

The Big Sur Gazette

25¢

Volume Three, No. 11

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BIG SUR, CALIFORNIA 93920

(408) 667-2222

November, 1980

Conspiracy Charged

Coastal Council Demands Federal Investigation If Big Sur Bill Has No Senate Subcommittee Hearings

by R.C. Horse

BIG SUR—The California Coastal Council has written to the members of the U.S. Senate requesting to present testimony and evidence to the Senate Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation, and Renewable Resources which "will show a pattern and intricate involvement of several groups to achieve federal destruction of private property holdings."

If no Senate subcommittee hearings are allowed for Congressmen Leon Panetta and Phil Burton's Big Sur bill (HR 7380), the letter states, "the Council is prepared to present this information to the Federal Department of Justice."

The letter to the Senators describes the Council as a nonprofit corporation with a broad constituency of 309,000 affiliated members

which was created "to provide legislative, judicial and media response to excessive and unreasonable government regulatory activity."

Joe Gughemetti, President of the Council, an attorney who specializes in land use and constitutional civil rights laws, summarized the information in possession of the council:

—That the Panetta legislation "is predicated on misrepresentations by the California Coastal Commission...and unauthorized recommendations which have never been subjected to public notice, testimony or commission vote."

—That the proposed amendments to the Panetta bill pertaining to moratorium powers violates state and federal laws, including the U.S. Constitution and the Federal Civil Rights Act.

—That the Panetta bill, which will encourage an additional 9 million visitors yearly, "will not only destroy the environment but [will] result in extensive litigation over its failure to prepare an adequate environmental impact statement."

—That the bill is a result of "conspiratorial efforts between the Burton-Cranston federal park machine, the California Coastal Commission, and groups of radical self-proclaimed environmentalists who seek the elimination of private property holdings, not the protection of the environment."

Citing Big Sur as well as the Santa Monica Mountains and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Gughemetti states that the testimony "will show a pattern, and intricate involvement of several groups to

achieve federal destruction of private property holdings."

The full text of the Coastal Council's letter to the Senate appears elsewhere in this issue.



SMOKEY THE BEAR visits Captain Cooper School. See story on page 32.

A 9,000-Car Increase on Hwy. One

Gazette Staff Writer

BIG SUR—The proposed Hearst Corporation development at San Simeon would increase use of Highway One by 9,000 cars a day, according to a Caltrans spokesman.

Peter Oswald, the assistant director of legislative affairs for Caltrans, submitted written testimony in May regarding Senator Alan Cranston's Big Sur Scenic Area bill (S-2551), but the hearing testimony has only recently been published and released.

In his letter of May 9 Oswald states that there are presently an average of 7,000 vehicles daily near the Hearst Ranch.

Without the Hearst development, Caltrans ex-

pects the number of vehicles to double, totalling 14,000 vehicles per day.

With the Hearst development bringing another 9,000 vehicles per day, the total average daily vehicles near the Hearst Ranch would be 23,000 by the year 2000.

That number of vehicles per day computes to 8 million vehicles per year which, using Caltrans' ratio of 2.3 persons per vehicle, would total over 19 million visitors per year.

The proposed Hearst Corporation developments include a number of motels totaling 900 rooms, 200 staff rooms, 1200 restaurant seats, two golf courses and commercial shop space.

Should Big Sur become a federally designated U.S. Forest Service "Coast Area," the Hearst development

would constitute the southern "staging area" for visitors.

Big Sur Local Coastal Program Subcommittee Hearing Oct. 3

By Mary Barnett

Where to put visitor-serving accommodations is emerging as a central issue in the Big Sur Local Coastal Program hearings before the Monterey County Planning Commission and its Big Sur LCP subcommittee.

There could be some changes in the staff-prepared LCP draft's recommendations for concentrating visitor-serving uses in the present commercial areas of Big Sur Valley, Lucia, Gorda

LCP Committee Cannot Meet Deadline

The Local Coastal Program (LCP) Committee of the County Planning Commission announces that due to the volume of comments received, both oral and written, the lengthy discussions with the public at four separate public meetings, and the need for considerable rewriting of the draft plan, the Committee will be unable to report to the Planning Commission on October 29, 1980, as had been scheduled.

As a result, the hearing will not be held at that time but will be continued to a later date.

This announcement is made so that persons interested in this item need not attend the October 29 meeting.

The exact time and place of the continuance will be announced later. For further information, please contact the Planning Department at 422-9018, Salinas.

da and Pacific Valley, it appeared at an October 3 subcommittee hearing in Monterey.

The subcommittee chairman, Planning Commissioner Bill Peters of Carmel Valley, suggested the LCP draft may be too specific in trying to say where such visitor accommodations as inns, motels, hostels, cabins and campgrounds should go.

Peters, a supervisor candidate, did most of the talking for the Commission at the subcommittee hearing. Commissioner Calvin Reaves of Seaside had only a few comments. The other subcommittee member, North County Commissioner Marc Del Piero, wasn't there.

The question of where to put visitor accommodations was raised by James G. Heisinger, Jr., Carmel attorney and representative of the Smith family, which owns property in the Rocky Creek area known as the Westmere site.

Heisinger, himself a member of the Smith family, argued that development should be spread along the coast instead of concentrated in Big Sur Valley and other three centers.

"The plan seems to concentrate development in Big Sur Valley, and then takes it back," he complained. "It says there is to be no development in a 100-year-flood plain, and much of Big Sur Valley is in such a flood-plain."

He also pointed out that the plan vetoes transporting water from one watershed to another, which could severely limit development in the four present centers.

"Big Sur Valley is not even on the coast, and our site is on a beach," he added. "There are a number of reasons it would be good to establish some type of tourist serving facility there, but we shouldn't have the state do it. It's a fragile area, and you would have to station some one at the top of the cliff to control access. It would be too expensive."

Big Sur Fire Brigade Lowers Insurance Rate

BIG SUR—The Insurance Services Office (ISO) of California has informed the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade that the fire insurance classification for the area protected by the Brigade has been reduced from a 10 (highest) to a 9.

The ISO is a private company which evaluates and

publishes ratings for fire-fighting organizations throughout the state. Fire insurance companies use ISO's ratings (and others) to determine fire policy premiums.

In June of 1979 the Big Sur Brigade met with ISO evaluators for a "shake-down" session to determine

Continued on page 36

Continued on page 23

Local News...

Gazette Publisher Receives Award From California Coastal Council

Big Sur Gazette publisher Gary Koepfel has been awarded the 1980 Joseph P. Cruz Award "in recognition of his dedication to the preservation of individual liberty."

The award is presented annually by the California Coastal Council "to the person who exemplifies, by his or her actions, a commitment to the principle of individual liberty and due process."

The award was presented at the annual meeting of the Coastal Council in Los Angeles October 3 by the widow of the late Joseph P. Cruz.

Joseph Cruz was a founding member of the California Coastal Council who struggled against abuses of property and individual rights by the California

Coastal Commission.

As an ardent supporter of Little League baseball, Mr. Cruz gained statewide notoriety when, after three years of effort, he was able to obtain a Coastal Commission permit to establish a Little League baseball park in Eureka.

Upon presenting the award, Mrs. Cruz said, "Mr. Gary Koepfel established the *Big Sur Gazette*, a regional newspaper publication of the Monterey-Big Sur Peninsula. As the owner, editor and publisher of this paper Gary used it as a vehicle for full and total revelation of all facts concerning the plans of the federal government for control and dominance of the Big Sur coastline, and the cooperative interactions of self-proclaimed environmen-

tal groups and the California Coastal Commission. Often printing controversial yet well documented information rejected by other publications,

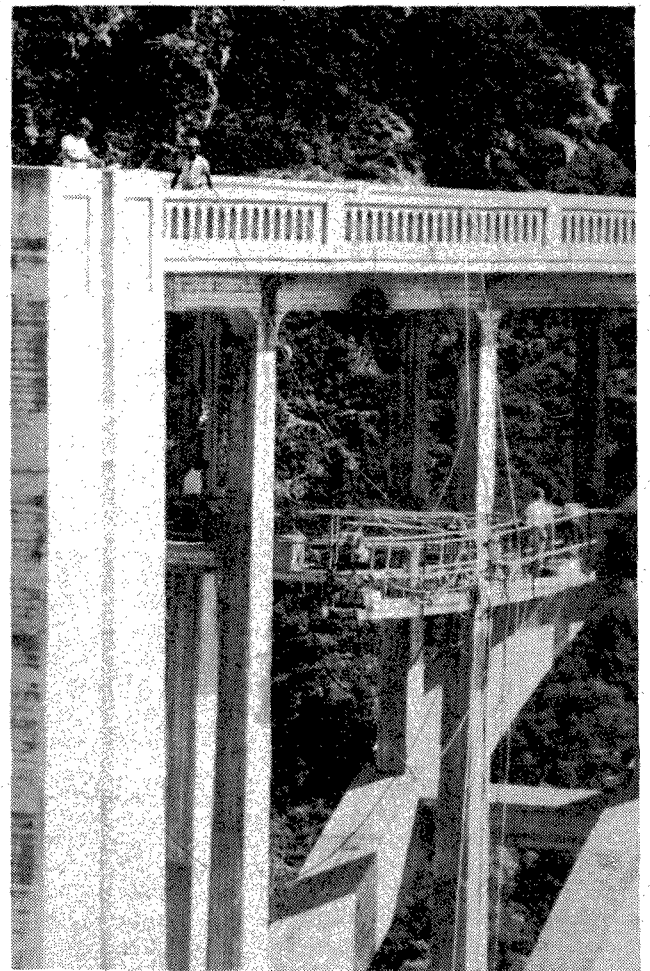
the *Big Sur Gazette* became the most authoritative chronicle of federal intervention into the lives of an entire community."

Bixby Bridge Is Repaired

Bixby Creek Bridge (Rainbow Bridge) has for the past two months been receiving extensive repair work. A CalTrans crew of five have been jackhammering out the large cracks that endanger the structural integrity of the bridge, and refilling those places with "guncrete," a substance stronger than concrete. Less severe cracks are being reinforced with epoxy.

Bixby, built in 1937, was designed for passenger cars. Highway engineers did not envision the use of the buses and heavy equipment that came later.

Further reinforcements will include metal collars weighing about 600 pounds. Workers expect to work another month at least at the bridge.



DAN RANDOLPH and Wen Harris work at bridge level while Paul Frederico and Ralph Hemp work on the bridge from a scaffold.

community calendar

NOVEMBER 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 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
2 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	3 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	4 Election Day	5	6 Friends of Big Sur Coast \$100 plate dinner 7 p.m. Big Sur Lodge	7	8 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
9 Grandfather's Day AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m. Historical Society Big Sur Lodge Rec Hall 7:30 p.m.	10 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall CPOA Board Meeting Grange Hall 7 p.m. Veterans Day	11	12	13	14	15 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
16 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	17 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall CPOA General Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	18	19	20	21	22 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
23 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	24 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	25	26	27 Thanksgiving	28	29
30						

Lame Duck Dinner Nov. 6 Planned by Friends

by Claire Chappelet

The members of Friends of the Big Sur Coast have spent uncountable hours of volunteer time, this past year, in order to inform their neighbors and government officials about the perils of increased federal management, ownership or control of the Big Sur Coast. Their job will continue to be a concentrated effort, towards Washington, D.C., to convince Senators that Big Sur is an area which should be left in the time-proved stewardship of its residents, under the protections guaranteed by State and County regulations; that the Cranston and Panetta Bills, under the guise of saving the coast from overdevelopment by residents, would in turn, sanction overuse by visitors to the area and the development of facilities for tourists and government staff.

Everyone concerned about the threat of government control is invited to help carry on the campaign

against it—at no time more critical than NOW as the community faces the Lame Duck Session, which convenes on November 12th—by attending the last major fund-raiser this year for Friends of the Big Sur Coast. For those who remember the first fund-raiser, a fun, elegant and delicious Valentine Dinner, it is a pleasure to announce that Don and Lavone Tosh have, again, generously offered the Big Sur Lodge for the Lame Duck Dinner! It will be another evening of fine food, wine, music and the spirit of companionship between

coastal neighbors and friends who love the land and the people on the land.

Lame Duck Dinner, Thursday, November 6, 7:00 o'clock in the Big Sur Lodge, Pfeiffer State Park. Tickets may be purchased by reservation only, for \$100.00 per person. Please make checks payable to: Friends of the Big Sur Coast. R.S.V.P. 667-2384. Lucia's new chef, Richard Tristen Knoll, formerly banquet chef of the prestigious Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., will be the Friends' chef for the evening.

Wash Cloths and Towels Requested By S.P.C.A.

Old and new terrycloth wash cloths and bath towels are needed by the Wildlife Rescue Center at the Monterey SPCA.

The towels will be used as bedding for the hundreds of

injured and orphaned wild creatures that are treated at the Center each month.

Donations may be left at the Monterey SPCA, La Vega Verde Center For Animal Welfare, 1002 Monterey/Salinas Highway (across from Laguna Seca Raceway), Monterey, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. any day of the week. If you have large bundles, please call 373-2631 to arrange to have them picked up.



Kestrel Books

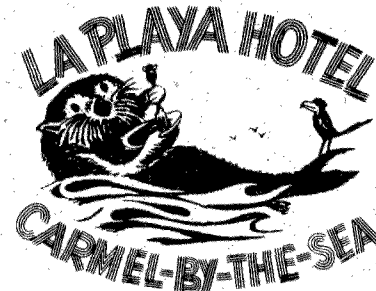
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- 1775 — U.S. Marines founded
- 1805 — Lewis and Clark reached Columbia River
- 1817 — First exhibition of sword swallowing in New York City
- 1820 — Antarctica discovered
- 1830 — Mark Twain born Samuel Langhorne Clemens at Florida, Miss.
- 1833 — First Chicago newspaper
- 1835 — Horseshoe manufacturing machine patented
- 1851 — Postage stamp depicting American eagle issued
- 1869 — First intercollegiate football game—Rutgers defeated Princeton
- 1874 — Barbed wire patented
- 1877 — Thomas A. Edison announced invention of phonograph
- 1890 — First Army-Navy football game at West Point
- 1901 — First auto exceeded speed of a mile a minute
- 1906 — S.O.S. distress signal adopted
- 1914 — Passport photos made mandatory by State Department
- 1918 — World War I Armistice Day
- 1920 — Judge Landis elected Commissioner of Baseball
- 1929 — Richard Evelyn Byrd left for South Pole
- 1929 — First newsreel theatre opened
- 1939 — First artificially impregnated rabbit exhibited
- 1941 — First woman sold securities on floor of New York Curb Exchange
- 1946 — First artificial snow made at Mt. Greylock, Mass.
- 1968 — 1709 Stradivarius violin auctioned for \$52,000 in London
- 1970 — Four women plucked 12 chickens naked in record 6 min. 31 secs.

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PETER STOCK talks with sculptor James Hunolt and his wife April at the lavish buffet (and buffet dinner) given the artists October 5.

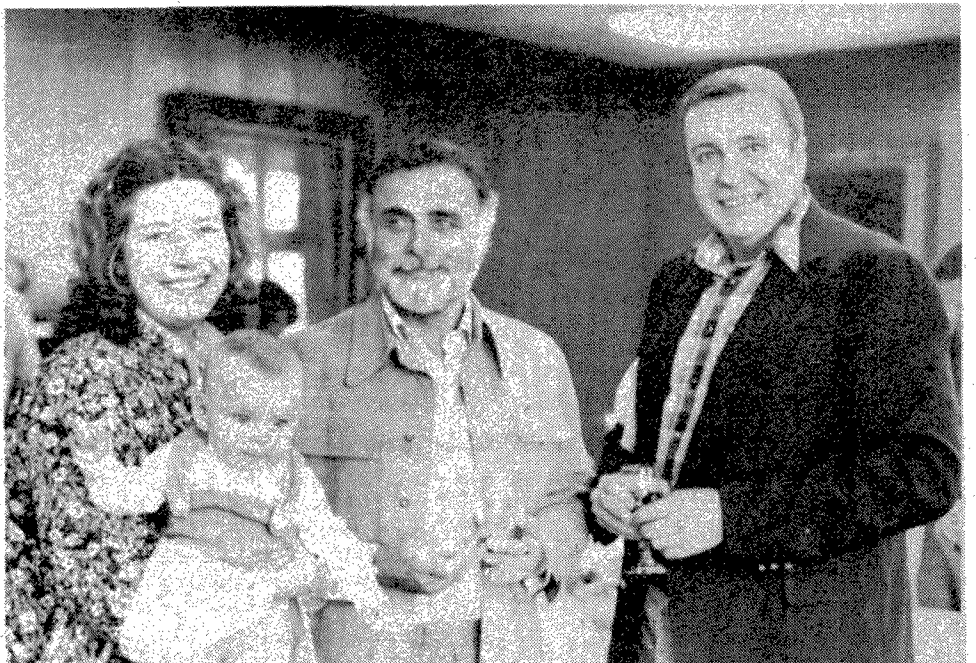


LYGIA McDONALD and Sybil Forrest (who worked hard to organize the Friends Art Auction) take a moment to thank George DeGroat, a contributor.

Highlands Inn Thanks The Artists Who Donated Works For Friends' Auction



MIKE WILLARD and wife Clare Carey Willard, Patricia Ramsey, Highlands Inn pianist Ted Roe and Friends of Big Sur President James Josoff chat at the piano.



NANCY SANDERS PERLMUTTER, Alan Perlmutter, daughter Juliette and Jim Josoff were in Washington, D.C., during the art auction September 5, but had the chance to thank many of the artists at the buffet Highlands Inn owner Patricia Ramsey gave in honor of the donors.



Forthcoming shows by
Louise Buss
Bert Conaghan
Don Saxby

**HIGHLANDS GALLERY
 OF
 SCULPTURE**

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 One-Half Mile North of Highlands Inn
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The Big Sur Gazette

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drawing by Robin Coventry

Church Services

<p>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</p>	<p>St. Francis Church Saturday Mass, 4 p.m. Catholic Service 1/2 Mile North of Fernwood</p>
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James Kyser To Speak in Carmel

By Holly MacFarland

James K. Kyser, whose career spanned radio, TV and movies, the same "ole professor" of the Kollege of Musical Knowledge" currently delivers a spiritual message.

His message, "There is a way out, God's way," is a free Christian Science lecture given by James K. Kyser at the Sunset Auditorium in Carmel, on Tuesday, November 11, 1980 at 12 noon. All are invited to attend.

James K. Kyser, the famous big bandleader of the 1930's, homespun as ever, still delivers his beautiful message with conviction. He is now a Christian Science lecturer, one of only 35 people who hold this post worldwide.

Kyser, one of the Big Band Era's leading conductors, became a Christian Scientist in 1933, a year before he and his orchestra hit the big time

in radio. His retirement 30 years ago from the world of entertainment signaled the beginning of a second career, his active ministry in the church founded 101 years ago by Mary Baker Eddy.

Kay Kyser, the bandleader who gave the world Ish Kabibble and Mike Douglas, used his cornball wit and southern charm to make the "Kollege" one of radio's top-rated programs for an incredible 13 years. He also

made seven films in Hollywood, including "My Favorite Spy" and "Swing Fever."

In a recent interview with another newspaper, Kyser stated that he has spent 25 years giving his soul and body to entertaining the masses, finally realizing it was time for a change. He had outgrown showbiz like outgrowing babyhood, childhood and teenhood and he went back to private life.

Gordon Campbell Dies

Gordon J. Campbell, 60, of Cachagua Road, Carmel Valley, a Peninsula resident for the past 27 years and a circulation driver for *The Herald* for four years, died Saturday at Natividad Medical Center, Salinas, after a brief illness.

Born July 16, 1920, in Flint, Mich., he had served

with the Seaside post office for 15 years as a mail carrier and while with *The Herald*, delivered the newspaper for the Cachagua and Big Sur circulation areas.

Mr. Campbell was a member of Seaside Post 591 of the American Legion, a retired member of the Army Reserve, a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers and an associate member of the Cachagua Volunteer Fire Department.

He is survived by his wife Fay; daughter, Sharon K. Bengé of Carmel Valley; mother, Mrs. Mary Rigg of Mountain Home, Ark.; brother, Harold of Florida; sisters, Lucille Van Paris and Florence Cole, both of Michigan, and Eunice Wainscott of Mountain Home, Ark., and one grandson.

The family suggests memorial contributions in his memory be made to the Cachagua Volunteer Fire Department.

A Prayer For Mother Sun

Sur, I address you, supple lover
sides gone dry with kiss of summer,
Resplendent Mother, sagebrush cover molding toward
valleys of canyon's darkening.
Hills once lime and lavender with thistle lacing now
whisper brittle clicks, golden-white furry eyes
shaking.
Small birds twitter in canyon's cool while hawks scream
circles beneath the sear of sun.
Lie as lovely as Now, Mother ... when summer's done.

Julayne



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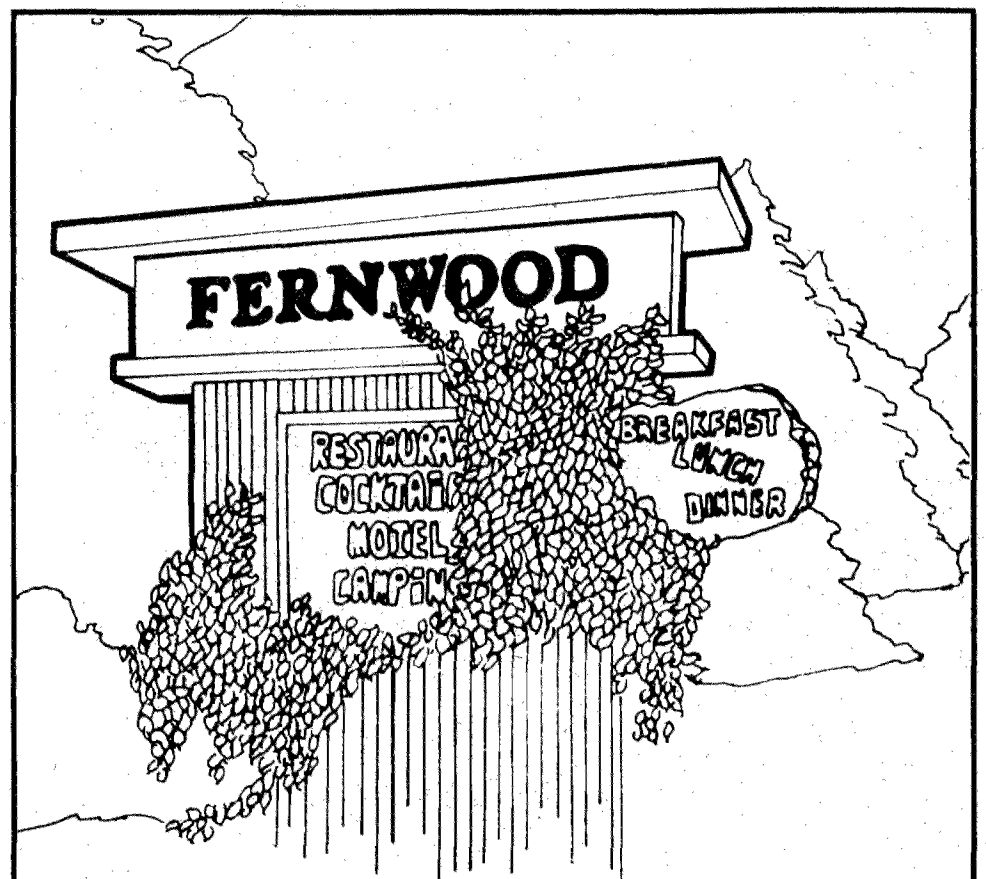
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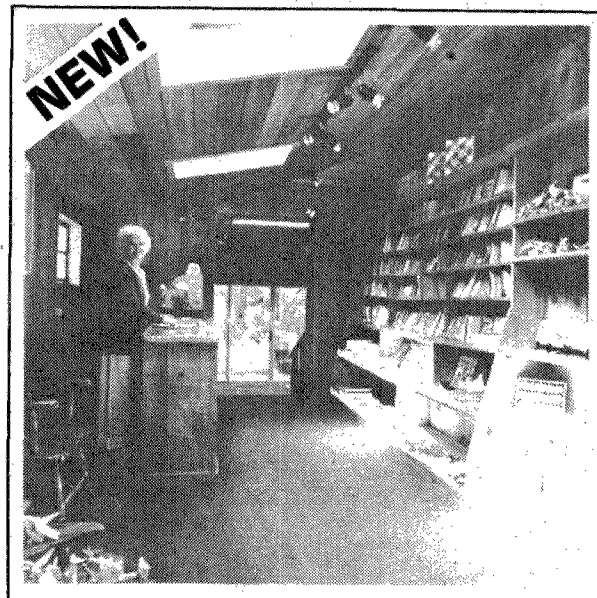
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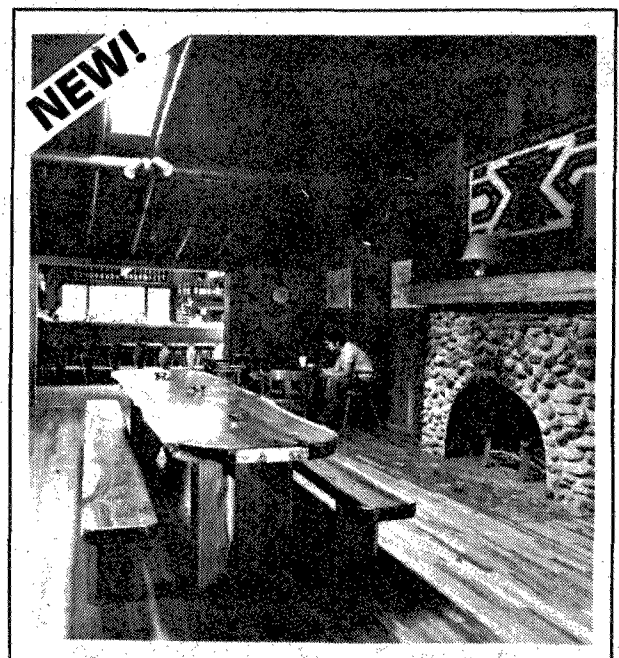


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YOUR HOSTS: BARBARA AND NELSON DAVEY

Eight Paws, Eight Wheels

Walking The Coast ... Without Touching The Ground

by P. Walling

Not often do you see a pair of dogs pulling a skater down Highway One—or any highway for that matter. It happens just about as often

as you see a unicycle on the highway (October Gazette).

Emilio Reynoso, a former securities portfolio manager in San Francisco, has undertaken a DOG and SAIL

SKATE MARATHON from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Sanctioned by The Suicide Prevention Agency, the Haight-Ashbury Detoxification Center and Greenpeace, the marathon took Reynoso from Lake Merced in San Francisco (October 15th) to the Holiday Inn in Santa Monica (October 23rd).

Reynoso states, "This is the first San Francisco to Los Angeles marathon on roller skates using three variations of the original sport: wind-skating, poling and dog skating." He says he hopes "to call attention to the work of three agencies who have dedicated themselves to fight for human life itself, and for the lives of animals senselessly slaughtered daily for financial gain alone."

