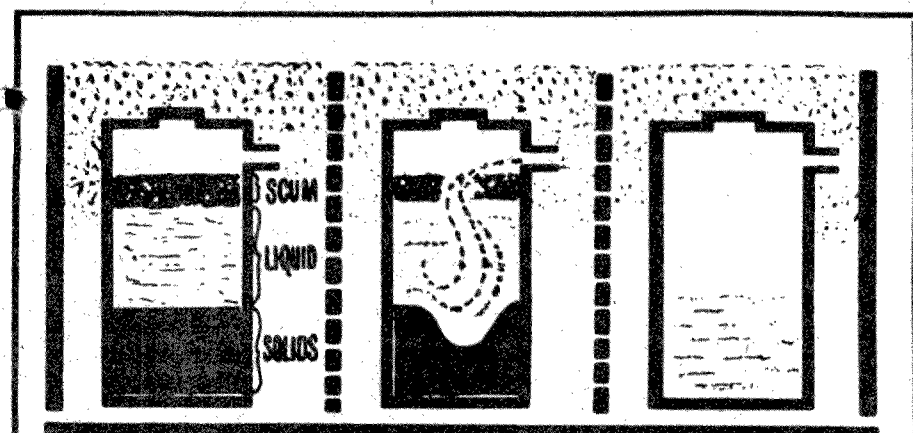
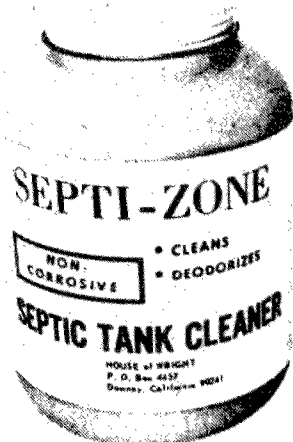
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