Wolf-husky hybrids "Garry B. Trudeau" and "Adobo," both yearlings, are trained marathon dogskaters who began their careers at three months. They use the Alaskan musher's language and equipment, and "are every bit as keen and able as the professional sled dog," according to Reynoso. They plan to mush approximately 25 miles per day on

this run and must have been a great help on Post Hill or headed up toward Hurricane Point, neither of which would be a roller skater's dream when headed south.

Reynoso is an expert distance and downhill skater. With the help of cross country ski poles and a nine-foot sail, not to say the husky hybrids, he plans to average 60 miles per day along the coast.

Reynoso, 35, is a writer and photographer for several



sports and financial publications. He resides in San Francisco. In all, 18 companies and agencies have sponsored his unusual journey.

Christmas Gift Show To Benefit Otters, Whales

by Carol Fulton

The 3rd Annual Monterey Bay Craftsmen's Artisans Give Thanks to the Animals Christmas Gift Show will be held Friday through Sunday, November 28-30, at the La Playa Hotel, Camino Real at 8th, Carmel-by-the-Sea. Over 25 of the Monterey Peninsula area's finest craftsmen will offer you a selection of jewelry, ceramics, carvings, weaving, sculpture, toys, leather work, pottery, batiks and more.

There will be a wine preview Friday evening, 6 p.m.-11 p.m. (admission \$2). Saturday hours are 10 a.m.-10 p.m., and Sunday

from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. There is no admission charge Saturday or Sunday, and Sunday afternoon will feature a raffle with prizes donated by the artists and fine local restaurants and shops. A Loet van der Veen sculpture will be a much sought-after prize.

Big Sur resident Mara van Gelder's quilting and stuffed animals will be featured, as will Randy Puckett's carved wooden whales, Jack Francis' carved birds, Rosemary Alvarez's pine needle baskets, Mary Elber's batiks and Ann Berthoin's enamels.

Friends of the Sea Otter was established in 1968 to help protect and maintain a healthy population of California sea otters (a Threatened Species) and their marine environment. They operate an education center in the Barnyard at the entrance to Carmel Valley from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. daily. The most recent addition to the American Cetacean Society is the Monterey Bay Chapter which meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove. The Society focuses on matters aquatic—primarily whales, dolphins and porpoises.

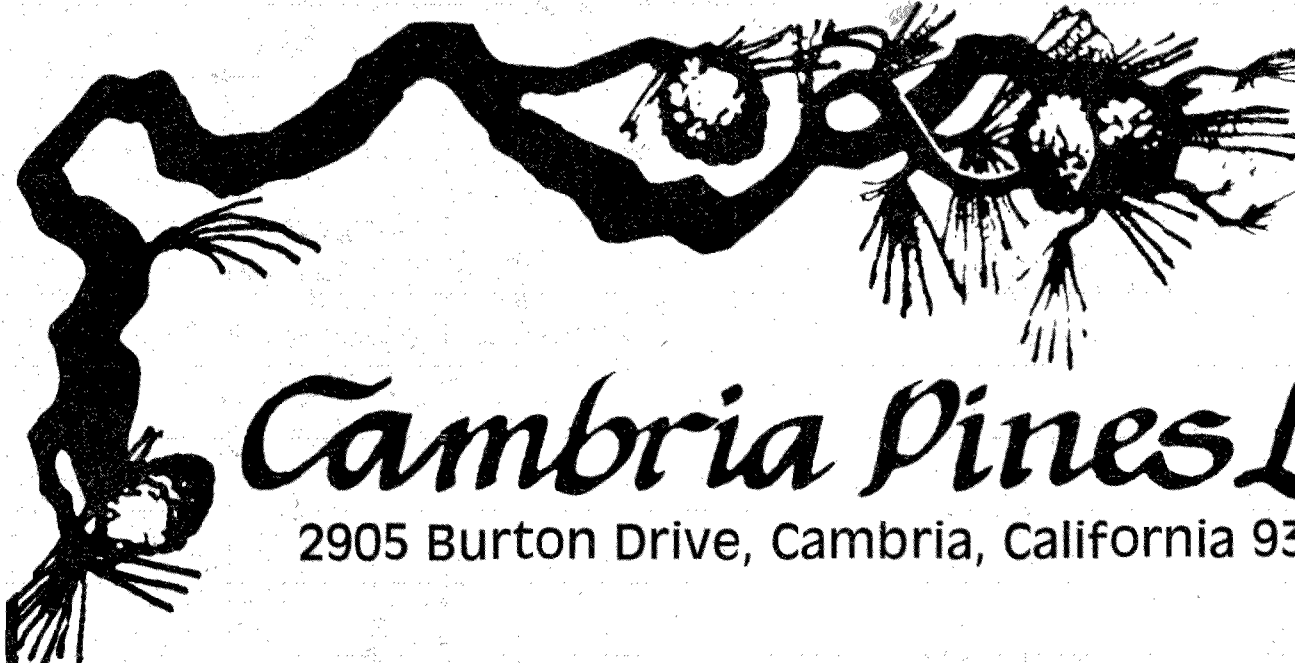
For more information contact Friends of the Sea Otter, 625-3290, or Mary Rodriguez, 375-5931.

MPVS Fall Sale Nov. 8

The Monterey Peninsula Volunteer Services Annual Fall Sale will be held Saturday, November 8 at the Monterey Fairgrounds Exhibition Hall. Hours 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Donation \$1.00.

Snack bar, door prizes, new and used clothing, jewelry, what-nots, plants, gourmet foods, handmade dolls and Christmas items. Proceeds to benefit the Family Service Agency and Visiting Nurse Association.

EMILIO REYNOSO



Cambria Pines Lodge

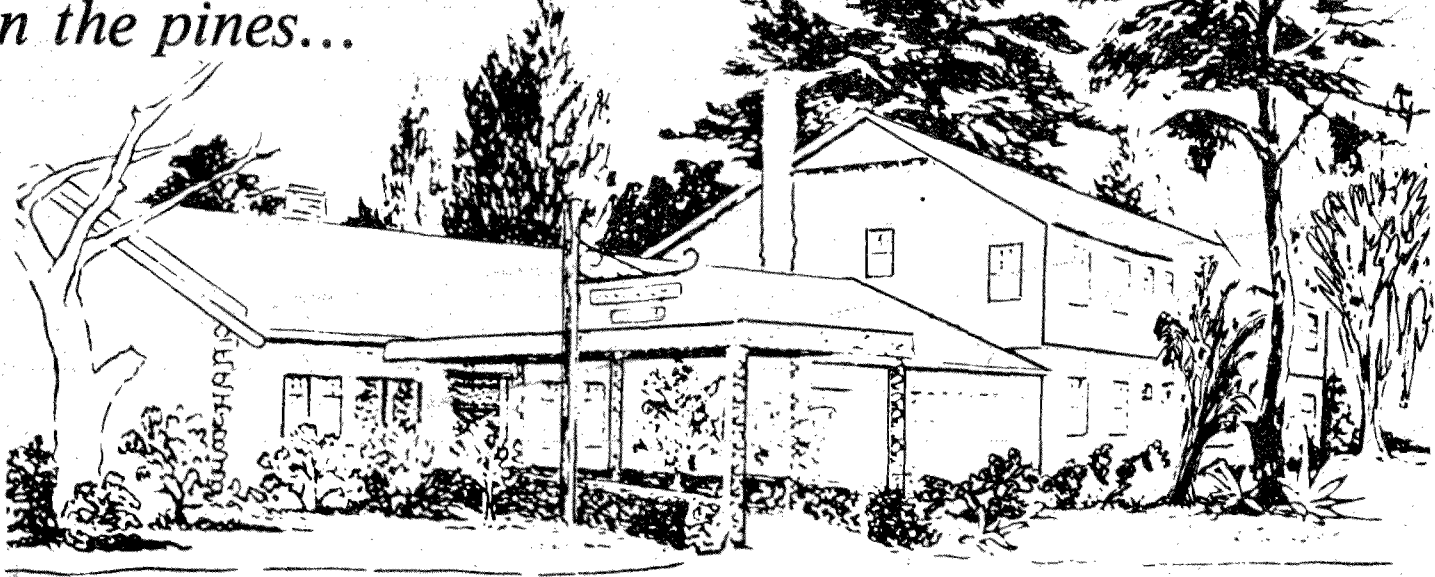
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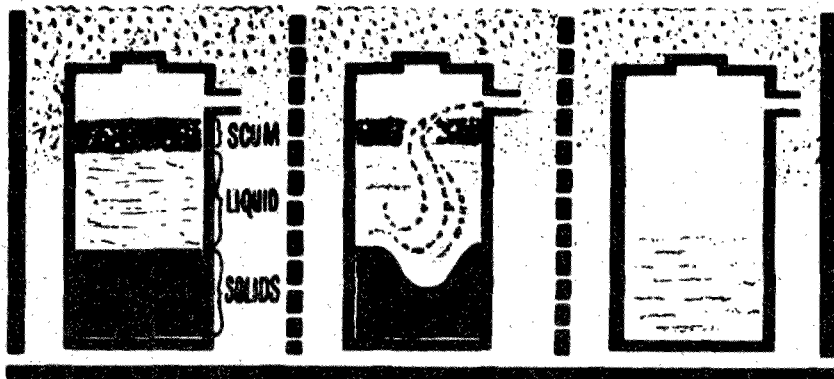
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Before treatment Septi-Zone is added Clean Tank

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Excellent for Cesspools too!

• No More Expensive Pumping.

SEPTI-ZONE saves money and inconvenience by doing away with pumping out septic tanks periodically. A small amount of SEPTI-ZONE converts all wastes into liquid. It will clean the lines leading to the septic tank. It goes to work immediately, digests the solids, cleans the walls and then travels to the drain fields. It opens the earth and lets the earth absorb.

• No More Offensive Odors.

When the septic tank overflows into the drain fields methane gas is released. SEPTI-ZONE prevents this. SEPTI-ZONE is easy to use. Simply pour and flush toilet. Harmless to humans and animals. Will not harm plants, trees or plastic pipes.

• No More Sudden Explodings.

Even if the septic-system is working at present, SEPTI-ZONE makes sure that the septic system does not all of a sudden "EXPLODE". SEPTI-ZONE will keep the septic tank *always* trouble free.

SEPTI-ZONE

WITH

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FORMULA FOR ORDERING

For normal maintenance: allow 1 lb. per 1000 gallon tank capacity, plus 4 oz. per month. IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM: allow approximately twice as much until the problem clears. Complete instructions on jar.

A SPECIAL TESTIMONIAL FOR BIG SUR GAZETTE READERS

Dear Mr. Wright:

We have been using Septi-Zone at the Coast Gallery in Big Sur since installing a new 1500 gallon septic tank in 1974.

The septic tank serves one private bathroom and two public bathrooms.

Thousands of visitors use the facilities monthly, including daily tour bus groups.

During the past six years we have **never** had to have the septic tank pumped—not once!

During that same six years we have purchased 15 pounds of Septi-Zone at a cost of \$70.

The minimum cost of pumping the septic tank in our remote location has been quoted at \$165, which, thanks to Septi-Zone, we have never had to pay.

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For Tomi ...

by Paula Walling

"It was their heart responding to Tomi," said Jon Burchell of the people who took part in the two benefits for her on October 8th at the Steinbeck Forum in the Monterey Conference Center. The concerts featured Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers, Janni Littlepage and the Mark-Almond Band.

Tomi Lussier, who suffered serious facial injuries and blindness two months ago in a Colorado automobile accident, was in South Carolina for surgery at the time of the benefit in her behalf.

Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers

Papa Jake and his band opened the benefit, playing with special heart and warmth for Tomi who up until her accident was manager of River Inn—where Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers play each weekend.

It was Jake Stock and his band who did the opening act of the first Monterey Jazz Festival 23 years ago. He and the group "have done endless charities for many organizations and causes," said Jon Burchell. Stock has done local benefit performances for Captain Cooper School and Friends of the Big Sur Coast. He was honored by the City of Monterey for his dedication and work in the community at "Jake's Bake," a clam bake they held for him. He was featured at the Monterey County Fair in September. Burchell says Jake Stock "is a legend in the area." Stock is a stone mason by trade, but he is best known for playing a superb clarinet and saxophone. Papa Jake's band includes some of the

most talented Dixieland Jazz musicians here or outside the area.

With Pete Fountain

Jackie Coons, an Abalone Stomper, just returned from realizing a lifelong dream, to play with the finest jazz group in New Orleans, Pete Fountain. Coons was asked to continue playing lead trumpet for the renowned band, but decided Big Sur was too hard to leave permanently. His stand with Fountain was one month, an honor he will never forget.

Jackson Stock, Jake's son, plays trombone for the Abalone Stompers. He has played in Las Vegas shows and many others.

Allen O'Dea, a local Monterey musician, plays tuba with the band. Along with every one else, O'Dea played from the heart for the *Friends of Tomi Lussier* benefit.

Eric Nicoll has played drums with Jake for years. He is also a well-known local golfer.

At the piano was Bobbie Phillips. Phillips replaced Jake's wife Grace who died last year; she had been part of the band for years. The Stocks raised nine children and are a family well known and loved in Big Sur.

During the second concert, George Malone, Jr., chef at the River Inn, did a guest spot for Tomi with Stock and the Abalone Stompers. Malone sang "I Left My Heart in San Francisco."

An album, "Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers Live from the River Inn," is on sale locally.

Janni Littlepage

Singer-songwriter Janni Littlepage offered a sensitive, loving performance and created a



JANNI LITTLEPAGE, singer-songwriter, plays dulcimer.

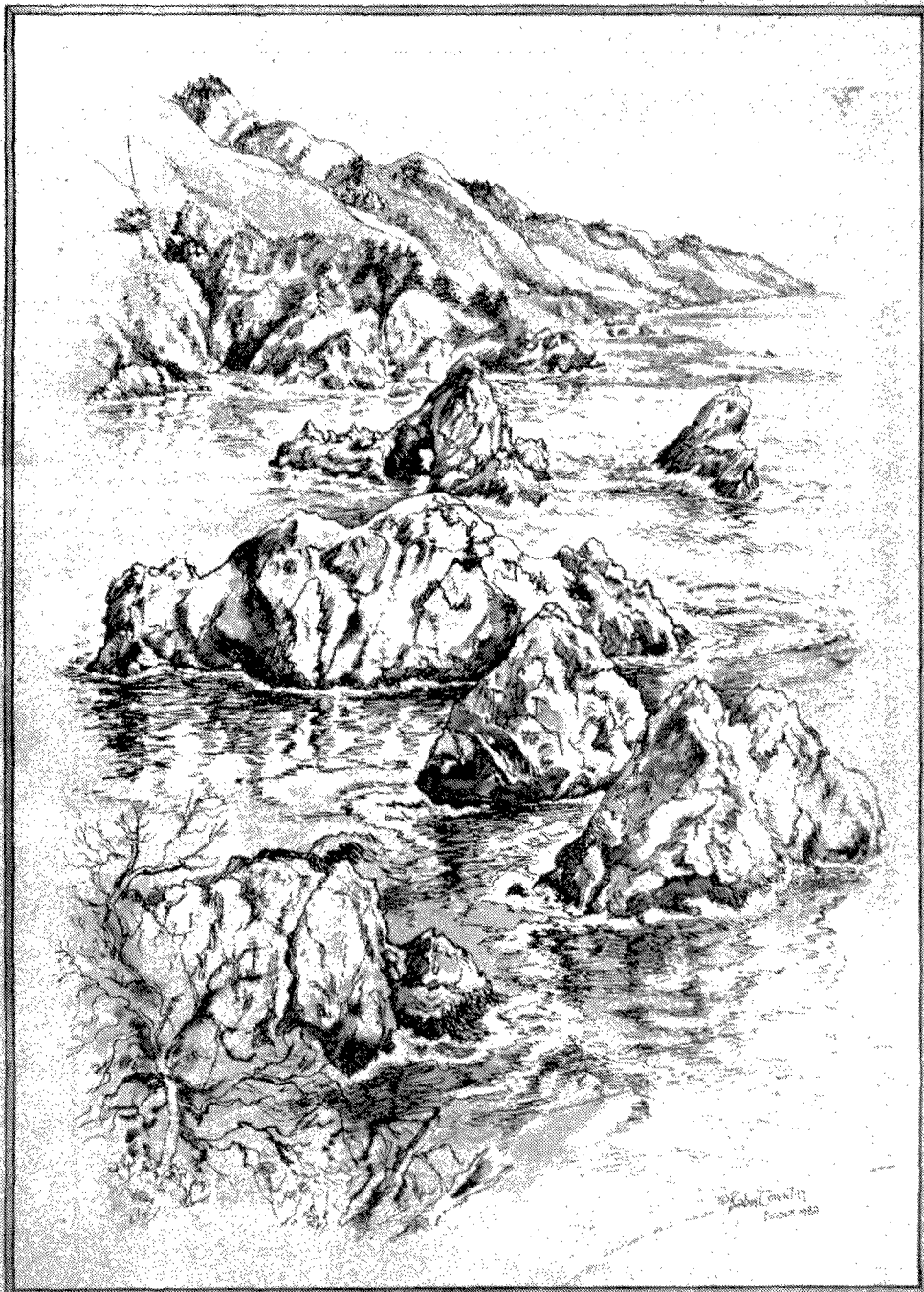
... with Love!

mood that was deeply touching to the audience, most of whom had not heard her play and sing before. She accompanied herself on dulcimer and piano. Littlepage "has been involved in plays and musicals of a new-age type," said Jon Burchell. Her interest now is in making a recording. Her soft communication with audiences almost assures her success. She in fact has *made* a recording. The benefit was taped for Tomi, and a limited edition of 100 tapes of this outstanding concert will soon be available at \$10.00 each. The recording will be the equivalent of a double album.

The Mark-Almond Band

An absolute delight to Big Sur residents, few of whom had ever seen their good neighbor Jon Burchell on stage, was the Mark-Almond Band! Jon Mark (Jon Burchell) and Johnnie Almond are the two for whom the band is named.

"PAPA JAKE" (right)—Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers



BENEFIT POSTER for Tomi Lussier drawn by Robin Coventry.



JACKSON STOCK, Papa Jake's son, plays trombone with the Abalone Stompers.

JON MARK (Jon Burchell) of the Mark-Almond Band

Jon Mark displayed a phenomenal range vocally in a performance that went from complete delicacy to wild abandon. Between numbers Mark showed good humor and rapport with the audience, a rapport that clearly would have been there whether or not he knew the faces in it. And he *did* know most of them, for Big Sur people turned out for the mid-week evening concert in force. Some, but not many, would have been strangers to Tomi. As many friends as could come did. Big Sur people packed both shows.

Mark writes, sings and plays guitar. The Mark-Almond Band came together again to support Tomi. The group disbanded over a year ago.

Johnnie Almond was the talented partner who played a variety of instruments including tenor, alto, and soprano saxophone and bass, alto and concert flute. His performance was outstanding.

Carlos Rios played lead electric guitar. Rios is one of the busiest session guitarists in Los Angeles. He has cut albums with recording greats such as Barbra Streisand and recently with Herb Alpert (the album title is "Rise").

Dave Marotta, son of Mike Marotta of Monterey, played bass. He now lives in Los Angeles and has worked with Gino Vanelli.

On drums was another Monterey "local," Frankie Nuevo, who kept the rhythm moving.

Rico Garcia played percussion. Garcia has played with all the top Latin bands.

Mark Ross, of Monterey, played electric piano. He performs and lives in Los Angeles now.

Most of the performers were with the Mark-Almond Band.

Behind the Scenes

There were people backstage and otherwise behind the scenes who made the event possible.

Chuck Leary, a sound engineer, brought in all the sound and lighting equipment. Mark estimated that he worked a minimum of 15 hours to give the performance the profes-

sional treatment it deserved. Leary is the producer who engineered Jake Stock's live album.

Merry Phillips and Joanne Johnson of River Inn, Thelma Burchell, and Val Poole, Lou Marron, Panny Russell and Sharron Gandy worked many hours organizing and promoting the successful fundraiser for Tomi.

Carl Alasko designed and printed the publicity posters.

Robin Coventry Poster

Big Sur artist Robin Coventry made a special poster which sells for \$10.00. Two hundred were printed; more are to be printed soon. Posters are still available at River Inn and Coast Gallery.

"Save the Earth" T-shirts were also sold at the performance. As with everything else, the total receipts earned went to Tomi.

Performances given at the Steinbeck Forum require that a certain number of tickets go to the City of Monterey. In an unusual gesture, the City Manager and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, refused to go without paying the entrance donation.

Abinante Music loaned electronic equipment free of charge for the benefit.

Many people donated without being able to attend. One, Norman Elliot of Chicago and Pebble Beach, donated \$500 to the benefit though he was out of town for the performance itself.

George Malone, Sr., sponsored the whole concert. He made available a bank account with sufficient funds to carry the cost of posters, tickets and rentals.

In all, the concert raised \$7,500 to help offset Tomi's enormous medical expenses, and more money will continue to come in from the Coventry posters and the soon-to-be released tape of the concert.

Tomi Lussier is the author of the Coast's most recent guide book, *Big Sur: A Complete History and Guide*.

The benefit performance was unforgettable and it is obvious that the Big Sur community thinks Tomi is, too.

FOR THE AWARE

Information

By ARABY COLTON

Recently Terrence O'Flaherty, TV critic for *The San Francisco Chronicle*, said: "A great many of us are caught in a bind. We are finding it more and more difficult to keep up with the information explosion in our own fields. This is particularly frustrating for someone whose business is passing along information to someone else."

Mr. O'Flaherty is, as so frequently, accurate. My own desk, and files, and shelves, are piled with material, useful, important information on wildlife. I can only present the merest fraction of it in this little column.

So, for those who want to get a wider range of firsthand information I present the following:

Organizations

Policital Animal Welfare Action Committee (PAWAC), 17070 Broadway Terrace, Oakland, CA 94611

Humane Legislative Network, 230 California Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94306



Animal Protection Institute of America, 5894 South Land Park Dr., P.O. Box 22505, Sacramento, CA 95822

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), 1713 J Street, Suite 4, Sacramento, CA 95814

Friends of Animals, Inc., 11 W. 60th St., New York, NY 10023

Natural Resources Defense Council, 2345 Yale St., Palo Alto, CA 94306

Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036

For Letter Writers

Address your Congressman, House Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20515.

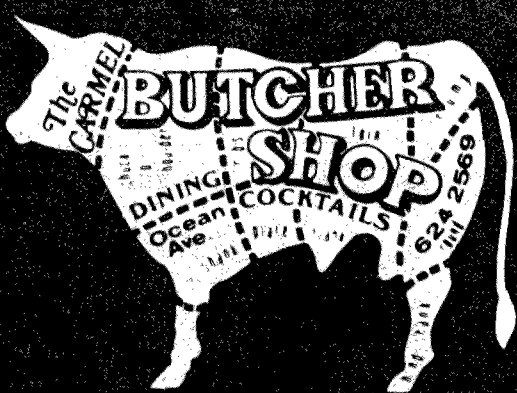
Address your Senator, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20510.

To find your Congressman and Senators look in your local phone book under "United States Congress" and "United States Senate." If more than one name appears under Congress call one to find out which is yours.

Every state has two Senators; California's are Hayakawa and Cranston.

To find your state legislators see your local phone book under "California State Assembly" and "California State Senate." Address all state legislators at California State Capitol Bldg., Sacramento, CA 95814.

The organizations listed above are only a fraction of the groups working for wildlife, all animals, and the preservation of the natural environment. Membership fees are minimal. They will provide you with excellent timely information on current developments concerning the conservation of animals, from ground squirrels to elephants.



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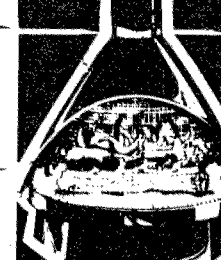
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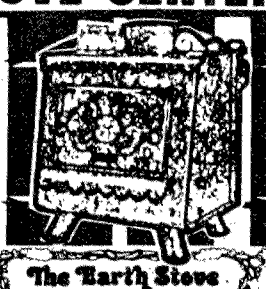
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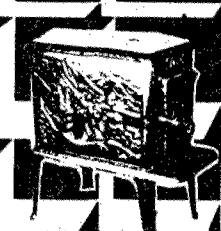
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Brown's Criminal Record

By Carol Hallett, Assemblywoman

More than 2,000 years ago the Greek philosopher Solon declared, "There can be no justice until those who are unharmed by crime become as indignant as those who are harmed."

Two hundred years ago political philosopher Edmund Burke warned, "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for enough good men and women to do nothing."

With a 21.8 percent rate increase in serious crime in

California since Gov. Brown took office, it's too bad that our self-styled Zen philosopher isn't capable of taking these thoughtful words to heart. Maybe someone should tell him that it's time for all of us, victim and potential victim alike, to become indignant about crime and to do something.

The governor talks tough on crime, but as the old saying goes: "Actions speak louder than words." The Jerry Brown who once

preached that "The effects of crime touch the lives of all Californians, accordingly, we must each realize our responsibility to support the administration of justice..." is the same Jerry Brown who abrogated that responsibility when he vetoed three measures this year which would have made life more difficult for California criminals.

Early in this legislative session Brown vetoed two bills which would have established

procedures for extended confinement of mentally disordered violent offenders, and imposed longer prison terms for habitual offenders.

More recently, Brown slapped a veto on a bill by Republican Assemblyman Paul Bannai which would have added three years to a prison term if a "deadly and dangerous" weapon was used by a repeat offender during the commission of a robbery. In his veto message, Brown high-handedly stated that, in his opinion, the issue had been addressed by earlier legislation.

The governor was, in fact, mistaken. Current law provides that the infliction of great bodily injury or the use of a firearm during the commission of any felony will constitute a violent felony for which sentence enhancements may be imposed.

But Bannai's AB 2357 would have gone further and included robbery with a knife, machete, ice pick or other harmful weapon—not just a firearm—under violent felonies. With his veto, Brown in effect elected to protect convicted robbers who use a dangerous weapon by allowing them to escape additional prison term.

Jerry Brown can be forced to sign tough anti-crime measures, but only after long and hard-fought political battles that delay vital legislation.

Three years ago concerned Assembly members attempted to enact legislation which

would require a mandatory prison sentence for persons convicted of manufacturing or selling Phencyclidine (PCP), better known as Angel Dust.

This pernicious drug, which can trigger grotesque homicidal and suicidal acts in people never before prone to violence, is universally condemned for its destructive effects. But the Assembly Criminal Justice committee, subject to the control of Brown's ally, Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy, saw fit to effectively block legislation requiring mandatory prison sentences for PCP manufacturing criminals for almost three years.

Only the spotlight of election-year publicity saved AB 2378 (Statham-Filante), the PCP mandatory prison measure the governor finally signed last week.

Critics wondered how many PCP victims had lost their lives in the three years the bill took to pass. When Assemblyman Filante was queried as to the delay, he remarked, "It's a mystery."

The people of California are tired of political mysteries, and tired of the pious double-talk that has characterized Jerry Brown's "stand" on crime.

We need enforceable anti-crime legislation, not just talk and high-sounding phrases. The next time Jerry Brown "addresses" the issue of crime in California, someone should remind him we'll be listening.

Angel Dust Bill Is Signed

Assemblywoman Carol Hallett, R-Atascadero, today hailed the Governor's signature of AB 2378 (Statham-Filante) which mandates prison terms for persons convicted of manufacturing or selling phencyclidine (PCP), better known as Angel Dust.

"This is a great victory for the forces of law and order," said Assemblywoman Hallett. "It also shows how patience and perseverance pay off in the legislature. We just kept coming back at them."

"For over two years, Assembly Republicans have attempted passage of a bill treating the sale of PCP the same way the sale of heroin is treated," Mrs. Hallett said.

The new law prevents judges from giving probation or lighter sentences to con-

victed PCP pushers or manufacturers in much the same way as California's "use a gun, go to prison" law mandates jail time for armed robbery.

Assemblywoman Hallett said, just as important as the law and order aspect of the bill is the health aspect. "A single dose of PCP can poison the body and cripple the mind. Small amounts of PCP have been known to trigger violent homicidal or suicidal acts, or induce morbid illusions giving users a distorted sense of their own bodies. Taken in larger doses, PCP can produce permanent brain damage, seizures, coma and death."

Most frightening of all, Mrs. Hallett said, "the drug's effects can return to the user, without control, days or even

weeks after its use.

"Even with the bad street reputation PCP now has, its use is growing every day," Assemblywoman Hallett said. "Therefore, the key to reducing the availability of PCP is making it tougher to manufacture or sell."

"Our law enforcement agencies need every weapon they can get to stop the traffic of this vicious, unpredictable drug," said Mrs. Hallett. "With this law on the books every criminal involved in the production or sale of PCP will know, that if caught and convicted, he is going to go to jail."

"Anyone who goes into the business of producing PCP should plan to spend several years in state prison thinking it all over," Mrs. Hallett concluded.

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Bret Harte (author)
Kit Carson (guide and hunter)
Indian Chief (in battle dress)
Grandma (in old fashioned bedroom)
Spanish Don and his Senorita
Hazel, Mac & Doc Cannery Row characters
Joaquin Murietta (bandito)
Juan Bautista De Anza (explorer)
Concepcion (Spanish beauty)

Getaways Can Be Fun!

Getaways can be glamorous and giddy...or rustic and rugged...but must be, above all, fun. Living here in Big Sur with the mountains and the sea on our doorstep, or the tranquility of Carmel Valley to lull our frayed nerves, and the bountiful booty of the shops in Carmel and The Barnyard...we tend to think of our Central Coast corner of California as near perfection.

It is. But, just around another corner, in any direction, there are other places, other people and another life style that will be a rewarding change of pace.

I find that I am compelled to go in one direction every three or four weeks. Usually I head north to San Francisco. There's the lure of the theater, the galleries, the restaurants. There are the little night spots with sophisticated music, San Franciscan "types"...and tourists.

Last month I rediscovered what was once called The Terrace Room at the St. Francis Hotel. It has been renamed Compass Rose, which right away tells you something about the facelift. A polished combo, the Nick Williams Trio, which plays what he calls "Foghorn

Music," is a joy. (Nick is from Pacific Grove, and drew me into his lair when he recognized me as I entered the hotel lobby.)

But, those of you who shun the lights and lilt of the City can head north only as far as Los Gatos, lunch by a graceful lake flecked with a handful of lazy sailboats and come back relaxed and refreshed. The restaurant is the Villa Felice, with superb service and a Sunday brunch that is earth-priced.

Going south from Big Sur, I like to stop and picnic along the shore at San Simeon. The trees are tall and throw long shadows, the water is warm, the beach shallow enough to allow small children a chance to splash and "swim." If you feel in the mood for fishing, take along a bamboo pole and a few hooks. You can buy anchovy bait and get a good catch in an hour or two from the long pier.

If you have time...Cambria offers a restful overnight stop in any one of a half dozen motels. You can dine in an early settler's home converted into a cozy restaurant. The Oak Pit barbecues beef and fish outdoors and serves at small tables in what was once the livingroom.

I always like to go all the way to San Luis Obispo,

perhaps one of the true "sleepers" along the Coast. Retaining much of the charm of a small town, San Luis Obispo maintains a nice balance between the old residents and the college students. The Mission San Luis de la Tolosa, while not as ornate as Carmel Mission, is surrounded by quiet gardens and lovely old trees.

But, to me, the Ah Louis Store, located nearby at the corner of Palm and Chorro streets, virtually unchanged since it was built over 100 years ago, is worth equal time. Owned by a direct descendant of the immigrant Chinese man named Wong On, but renamed Ah Louis during his early years in San Luis Obispo, the Ah Louis Store is not only a landmark, but an operating and flourishing business establishment. It is a two-story brick building, built from Ah Louis' own brick company, with zinc roof and steel shutters imported from England by the resourceful Chinese man. In 1884, when the store was completed, the townspeople termed it "an ornament to the city." The stucco front and iron-railed piazza are still unmarred by cracks. The store is stocked with authentic Chinese goods, a few antiques, and pictures of the Ah Louis

Carmel Carousel

By Betty Barron



family. The proprietor is both friendly and informative, and children are most welcome to browse with their parents.

Panhellenic Meets in Barnyard

Happenings right in our own back yard...The Barnyard, to be exact, included last month's Panhellenic luncheon at the Thunderbird. Rosamund Castle, president of the local Panhellenic Club, succeeded in gathering a group of more than 50 members, including many recent college students. Pannahell members are planning an alumnae benefit potluck dinner on Sunday, November 16, at the home of Lois Toole, 2 Middle Canyon Road, Carmel Valley. Reservations and further information may be obtained by call-

ing Marilou Tomblin, 625-2952.

Fashion Shows Make Fall News

Two of the local Quota Clubs held a dinner fashion show during October at Rancho Canada. Entitled "Fashion Fling," it featured round-the-clock clothes for the busy Peninsula woman as well as travel and sports fashions. It was a contrast to the Wearable Art fashion show presented by the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art at the Arno Sarsi home on Laurel Road in Carmel Valley.

Speaking of fashions... Carmel Plaza's fashion coordinator Phyllis Carminati will present the Lyceum of the Monterey Peninsula's fashion show on November 7 at Corral de Tierra Country

Club. Tickets and further information by calling 372-6098.

Kay Kyser Comes to Sunset Center

Times have changed a bit and the famed band leader Kay Kyser (who now calls himself James Kyser C.S.B.) will speak at Sunset Cultural Center on November 11 at 12 noon. An advocate of Christian Science faith, he is now engaged in lecturing throughout the country.

There is no charge for the lecture, and free child care will be provided.

If you have fond memories of dancing to Kay Kyser, or watching his stage performances in the big theaters of "old," you will want to take time to meet him at Sunset Center.

Hope to see you there.

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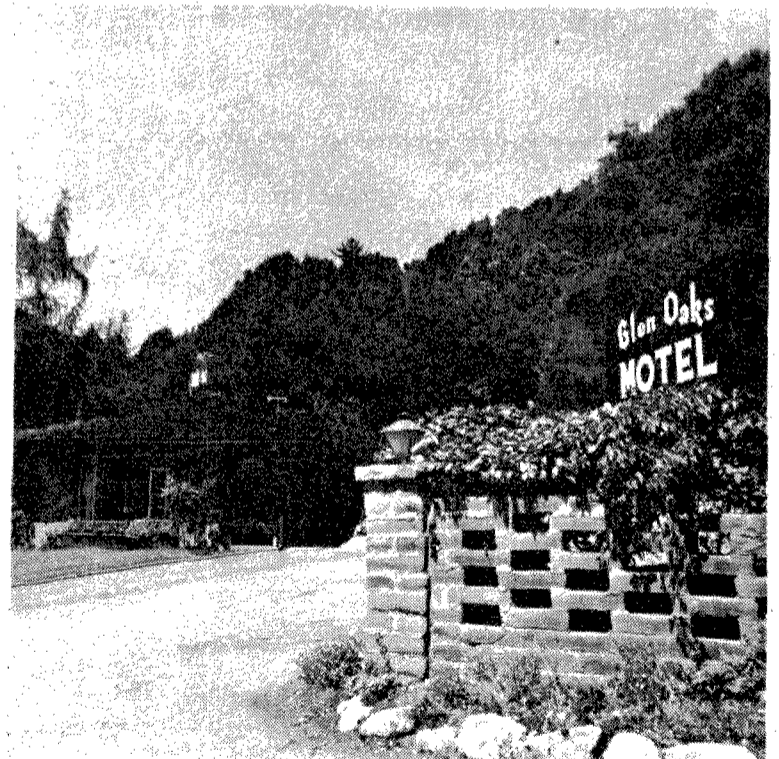


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Views and Viewpoints

Fighting

Dear Editor:

We the people of the Big Sur Coast, from Cambria Pines to Carmel, have had one hell of a time fighting for our right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Please know this and listen. Congressman Panetta's bill HR 7380 should never, never pass. It is a threat to all our lives. For like proposition 20 and the California Coastal Act of 1976 are not being implemented the way they were written, this bill will not be implemented the way it is written. When it gets down to push and shove the Coastal Commission and the planning departments do what they damn well feel like, and so will the federal government. Harassment is the name of the game. Bureaucrats go through elaborate plans, spend millions of our tax dollars, send out reams of paper, and go merrily on their way behind the scenes. If we don't pay attention, one of these days, real soon, we'll find ourselves in a federal government trap that cannot be broken ever. Please write your senators, the papers, your congressman, anyone to get the word out—opposing

Congressman Panetta's bill HR 7380. Don't waste time. We haven't got it to waste. This bill goes to the Senate the early part of November. And don't vote for him.

Elizabeth W. Farrar
Carmel Highlands

Question

Dear Editor:

Wouldn't it be appropriate at this time for the media to question all candidates for political office in the 16th Congressional District as to the Fonda-Hayden influence on their campaigns?

The New Left candidates should certainly be willing to reveal their positions on all of the populist unrealistic goals ardently advocated by the above activists.

People should not vote themselves into the bondages of a socialistic existence without at least being exposed to all the options.

Everett Weaver
Salinas

Beware

Dear Editor:

Travelers beware! Many unsuspecting air passengers are sharing their flights with radioactive freight. Yes, within the U.S. over one million nuclear shipments

went by air last year and there'll be more next year.

Congress may soon spell out stricter rules, requiring airlines to check nuclear cargoes for radiation levels with geiger counters before placing them aboard aircrafts. These tougher controls are fine as a stopgap measure for protecting cargo workers from contamination, but what about the general public?

Pregnant women, young children, and tourists who've exceeded their annual radiation budget should have flights free of nuclear substances.

Such flights are also needed to protect the lives and property of millions of Americans living under federal airways. They've every reason to be concerned over potential hazard of radiation poisoning from air disasters.

Pooh-poohing radioactive pollution doesn't make it go away! As trustee for the nation's health, Congress is responsible for tackling these pesky issues. In the '80s, it'll take more than logrolling to make the air lanes safe for you and me.

Thomas J. McGrath
Monterey

Mailgram

Dear Editor:

Please find attached a copy of the mailgram I sent to Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-WV) on October 3rd, after reading on page one of the October 1st *Monterey Peninsula Herald* that Rep. Phillip Burton (D-SF CA) was scheming to get the Rep. Panetta "Big Sur federalization" legislation ramrodded through the U.S. Senate.

I am hoping that others will send messages to our legislators similar to the one I sent, before it is too late to stop the Panetta Bill's insensitive federalization and subsequent tourism exploitation of the delicate Big Sur coastline.

It is about time that we—and our elected government representatives—woke up to the fact that this tendency to put myriad local issues into a federal pork barrel is just plain sloppy thinking. It is an insult to the responsible conduct of local governments and local communities, in the great majority of areas and instances, and particularly so with regard to the citizenry of the Big Sur area.

May I refer you to the extensive essays which lucidly argue against this legislation, in the June, July, August and September issues of the *Big Sur Gazette*.

Lee Horstman
Pebble Beach

Please reprint.

Senator Robert Byrd:

I am outraged to read that Representative Phillip Burton (Democrat San Francisco) is maneuvering a piece of wrongheaded, spendthrift legislation—HR 7380, Big Sur federalization—around the proper Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee review process, and directly toward the Senate floor during the post election session. You have the power to block this scheme and I petition you to do so. The Senate committee should first review this bill properly, so they can see it for the piece of treacherous despoilation legislation that it is.

Lee Horstman

Vague

Dear Editor:

(Please reprint)

Dear Supervisor Farr:

I wish to bring to your attention the excellent report recently submitted by the Access Committee and approved by the Citizens' Advisory Committee for the Carmel Area Local Coastal Program. Seldom have two people been more devoted and conscientious than Mr. Bev Honegger and Mr. Philip Gray in expressing the wishes of their community. And, the community, itself, responded by contributing to have the report printed in a legible, final form.

Unfortunately, our enthusiasm was short-lived. We all listened in stunned amazement

as the coastal planner chastised us for stating on the cover of the report that the plan was "prepared by the County of Monterey as amended by the CAC." This statement was true as the major portion was prepared by staff—not written by our people. Our input was merely in amendments. Not one word of commendation was expressed by the planner for the hours of effort by our committee—not a kind word for community cooperation in the planning process.

The conclusion was obvious. These Coastal Commission planners did not really want our participation or our suggestions. This has been obvious from the beginning. "You can make suggestions, but we will write the plan..." This attitude is confirmed by a recent interview in the *Sunday Monterey Herald*: "The citizens' committees are advisory only, with the County preparing the actual plan. If committees make policy recommendations which conflict with the Coastal Act, the Act prevails!"

Due to the vague, indefinite, and contradictory language of the Coastal Act these "conflicts" can be interpreted, at the whim of the Coastal Commission's staff, in a most severe and harmful way leaving the private citizen no protection against such excesses. In many ways California is experiencing a

Continued on page 15

Editorial

Panetta Deceived Carmel on EIR Request

On August 4, 1980, the Carmel City Council voted unanimously (with one councilman absent) to adopt a resolution requesting Congressman Leon Panetta to postpone his Big Sur bill (HR 7380) pending an Environmental Impact Statement.

After listing the probable environmental impacts of the federal legislation, including impacts on water, sanitation, traffic, air pollution, litter and law enforcement, the resolution specifically asks Congressman Panetta to "effect an immediate freeze on HR 7380" and "to initiate the preparation of a full Environmental Impact Statement by federal authorities with particular emphasis on the impacts this proposed legislation will have on the environmental and economic quality of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and its environs."

In an August 25 letter, Leon Panetta responded first by attacking opponents of the legislation who, he charges, are "willing to distort any fact or raise any fear" to oppose "any effort to protect the Big Sur area."

In short, Panetta attempts to smear 95% of the residents who oppose his bill—the very people who, historically, have been partially responsible for keeping Big Sur as beautiful as it is today.

Such accusations are as false as they are transparent.

Then Mr. Panetta goes on to repeat that his legislation would not create a federal designation, but rather a "partnership."

In truth HR 7380 does in fact create a federal designation called "The Big Sur Coast Area." Moreover, an appointed Citizens' Council which can only advise and recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture who, by Federal Constitutional Law, must have the ultimate authority, is a strange partnership indeed.

If the perverse misuse of the term "partnership" weren't dishonest enough, Mr. Panetta then claims his bill was designed to assist the citizens implement the Local Coastal Plan. However, his legislation clearly states that only the land use element of the Local Coastal Plan would be utilized during the two-year, \$5 million development of a federal plan.

Then, with another whopper, Panetta states, "I have the opportunity now to have the Congress act on legislation that has been considered for over two years by the Citizen Advisory Committee of Big Sur, has had a number of congressional hearings, and has been reported by the House Interior Committee without a dissenting vote."

It is simply not true that the CAC spent two years considering Panetta's legislation; no public hearings have ever been held on his bill in either the House or the Senate; and the consent agenda passage of his bill by the Interior Committee is hardly noteworthy as an endorsement because the Committee is controlled by Congressman Phil Burton, King of the Parkmakers.

Panetta then paternally informs the Carmel Council that the environmental assessments can be undertaken after the bill becomes law, which by definition is absolutely contrary to the very purpose of an environmental assessment of impacts before any irrevocable act is taken.

What Congressman Panetta did not tell the Carmel Council is that on December 11, 1979, a "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed and entered into the Federal Register by the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

The agreement was designed "to establish the responsibilities of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Policy Group (LPG) which they compromise."

The register states that the "primary mission of the LPG is to develop recommendations...concerning policies, procedures, protection strategies, funding levels and allocation of funds among member agencies to assure the most effective use of moneys available for Federal purposes under the LWCF (Land and Water Conservation Fund) of 1965."

This agreement was finalized and published in the Federal Register on May 7, 1980—well before Mr. Panetta introduced his legislation.

The Land Policy Group's major function is to "recommend priorities for the Federal portion of the new Land and Water

Conservation Fund and coordinate review of proposals for new areas."

"Second, a new planning process for studying potential new areas or major expansions in existing areas had been adopted by the LPG. Under the process, the LPG will coordinate and evaluate surveys of resource characteristics and subsequent detailed studies of protection and management alternatives."

The agreement continues, "This policy is not intended to replace the more detailed policies and procedures currently guiding each Agency's study program, but is intended to provide general guidance on what types of areas will be studied, how priorities will be established, and what alternative protection techniques will be considered."

In short, a mechanism does exist to prepare an EIR prior to federal legislation; in fact, the new process requires it, and Mr. Panetta has been considerably less than forthright with the Carmel Council.

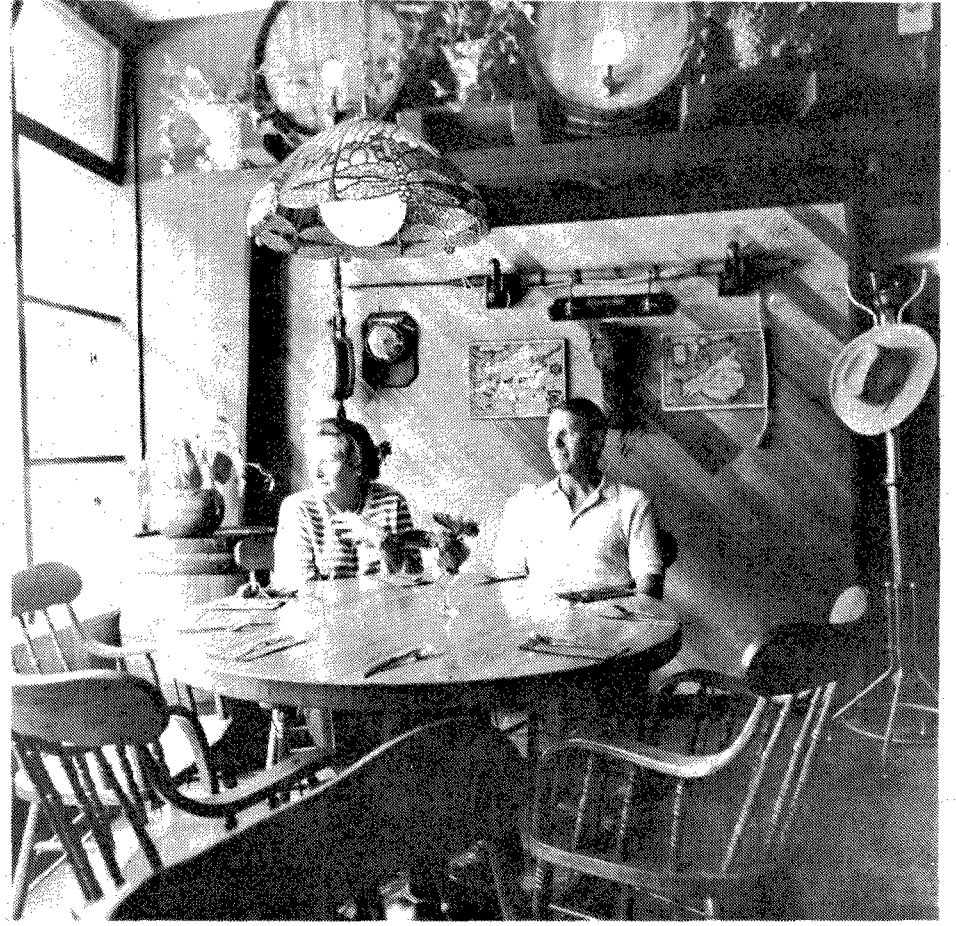
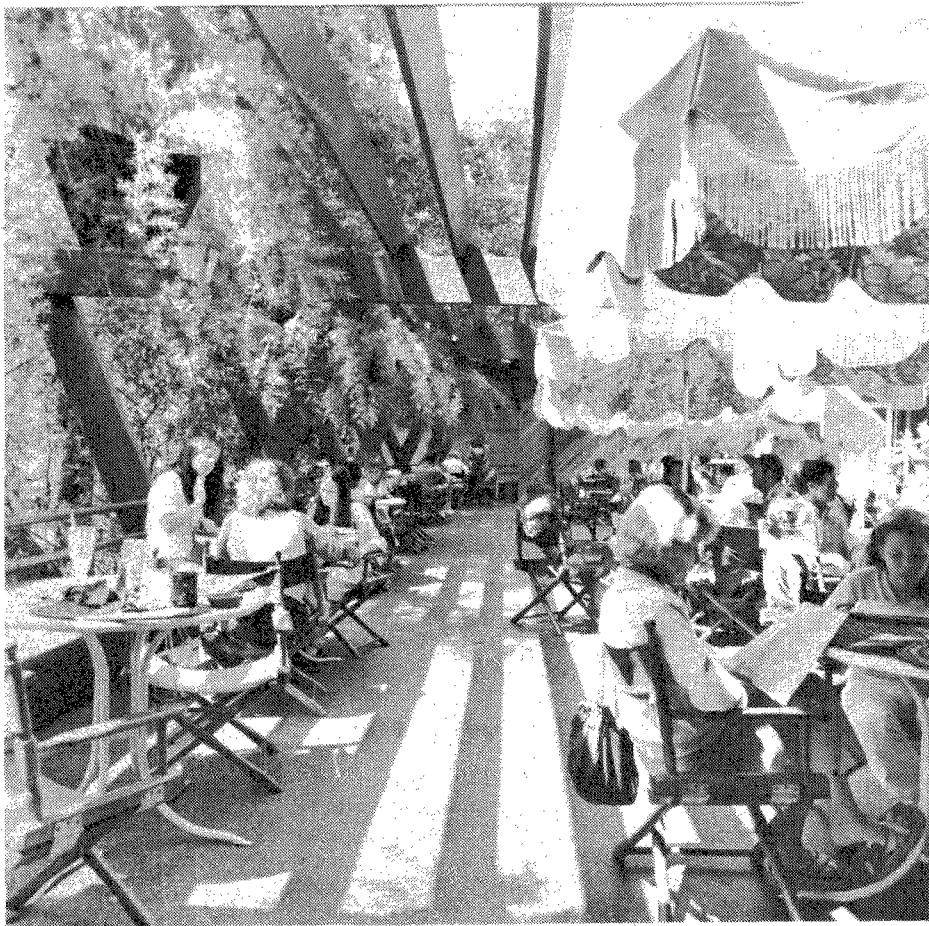
Mr. Panetta has not only ignored this new legislative process of establishing new federal areas, he has knowingly withheld this information from the Carmel Council. Mr. Panetta may not be the font of freshman Congressional wisdom, but he and his staff are quite aware of this new process.

Instead, with the aid of Congressman Phil Burton and Senator Alan Cranston, Mr. Panetta has circumvented the legislative process so successfully that not one public hearing has been conducted in either the House or the Senate on his proposed legislation.

Actions speak louder than words. Despite his rhetoric to the contrary, Mr. Panetta's actions reveal that he is more interested in political expediency than in the environmental concerns of his Carmel constituents and the environmental impacts on Carmel, Cambria and the Monterey Peninsula.

If the Big Sur Coast Area becomes a legislative fact during the lame-duck session of the 96th Congress, Cambria and Carmel will become feed lots for hordes of tourists enroute to and from the new Federal Area.

And the wisdom and foresight of the Carmel City Fathers will become as apparent as the rhetoric and deceit of Congressman Leon Panetta.



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A Trip To The Sawtooth National Recreation Area

By BILL BROWN

The picture postcard views that appeared as I entered the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho were just about perfect. It was a glorious day in early Fall. The sun shone warmly out of an absolutely clear, intense blue sky. The leaves had just begun to turn brilliant yellow and red in the high mountains. Like Big Sur, here was undoubtedly another national treasure. And here was I, an acknowledged opponent of federalization, seeking to find out just what kind of job the Federal Government had done.

The Sawtooth is the U.S. Forest Service's showcase. It is where they take visitors (including a large group from Big Sur) to show them "what a good job they are doing." It is the only federalized area which got good marks in the GAO Report issued last December. Surely here, I was told, would I find that kind of benign presence that Panetta, Cranston, Burton and Ansel Adams were promising for Big Sur.

The comparison is not exactly apt. Sawtooth is a huge area almost as big as the state of Rhode Island, and it contained, at the time the National Recreation Area was created, only an estimated 300 residents, most of them on huge ranches. Furthermore, it is a remote destination, several hours drive northeast of Boise, rather than a "thoroughfare" between two metropolitan areas as is Big Sur. I was told by Forest Service rangers that only 18,000 visitors pass through the palatial Visitors' Reception Hall annually. While many visitors do not stop, the rangers told me that the total number of visitors to the area would be far, far smaller than the three million that travel along Route One each year.

Indeed, the most striking feature of the area as I traveled through it was the very lack of visitors. It was a Saturday around noon when I entered the area, the temperature was in the 70s, a perfect weekend to spend in the country. Yet none of the little paved camping areas strung out by the hundreds by the side of the road were occupied. Indeed, in my entire time in the area I passed a total of only 20 cars, all with Idaho license plates. Even when I turned off the road to visit Redfish Lake and other scenic areas developed by the government, all I met were empty paved pads.

The huge cathedral-like Visitors' Reception Building rose majestically at the beginning of the area. An immense paved parking lot contained only two cars. And when I entered the Great Hall with its 30-foot ceilings and its beautiful displays praising all the benefits we receive from the U.S. Forest Service, it was as empty and silent as the forest I had left. The pleasant ranger, in her starched mannish uniform, seemed surprised to find me, and seemed pleased to be able to tell me about all the benefits of federalization.

Yes, she said, people were still allowed to live in the Recreation Area. Of course, she reported proudly, nothing could be done to their houses without permission "from us" (and she pointed to the office where the residents must apply for permits). No roof may be repaired without permission; no septic system may be repaired without permission; no painting may be done without permission (and the U.S. Forest Service must approve the color). Applications for permission would be received only during regular business hours.

She beamed as she told me about the Forest Service plans for Pettit Lake—the only lake where there are long-term residents. The houses were in the most desirable areas, she told me, yet the Forest Service had decided that the residents could keep their houses. However, the houses were to be moved (at government expense, of course) to less desirable areas, so that more camping sites could be constructed.

And as to those houses designated as "summer homes," they had to be used as summer homes, and no matter how well insulated, their owners were not permitted to use them at any other time of the year, because they had not been designated as permanent residences.

The printed material provided in abundance by the U.S. Forest Service included several significant insights for those of us in the Big Sur area. Panetta, Burton and Cranston have played down the continuing legislation that year by year whittles away the rights of the residents of the federalized areas. Let us look at the record for Sawtooth since the first public interest in 1911. The legislative history shows separate bills through Congress in 1916, 1935, 1960 and 1963. The first Recreation Area bill passed in 1965, the second passed in 1969,

the next bill was passed in 1972, and the latest in 1978. That is a total of eight separate bills through Congress, each one tightening the noose a little more. And to date, there have been 48 condemnations of private lands, 20 of which are still in court. Nine hundred and fifty parcels of private land have additionally been purchased in fee title. And there have been only 34 scenic easements. Does anyone still believe that the Panetta-Cranston bill is the final one for Big Sur, and that the residents will really be permitted to stay?

Now let's look at funding. Panetta, Burton and Cranston claim that their bill will cost only \$30 million. The initial funding for Sawtooth was in 1972 and was for \$19,802,000.00. Six years later, in 1978, an additional \$28 million was approved. The financial history of other Recreation Areas and Parks invariably shows additional and larger funding every few years. Does anyone think that 1984 will pass without another, and still larger, appropriation for Sawtooth?

Now let's look at development in Sawtooth. Oh yes, there is



plenty, all of it government sponsored. The entire town of Stanley is being rebuilt in "Wild West" style. And who has the contract to build and run the town? Would you believe the Harrah gambling interests from Reno, Nevada? Hard to believe, but true (and isn't it interesting that at least one Nevada gambling interest is among the most ardent supporters of the Panetta-Burton-Cranston bill). The result in Stanley, as you could guess, is insulting to both the land and to its visitors. I passed through it as quickly as possible, stopping only a minute at the big "Wild West" supermarket to buy a plastic-wrapped sandwich, probably packaged in Chicago, and a can of Tab.

Soon the town was behind me and I was again in the beautiful country, but what were these mile after mile of fences along both sides of the road, and the big white signs, placed every few hundred feet on both sides that read "Restricted Area. Entrance by Permit Only"? No room for

fake-Disney-Reno of Stanley and the pompous Visitors' Center in Sawtooth. The mountains and forests in Sun Valley were just as pristine as in the Recreation Area, but the restaurants were owned and run by real chefs; the motels and hotels served all types of people, the campsites were not laid out by computer. Sun Valley was originally developed over 50 years ago, yet the Valley and the surrounding area are as beautiful and as well preserved as any federalized area—clean, well-cared for, and loved. And visited by countless millions of happy vacationers over the years—without costing the rest of us one cent.

That night, over a good prime rib and a nice Monterey wine in a laughter-filled, candle-lit restaurant, I thought of several questions I would have liked to have asked that nice lady-ranger:

1. With hundreds of undeveloped lakes in the Area, why did the Forest Service have to move the residents of Pettit Lake? Wouldn't it have been cheaper, and kinder, to develop campsites at one or more of the other, equally as beautiful, undeveloped lakes?
2. Why were there huge signs pointing to the Boulder Mountain Summer Home Area, in effect directing tourists into an area of private homes. Were the signs simply an attempt to harass the remaining residents by destroying their privacy?
3. Why was it necessary to spend millions of our money to build the huge temple to the Forest Service, and then to fill the great hall with propaganda supporting that same department? A small roadside building could have distributed the maps and tourist information necessary, and would have been much kinder to the land.
4. Why were thousands of people spending their own money to vacation in Sun Valley when the facilities in Sawtooth (far, far cheaper, and often free) were empty?
5. Why was it necessary for the Forest Service to have to approve the paint color for houses far removed from any public view?
6. Why did the Forest Service find it necessary to spend our money (our tax dollars) to finance a trip by a group of Big Sur residents to promote the Forest Service's further intrusion into our lives? (And why did some who accepted this trip not realize that the purpose of the trip was to further the propaganda for this intrusion?)
7. And finally, why was it necessary to spend the \$47,802,000.00 of our money on an area where there was absolutely no possible serious threat of development, and to develop recreation facilities (again at our expense), when one of the best-equipped recreational areas in the world was only eight miles away?

Haven't we outgrown the 50s mentality that "the government does it better"? The sort of nonsense that we all believed when we were Freshmen and outgrew (hopefully) as soon as we experienced the real world?

Haven't we learned by now that the government is grossly incompetent in almost every area, including land management and recreation?

"Sawtooth is the U.S. Forest Service's showcase. It is where they take visitors to show them what a good job they are doing."

me (or you) in this part of the National Recreation Area? I suppose if I had had a Sierra Club membership and a hiking permit I would have been allowed inside.

And then I came to the crowning point of the park. The scenery was breathtaking on every side. And beside the road, the U.S. Forest Service sign pointing proudly to the Sanitary Landfill Dump! Big Sur might possibly have a garbage dump like Sawtooth, but I honestly don't know where it is, if it is, and I'd just as soon not have the Federal Government erect a sign pointing it out.

It was strangely a relief to leave the Recreation Area and travel the eight miles to Sun Valley. After the empty Recreation Area, here were thousands of vacationers from all over the world having a great time. The developments were honest, well designed, and not intrusive on the land, far superior to the

I came back from the Sawtooth more shaken and concerned than when I had entered.

It is perhaps a terrible thing to love a land as much as I do my little house in Big Sur. It is terrible to have to spend so much of my time and money fighting to protect it from "Our Protectors," our "Big Brother." But in my deepest heart, I know that it is all of the people in Big Sur, all those who are giving of their time and money, who are the real strength and backbone of our country, and who cannot, and will not, allow our country to disintegrate like some gluttonous Roman Empire with its degenerate government.

The future of our very freedom and dignity is being decided right here in Big Sur. Perhaps, some day, the history books will say, "This is where the tide turned. This place is where America returned to its ideals, its honesty, its strength."

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Views and Viewpoints

Continued from page 12

Cultural Revolution such as occurred recently in China under the aegis of the "Gang of Four." China is only now beginning to recover. The disruption of long-established principles of planning and zoning in California will create a state of financial and personal chaos from which it will never truly recover. The Cultural Revolution in China burned the books and sent the scientists to work in the fields. Our Social Revolution rejects the intelligent planning and zoning and expertise acquired over the years and substitutes

in its place arbitrary decisions by appointed boards having little or no previous experience in planning.

I am fully aware that the County officials have little recourse in mitigating the situation. One can only hope that the financial condition of the country will cause the legislature to take a second look at the turmoil and disruption which lies ahead when all 72 Local Coastal Programs are implemented and interpreted in different ways.

Bobbe B. Jeffers
Carmel

By the People

To the Editor:
Please reprint.

Congressman Leon Panetta
Washington, DC

I am one of the "people" who live in Big Sur who is opposed to your bill regarding our area. I have been reading letters reprinted in our local paper that the "people" have written to you asking questions and making comments as to why you're doing this to us. Now I have a question to ask you. What ever happened to government BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE and OF THE PEOPLE?

Nancy Gooch
Big Sur

Coastal Council Demands Removal of Coastal Commission Director

At the annual meeting of the California Coastal Council held October 3 in Los Angeles, the Board of Directors voted unanimously to ask the Commissioners of the State Coastal Commission to remove Michael Fischer as Executive Director.

Citing numerous cases of misconduct and abuse of his position, the Coastal Council claimed that Fischer's actions have created an unnecessary amount of distrust and bitterness among coastal property owners who attempt to comply with the intent of the legislation designed to protect our coastline from ill-conceived development.

Joseph Gughemetti, President of the Coastal Council, stated, "As is often the case, when the top management assumes a negative and abusive attitude, that same attitude filters down throughout the staff. They claim to want to help property owners solve their problems, but in reality they run roughshod over people which in the end reflects on the Commissioners and even further to those legislators who make the appointments to the State Commission!"

The California Coastal Council is a statewide organization representing over 309,000 individuals and affiliated members on coastal land use issues. The stature of the Coastal Council organization was enhanced by the

lineup of speakers who were in attendance at their annual meeting. Virtually the entire leadership of the state legislature was in attendance. Speakers included Sen. James Mills, President Pro Tem of the Senate; Senate Minority Leader Sen. William Campbell; Speaker of the Assembly Hon. Leo T. McCarthy; Assembly Minority Leader Carol Hallett; and Robert Naylor, Minority Whip of the Assembly.

The Coastal Council's charges against Fischer accuse him of unauthorized and excessive acts far beyond the authority given him. Council Pres. Gughemetti charged,

"Fischer has become a self-styled coastal director, wielding his power whenever and wherever he chooses."

They further charge that he has called for elimination of local government involvement in coastal planning, bypassing his own commission, spending taxpayers' money and making representations on behalf of the Commission without consultation or authorization; and generally misrepresenting and misstating factual information to suit his own end.

For further information contact Joe Gughemetti, (415) 572-0565 or Roger Osenbaugh, (213) 796-3144.

Grazing Advisory Board To Meet In Santa Maria

GOLETA—The Los Padres National Forest Grazing Advisory Board will hold its semi-annual meeting on November 14, 1980 in Santa Maria. This session, which is open to the public, is scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. in the Dorothea Nelson Room, City Library, 420 South Broadway.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider 1) priorities for use of range betterment funds and 2) allotment management plans. Informational topics will include wilderness grazing, the Forest Land Management Plan and a pending economic study. The public

will be given an opportunity to speak on agenda items if time is available. The program will conclude at 12:30 p.m.

This meeting is the third one to be held since the Grazing Advisory Board was established in 1979. The organization gives local ranchers who have grazing permits within the Los Padres an opportunity to communicate as a body with the Forest Service. Board members represent each of the five Ranger Districts of the National Forest which extends from the Mt. Pinos area to Monterey County.

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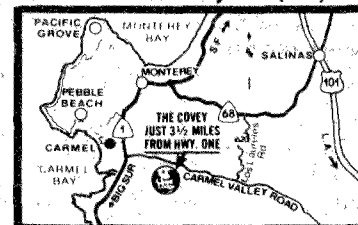
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The Gazette Interviews Supervisor

Editor's Note:

The Big Sur Gazette interviewed the two candidates of 5th District Supervisor, Neill Gardner of Pacific Grove and Bill Peters of Carmel Valley. Gardner is an editor for the Pacific Grove Tribune (on leave of absence), and Peters is a County Planning Commissioner.

The same questions were asked both candidates; the following is a summary of their responses.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION	SAN CLEMENTE DAM	LAND TRUSTS IN LCP	SPANISH BAY DEVELOPMENT TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX	MONTEREY II
Gardner Publicly opposes Panetta bill or any other federal legislation for Big Sur.	Gardner Favors development of dam; opposes using false water shortages to effect growth control.	Gardner Opposes removing more property from tax rolls.	Gardner Will not support unless approved by City of Pacific Grove. Concerned about traffic impacts on Highways 1 and 68.	Gardner Not enough yet known about development plans. Concerned about water, sewer and traffic impacts.
Peters Publicly supports Panetta bill.	Peters Favors longterm solution of an off-stream reservoir because of economic feasibility.	Peters Unsure, but could be buyer of land for scenic preservation.	Peters Supports Del Monte Forest Homeowners Agreement. Concerned about traffic impact on Pacific Grove.	Peters No proposal yet before County. Would require improvement of Highway 68, an independent water supply, and terms of annexation to Monterey.



Mostly Coastal

By Clare Carey Willard

The Blue-Eyed Baby Bill

With election time upon us, it is time for us all to recognize that one of the greatest fears we have today is that Great American National Weakness: APATHY, and VOTER APATHY in particular. The law of inertia is pretty graphic: An object in repose tends to remain in repose, and an object in motion tends to remain in motion. It seems that the rank and file of American voters still cling to that old idea that "my vote is useless." Apathy. Complacency. "Oh well, I can't really change it. Government is too big, etc."

But let's get really graphic and go into the Birth of a Law and see how damaging apathy can be. How does a law land on the books anyhow? Let's say — hypothetically — that some proponents of population control get together and decide that one way to eliminate the problems of overpopulation would be simply to eliminate all babies born with blue eyes.

Let us not, for the moment, look into the moral aspects of

this legislation; nor will we dwell on the other ominous overtones, such as the fact that since almost all babies are born with blue eyes (with the exception of some races, of course) this would be genocide, and almost total population extermination — certainly of the Caucasian race.

The thing we must concentrate on in this study is the ease with which such an idea can take root and turn itself into a full blown law of the land, without stirring up much reaction from most of the voting public of this nation. The "idea," given to a selected Legislator and authored by him, would then be carefully shepherded and lobbied through the Committee and Subcommittee process, and finally land on the floor of either the House of Representatives or the Senate. So: watch the birth of the "BLUE-EYED BABY BILL."

First, the Bill would have to have the backing of powerful single interest groups, and they could be legion. They could also be very powerful. And they would also be right "on the spot," to lobby the bill tirelessly, while an apathetic voting public might not even hear about the Blue-Eyed Baby Bill, as it wandered its way through the maze of thousands of other Bills in the hopper.

Of course, the Bill would hit the appropriate Committees depending on whether or not it required financial backing (an appropriation), whether or not it would affect national defense, etc. But the fact of the matter is that the skids could be greased easily, either verbally, or financially, or both, and the BLUE-EYED BABY BILL could begin its roller coaster ride straight on toward becoming a Law.

Again, the various special interest groups would back this Bill and lobby for it and make no doubt, sizeable contributions to a war chest to force passage. Environmental groups of the more fanatical nature would surely get behind the BLUE-EYED BABY BILL because it would eliminate so much of the "human impacting" and "degradation" of nature that they are so deeply concerned about, and it would insure the long and happy life of the snail darter, the blue butterfly, the gypsy moth and the black widow spider. Green meadows would be safer because there would no longer be little children tumbling and playing and picnicing on those precious blades of endangered grass.

Much money would be saved because all schools could be closed down and the buildings used to house particularly endangered species. Private property would become a thing of the past, and the Government could own everything since no one would have anyone to leave property to anyhow. There is no end to the wonderfully expanded horizon of environmental planning that would come as a result of the passage of the BLUE-EYED BABY BILL.

You wonder who would fight against passage of this Bill? Probably very few people would even know about it. Care would be taken to muffle the press wherever possible, lest some little citizens group, alert and worried, might get wind of the BEBB and try to oppose it. Meetings and Open Hearings would suddenly be inexplicably "closed," or moved to a new and unannounced location, or changed to an unannounced time and date.

In all probability, if any private citizens groups tried to oppose the Bill, they would be called "paranoid," "hysterical" and lacking in "manners." This seems to be the current ploy used to discourage people from giving honest input or voicing honest objection to what they believe to be dangerous legislation.

Meanwhile, a vote is about to be taken because testimony pro and con has been heard. It was mostly "pro," because some sort of technicality can usually be found to keep the "con" side silent. Another tool to effect silence on the part of the dissenters is simply intimidation. Fear is a very effective weapon and can often be used to advantage when all else fails, it seems.

Votes of the Legislators are whizzing back and forth through the air like tennis balls at Wimbledon. The American public, however, with the exception of those special interest groupies who are lobbying so strongly for passage, and the few

worried individuals who are trying to convince others that there is imminent danger in the BLUE-EYED BABY BILL, — the great MAJORITY of the American public, is busy watching Presidential candidates exchange non-pleasantries with each other on TV and really does not know quite what is going on. APATHY, COMPLACENCY.

Suddenly, the BLUE-EYED BABY BILL emerges from its various experiences in Committees and Sub-Committees with a "DO PASS" tail on its comet, and lands on the floor of one of the houses. There, once again, because it is actively lobbied and because the great bulk of the voting public has not heard much, if anything, about it, the BEBB (now being humorously called "The Bebble" to rhyme with "pebble") is passed in a matter of minutes.

"BEBBLE" makes it through the next house of our bicameral legislature without much of a wiffle on the waves. Filibusters are not needed; heroic effort is not mounted. The few articulate opponents it had to begin with have taken their tired arguments of "genocide," "Nazi tactics," "worth of the human being," etc. on home with their once bright banners now bloodied and torn. They really tried and they really showed courage trying. But there were overwhelming numbers ranked against them, with huge war chests with, horribly enough, potential for vote buying on grandiose terms. Then too, the Press kept calling the opponent "war and rumor mongers," "paranoid witch hunters" and other even less desirable epithets. The opponents finally folded up their ideals and their courage and went home. They did not conform, they did not bend, and they refused simply to disappear because the heat of the battle was personalized and directed at them intensely. They didn't give in, but they had to give up. Eventually, APATHY, COMPLACENCY. They just couldn't get enough people to listen to the truth or to be worried about it. They kept hearing: "Oh what's the use, my vote won't count..." Apathy again.

So, suddenly we all wake up one fine morning to find that a new law has been passed called the BLUE-EYED BABY LAW, which sounds vaguely familiar. We may have heard something about it some time, somewhere. We find, to our horror that this law means that all babies born with blue eyes are to be exterminated at birth.

"How did this happen?" asks the Great American Voting Public. We let it happen. That's how. From this fine and enlightened BLUE-EYED BABY LAW now comes an entirely new industry: there will be devices for use in killing the little infants in the most humane way. There will be all sorts of new ideas on designing tiny caskets. There will be all sorts of employment opportunities in the new industries and they will be needed, because other industries and businesses will have to go, such as nursery equipment, toys and children's clothing, books and baby foods.

And there you have it: the birth of a law and the ease with which it can become a part of our lives.

This is precisely what is happening with the Panetta Big Sur Legislation right now. The people who oppose this Bill are being accused of "OVERKILL" and votes are being traded right and left, while the truth of the damage to Big Sur that will surely ensue in the implementation of this Federal Designation is being kept from the general public very deliberately.

Again, we must not let a BLUE-EYED BABY TYPE of railroading force Big Sur's total destruction as roadmapped so clearly by the Panetta Bill.

It would behoove every single one of us to write, telephone, telegraph and SCREAM out against this totally unnecessary (and probably immoral) bid for Governmental takeover of Big Sur.

Did you know that for just 56¢ you can call the White House Opinion Desk before 8:00 a.m., direct dial and speak for three minutes? The number: (202) 456-1414.

DO IT, AND DON'T LET HR 7380 become a "BEBBLE" so that we wake up some morning to find that Big Sur now belongs to the Federal Government and has been taken out of the protective stewardship of her property owners.



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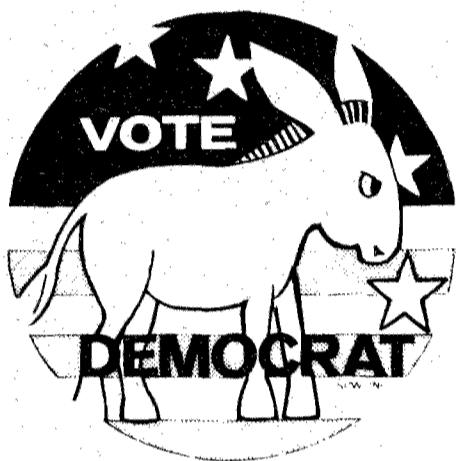
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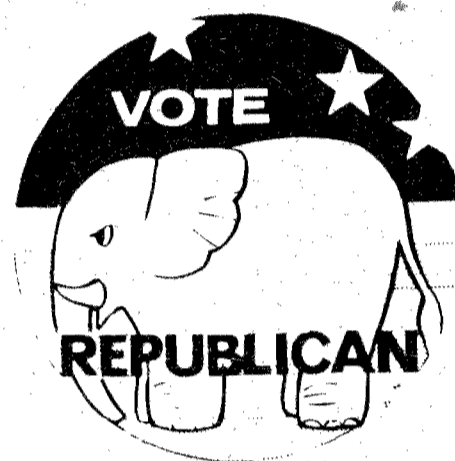
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Candidates: Neill Gardner and Bill Peters

MONTEREY AIRPORT	BIG SUR LCP 320-ACRE DOWNZONING	BIG SUR LCP PROHIBITION OF BUILDING ON 50 VIEWSHED LOTS	PG&E'S MOSS LANDING SUPERTANKER PORT	HATTON CANYON FREEWAY	PET PEEVES
Gardner Approval of 1,000 foot runway extension to improve safety of landings.	Gardner Opposes because it penalizes large ranches which historically have not developed their land.	Gardner Opposes state or county purchase of viewshed properties. Most Big Sur houses take advantage of environs.	Gardner Opposes unless Corps of Engineers reverses decision and approves. Concerned about safest way of oil deliveries.	Gardner Carmel Hill traffic problems demand attention.	Gardner Drug paraphernalia and literature should be screened to protect minors.
Peters Concerned about noise, overflights, and lack of commuter service.	Peters Opposes because it is arbitrary and creates two classes of citizens—large and small landowners.	Peters Supports prohibition of building in viewshed; concerned about compensation for landowners unable to build.	Peters Supports Huey Johnson's request for a risk analysis study.	Peters Supports longterm solution; if Hatton Canyon not possible, favors reviewing road possibility at Canada de la Segunda.	Peters Carmel Valley lawsuit was unnecessary. If an EIR was required, it could have been done without a moratorium.



Be Sure To
VOTE!
TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 4



Lucia Lodge and Restaurant

Ocean-View Lodging and Fine Dining

Breakfast

Eggs

Bacon and Eggs
Ham and Eggs
Sausage and Eggs
Omelette
Any combination: Cheese, Sprouts, Bacon,
Ham, Sausage, and Tomato
Served with Hash Browns, Toast,
and Orange Slice. 4.95

Lucia Lodge Specialty

Continental Breakfast, Coffee, Juice,
and Sweet Roll. 3.50
French Toast. 3.95
Eggs Benedict
English Muffin topped with Canadian Bacon,
Shirred Eggs and covered with Hollandaise
Sauce...Served with Hash Browns and Fresh
Fruit in Season. 5.95

Pancakes

With Sausage, Ham or Bacon. 4.95
With Eggs. 4.25
Stack of Three. 4.25

Steaks

New York Steak & Eggs. 6.95
Filet Mignon & Eggs. 5.95
Served with Hash Browns, Home-Made
Sour Dough Roll and Orange Juice

Beverages

Coffee, Tea, Milk. .75
Fruit Juices. 1.75

Dinner

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

Fowl

Rock Cornish Game Hen. 8.25
Sauce Bercy
Breast of Chicken Cordon Bleu. 8.50
with Sauce Supreme
Roast Long Island Duckling. 8.75
Orange Sauce

Beef

Top Sirloin Steak. 10.50
with Mushroom Sauce
New York Steak. 12.95
Filet Mignon. 13.95
Garnished with Mushroom Caps
Beef Brochette. 9.95
Tender Steak, Mushrooms, Green Peppers
Broiled on Skewer. Served on Bed of Rice

Seafood

Filet of Dover Sole. 7.25
Newbury Sauce
Grilled or Broiled Salmon Steak. 8.25
Lobster Tail. Market Price
Shrimp Scampi. 10.95
Red Snapper Almondine. 7.95

Salad

Chef's Salad. 6.95
Crab or Shrimp Louie. 7.50

Beverages

Coffee, Tea or Milk. .75

Lunch

Specials

Chefs Special of the Day
Chefs Special Soup &
Sandwich of the Day
We will describe these selections upon request

House Specialties

Chateaubriand Burger (for two)
the finest Ground beef served on a Pastori Roll.
Topped with bacon, Monterey Jack Cheese,
sprouts & tomato or pineapple. Served with
soup or salad and French Fries. 9.95
Eggs Benedict
An English Muffin Topped with Canadian
Bacon, Shirred Eggs (Poached) and
Hollandaise Sauce. Served with fresh
seasonal fruit. 5.95

Salad

Chef's Salad. 5.95
Shrimp Louie. 6.50
Crab Louie. 7.50

Fish

English Style Fish & Chips. 3.95
Grilled Dover Sole, Meuniere. 4.95
Red Snapper Almondine. 5.50

Beef

Braised Beef Tips Burgundy. 5.25
Served with Rice Pilaf
Beef ala Stroganoff. 5.50
Served with Rice Pilaf
Steak Sandwich. 7.95
Served with Soup or Salad, French
Fries on Hot Sour Dough
French Dip Sandwich. 5.25
Served with Au Jus and French Fries

Beverages

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Fruit Juices. 1.75

Minimum \$3.00 Per Person
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Monterey County S.P.C.A. Responds To Newspaper Allegations

(Editor's Note: The *Monterey Peninsula Herald* recently published a story charging the SPCA with neglect and abuse of animals. The following is a detailed response from the SPCA printed by the *Gazette* as a public service.)

by Gerald R. Petkus, D.V.M.

President, SPCA Board of Directors

The *Monterey Peninsula Herald* on 28 and 29 September 1980, carried a two-part story that vividly and at length charged the SPCA with neglect and abuse of animals. It is based largely on allegations by a former employee of the SPCA and an Animal Control Officer (ACO) for a Peninsula city. The story is filled with so many allegations that it may carry conviction to persons not well acquainted with the SPCA.

The Board of Directors believes that the cumulative effect of these allegations is to paint a highly distorted picture of the SPCA operations, that the story is therefore unacceptably unfair to SPCA employees, and that it may do unjustified damage to the public's confidence in the SPCA. This could weaken the SPCA's effectiveness in its job of helping animals.

The Board therefore considers it necessary to set the record straight, even if at some length, and that you who support the SPCA should be the first to receive its comments. From the profusion of allegations in the *Herald* the Board has winnowed out some 22 that are sufficiently specific to permit some response. The attached list presents in each case the *Herald's* source, the allegation and the comment prepared by the Board on the basis of information from SPCA staff members closest to the facts.

Among all these allegations 11 (1,3,4,5,6,8,11,14,18,19,21) lack evidence with which to identify the alleged abuses, and can be answered only in terms of SPCA policy. Another eight present identifiable cases: six of these allegations (7,9,10,12,13,15) contain errors of fact or omission; two (15,20) involve conflicting reports of the same incidents; and one (2) involves a personnel dispute. The remaining three allegations (16,17,21) rest on dubious information.

Although the attached point-by-point look at the allegations shows that some are unfounded and others are so general as to make evaluation difficult, the Board has no intention of issuing a blanket denial. The SPCA handles 12,000 animals a year, and undoubtedly there is room for improvement in its operations. The Board, however, has confidence in the staff employees whose whole working lives are devoted to the care of animals.

Members also may be reassured to know that the Humane Society of the United States' office in Sacramento, which receives complaints about animal care in California SPCAs, hitherto has received not one complaint about the SPCA in Monterey County. This information was supplied by Charlene Drennon, HSUS Director in Sacramento, who conducted an investigation of our SPCA after the publication of the *Herald's* story.

Before presenting the attached list, the Board wishes members to know its general opinion of this unfortunate affair. First, the matter has arisen primarily from personality

suffering in our society without having their help diminished by conflicts among humans who love animals. It is the Board's heartfelt objective to improve working relationships and thereby strengthen the total Peninsula effort on behalf of animals.

Allegations against MSPCA, in order of their appearance in the *Monterey Peninsula Herald* of September 28 and 29, and comments by the SPCA Board of Directors.

1. **Herald Source:** A Peninsula city Animal Control Officer (ACO) who has been on SPCA premises almost daily during the last three years and inside areas closed to the public

Allegation: A dog "in pain and shock" with a broken back was left untreated for two days.

Comment: This dog is presumably the beige poodle also referred to in #7. Please see that comment below.

2. **Herald Source:** Carmen Douville, a former kennel attendant at SPCA who was fired 21 August 1980, "for complaining to a Board member about the conditions."

Allegation: She was informed by her supervisor that "contacting a board member was cause for immediate dismissal."

Comment: The SPCA has long had a procedure for handling administrative differences. It provided that the employee first present the grievance orally and then, if necessary, in writing to the immediate supervisor, within specified periods. The last appeal lay with the Executive Director. In June 1980, this procedure was amended to provide for a grievance committee, which includes two members of the Board, and to make the last appeal lie with the Board itself.

In August 1980, Ms. Douville was not appointed to a position as Animal Control Officer that had been open. Without going through the available procedure she appealed this administrative decision directly to a member of the Board, thus violating a well understood rule. (Ms. Douville also made allegations about the SPCA's operations, several of which appear below.)

3. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: "...some animals were being neglected...an old dog minus all his teeth being fed hard kibbles; kittens five weeks old and younger being fed adult cat food; a paralyzed dog with his water bowl across the cage totally dehydrated because he was unable to get to his water bowl..."

Comment: Without a date or other record as an example of the alleged occurrences it is practically impossible to identify them or verify their accuracy. As a rule the SPCA uses hard kibble softened as necessary with canned food or water or both. A toothless dog certainly should be given a soft solution. For cats, SPCA uses Wayne cat food, which according to its label is suitable for cats and kittens, for whom it is moistened heavily. For a dog to become "totally dehydrated" would be extremely unlikely since the cages are checked daily, not only by kennel attendants but also by a veterinarian.

4. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: After six months of calling these conditions to the attention of her supervisors, it was still routine for animals to spend the night in the back room without water, to be kept in a bathing room cage for more than 24 hours waiting for a bath and clip, and to be put in quarantine and isolation without a water bowl.

Comment: If the alleged conditions existed, it seems that Ms. Douville called them to the attention of her supervisors only orally. Her allegations could be evaluated more effectively and with greater fairness to Ms. Douville and her supervisors if she had once or twice protested some of the alleged conditions in writing at the time. Lacking such evidence, all the Board can say is that it is never "routine" at the SPCA to leave animals



without water; and if animals were in fact to be left in bathing cages the animals would not suffer, because these cages are roomier than the normal holding cages.

5. **Herald Source:** A city animal control officer in daily contact with the SPCA

Allegation: She has seen sick and injured animals left in their cages with no veterinarian to look after them.

Comment: Here again, the source gives no specific examples with which to affirm or deny the charge. Veterinarians cannot be in constant visible attendance, nor can onlookers tell if an animal has been given treatment such as a pain reliever. Like #3 above, this allegation disregards the fact of daily veterinary inspections.

Richard Pitcairn, DVM, and Lewis Campbell, DVM, serve at the shelter for five 8-hour days (minimum) on alternate weeks, and Dr. Campbell is on 24-hour call. Additional services are performed by veterinarians such as Tom Williams, Frank Kocher and Marty Fields at their own establishments.

6. **Herald Source:** Same ACO as above

Allegation: The cages are falling apart on a lot of pens...I have seen puppies try to squeeze through the holes and get stuck and hurt themselves.

Comment: Some cages have needed repair. Upkeep is a constant effort. All cages are repaired as soon as possible. Puppies do act as alleged. Attendants try to be alert to prevent injury.

7. **Herald Source:** Same ACO as above

Allegation: A beige poodle was brought in late Friday night with a broken back. "The dog did not see a vet until Monday though it was in 'pain and shock'." He lay "in the same cage until he was put to sleep on Tuesday. There was a note in the cage that said, 'I have a broken back, so I might bite...'"

Comment: Although it lacks a date, this allegation probably refers to the stray poodle that was picked up by the SPCA ACO at 7:30 p.m. Saturday 23 February 1980. It had bitten two people. Dr. Campbell saw it immediately on arrival at the SPCA and diagnosed a fractured vertebra with no damage to the spinal cord. He administered pain relievers. The dog was held for observation and for the required 72 hours in which it might be claimed. No owner appeared. It suffered no pain after its arrival and was euthanized 26 February.

8. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: A dog with a broken leg was left untreated because "the SPCA was waiting to see if anyone would claim him."

Comment: Lack of a date has made it impossible to identify the alleged case. To leave an obvious break unevaluated by a veterinarian would be totally contrary to SPCA policy. Some breaks do not require casts or splints, the absence of which might, to an onlooker, indicate lack of treatment. In any case the dog would have been relieved of pain on arrival.

9. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: A cat "with his hide totally gone on one side and bones showing through the bloody mess (was) left untreated in a cage waiting for the owner that never came."

Comment: This cat fits the description of one that a man delivered to the SPCA on 17 August 1980. He said he had taken it first to a veterinarian in Salinas where it had been under treatment for five days. On arrival at the SPCA, covered with salve it was treated by a veterinarian and held for 72 hours.

10. **Herald Source:** A city ACO

Allegation: "On 18 June at 2:30 p.m., while I was at the SPCA, a family brought in two large black dogs they could no longer keep. They paid money and left the dogs, thinking the dogs might have a chance for a new home. At 2:33 p.m. both dogs lay dying on the floor."

Comment: The receptionist gave the family the

"Euthanasia is performed because it is better to put animals to death with little or no pain than it is to let them live uncared for or sick or hopelessly injured."

clashes among some current and some former employees, as well as other persons professionally interested in animals. Such clashes are probably exacerbated by the emotions aroused by euthanasia: people who love animals are torn when they have to put or commit them to death. Second, all these persons are devoted to the welfare of animals. Third, animals face enough

standard information sheet, "Your Questions Answered," and explained to them the meaning of "...animals are kept as long as there is room for them and they remain healthy. Some animals may be euthanized (put to sleep) immediately." The family fully understood, and has recently confirmed to the SPCA that they fully understood. The shelter was heavily crowded when those two dogs were brought in. (The family, contrary to the allegation, made no donation.)

11. **Herald Source:** "...more cards and animals were getting misplaced than the whole time I've been there. I can remember two times after an animal had been put to sleep that a question arose if it was the right animal."

Comment: To keep track of animals the SPCA uses four cards: a master card, a board card that shows the animal's run, a cage card and tag number on the collar. The cage card is marked HOLD in the case of potential adoption. All four cards are checked before euthanasia. Mistakes are rare but do occur.

12. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: More than four hours elapsed between the time an emergency call came in and the time the SPCA truck arrived on the scene, even though it was that particular animal control officer's only call of the evening.

Comment: This is probably the case that involved two kittens. A hotel manager called at 4:00 p.m. to request the SPCA to pick them up. Arriving at

"Animals face enough suffering in our society without having their help diminished by conflicts among humans who love them."

4:30 p.m. the ACO found that two employees at the hotel wanted to keep the kittens. Since they seemed to have a home she left them and returned to the SPCA. Later the same evening the hotel manager called again and insisted that the SPCA take the kittens away. The ACO who had come on duty was aware that the kittens were in no pain or danger, the ACO waited, on the chance that an additional call from the same area might make the trip more valuable. He picked up the kittens at 8:30 p.m., about 4 hours after the initial call. (The ACO was suspended for one day without pay for his delay.)

13. **Herald Source:** A City ACO

Allegation: I saw the SPCA give a television interview regarding the oil spill and the birds that were covered with oil. They indicated they were going to save the birds and then set them free again. The very next day after this interview I found the freezer full of wild birds covered with oil, dead.

Comment: The obvious charge here is that the SPCA deluded the public and did not save the birds. In that television appearance the SPCA showed 15 of 38 murres that had been picked up, oiled but alive. Of these the SPCA was able to clean and release 12 alive and well. Shortly after the TV show, however, the SPCA received many calls to pick up about 50 more birds, oiled and dead, at a point in Pebble Beach. These were the dead birds that filled the freezer, together with the original birds that the SPCA had not been able to save.

14. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: In a case of euthanasia by a leg injection, a vein ballooned and rather than switch veins the euthanizer continued pumping euthanol into the rapidly swelling vein. The dog died a slow, tortuous death.

Comment: The *Herald* cites one veterinarian as saying that a properly trained person should miss the vein no more than "10 or 20" percent of the time on the first attempt. A vein "balloons" not because the injection goes into it but because the injection goes into the tissue around it and causes swelling. When a vein balloons it is generally best to switch rapidly to another vein. With the amount of sodium pentobarbital "pumped into" this animal it must have reached loss of consciousness and delirium (stage 2, see below) very rapidly.

Additional Comment on Euthanasia. Because this is the first of several allegations dealing with euthanasia, background information on this sad but necessary practice may be helpful.

Euthanasia is performed because it is better to put animals to death with little or no pain than it is to let

them live uncared for or hopelessly sick or injured. It is not pleasant to put animals to death, or discuss methods, but since euthanasia is needed it should be understood.

The SPCA uses a massive overdose of an anaesthetic known as sodium pentobarbital. This is usually injected into a vein, the heart or, especially in the case of wild animals, the abdomen. Several Board members have made themselves observe the process.

Technically, the animal passes rapidly through four stages after injection: 1. Analgesia—still conscious but any pain the animal may have been suffering is diminished or relieved; 2. Delirium—loss of consciousness, sometimes violent involuntary muscle movements, no pain; 3. Surgical anaesthesia—progressively deep sleep; 4. Respiratory paralysis, cessation of all reflexes. Death follows.

If part of the injection fails to go directly into the vein or heart the process takes longer. Successful injection leads to loss of consciousness in 5-10 seconds.

15. **Allegation:** "I mentioned this to my supervisor and she said 'I call that snitching.'"

Comment: According to her supervisor, Ms. Douville came to her with a report of a vein ballooning. When the supervisor asked her for the name of the euthanizer, Ms. Douville demurred, saying that to give the name would be snitching. She gave the name when the supervisor said that to do so would not be "snitching."

16. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: "I remember, and this happened with two different euthanizers, them going for the heart shot and sticking the needle in the right side of the animal as opposed to the left where the heart is."

Comment: The implication of this charge, that the euthanizer making a heart shot should never go first for the right side, is not correct. In dogs the heart is close to the center and curves a little to the left. A good euthanizer can sometimes tell by feel that the first shot should be on the right because access is easier from the right.

17. **Allegation:** Hitting the lung is a common mistake, and the animal, usually cats and small pups, will gag and eventually die spitting up blood.

Comment: Sodium pentobarbital injected into the lung is absorbed and produces unconsciousness and cessation of reflexes, such as coughing or gagging, almost immediately. Cases of animals spitting up blood are exceedingly uncommon.

18. **Herald Source:** Ms. Douville

Allegation: She was told by her supervisor that sometimes the SPCA puts animals that are still alive into the freezer to await arrival of a truck to haul them away.

Comment: The SPCA takes the following precautions to prevent any animal from being put into the freezer, or hauled away, alive. After injecting a fatal dose the euthanizer tests the eyeball (an animal still alive would have an involuntary reaction), checks for heartbeat, checks for respiration, sometimes checks mucous membrane for color and capillary reaction. Large animals are placed on the floor, small animals in euthanasia cages, until rigor mortis sets in. No euthanized animal is ever placed directly in the freezer.

19. **Herald Source:** A city Animal Control Officer

Allegation: Some of the euthanizers are as young as 17. "I have seen some people at the SPCA giving heart shots to an animal and having to try as much as 10 times before hitting the heart."

Comment: The SPCA's present euthanizers average 26 years of age and 1.5 years in the job. These figures do not include a new trainee of 24 or

"To keep track of animals the SPCA uses four cards: a master card, a board card that shows the animal's run, a cage card and tag number on the collar."

Director Tiernan who has had seven years experience and trains new technicians. Skill, not age, is the most important factor. One of the most expert in the SPCA's history was under 20.

20. **Herald Source:** A city Animal Control Officer

Allegation: "Myself and 3 passersby held the deer for 45 minutes before the SPCA arrived. It took the driver of the vehicle seven stabs before he could put the deer out of pain and to sleep...This was one of their top men."

Comment: The SPCA ACO recalls that he administered first a tranquilizer and then made two injections of euthanol, the second with a longer needle. He does not recall the alleged additional four shots.

21. **Herald Source:** Mary Iverson, former SPCA employee

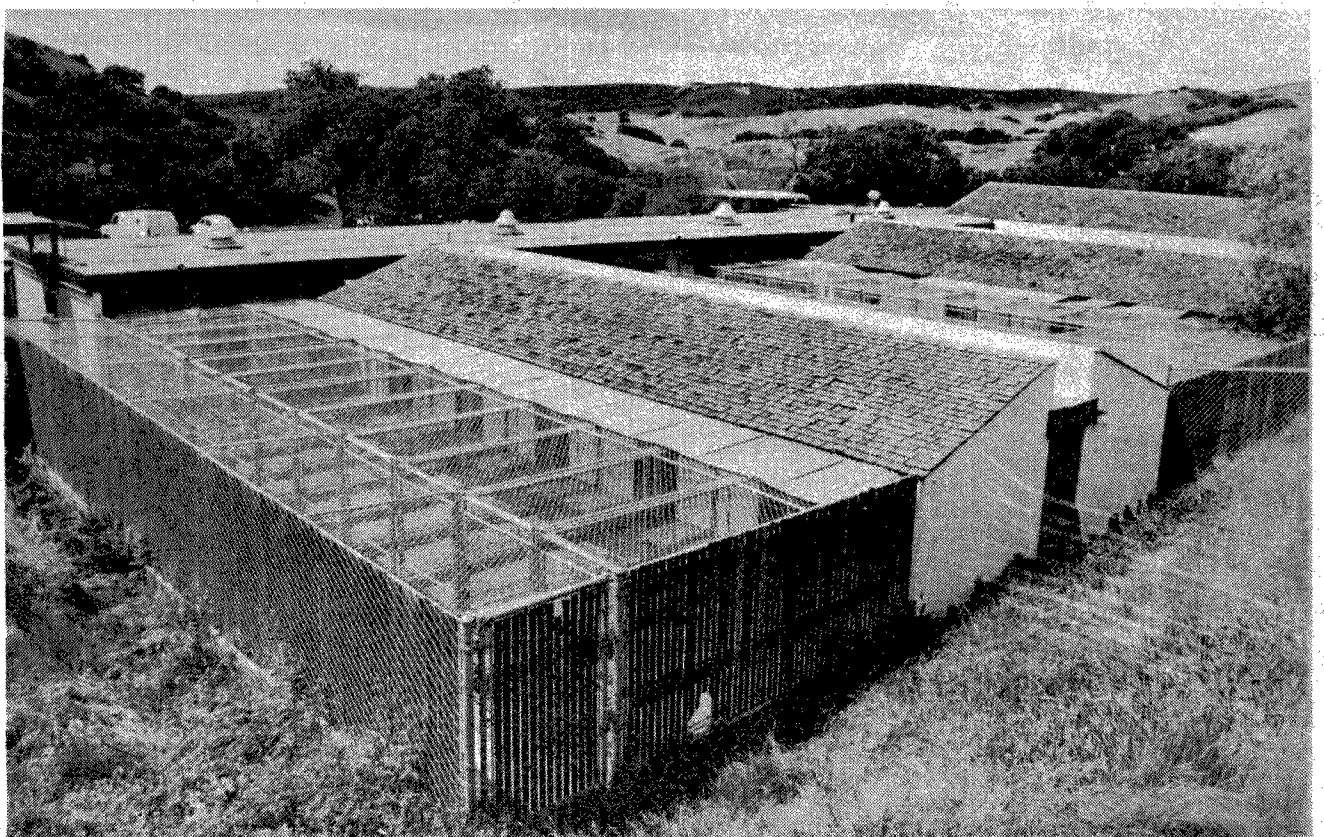
Allegation: "...they were using an inferior brand of sodium pentobarbital (for euthanasia)...animals were convulsing...they were having to use twice the amount which means it was taking twice the injection time."

Comment: The SPCA was using EUTHA 6 and is now using FATAL. Each has been approved by the veterinarian and neither is inferior to the other. The FATAL solution is less concentrated but the difference in injection and absorption time is a fraction of a second. The delirium and violent movements of stage 2 (#14) could be taken for convulsions but in any event come after the animal has lost consciousness.

22. **Herald Source:** Valorie Baumgart, whose three years with the SPCA ended with her dismissal in August 1979

Allegation: Some 75 roosters taken in a cockfight were put to sleep, and some of these were found later in a convulsive state by one of the employees. When she approached her supervisor she received no reaction. The employee had to...find someone with the key to the euthanasia cabinet so she could put the roosters out of their misery.

Comment: This particular mass euthanization was done by a group including the Director of the SPCA and a highly qualified member of the Humane Society of the United States office in Sacramento. Also present was Dr. Campbell.



BUCHWALD

Who Are You Against?

WASHINGTON, D.C. — What makes this election year different from all other years is that no one seems to be discussing which candidate he's supporting, only which candidate he's not voting for.

I went into a bar the other night, and the stranger on my left said, "Who are you going to vote against this year?"

"I haven't made up my mind yet," I said honestly. "All the candidates have given me a reason to vote against them, but I still have to wait until I see what they do in their last week."

"That makes sense. If you decide now you're going to vote against one of the three, you get committed. And if the other two say something, you might want to vote against them instead."

"Can I buy you a drink?" I said.

"That would be nice. This election really gives you a thirst. You know I was against Carter a long time ago, and I was certain that I would not vote for him. But then the Republicans nominated Ronald Reagan and I said, 'Wait a minute, Lester. Reagan looks like a guy you could vote against just as easily as Carter'."

"You can say that again. Personally, I didn't have anything against Reagan until he started campaigning for office. But after hearing some of the things he said, I thought to myself, 'This guy bears watching. He could get us into more trouble than Carter — and that's saying a lot'."



Lester warmed up to our conversation. "You know, I've never had anything against John Anderson because I didn't know who he was. I thought he'd fade away in New Hampshire. But now that he's a third-party candidate, I'm thinking about voting against him."

"If you do that," I said, "you'll be wasting your vote. Voting against Anderson will only get you Carter or Reagan."

"That's what my wife said," Lester told me. "A vote against Anderson is like no vote at all."

"Besides, it would endanger the two-party system. An American should either vote against a Republican or a Democrat in the upcoming election. At least we know where their parties stand on the issues."

Lester said, "It's my turn to buy you a drink. Now the way I see it, if we vote against Carter, we won't have four more years of what we've got now."

"But that doesn't mean we'll get anything better with Reagan. He's promising everything, but that doesn't mean he can deliver on any of it. A vote against Reagan could keep us out of a war."

"That's what Carter says, but Reagan says he isn't telling the truth. If I find out Carter is lying I'm going to vote against him."

Lester said, "It's your turn to buy me a drink."

I replied, "Sorry about that. It's too bad we can't split our vote."

"How's that?"

"I'd like to vote against Carter's economic policies and Reagan's foreign policies."

"That would solve it for us," Lester agreed. "But we have to vote against the man and not his policies."

"I'm afraid so. They sure put us in a heck of a spot this year. Remember how easy it was to vote against someone in a previous election?"

"Do I? I could decide who I was against right after the conventions and never waver until Election Day. Now I'm afraid to wake up in the morning, because I never know what the candidate I'm against at the moment has done the night before."

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MRS. HARLAN, one of the grandmothers honored at the Friends barbecue which took place on Grandmother's Day, the last Sunday in September.



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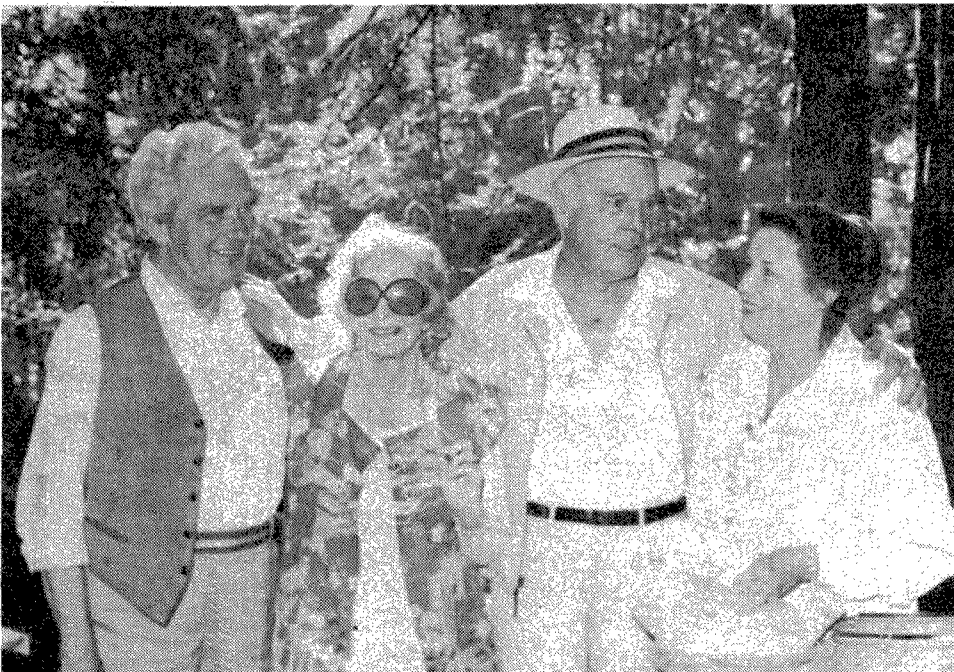
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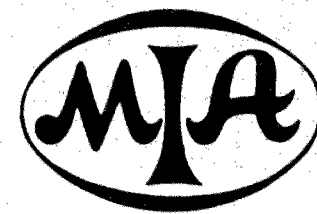
DELIGHTFUL COMPANY: Marge Adams, Luci Post, Mary Fleenor and Fern Trotter.



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS PALMS, Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Chappellet made the long journey from town to attend the Friends Barbeque.



MARTY AND TED HARTMAN, Bill and Luci Post and Frank Trotter get a kick out of the antics of auctioneers Peter Stock and Gary Koeppel, as beef donated by Sammy Avila went up for bid at the end of the picnic.



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Working With A Lame Duck

by S.I. Hayakawa

While the beautiful Canadian geese are all winging their way south for a nice warm winter, one strange breed will be flying from all over the country to congregate in Washington, D.C.—the Lame-Duck. This is a phenomenon which has no predictable cycle, in fact, this is only the ninth time in the last 45 years that such a migration has taken place.

In the next few weeks you will be hearing about this bird on the evening news, and reading about it in the papers. The lame-duck they will be referring to is simply a session of Congress held immediately following the elections and just before the newly elected members take office.

Originally, Congress divided up its two-year term by working from December through February the first year. Then they would reconvene the following December and adjourn for the last time during the session in June or July. Elections were held in November of every even-numbered year, with the newly elected Congress taking office on March 4.

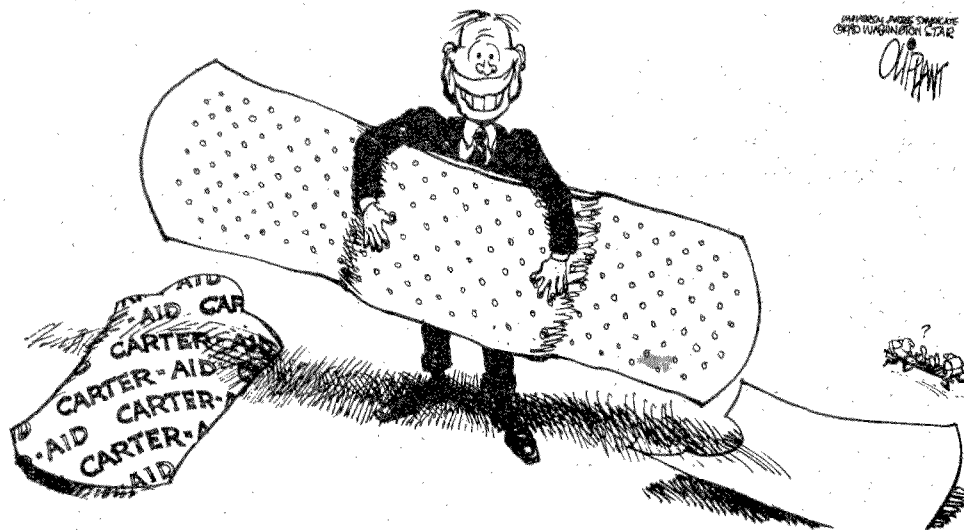
This meant that the old Congress, with its defeated and retired members, would convene in December, after the elections, and work through February just before the new members took office. So for three months, members who had been defeated were voting on legislation affecting the same constituents who voted them out of office. Thus they were given the name "lame-duck session."

In 1933, the Twentieth Amendment was ratified to completely revamp the schedule of Congressional sessions, and do away with lame-duck sessions. It specified that the new Congress would begin on January 3, rather than March 4 following Congressional elections. It also required Congress to assemble each year in January, changing a previous rule which ordered Congress to meet every year in December. This meant that Congress would now meet for as long as possible in its first year, which today normally extends from January to December, in order to complete all work well before the elections in the second year. Then in the second year, Congress would adjourn for the last time by July 30 of every election year.

Despite the Twentieth Amendment, there have been eight lame-duck sessions of Congress since the amendment went into effect on January 3, 1945. And because the 96th Congress was not able to finish all of its work before adjourning for the elections, all members, including defeated and retiring members, will return to Washington, D.C. in November to meet for the ninth lame-duck session in history.

There are several very important pieces of legislation that must be considered. These include a revision of the criminal code, three different versions of a tax cut, the SALT II Treaty, and several major appropriations bills.

The lame duck, though rare, will never be found on the endangered species list—at least not while we have 435 members of the House of Representatives and 100 Senators all authoring an increasing number of bills to deal with the problems unique to their constituencies. The 95th Congress alone passed 634 bills, and the 96th Congress will probably surpass that number. As our nation grows so will the number and complexity of our problems, and the time it takes to resolve them. No, I don't believe that this is the last we will hear of the lame-duck.



Coastal Staff Likes Big Sur LCP

by Mary Barnett

To put it mildly, the Big Sur Local Coastal Program got mixed reviews after its official unveiling September 10 before the Monterey County Planning Commission.

Commissioners and members of the public raised many questions concerning the large-lot zoning, the "transferrable density credit" proposal, viewshed protection recommendations, development limitations and other facets of the plan.

But rave notices have come from one quarter—the Central Coastal Commission offices on the third floor of the County Government Center in Santa Cruz. A letter signed by Chief Planner Michael Miller praises the staff-prepared LCP draft as "a giant step toward LCP certification."

For those of you who are a little rusty on your California Coastal Act of 1976, a Local Coastal Program is a local government land use plan and zoning ordinances adopted to carry out provisions of the Coastal Act. And the Coastal Act, of course, was adopted by the California State Legislature to provide for conservation and development of California's 1100-mile coastline.

The catch is that the Local Coastal Programs have to be certified by the regional and state Coastal Commissions as being consistent with the Coastal Act.

Approval by the Coastal Commission staff is far from being the ballgame for the Monterey County Local Coastal Program for the Big Sur. But to pursue the metaphor, it could be the first inning. The Regional Coastal Commission, after all, does listen to its staff sometimes. And the State Coastal Commission usually, though not always, follows the recommendations of the Regional Commission.

The Coastal Commission letter—actually drafted by Coastal Planner Lee Otter—is addressed to Joseph Sullivan, chairman of the Monterey County Planning Commission. It starts out by listing the criteria to be used

when formal Coastal Commission review begins. That, of course, will be after a Local Coastal Program is adopted by the Monterey County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

Here are the things Miller and Otter say any Big Sur LCP must do:

—Protect to the greatest possible degree the scenic splendor and uncluttered views afforded by Highway 1 and other public vista points.

—Prevent further damage to coastal streams and other environmentally sensitive habitat areas.

—Recognize the capacity limitations of Highway One and local water supplies, and adjust potential buildout levels accordingly.

—Recognize the priority uses mandated by the Coastal Act, which are recreation and agriculture.

—Preclude the division of grazing and commercial timber lands into units of uneconomic size.

—Concentrate new development in those areas already substantially committed to development.

—Provide for maximum public access opportunities, consistent with Coastal Act safeguards for public safety, military security, and resource protection.

"Our first reading of the draft Big Sur Coast LCP reveals that all of these points have been addressed," Miller and Otter declare. They point out the draft LCP:

—calls for no more development within view of Highway One;

—emphasizes protection of streams and other natural habitat areas;

—places a 320-acre minimum parcel size limitation on new subdivisions;

—calls for no more than one residence on existing smaller parcels;

—provides certain incentives for visitor-serving development;

—designates the Big Sur Valley, along with outlying sites at Lucia, Gorda and Pacific Valley, as the appropriate locations for concentrating new development;

—provides for a network of public access corridors.

As it happens, all of these policies that please the Coastal Commission staff members so much are quite controversial. People who own lots within view of Highway One don't like being told they can't build on them. "Natural habitat" protection measures that would severely limit logging and mining have come under fire. The minimum 320-acre parcel size for new subdivisions is attacked by large landowners and their representatives as unfair to the very people who have kept Big Sur rural and beautiful all these years. Owners of smaller parcels want caretakers' residences as well as main residences. Whether the incentives for visitor-serving development are adequate is a subject of strenuous debate. Some of the bigger landowners say those "rustic cabins" the LCP gives them just won't cut it, and want more extensive development rights.

The attempt to concentrate new development in the Big Sur Valley, Lucia, Gorda and Pacific Valley has been attacked as unworkable on grounds these areas can't support much growth. One attorney has been very persistent in claiming the LCP should allow visitor-serving development in the northern part of the Big Sur, where his clients own property.

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Big Sur Local Coastal Program Subcommittee Hearing Held Oct. 3

Continued from page 1

Heisinger added the 350-acre site has good water resources, is flat, and out of the viewshed, screened by cypress. An existing road could be reopened as a walking trail from the Westmere site to the beaches, he proposed.

"There should be some provision for tourist-serving facilities north of Big Sur Valley," Heisinger urged.

Peters commented, "You've made a strong argument. You would be opening three beaches to the public. But there are others against you."

He said he sees three possibilities for the LCP: 1) Leave such parcels as the Smith property as they are, in commercial zoning; 2) Stick to development in the four present commercial areas, as recommended in the draft; or 3) set standards and let landowners develop if they can meet them.

Bill Farrell, planning commission staff member in charge of the Big Sur LCP, said the third alternative was discussed and was an option, "as long as there is some limitation." The plan calls for severe limits on future development in Big Sur to keep it "as is" as much as possible.

"This problem was discussed and debated quite a bit in the community when we were preparing the LCP draft," Farrell told the *Gazette* following the meeting. "We decided to recommend concentrating service stations, restaurants, that sort of thing, in the four commercial areas, and visitor uses there or on the large ranches."

The plan would allow ranchers with a minimum of 320 acres to establish "rustic cabins" for visitors on the basis of one unit for every 80 acres. Because of the severe limitations on development, the proposal puts ranchers and owners of smaller properties like the Westmere site to some extent in competition for the remaining Big Sur development capacity.

Farrell said he had no problem with Heisinger's location, and saw the problem as one of density. He admitted, however, Big Sur Valley is "more limited than we thought."

Peters demanded, "Is it not true that Gorda, Lucia and Pacific Valley are also limited? You are saying there are places where you can put visitors but you can't really put them there."

Roger Newell, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for the Big Sur LCP, explained the thinking behind it.

"By identifying the four commercial areas, we set up four visual impact areas on the coast," he said. "There may be other development areas like Heisinger's, but without visual impact."

"If we are to protect large landowners, they must have viable economic alternatives to grazing, which is not economically viable. The only one we could come up with was the rustic cabins."

Peters thought the plan, by setting up several types of visitors accommodations and different standards for them, went into "too much detail."

Not all landowners were appreciative of the LCP's efforts to give them an economic bonanza of rustic cabins. John Harlan of Lucia commended, "These rustic cabins would force landowners to engage in a business they don't want to be in. They are cattle raisers. Cattle and visitors are not compatible. We should encourage livestock growers to engage in the livestock business."

Newell replied, "The CAC did wrestle with that point. Our objective is to retain the traditional grazing uses, but there are only two or three viable ranches. The Big Sur is not prime grazing land."

Other options, Newell said, include long-range loans to enable ranchers to establish permanent pasture and raise more stock. Raising trees is another option, he added.

He said the plan provides for transferable density credits (TDCs) and suggested Heisinger could acquire TDCs from the large ranches.

Farrell summed up the problem by saying, "Our dilemma is that the best sites are not where the big acreage is. How can we bring them together?"

Following the meeting he admitted to the *Gazette* that the TDC mechanism is not yet worked out in detail.

Related articles on pages 22, 24

Highway capacity was another major topic at the subcommittee meeting. Lloyd Adelman, the CAC's highway expert, said there isn't any.

"The highway is beyond capacity," he insisted. "We are all wasting our time. The focus is on development. Nobody said, 'nothing more'. But unless we do something about the highway there is nothing more."

"I agree with you," Peters said, "I've said so publicly."

But Farrell noted, "The coastal act places no limits on visitor-serving uses regardless of highway capacity. It does on residential uses. The plan proposes a 300 per cent increase in the residential share of the highway."

Peters asked what "service level" the plan proposes for the Highway, after explaining, "For those of you who don't know, service levels range from A to F. A is open and F is the Santa Monica Freeway at 5 p.m."

Adelman replied, "The plan uses E."

"That's unsafe!" Peters exclaimed.

Adelman agreed.

Farrell confirmed that a service level of 30 miles per hour — an E level — was used for the Plan.

"How many more units until you are at E?" Peters asked.

"There is no capacity," Adelman declared. "We are at E part of the year now."

Farrell said, "No matter what you do from a land use standpoint, you don't solve the highway problem unless you put up a gate."

Harlan suggested the state could increase the carrying capacity of the roads without widening it by installing pullouts. Adelman said pullouts would help, but not much.

"The most important thing is to get rid of the slow-moving RVs (recreational vehicles)," he maintained.

When Harlan asked if highway use could be legally restricted, Farrell said that either new state legislation or a federal takeover of the highway would be required. He thought changes for state legislation were "dim."

Adelman said that if heavy vehicles such as RVs were restricted, road capacity would be just about doubled.

"That would put us back in C," he said. "It wouldn't give us more capacity. We would need considerable bus service too."

Peters agreed with the proposal to restrict slow-moving vehicles and pointed out the plan clearly says mass transit is needed.

CAC member Laurie Dillon urged, "Let's use small buses, not those big diesels."

Next subcommittee meeting was set for 9 a.m. October 10 at the Conference Room of the County complex in Monterey.



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Big Sur Local Coastal Plan Hearings Are Held

October 10

By Mary Barnett

A major change in Big Sur Local Coastal Program land use policies was proposed by Planning Commissioner Bill Peters of Carmel Valley at the October 10 subcommittee hearing on the LCP in the Monterey City Library.

The proposed change would give more of the 800-unit potential buildout of residential units in Big Sur to large landowners in the interests of "equity", Peters said.

Peters, who is subcommittee chairman, conducted the October 10 meeting by himself. Planning Commissioner Calvin Reaves walked out because Commissioner Marc Del Piero, third member of the subcommittee, was a no-show for the second time in a row.

"Commissioner Reaves said he didn't want to stay if Commissioner Del Piero wasn't going to be here," Peters explained.

At present the Big Sur LCP, now in the hearing stage before the Monterey County Planning Commission, would follow county policy of allowing building on any lot of record, providing other standards are met. The LCP also sets a 320-acre minimum size for new lots in Big Sur, in the interests of preserving ranching as a land use and a way of life.

Peters suggested instead setting a minimum lot-size for new residential or other building of 20 to 40 acres, to be applied across the boards. Owners of present lots of less than 20 acres would have to acquire at least 20 acres to build. But owners of larger properties — primarily the 14 large ranches in Big Sur — could split their properties into parcels as small as 20 or 40 acres.

(Whether Peters meant 20 or 40 acres was unclear, since he used the two figures interchangeably. An attempt to pin him down on the figure following the meeting was unsuccessful. He pleaded an engagement in Carmel and told the *Gazette* to call him. However, we were unable to reach him at his home.)

In support of his suggestion, Peters asked, "Is it fair to say to a guy with 1000 acres, you have three units, and to a guy with three smaller parcels, you have three?"

Bill Farrel, planning staff member assigned to the Big Sur LCP, replied, "We tried to deal with that by allowing larger landowners to build one unit for every 80 acres, providing they have a 320-acre minimum lot. It works out to about 250 units overall."

"The alternative would be to spread the remaining 800 units that can be built in Big Sur around on 40 acre lots," Peters suggested. "When you get up to 800, you would be full. That way, you would have 50 house sites on 2000 acres."

Lloyd Adelman, Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee member, said the difference between Peters' plan and the LCP plan was one of philosophy.

"One is capitalistic and the other is socialistic," he maintained. Pressed for an explanation, he said Peters' idea was capitalistic because it gave more benefits to large landowners, and the LCP's was socialistic because it gave more benefits to small landowners.

Farrel saw the problem somewhat differently. He suggested the Peters plan would please 14 landowners but possibly anger something like 712 who have lots smaller than the 20 or 40 acre minimum.

"The Coastal Commission won't approve a scheme to allow the buildup of the large ranches," Farrel added.

"But it will allow hotels on them," Peters commented.

"Right!" Farrel replied, "That meets the priorities in the coastal act for visitor serving facilities."

CAC member Laurie Dillon said putting in a hotel is "less damaging" than splitting up large properties into small parcels.

Peters also hinted the LCP's proposal for a "transferable density credit" (TDC) scheme was not going to make it.

"The Planning Commission doesn't feel the mechanism ex-

ists to facilitate the TDC transfer," he said.

Attorney Anne D. McGowan, LCP legal consultant, came to the defense of the TDC proposal.

"How it works is, the large landowner will be allowed increased subdivision under the plan," she explained. "He has to purchase a scenic easement from a small lot owner, which extinguishes the small-lot development right."

TDCs may be purchased by owners of lots which cannot be built on because they are in the viewshed. Saving the famous Big Sur view is a top LCP priority.

Farrel insisted that the TDC plan "does work in other places, such as Malibu."

CAC member Zad Leavy, an attorney, explained, "In Malibu, the owner in a development area goes out in the open market and buys rights, either a parcel or an easement. Every right has a value on the market place."

Peters was skeptical. He asked how the property-owner could borrow money on a lot that can't be developed.

"He borrows on the value of the parcel on which he is to build," Leavy replied. "With the new development right, it is worth more. If he already has a mortgage, he'll have to refinance. If there is an increase in allowable density, your property is more valuable and you can get a bigger loan."

Peters said the LCP section on low and moderate income housing is "baloney" and should be stricken.

"That's the exact language on the coastal act," Farrel said.

The LCP sets forth policies to protect existing affordable housing in the Big Sur by requiring replacement of demolished affordable units, promoting rehabilitation of existing ones and adopting minimum building code regulations for rehabilitating older housing units.

It also calls for encouraging expansion of low and moderate income housing by adopting alternative housing standards, an inclusionary ordinance requiring affordable units in all new developments, and an employee housing condition for all permits for new or expanded tourist facilities.

Another proposal is a fund from in-lieu fees, land sales and transfer payments for direct assistance to low and moderate income housing in the Big Sur.

Peters indicated support for K class (alternative, lower standard) housing, expansion of mandatory employee housing, and allowing 1200-square-foot caretaker houses "anywhere there is a main house."

The LCP suggested limiting caretaker homes to parcels of 320 acres or more. This proposal has generated widespread opposition as limiting low-cost housing opportunities.

Peters indicated the Commission may require stronger policies to prevent overuse of Highway 1 than called for in the LCP.

"New development must offer mass transit facilities," he said.

Peters asked Farrel if the plan supports a staging area for bus trips into the Big Sur at San Simeon.

"It would be logical," Farrel said.

CAC chairman Roger Newell commented, "If we are the third or fourth most visited area in the United States, we have a problem."

Leavy said Monterey County should coordinate segments of its coastal LCP such as the Big Sur and Carmel segments and also coordinate planning with the Hearst development in San Luis Obispo County at the southern end of the Big Sur to provide for mass transit.

"Carmel doesn't want a staging area and neither does the Highlands," Peters replied.

Leavy said participating in a bus staging area could be made a condition for approval of new development.

"That's not a bad idea," Peters said.

Leavy noted a similar plan is in effect in Capitola in Santa Cruz County.

Planning Director Ed DeMars said he thought such a provision should be county-wide, "not just LCP-wide."

Dan Hudson suggested radio stations could advise listeners

about traffic conditions on the Big Sur Highway. DeMars thought it a good idea, and noted something similar is done at Disney World in Florida.

Adelman suggested automated signs like those in the High Sierra, telling motorists to go back because the pass is about to close.

Farrel pointed out the plan says public information is needed to help control traffic, and said it could pick up the suggestions offered.

Peters said Palo Colorado Road was inadequate for increased recreational demands and thought that was all right.

"Leave it along," he said. "Don't increase the traffic."

Adelman, the CAC's traffic expert, suggested Traffic Level C, as recognized by highway engineers, should be the LCP's design goal for Highway One in the Big Sur. It permits a speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour.

Peters agreed that Level C should be the goal, and the plan should say that in no case should the Highway fall below service Level D, which allows speeds of 35 to 40 miles per hour.

Farrel commented, "CalTrans says Level C won't work on Highway One even if there are no cars on it."

Adelman insisted, "That's not true. You can stay in C. You can make it in 39 minutes from Malpaso Creek to Big Sur, and that's Level C."

Peters agreed with Adelman that it would be a good idea to keep recreational vehicles off the road in a peak use period, such as between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. from June through August.

Farrel said such restrictions would require state legislation, and "so far CalTrans hasn't shown much interest in any of our recommendations."

"Any action is quite a ways down the pike," he added.

October 17

By Mary Barnett

Some ease-up is likely of the virtual ban on logging and limestone mining in the Big Sur called for in the proposed Big Sur Local Coastal Plan.

So it appeared, at least, following the third meeting of the Big Sur LCP subcommittee October 17 in the Monterey Courthouse conference room.

Subcommittee Chairman Bill Peters reported that the three-member Planning Commission subcommittee is "very unlikely" to be ready to present its recommendations on the LCP draft to the entire commission on October 29. That was the date set by the commission for the Big Sur report. The Monterey County Board of Supervisors wants all LCPs for the county's coastal zone to be back to it with subcommittee recommendations by November 25.

Peters said that he thinks his subcommittee will be ready with recommendations on the staff-prepared Big Sur LCP draft by the November 5 Planning Commission meeting.

The October 17 subcommittee meeting was the last of a series of three public meetings. From now on the subcommittee members — Commissioners Peters, Calvin Reaves and Marc Del Piero — will huddle over the plan in closed session to come up with their recommendations.

Del Piero did not attend any of the three meetings at which public comments were received. Reaves attended two of them: the October 3 and October 17 meetings.

Granite Rock Company officials have protested a statement in the Big Sur LCP draft which reads as follows: "Mining of a large deposit of commercial grade Limestone on the summit of Pico Blanco Mountain in the Little Sur River drainage has been proposed in the past by the owners of the property. Environmental impacts can be expected to be severe and may preclude activity."

Earl Byer, assistant to the president of Granite Rock, told the subcommittee, "Our interpretation is that if this passed as is, there would be no mining, period."

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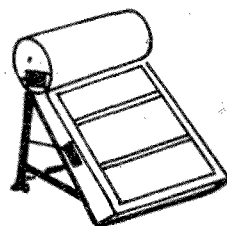
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He said he based his statement on his six years of experience as a member of the Santa Cruz County Planning Commission. Granite Rock headquarters are in Watsonville in Santa Cruz County.

Peters commented, "I find Page 48 (where the above statement appears) to say Pico Blanco is a bad place to mine."

Reaves added, "The last sentence says, 'no way'."

Bill Farrel, Big Sur Coastal planner on the Monterey County Planning Department staff, said, "I see no way to get the limestone out of there so it meets the policies of the plan."

"You can't, and I can't," Peters replied, "but maybe they (the landowners) can. Do we provide a system of evaluating a proposal that may come in, or just prohibit it?"

Roger Newell, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for the Big Sur LCP, agreed that there could be "innovative techniques" that could make limestone quarrying on the mountain possible.

Byer emphasized that Pico Blanco limestone is of extremely high quality.

"For this grade of limestone, the basic use would be pharmaceuticals, paints and various chemicals," he said. "It's not used in quantities required for making cement. This is a pro-

See related LCP articles on pages 22 and 23

duct that is getting very rare. We have a customer who calls up every week to find out how these hearings are going."

Referring to the last sentence in the passage quoted above, Peters said "I see two votes to take that line out."

Farrel remained in opposition. "I realistically can't imagine mining can be done there," he said. "It's in a wilderness and a protected watershed. Our consultant has suggested mining would be devastating to the Little Sur River."

He added that if the Panetta Bill passes and the federal Big Sur Coast Area is established, the National Environmental Practices Act (NEPA) would apply.

Peters thought, however, the plan should take out "prohibitive language" and indicate mining is subject to protective environmental policies.

Peters also indicated he favors taking out a sentence in the LCP natural resources section which declares, "Commercial logging of healthy old growth redwood shall be considered an inappropriate use of a nationally-significant resource." Instead, Peters suggested, the LCP should refer to the state Forest Practices Act and its special treatment rules for coastal areas.

Farrel, however, reported that most timber-producing areas have their own rules because they are not satisfied with the state rules.

Newell thought the small scale logging in Big Sur County, such as the Lucia operation of Henry Jewell on John Harlan's property, is not harmful to the environment. He said the LCP policies on logging did not reflect the CAC thinking.

"There should be ways to encourage the use of the resource without raping the environment," he said. "Raping of the forest is a thing of the past. New rules prohibit it. This draft was not adequately discussed with the CAC."

He said an earlier LCP draft based on a proposal by Roy Trotter more accurately reflects the CAC thinking. It was less restrictive.

Bob Zobel, CAC member, emphasized that the state has "quite specific" logging standards for the coastal zone.

"They are all covered in strenuous detail," he said. "It's not simple to log in the coastal zone."

Farrel noted, "There is currently a debate as to whether these standards are adequate, particularly for runoff control. In Santa Cruz County, logging under the standards has been a disaster."

He appeared, however, to be a minority of one, with most of those present at the subcommittee meeting and Peters and Reaves in favor of some relaxation of the LCP's severe restrictions on logging.

Town Must Pay For Heart Attack

By Jack Strauss, LL.B.
SAN MATEO TIMES

The town of Podunk claimed it had rights on a strip of land, where it wanted to build a street. Amos, on the other hand, claimed he owned the same strip of property. Avoiding a stalemate and without taking any action to determine who was right, the town knocked down Amos' fences, bulldozed the strip of land and built the street on it.

Needless to say, Amos wasn't too happy with the situation. In fact, he got so upset he suffered a heart attack, and sued the town of Podunk for causing it.

"They ignored me and my claim like I didn't exist," Amos argued in court. "Since they acted like they were commisars and I was only a Russian peasant, the town should be held responsible for my heart attack."

"Nonsense," responded the town attorney. "It's not our fault Amos was so high-strung. We were involved in a land dispute. If his heart couldn't take it, it was his problem, not ours."

IF YOU WERE THE JUDGE, would you make the town pay high-strung Amos for his heart attack?

This is how the judge ruled: YES! The judge held that when a town takes a landowner's property without due process of law, he is entitled to collect damages for a resulting heart attack. The town should have reasonably foreseen that its malicious actions would expose Amos to the risk of some compensable injury.

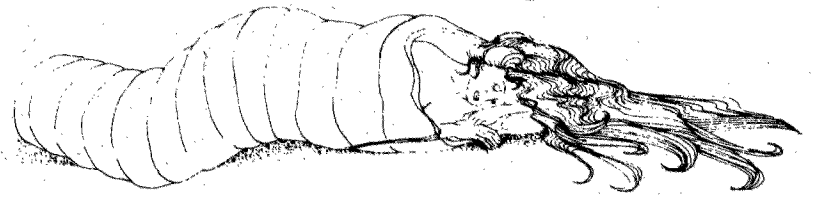
Registration

The 1980 Selective Service registration for men born in 1960 and 1961 has been completed, but late registrations continue to be accepted at any U.S. Post Office from men who failed to register because of special circumstances, or through oversight or misunderstanding.

The next formal registration period will be the week of January 5, 1981, for men born in 1962. From that point forward, Selective Service will resume continuous registration of men within 30 days of their 18th birthday.

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—TROUT—
fresh; pan-fried crisp and served maitre d'hôtel
7.25

—FILLET OF SOLE—
sautéed with butter, lemon, capers, and pimento
6.75

—ROCK COD—
sautéed with mushrooms, scallions, and cucumbers
6.75

—SQUID—
sautéed in butter and served with sherry-butter sauce
6.50

—SCALLOPS PROVENCALE—
sautéed with fresh tomato, scallions and garlic
8.25

—STEAK OF THE DAY—
10.00

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

—ABALONE CANNELONI—
butter milk crêpes stuffed with abalone, tomato, spinach and ricotta cheese; served with sauce mousseline
8.00

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

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

—SPAGETTI AND CLAMS—
whole baby clams simmered with fresh garlic, tomato and scallions in a creamy parmesan cheese sauce
7.25

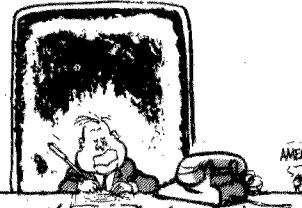
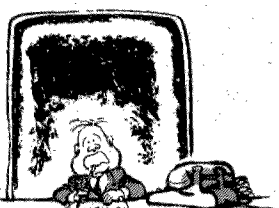
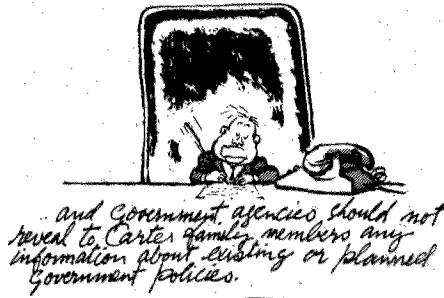
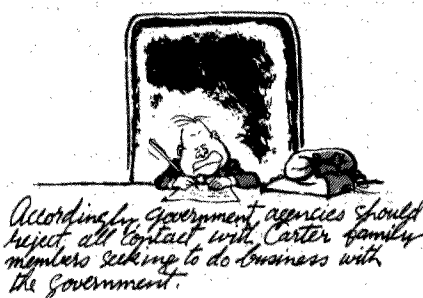
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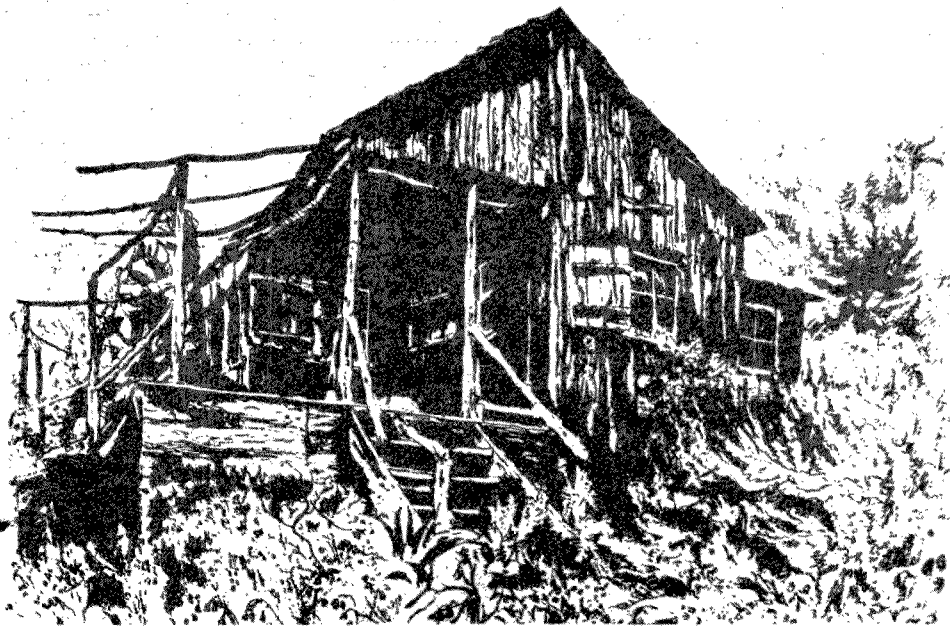
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Rancho Para Todos

"The Ranch For All"



From a drawing by Robin Coventry

Back in the early surveying days, the Livermore Ledge properties was one of those types of three-cornered pieces of land which projected out beyond the neatly drawn out quadrangle that marked normal property boundaries. The old-time surveyors didn't really know what to do with them. So, according to the surveyor's map, the property didn't exist. It was in the sea. Nobody gave a damn about it because they didn't think they could file a claim on it. People just went ahead and used the land where it was level, plowing it for crops, not worrying about ownership.

But then along came Beth Livermore. Miss Livermore, one of the Livermores of Oakland and San Francisco who were a pioneer banking family in California, was a friend of the John Littles, owners of the hot springs, now known as Esalen. Beth would come down to Big Sur to visit the Littles and to get away from the turmoil of the city. It was here that she could revitalize herself. And in doing such she fell in love with the area and decided to buy the property from the government.

She had Sam Trotter build her a small cabin made out of split lumber. According to Harrydick Ross, who lived in the cabin for 10 years, it was one of Sam's earlier houses. He remembered Sam as a "God damn natural genius. He just went down there with a broad ax and a saw and he hauled split lumber in and built her her house."

She named it "Rancho Para Todos," ranch for all. She would spend a part of her vacation every summer in it.

According to Mrs. Hans Ewoldsen, she

was a school teacher. And Harrydick Ross remembered her as being "interested in social services of all sorts. She started the first school for the blind in the San Francisco area."

"She might only be down there for one week a year but this built her up. It was hers and it was away from the turmoil of San Francisco. She loved and adored it."

The cabin was built in 1922, yet it was built in the pioneer style of the late 1800s. It wasn't in any way what a then modern architect would have built. "During that time we lived there," said Harrydick Ross, "at least four or five architects of some fame came to see it because it was built as a pioneer cabin, in the pioneer manner."

It was also a pioneer life.

"We did all sorts of things to make a living," added Harrydick. "This was a little troublesome: to move 40 miles into the country and still make a living. So we did all sorts of things. We milked the cows and killed the deer. I'm a pretty good carpenter so I just got a job every once in awhile."

Harrydick's wife, Lillian Bos Ross, wrote "The Stranger" in the Livermore Ledge house and Harry worked on his wood carving and sculpture all the time he was there. Work that led to a renowned name in the halls of art. And it was the Big Sur environment that inspired him.

"It was away from everything but we had lots of guests and visited around a lot. It was a wonderful life."

There is a strong feeling in the community that the Livermore Ledge cabin has come back to being the Rancho Para Todos, or

ranch for all, because of the large community effort to renovate the cabin and save the building from collapse. The volunteer force was comprised of members of the Big Sur Historical Society, State Park employees donating their own time, and various locals just interested in seeing a bit of history salvaged.

The volunteer effort started nearly two years ago when there was concern that the cabin needed stabilizing. It seemed a good community project. With the help of all kinds of people, it was decided last spring that this fall would be a good time to begin the restoration. People offered their services and the work began. A great deal of the wood was milled right there on the property and volunteers helped hand split redwood beams and rafters. The park department supplied the raw materials and the money came from a general fund handled by the Big Sur Land Trust.

Together, they managed to re-do the entire porch area which had last been re-done by Harrydick Ross in 1940.

"I built that porch they tore down. A hell of a south wind come along and just sheared the original porch right off the house and left it in the yard. So, I rebuilt it. I used some of the old timber and got new rafters and things and reconstructed it."

The Livermore Ledge property was donated to the state as a gift in 1955 after Beth Livermore died. It became a part of the John Little State Reserve. Presently the reserve is not open to the public because it lacks proper public facilities but there are plans to open the parts of the Reserve in the not too distant future.

Ranger Ken Jones stated that the park department had two objectives for the cabin. One was to stabilize it and the second was to begin a historical interpretation of the building. "Perhaps, we'll be able to set up a specific tour, a living history tour, where we show what it was like pioneering in Big Sur, bringing in artifacts of early pioneering. We have one of the best opportunities to achieve that here."

The plan is to accomplish the objectives in phases. The first phase is completed: the renovation of the porch. The second phase will be to replace the roof. Later, they plan on repairing the back kitchen area, and finally they will work on fixing up places that might need work such as the windows.

Right now, Ken Jones is working with Silvia Eisenberg, President of the Big Sur Historical Society, on establishing a non-profit co-operating association set up to assist the state park. It would help with interpreting history, generating income and maintaining the general well-being of such places as the Livermore Ledge house.

If you are interested in becoming a part of this community effort, contact either the Big Sur Historical Society or the main headquarters of the park department located in Pfeiffer State Park.



DOUG MADSEN, Frank Trotter and John Larmour restore deck.



FRANK TROTTER breaks, Frank Pinney splits.



HANS EWOLDSEN and helpers begin restoration.

Researchers Report Traces Of Oil Deposits Are Discovered Off Santa Cruz

Researchers from the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories say they have found evidence of oil and possibly natural gas deposits off the Santa Cruz County coast just south of an area proposed for lease to oil companies for development.

According to Henry Mullins of the Moss Landing laboratories, the findings would also indicate that the Santa Cruz basin included in the Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 53 contains oil and natural gas deposits.

Mullins said the presence of hydrocarbon deposits was discovered in the course of other research on the origins and evolution of Ascension Submarine Canyon, an underwater canyon south of Point Ano Nuevo.

The information on the findings is being released now because he and his associate, graduate student David Nagle, are only now compiling their data from the research project.

He said the timing of the announcement has nothing to do with the fact that a decision will be made in the next week on whether to proceed with the lease sale or delay it because of environmental concerns raised by opponents

of offshore oil drilling.

Sale of offshore tracts would permit oil companies to explore two deposits they could exploit commercially. Further permits from the Department of the Interior would be needed before they could begin drilling for oil.

Mullins said his research is the first which offers direct evidence that hydrocarbons are present below the sea bed in the Santa Cruz area.

The evidence consists of oil-saturated sandstone dredged in about 700 meters of water, as well as seismic reflection profiles. The latter is also a technique used by oil exploration firms to detect the presence of oil deposits.

Mullins said the oil he found in Ascension Canyon is "probably of non-commercial quantities."

Dredging samples were taken about 15 miles south of Point Ano Nuevo. The point is the southern extension of the proposed lease sale.

Environmental and other groups opposed to the sale are concerned that oil spills from drilling or shipping could cause major damage to marine life in Monterey Bay and hurt commercial fishing and tourist industries.

—Monterey Herald

Coastal Council Asks Investigation

From The California Coastal Council

September 18, 1980

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

This communication is submitted on behalf of the California Coastal Council, a California nonprofit corporation which represents a broad constituency of landowners, unions, construction and real estate groups, agricultural associations, utilities and oil companies. The Council, which was recently honored by unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, as representing approximately 309,000 affiliated members, was created to provide legislative-judicial and media response to excessive and unreasonable government regulatory activity. As President of the Council, and an attorney who specializes in land use matters and constitutional civil rights law, I am familiar with the history of federal park projects in California, and the constitutionality of various related implementing acts.

On behalf of the 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 information in possession of the Council reflects the following:

- 1) The Panetta legislation is predicated on a series of misrepresentations by the California Coastal Commission, which are contrary to the provisions of the Coastal Act of 1976, and unauthorized recommendations which have never been subjected to public notice, testimony or Commission vote. In particular, the Panetta legislation would defeat the seven year history of coastal protection activities, based on local coastal planning, and funded by the Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management;
- 2) The proposed amendments to the Panetta bill, which provides for moratorium powers violates federal and state laws, including the United States Constitution in the Federal Civil Rights Act. The proposed powers would subject the Federal, State and local governments to immediate and extensive litigation in both

the district courts of California and the U.S. Court of Claims;

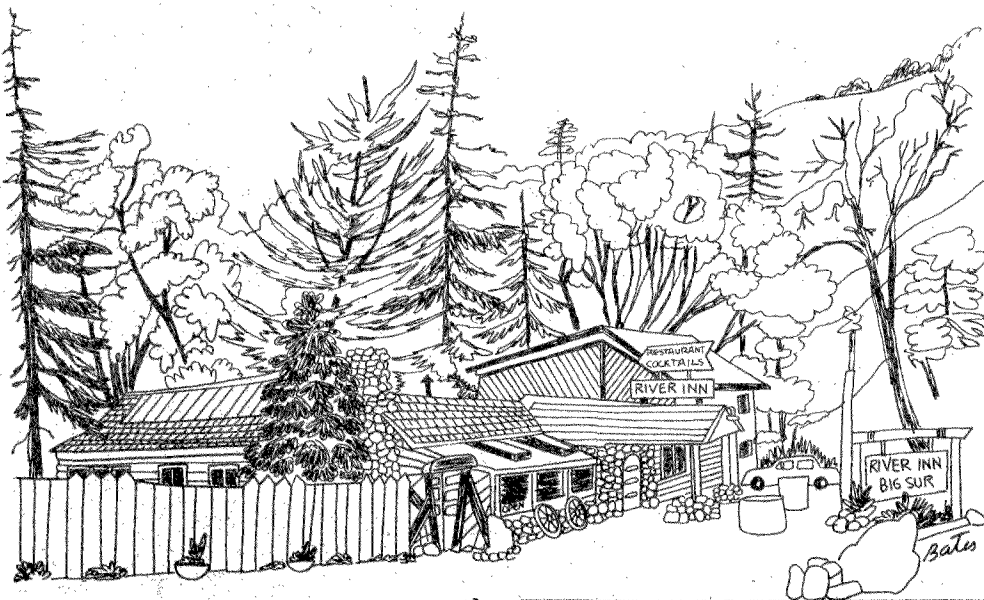
- 3) The Panetta bill violates a decade of federal environmental protections in that it will encourage an additional 9,000,000 visitors to Big Sur without adequate protections for traffic, air, water and sewer services. The California Department of Transportation has already classified the Big Sur traffic corridor as an emergency condition and thus a grounds for denying the most minimal of private use. The federal involvement will not only destroy the environment but result in extensive litigation over its failure to prepare an adequate environmental impact statement;

- 4) The Panetta bill is a result of consistent and not-so-subtle conspiratorial efforts between the Burton/Cranston federal park machine, the California Coastal Commission, and groups of radical self-proclaimed environmentalists who seek the elimination of private property holdings, not the protection of the environment.

Over one-third of the nation is now in federal ownership, 55% of all land west of the Mississippi, over 50% of California, 86% of Nevada, 95% of Alaska. This process must end. Faced with this ludicrous federal practice, and massive federal expenditures, Senator Cranston and Congressman Panetta seek Senate approval without further hearings. Why?

The testimony which the Council will present, inclusive of the events which began with Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, and the similar events now transpiring in the Santa Monica Mountains of Southern California, will show a pattern, and intricate involvement of several groups to achieve federal destruction of private property holdings. Moreover, the Council is prepared to present this information to the Federal Department of Justice, and hopes that no further action will occur in this matter until all evidence has been disclosed to members of the United States Senate.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH M. GUGHEMETTI
President



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

Researcher Says State Overwhelmed By Peripheral Canal Water Project

by Michael Williams
CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE

SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—The planned Peripheral Canal project is a "desperation move" to get the state out of a financial and legal bind over the State Water Project, a research specialist announced recently along with the release of a 118-page report detailing the financing behind the water project.

Patrick Porgans, from the Red Tape Abatement firm, told reporters that "it is a myth that the water project is supposed to pay for itself. The taxpayers, you and I, are paying for it and not getting anything back."

Porgans, who says he is a private consultant for people who must deal with various government agencies over water rights, has put together a comprehensive study of the State Water Project which began in 1960 when the legislature, the Department of Water Resources and Governor Pat Brown "misled the public into thinking the water project would pay for itself but it is really being subsidized by the taxpayers who aren't getting anything in return."

According to Porgans a

complex system of revolving funds, mostly financed with about \$400 million from Tideland Oil revenues, is barely keeping the water project going because the debts incurred while building the extensive systems of dams, canals and aqueducts are being paid off with "the interest earned off the California Water Fund." Porgans says that Department of Water Resources fiscal experts admitted to Porgans that "in essence, (we will) use the interest earned off the water fund to pay off the deficit incurred initially on the principle from this fund."

As Porgans paints the picture, state money is being used to finance construction projects with loans which will never be paid back, so the claim that the water project can pay for itself is not realistic.

Because the state is so far behind financially they must develop a way to raise more funds by selling water or bonds. But because the state already cannot deliver the water they contracted to sell to Kern County and others, they cannot sell more water without the Peripheral Canal. Porgans says the state pro-

bably cannot sell bonds because without the revenues from selling the water the bonds will be no better than the current arrangement.

That is why the legislature passed Senate Bill 200, which authorizes the construction of the Peripheral Canal. Porgans believes, "Without the canal they can't keep it up."

But Porgans also feels the Peripheral Canal will not solve the problems inherent in the State Water Project. "They are going to have to tell the truth this time," Porgans says of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the legislature, as well as Governor Jerry Brown.

Porgans says the State

Water Project has "overwhelmed the people" and that the state is engaging in "an ongoing scenario of not being able to catch up (to fiscal debts and water contracts)."

Porgans says that it was agribusiness interests in the San Joaquin Valley which prompted the State Water Project in the beginning and that the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) in Los Angeles, whom many people point to as the force behind the water project, was originally against the project.

Because the voting power of Southern California was necessary to pass the water project, the state agreed to supply the MWD with plenty of water which would be paid

for by the taxpayers but would benefit some special interests. With that deal made, the MWD agreed to support the project according to Porgans.

Porgans also believes it is somewhat untrue that the issue is a north versus south issue because the state already has contracts with Southern California water districts which it must honor or face lawsuits. This means that the water must be delivered (hence the Peripheral Canal) and that eventually the fight over water will be between the Sacramento area interests and the north coast interests.

"The upper Sacramento basin will have to fight the north coast for water, is what it comes down to," Porgans said. He explained that although the "county of origin" guarantees, which mandate that if water shipped from a county is needed in that county it has the right to demand it remain there, are supposed to prevent the loss of water from the Sacramento basin it will not work that way.

Porgans blames the bureaucracy and the unpredictability of water resources for that. "If (Sacramento) will need water in the year 2000 (they) would have to ask DWR for it in 1990," Porgans claims.

As Porgans explains it, the state is in a situation with no obvious, or easy, answers. Although Porgans refused to

take a stand on the upcoming referendum which deals with the Peripheral Canal or offer any suggestions of his own, he did say that his presentation was "just laying out the ground rules" for an extensive campaign he plans to wage in order to bring this water project fiasco to the public's attention.

"The state is operating in the dark on this project. They keep saying they will deal with the problems of financing, construction, water contracts and everything else when they come to them. What is more important than knowing where the money they'll spend is going to come from? Why are they building more projects when they can't afford the old ones?" Porgans said.

Porgans said he feels the interests involved with the project have "done one of the most thorough jobs of misleading the public ever."

"I am not saying I am for or against using public money to fund a state water project. I just want them to tell the taxpayers what they are buying," Porgans said.

Porgans believes a new philosophy is needed. "Even with all the water and money they want they will be in trouble because of the philosophy of the exploitation of water," he said.

"Under the present philosophy and management," Porgans predicts, "it will ultimately be California's demise."

FOG Expands; Issues Appeal For Support

An appeal for financial support is being mailed to 15,000 persons who signed petitions opposing proposed PG&E unloading facilities at Moss Landing intended to accommodate supertankers. The solicitation coincides with expansion of FOG (formerly Friends of Grove) to a broader entity designated The FOG Foundation.

Some 17,000 signatures were obtained in the campaign to influence state officials and to convince the Army Corps of Engineers to deny the permit. Many were from the same household and the list was pared to 15,000. The denial action was taken on June 11 by Col. John Adsit, Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Division, on the basis of the potential threat to sea otters and other Monterey Bay fauna of an oil spill.

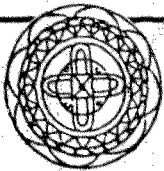
The utility company, which contends the large tankers of foreign registry represent a

lesser hazard than the 50,000 ton ships now serving the big Moss Landing power plant, is appealing the decision.

FOG officials pledge an unremitting fight against the appeal and all future projects which threaten the Bay's ecology. Several environmental groups had agreed to compromises when FOG joined the effort and carried it to a successful conclusion.

Listed as directors are Gail Bower, Meg Manus, Robert McConnell and Peggy Schmidt of Pacific Grove; James O'Brien of Pebble Beach; Anne Holliday of Carmel; and Zan Henson of Carmel Valley.

The Advisory Committee includes Eddie Albert, actor-environmentalist; Howard Brunn, Carmel City Councilman; Dr. John Hunter of Santa Cruz County; Sally Higgins of Monterey; and Janice O'Brien of Pebble Beach.



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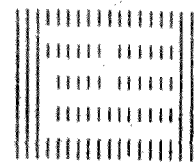
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Bob Hope In Russia Jokes Work, Sometimes

By MARGARET K. WILLIS
MOSCOW—Bob Hope's name might be a household word in many parts of the world. But in Moscow, USSR, it isn't.

Take the Anglo-American International School for Westerners, for instance. American children started a petition in classrooms and corridors when word came that the comedian and film star was coming to Moscow. Would he visit the school to talk and crack jokes?

"But why should I sign?" objected a 10-year-old English boy, the son of a diplomat. "He's an American, and I have never even heard of him."

A quick-thinking teacher had the answer: "But he was born in England."

"Oh," said the youngster, "that's all right then." He signed.

Bob Hope was given the petition when he arrived recently as a personal guest of US Ambassador Thomas Watson and, generously, he agreed to talk to the children.

One nine-year-old boy distinguished himself by asking question after question: "What kind of car do you drive?" "What kind of house do you have?" He asked so many that Hope looked at

him and asked, "Say, are you from the FBI?"

A girl of 11 was a shade more skeptical. "We asked him how old he was, and he said 29," she reported. "Then later he said he'd been in show business about 50 years. So something wasn't right...."

The children loved it when he told them the very first joke he ever used in public: "Mary Rose sat on a pin. Mary rose." It brought the house down.

They also liked it when all received a photocopy of the Bob Hope autograph.

In Red Square, Hope went almost entirely unrecognized—except by a group of British tourists, who were astonished. He was just about the last person they expected to see between St. Basil's Cathedral and Lenin's Tomb.

At the British Embassy, Hope was of course recognized and applauded—though some of his very American jokes fell flat:

"I was going to play golf with Lawrence Welk, but then I found out he could only count up to 2." The British audience, which had never heard of the bandleader or didn't know he started each song by saying, "Ah one, Ah

two," simply stared.

Nor did a reference to Don Rickles becoming the US ambassador to Iran and calling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini a "hockey puck" draw much of a response. Hope skillfully made use of the silences and made even them amusing.

But in both the British and American Embassies, his political jokes provided a welcome and topical note of relief from Moscow life: "We shouldn't pick on Carter. He hasn't done anything," and so on and on.

He said he had gone into the Kremlin and had thought it was his dressing room: "I saw a red star on the door...."

Traveling with Clark Clifford, former White House special assistant and secretary of defense, and former Sen. Stuart Symington, Hope did some sightseeing and shopping between appearances.

His wife, Dolores, sang several songs during his performances, and a family friend also helped out in a soft-shoe number. Hope hired a European television crew to film his shows, and said he might use some of the footage in a future television special.

It was like a breath of fresh air to sit in the cream-and-gold ballroom of the American ambassador's residence and hear the jokes and the references to topical American life. In Moscow there's little chance to keep up with what's happening back in the West.

At the end of his performance, Hope sang a musical trip around the United States, while the natives of each state applauded. He received a long, standing ovation and left us to say, "Thanks for the memory."

The Christian Science Monitor

Positions Open For Chamber Ensemble At Hidden Valley

Hidden Valley announces the formation of a full-time, professional chamber music ensemble, designed to offer 18 Monterey County musicians the opportunity to work in small chamber-music groups. The CETA-funded ensemble will consist of two string quartets and a woodwind quintet, to be supplemented by a small number of additional players.

Musical direction will be provided by Stewart Robertson, known to local concertgoers as conductor of both the Hidden Valley Chamber Orchestra and this summer's Hidden Valley Youth Orchestra.

Vacancies are available for the following positions: violin, viola, cello, string

bass, flute, oboe, bassoon, french horn, trumpet, trombone and keyboard.

Applicants should be CETA eligible, and be available from November 1 through July 31. Appointments will be made on the basis of competitive auditions. For further information, call Ensemble Manager Brian Krywosz at 408 659-3115.

A Case For Nader

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has been named to the board of directors of the new U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. It occurs to us that synthetic fuels make economic sense only if conventional oil and gas continue in short supply. As Interior Secretary, Mr. Andrus has been accused of slowing down oil drilling, postponing leasing of promising oil fields and even trying to lock them up indefinitely in wilderness areas. Shouldn't Ralph Nader or some other guardian of federal morality be charging a conflict of interest?

The Wall Street Journal

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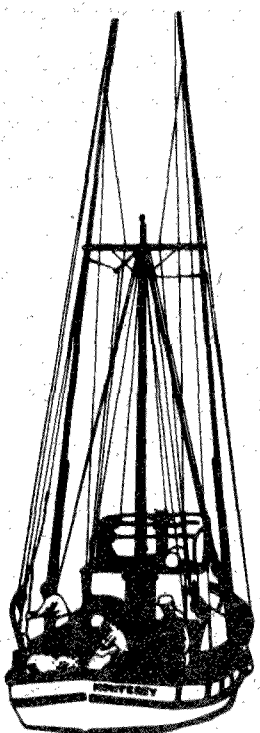
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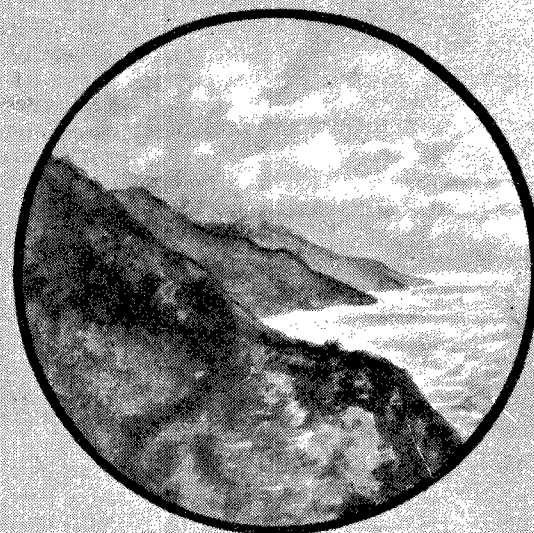
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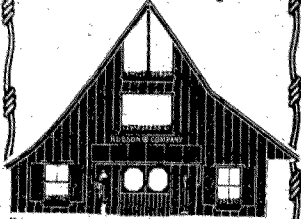
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Mello Urges Against 1981 Special Election

Assemblyman Henry J. Mello today urged Governor Brown to let California's voters decide the fate of the proposed Peripheral Canal in the June 1982 regular election—rather than calling a

1981 special election costing the taxpayers more than \$10 million.

"A special election would be a stacked deck in favor of the Peripheral Canal," Mello (D-Watsonville) said in a

telegram to Governor Brown.

A Governor's Office spokesman has confirmed that Brown may call a special election on the Peripheral Canal referendum on April 7, 1981—the same day as local

elections in Los Angeles and other large Southern California cities.

Mello and other Northern and Central California representatives fought to try to block passage this year of

the Peripheral Canal bill, SB 200. An April 1981 special election would discourage high voter turnout in Northern and Central California, where Mello and other Peripheral Canal opponents hope for a high turnout to defeat the canal plan.

If Brown doesn't call a special election, the Peripheral Canal referendum will be placed on the ballot in the regular 1982 primary, when turnout should be equally high throughout the state, Mello noted in his telegram to Brown.

"A 1982 election, too, would give Peripheral Canal opponents more time to inform Southern California voters of the costs and economic and environmental dangers of the canal," Mello added.

A special election would cost the state's taxpayers more than \$10 million, according to initial conservative estimates. But if Brown doesn't call a special election, the proposition on the June 1982 regular ballot will cost the taxpayers nothing extra.

The Peripheral Canal would divert one million acre feet per year of Northern California water south and also make it feasible to dam and divert the North Coast wild and scenic rivers—the last major free-flowing rivers in the United States. Opponents contend it would endanger fishery resources, damage Northern and Central California's economy and environment, and require unprecedented amounts of energy and taxpayers' money to build and operate.

SB 200, the 1980 Peripheral Canal bill, was substantially different than the 1977-78 Peripheral Canal bill, which contained many safeguards. Many fishermen, environmentalists (including the Sierra Club) and Northern and Central California legislators reluctantly supported the earlier bill to try to head off passage of a Peripheral Canal bill without safeguards, such as SB 200.

Big Sur Coast Area Act — A Game of Uproar?

by Christine Mack

As we await the reconvening of the 96th Session of Congress Nov. 12, we look at the legislative process and marvel at what a mighty game it is. Like sports, law-making is a game. Each has its own rules, strategies, plays and for the players there is one shared goal—the winning of the game. The effort to enact legislation that would extend federal jurisdiction over much of the Big Sur Coast appears to be a game, and perhaps the single common element felt by the players is the constant state of uproar in which we find ourselves. During this year, we have watched federal legislation regarding the Big Sur Coast continue to change shape, and so it is in October, 1980 that we have yet another proposed bill that requires our attention: S1910, The American Falls, Idaho bill.

S1910 originated in the Senate where it was a non-controversial park bill. It passed the Senate and was sent to the House for consideration. There, Congressman Phil Burton added a single amendment to the bill and returned it to the Senate September 30 with a request for a unanimous consent vote. The single amendment includes 12 separate park bills (referred to as "titles" in S1910), one of which is the "Big Sur Coast Area Act"—otherwise known as HR7380. Title XIV of S1910, i.e., the Big Sur Coast Area Act, differs from HR7380 in that several amendments have appeared in the bill. The new language in S1910 is as follows:

Section 1406 (f) (3): "Within 30 days after receiving the response of the Council, the Secretary 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 title (Act)."

Translation: The Secretary has final approval authority for the plan which is developed by the Council.

Section 1406 (c) (7): "A public use component which includes a plan for managing visitation to the area. This shall include, but need not be limited to, a plan for providing information about the scenic features, recreation opportunities, and visitor facilities in the area; a plan for the interpretation of the resource and natural values in the area for the enjoyment and appreciation of visitors; and a plan for managing public access and use to the extent necessary to protect the natural and scenic values in the area."

Section 1407 (c): "The Secretary shall be responsible for implementing Section 1406 (c) (7) of this title (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."

Translation: The Secretary has the sole responsibility for implementing the public use component of the plan which now provides for managing visitation to the area by nonresidents.

A number of Senators objected to various "titles" (acts) of Congressman Burton's amendment, and a unanimous consent vote on S1910 was, therefore, disallowed. Once Congress reconvenes, S1910 can go directly to the Senate floor for consideration and a vote. It is interesting to note that the above-mentioned changes in Title XIV of S1910 constitute two of the six amendments which Senator Dale Bumpers was/is scheduled to proposed for HR7380 should it be reviewed for "mark-up" by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

For months, we on the Coast have watched and participated in a legislative game, the outcome of which will effect our lives. In the early spring, we saw Senator Cranston attempt to amend the Channel Islands Bill in order to change the USDA/Forest Service boundaries of the Los Padres National Forest. When that effort failed, we saw the appearance of S2233, which was exactly the same as the proposed amendment in its wording. Then in April, Senator Cranston authored S2551, which would have created a National Scenic Area on the Big Sur Coast. With S2551 remaining in Senate Subcommittee, May saw the introduction of Congressman Panetta's HR7380 into the House of Representatives. During its journey through the House, HR7380 was amended in several ways, not the least of which was the deletion of a significant portion of land in the south coast region—all of which is owned by the Hearst Corporation. Now that HR7380 is in the Senate for consideration, it appears to be the subject of still more amendments (c.f. the "Bumpers" amendments). Suddenly there is S1910 on the playing field.

If nothing else, we have learned that the legislative process involves constant change—both from one Congressional session to the next, as well as within a given Congressional session. The experience of the last 10 months begs at least one question: "What is going on???" There are so many players one needs a scorecard to keep up. It is evident that no single legislator can control the outcome of this game-playing. We on the Coast of Big Sur do not deserve to suffer the results of this misconception.

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Friends of Big Sur Coast

Press Statement Released Opposing Legislation

By Christine Mack
Steering Committee Member
Friends of the Big Sur Coast

We who oppose HR 7380 believe that California's Big Sur Coast should be preserved and protected from overdevelopment. For many reasons mentioned today, we do not believe legislation of this nature will accomplish that goal. The implied need for HR 7380 is protection from the specter of mass development by private sector enterprise on the Big Sur Coast. This could not happen under existing law as mandated by the California Coastal Act of 1976.

We are gravely concerned that HR 7380 will lead directly to overdevelopment of this land by the public sector and, ultimately, to the despoilation of the magnificent resource it seeks to preserve. Our concern is not hysterical. Rather, it is seriously studied and based on fact.

As you have heard, HR 7380 would extend federal management (via the U.S.D.A.'s Secretary and Forest Service) over an area of 160,000 acres on California's Big Sur Coast. Approximately 75,000 acres in this area are already owned by the U.S.D.A.'s Forest Service and 10,000 acres are owned by the State; approximately 75,000 acres of privately owned land would thus come under the umbrella of Forest Service jurisdiction and would be subject to their land management policies. We would like to tell you a bit about Forest Service land management.

The National Forest System in the western U.S. was created around the turn of the century from land that was in the public domain. During his Presidency, Theodore Roosevelt removed management of our national forests from the Interior Department and placed them under the jurisdiction of the U.S.D.A. The U.S.D.A./Forest Service mandate of natural resource protection was expanded in 1966 to include a new concept of recreation and multiple land use. This concept, endorsed by Congress, took shape as a National Recreation Area (NRA), and for the first time the Forest Service joined the Park Service with a mission to manage people as well as natural resources. In 1980, we are learning that many areas managed by the federal government are in deep trouble.

In a three-part article early last month (Aug. 3, 4, & 5), *New York Times* writer Philip Shabecoff described in detail the serious deterioration that is occurring in the nation's parks and recreation areas. Many are plagued by excessive use and decaying facilities. The valley floor in Yosemite is the scene of traffic jams which, at times, are worse than those in L.A. at rush hour. So many people use the park that the earth has been "compacted to a concrete-like hardness," preventing the growth of even new grass. Smog is evident. Yellowstone is viewed as a prime example of commercialism run rampant. In the Grand Canyon, maintenance personnel are trained in mountaineering techniques so they can go over the rim on ropes to pick up garbage. A number of parks have their own jails, which are increasingly full; crime is a serious problem in the urban parks. Morale problems abound among rangers; in addition to their traditional tasks (i.e. trail repair, nature walks, etc.), they now have to act as narcotics agents, traffic cops, community relations officers and garbage collectors.

Destry Jarvis of the National Parks & Conservation Association advises that it could cost billions of dollars to repair park facilities, and that the park service needs to devise a plan to save the parks. Park officials, recognizing the paradox created by conflicting mandates, i.e. preservation of natural resources and providing for the "pleasuring" of visitors, are changing priorities to make the first order of their business the protection of resources.

Most significantly, park service administrators realize that Congress is dumping sites into the system to relieve states and

local communities of their own economic burdens! Many authorities now believe that instead of further expansion of its realm, the government ought to consolidate its efforts and holdings to allow for the absorption of all the new responsibilities which have beset both the Park and Forest Services.

The General Accounting Office published a critically important document in Dec., 1979, titled, "The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should Be Reassessed." It should be required reading for every U.S. legislator. Among other things, it says:

"Government acquisition of private lands for protection, preservation, and recreation is costly and usually prevents the land from being used for resource development, agriculture, and family dwellings. It also removes the land from local property tax rolls, although payments are made to local governments in lieu of taxes."

"Agencies (i.e. Agriculture & Interior) have regularly exceeded original cost estimates for purchasing land. The cost of many projects has doubled, tripled, even quadrupled from original estimates and authorizations. Also, agencies have bought land without adequate consideration of the impact on communities and private owners."

In this report, the GAO recommends that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior jointly establish a policy on when lands should be purchased or when other protection alternatives should be used, and they should prepare plans identifying lands needed to achieve project purposes and objectives at every new project *before* acquiring land. The GAO stresses that Congressional oversight is needed in implementation of its recommendations because of the practice followed by Federal agencies of acquiring as much private land as possible resulting in unnecessary land purchases and adverse impacts on private landowners.

In proposing legislation that would bring federal management to the Big Sur Coast, it appears that neither Congressman Panetta nor Senator Cranston truly comprehends the consequences of this approach to problem solving. With visitation projected to increase 3-4 fold (GAO statistics) once this Coast is federally managed, the areas to the north and south of the "Big Sur Scenic Area" will have to brace for an influx of between 9-12 million visitors annually over the coming years (as compared to 3-6 million without legislation). It appears that the Hearst Corporation would like to prepare for increased visitation at the south end of the proposed scenic area in the following way (c.f. *The Cambrian*, Aug. 28, 1980):

"Over the next 15 years, Hearst would build on six locations: one motel and three hotels for a total of 900 rooms, 200 units for employee housing and longterm guests, eight restaurants with seating capacity for 1,200 diners, a recreational vehicle park with spaces for 100 trailers, two 18-hole golf courses, two commercial shopping areas and a boat dock and launching area, according to documents filed with the state and San Luis Obispo County. All of the planned locations except two are between the ocean and Highway #1."

Carmel, to the north of the proposed scenic area, unanimously passed a resolution Aug. 4, 1980, stating in part:

"Whereas, the environmental impact of a significant increase of tourists in terms of sheer numbers and growth inducement alone as well as in specific areas of water, sanitation, traffic, air pollution, litter, and law enforcement, needs careful study and planning; and whereas, due to the nature of the Big Sur Coastal Act, its enactment alone will most likely produce significant impacts; now, therefore, the City Council resolves that 1.) Congressman Leon Panetta effect an immediate freeze on

HR 7380 and that 2.) Congressman Panetta initiate the preparation of a full Environmental Impact Statement to determine how this legislation will affect Carmel and its environs."

Congressman Panetta responded publicly Aug. 28 by writing to the Council, "...there simply does not exist any process whereby such an EIS can be implemented on a proposal introduced in the Congress. Not only is there no authority to provide such an EIS, but it would be difficult to do such an EIS on a proposal that would be constantly subject to change in the legislative process."

We would direct Congressman Panetta's attention to the federal study process which does exist for evaluating projects *before* they are referred to Congress for legislative action. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Policy Group (LPG) adopted a policy May 7, 1980 (c.f. *Federal Register*, Vol. 45, #90) which reads:

"Studies of potential new national areas ... will be conducted as part of an adopted planning process. Areas eligible for study will be identified by systematic inventories and analytical procedures as having natural, cultural, recreational, or scenic qualities of importance to the nation. Agencies conducting studies shall cooperate and coordinate with State and local agencies to the fullest extent possible."

The flow chart detailing this study process (which must be followed by U.S. Forest Service, as a participating agency in LPG) is three feet long! The purpose of the study process is to ensure that a proposed project involving federal land acquisition be credible *before* it is presented to Congress for review.

Why have both Senator Cranston and Congressman Panetta circumvented this process? Why does Congressman Panetta advise a local city council that a study process regarding federal land acquisition does not exist when it does? Why did he say to me in a letter of June 13, 1980, "I have opposed a national park or scenic area approach because I believe the residents must control their fate," when his legislation extends USDA/Forest Service jurisdiction over the lives of Big Sur's residents? Are we honestly to believe that HR 7380 will protect and preserve Big Sur when Congressman Philip Burton has said, "Funds for parks are not considered a waste of taxpayer's money because a park is one of the few ways left that a member of Congress can bring Federal money and tourism to his district."?

With nearly 4,000,000 acres of land as inholdings within National Forest System boundaries in California alone, why must we on the Big Sur Coast add our acreage to the federal system when federal officials acknowledge they cannot manage what they currently oversee?

We ask the Senate to consider several additional questions as it reviews this legislation. Specifically:

- 1.) Who will gain economically from its passage?
- 2.) What will the impact of its passage be on neighboring communities?
- 3.) What will happen to inholders as the intent of Congress changes over the years?
- 4.) Can Congress justify this \$30 million expenditure when 75-85% of all federal Land and Water Conservation funds are already slated for land acquisition in California?
- 5.) Should a local California planning commission rightfully expect federal dollars to financially implement a local coastal plan in the wake of funding cutbacks due to Proposition 13? If so, do the other 67 jurisdictions in the California Coastal Zone have the same right?

We solemnly ask Congress to consider what will really happen to this exquisite resource, which consists of a land *and* its people, if this legislation is enacted. We submit it cannot afford to make a mistake.

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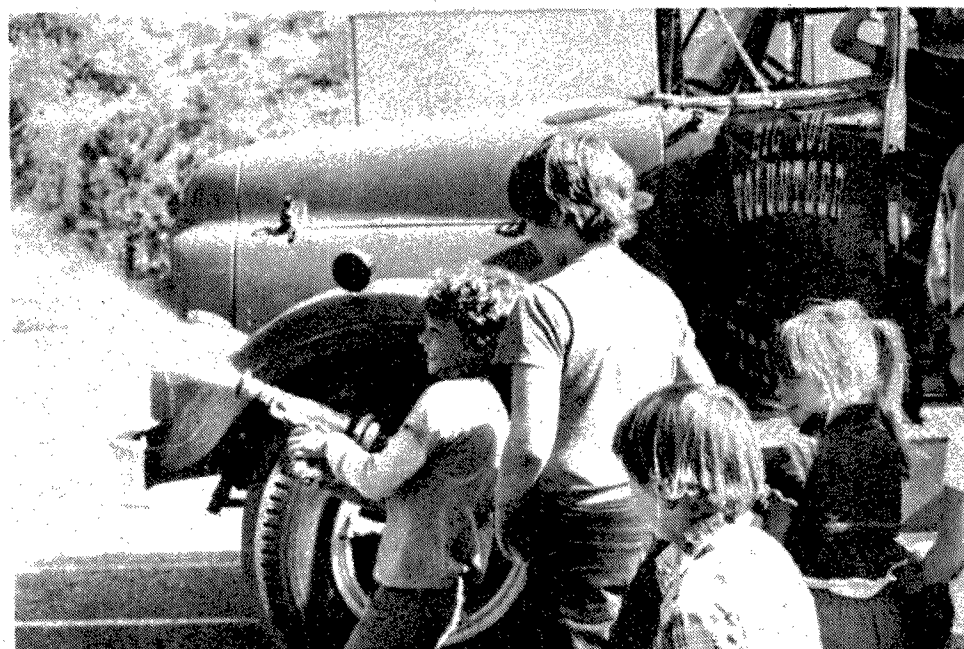
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News From Captain Cooper

Fire Prevention, Hard Work...and Chicken Pox



TOM MOUNTS and Frank Pinney (with daughters Jessica and Sunshine) talk about fire prevention.



NATHAN THOMPSON operates the fire hose while Erik DeGroat, Ehren Woyt and Clover Bradford wait for a turn.

story and photos
by Paula Walling

The first six weeks of school could best be characterized by hard work and hot weather—and an epidemic.

When temperatures topped the 100 mark repeatedly, Captain Cooper's principal Bob Douglas once again turned on the turf sprinklers—not for the benefit of the turf, but for the children. For two days, following their blazing lunch hour, the youngsters donned swim suits and play clothes and ran to their hearts' content through the sprinkler system. The heat made it hard to concentrate on anything but ways to cool off, and this way was definitely the best available.

Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention Week appropriately followed the heat wave. Frank Pinney of the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade gave Smokey the Bear a ride onto the playground, and Tom Mounts of the U.S. Forest Service brought a second truck and a variety of fire-fighting equipment. Each child was able to get the feel of firefighting by strapping on a portable bag and hose or a mask and oxygen tank, by sounding a siren, talking over a loudspeaker, hiding under a protective tent, and working a firehose. The USFS, Big Sur Volunteers and Smokey did a wonderful job of keeping the children conscious of fire safety.

Hard Work and a Pox

Behind the intermittent special activities were hard-working children recovering from a September-October chicken pox epidemic and hardworking adults planning for the annual fundraising carnival (which will be covered in the December *Gazette*). Some parents, who all their lives were able to escape the chicken pox, had the chance to "get them over with," too.

Children had to get all their rusty gears going after the summer off and get various entry level exams out of the way. Parents and teachers had to try to remember the ingredients for last year's highly successful carnival and set in motion such things as the raffle, the food concession and the multitude of major and minor items that make up the school year's biggest event.

Work Day

October 12 Bob Douglas and a crew of energetic parents installed parallel bars, put a floor in the log cabin the school received from the district last year, put up a new, lower basketball backstop, sanded and oiled the picnic tables and pulled "tons of weeds."

Bob Douglas, the teachers and children are grateful to Steve Wag, Neal Arbon,

Andy and Dana Knutson, Thelma Burchell, Beverly Newell, Marty and Helmuth Morganrath and others who made the workday a success. Appreciation also goes to Ken Wright for donating the wood for the various projects.

Plans are underway for adding a multipurpose room to the school by enclosing the already roofed stage area.

Kindergarten Calendar

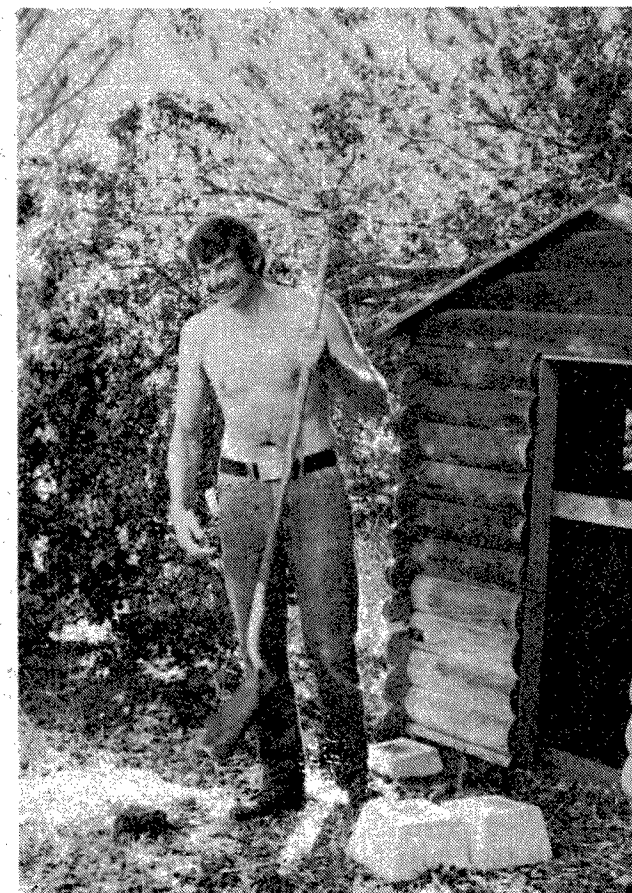
Late word is that there will be a kindergarten calendar for 1981. The kind donor(s) who last year covered the cost of printing have offered to do the same this year making it

possible to produce the calendar for the sixth year in a row. Printing costs along with everything else have skyrocketed and producing a small number (usually 1000 or less) of calendars became unfeasible as a fundraising activity. The generous gift makes at least the product possible, and every calendar dollar spent can now go directly to the purchase of children's books. So look for the Big Sur 1981 Kindergarten Calendar, but look for it late.

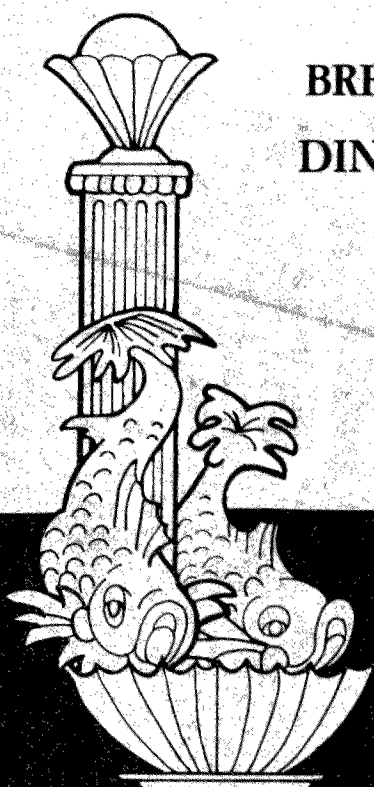
We can also look for the heat to finally let up at Captain Cooper School—but not the hard work.



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We Can't Manage Without Them

"The US energy debate has been marked more by emotionalism, confusion, and misinformation than by insight. A leading research administrator pleads for more rationality and for recognition that coal and the atom are the major only energy sources that 'can see us into the next century.'"

By LOUIS ROSEN

I am a research scientist turned administrator. My professional goals are to increase our knowledge about the basic laws of nature and the way they govern the universe. As an experimental physicist, my specific interest was the investigation of the structure and properties of atomic nuclei, from which derive all matter and energy. In the realm of practical uses of science, my major involvements have been with the application of science and technology to health care and to national security.

My immediate overall concern is that the world in general, and our country in particular, follow paths which avoid nuclear war and domestic upheavals. Either of these catastrophes can lead to the other, and severe energy shortages, in my view, are likely to lead to both. The chancellor of West Germany recently warned that if we do not quickly develop nuclear energy, we will have war over oil and gasoline. Should this escalate into nuclear war, the present concerns about radioactivity will appear absurd. My long-term concern is that my grandchildren not fault me for doing too little to avoid foreclosing a decent standard of life for them and their children. So much for my philosophy. Now for the purpose of this communication.

I am distressed, discouraged, and alarmed by the nature of the "energy debate" now raging across our land. It seems that many of our citizens are coming to the conclusion that they would prefer energy shortages to less-than-ideal energy sources. Others seem to feel that if they refuse to accept energy sources which are presently feasible, better ones will be forthcoming in a timely fashion and at reasonable cost. Still others appear determined to accept almost any real and immediate danger resulting from energy shortages in order to avoid what appears to me to be the quite acceptable consequences of nuclear energy.

The present reaction to high technology and economic growth in general, and to the use of coal and uranium as energy sources in particular, appears to reflect as little reasoning and foresight as did the great crusades of the Middle Ages. The levels of emotional involvement are also comparable.

How long must be the gasoline lines; how large must be our balance of payments deficit; how severe must be our unemployment; how desperate must be our inflation before we will wake up to the fact that without adequate and economical energy, our future is bleak? It is true that many of us have sufficient personal resources and long-term financial security that we could survive in the face of massive unemployment and the inflation that would come if the cost of energy triples or quadruples in the next 20 years. But what about the tens of millions in our country who could not cope with such conditions? Will they meekly accept immobility, malnutrition, and severe discomfort? I think not....

The questions which must be answered have to do not with one form of pollution, but with all forms, with the impact of all pollutants and with their control. These problems can be solved by scientific investigation and ensuing regulations. But in doing so, we must bear in mind that there are nonphysical pollutants which also must not be permitted to get out of hand—these are the pollutants of hunger, disease, unemployment, and severe creature discomforts. One must strike a balance between the two sets of pollutants, and compromises must be made.

And then there is the question of ethics. How much nobility or compassion do we display if we, the most technologically advanced country in the world, become paranoid about our technology and engage in

frantic competition with the underdeveloped and underfed billions of this earth for the remaining fossil fuel resources? And how long will we retain our friendships in Western Europe, Japan, and on our own continent, if we continue to insist that our 6 percent of the population is entitled to one-third of the world's oil and gas supplies? Nor do we conserve our oil and gas to fuel our vital petrochemical industry. We burn much of it to produce heat and electricity even though nuclear energy is at hand at lower cost and with less environmental impact. Is such behavior in harmony with our Judeo-Christian value system?

During this century, we have developed the capacity to overwhelm the natural resources of our planet, including its ability to absorb insults; and we will do just that if we do not curb our appetite for the joys of a throw-away economy. But even assuming we accomplish that, we still must have adequate, clean, and economical energy. It would be marvelous if we could harness the sun or the wind or the tides, and we must continue our efforts in those directions. But these are not yet feasible on a large scale, and should not be counted on as major sources of energy for at least the next 50 years. Soft technologies—whereby each home or group of homes or town is made energy self-sufficient—may be viable in certain regions, provided the capital for construction and the technical skills for maintenance are available and affordable. But soft technologies can hardly be a general solution for highly industrialized societies. The large industrial complex, which is the foundation of our economy, requires large concentrations of energy production.

I greatly sympathize with those who are suffering genuine psychological pain as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. They are the innocent victims of shortcomings in our industrial construction and management sector and also in our education and news-media systems. For the latter two shortcomings, scientists must share a substantial part of the blame.

But to me, Three Mile Island can be a tremendous blessing in disguise. It can teach us how to better design and better manage nuclear installations. It also taught us that, even in the face of imperfect management and maintenance procedures, even with seriously inadequate training for the reactor operators, even with design and construction flaws, even with all these deficiencies, nobody was killed, nobody was seriously injured, and the public health was insignificantly affected. Furthermore, no conceivable explosion could have ruptured the containment vessel, which is made of six-inch stainless steel.

No technology in recent history has been developed with fewer missteps, fewer injuries, and less damage to public health and property than has nuclear technology. The record is nothing less than phenomenal. Yet we are witnessing a mighty attack, mainly in the United States, but in some other countries as well, to force abandonment of this source of energy, even though it may well be vital to our survival for the next 50 or 100 years. We hear emotional arguments about the effects of low-level radiation on our health and our progeny. The debaters are not even embarrassed by the fact that the radiation from a modern coal-fired power plant (because coal contains radioactive elements) is usually as high, and often higher, than the radiation emitted by a modern nuclear plant. The fact that there may be a limit to how much fossil fuel may be burned before the carbon dioxide byproduct sets in motion a disastrous greenhouse effect seldom enters the debate. The fact that the disposal of radioactive waste is much less a problem than disposal of chemically toxic waste bothers a few people, unless they read journals such as Science. The following is quoted from an article entitled "Toxic Waste Disposal: A Growing Problem" in the May 25, 1979, issue of this respected publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I quote as follows:

"It is true that some of the more reactive chemicals will be degraded after a few months or a few weeks of storage. But the more stable materials, such as PCBs, may retain their chemical identity—and their toxicity—for decades, perhaps for centuries. Still other toxic materials are permanent hazards—a cadmium atom or a beryllium atom will remain that forever. From this perspective, the much-bruited half-lives of radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants seem almost transient. The volume of nuclear wastes also seems small in comparison. Only about 5,000 metric tons of nuclear waste have been accumulated since the beginning of the nuclear era, four orders of magnitude (10,000 times) less than the amount of toxic wastes generated in one year."

Because of our military requirements, the problem of radioactive wastes must be dealt with, whether or not we have nuclear electric power. However, there are many acceptable solutions. Just recently there came news from Australia and also from Pennsylvania State University of an elegant method for incorporating nuclear wastes in a highly stable synthetic rock. It can then be stored above ground or in salt or rock formations safely and economically. In fact, the nuclear waste problem appears to be far less severe than that of disposing of industrial chemical wastes or city wastes. The problem of radioactive waste disposal is reduced in severity by the very fact that, unlike some other toxic waste materials, it is easy to determine when you are doing something wrong just because of the radioactivity.

The worry about nuclear weapon proliferation appears also to be confusing the central issue which is that, no matter what we do, other nations will go ahead with development of nuclear power. Japan, West Ger-


many, and France have even less choice in this regard than we do. If we wish to have a voice in international control of nuclear materials, we had better maintain a position of leadership in the use of these materials.

The extent of our timidity has recently been emphasized by a Russian announcement of their intention to build nuclear power plants within large cities so that they may make use of the waste heat. Anatoly P. Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has recently noted that nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union are "so safe that it will be possible to place them directly in residential neighborhoods. The building of such atomic heat-supply stations has already been started." He went on to point out that nuclear stations generate energy more efficiently than conventional plants and "calculations show that their cost will be recouped within four to six years." What Alexandrov did not say is that these nuclear plants will enormously decrease air pollution, which I have observed in some areas of the USSR to be almost as bad as in Los Angeles or Tokyo.

The current style and standard of life in Western civilization can probably not be maintained no matter what action we now institute. It may simply be too late. More importantly, without very strict conservation of energy and other precious resources, I see a very difficult future. These things we must do. But let's not make our situation hopeless, and thereby jeopardize our political freedoms, as well as our physical well-being, by abandoning one or both of the only two sources of energy (coal and nuclear) that can see us into the next century.

(Dr. Louis Rosen is leader of the medium-energy physics division at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.)

The Christian Science Monitor



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Assembly Timber Committee Hearing Gives "Overview" On Industry

By LAURA FREMONT

Capitol News Service
SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—Members of the timber industry, private and public landowners, and government officials gathered today at the Capitol for the first of what was termed an "unprecedented" series of hearings to discuss the problems which face California's ailing timber industry.

Major problems brought out at the meeting of the Assembly Select Committee on Economic Problems in Timber and Related Industries were centered primarily on the issues of the declining timber harvest in California, the need to clarify regulations relating to the industry, and the need to provide adequate fire protection for timberlands in the state.

According to an excerpt from the "California Forest Resources Preliminary Assessment, 1979," published by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) and distributed at the hearing, the California timber harvest is expected to decline by six percent over the next 20 years, while at the same time, consumption of lumber and plywood is expected to increase.

The result of this trend, continues the report, will be an increase in unemployment in the timber industry, a need to import more timber than ever into the state, and a possible tripling of prices.

David Pesonen, director of the California Department of Forestry (CDF), explained some of the reasons for the reduction in the timber harvest which has already started.

One problem is that California is at the end of a natural cycle during which old forests become less productive and newer ones are not yet producing enough to fill in the gaps, said Pesonen. "Supply from California forests is just not keeping pace with the demand," he said.

Another major problem is that conservation measures have not been strict enough, the CDF director claimed. "Seventy-five percent of California's needs are now met by California supplies,"

he said. "By 2000, however, if there is no change (in our conservation techniques), only 50 percent of that need will be met by California."

Stanley Hulett, executive vice president of the California Forest Protective Association, told members of the committee that investment "disincentives" and land conversion were two reasons for the decline in timberland.

"The cost to reforest an acre of land is approximately \$150," he explained. "This may not sound like much, but the investor is not likely to receive any income from that acre for at least 25 years...during (which) the timber crop is not insurable." Hulett said that these factors dissuade many landowners from investing the time and capital to make their lands timberlands.

Conversion of private timberlands to other uses is also a major problem, said Hulett. "Sixty percent of the timber produced comes from the privately owned lands, while only 40 percent comes from the publicly owned ones. Withdrawals (of private land from timber-growing use) therefore become a significant problem."

Both Pesonen and Hulett

spoke about the "confusion" they say now exists about who has regulatory power over the industry and to what extent it can be exercised. Both stressed the need for the Legislature to clarify these issues, as well as the need to eliminate unnecessary "red tape."

The problems of fire protection were also discussed at the hearing. Henry Vaux, chairman of the California Board of Forestry, urged the committee to remember that "budget limitations or arguments over protection of structures encroaching on the wildlands must not hide the fact that fire is and remains a major devastator of forest cover." He emphasized that efforts to reforest land and protect such land must go hand in hand if such an investment were not to be wasted.

While this hearing was to serve mostly as an "overview" of the problems facing the timber industry, many of the witnesses and committee members stressed the importance of "education" as a solution to some of the problems, especially those of conservation and land conversion. Specific solutions are to be discussed in future meetings.

WATS Line Access To County Offices

The Board of Supervisors announced today that a new toll free telephone service has been established to assure citizens of Monterey County direct access to county offices in Salinas.

A WATS or 800 number telephone line has been connected to the central switchboard in the Salinas courthouse. This will enable persons to call those offices from any location in Monterey County except the extreme southern area. Technical problems prevent the residents of Parkfield and Pacific Valley areas from using the line, and collect calls will be accepted from those telephones.

Monterey County has certain offices located in the cities of Monterey, Seaside, King City and Soledad. The toll free system cannot be used to contact those offices, and should not be used when local service is available, as it is generally more responsive to your needs. Be sure and first consult the white pages of the telephone directory for your local area. Look under "Monterey, County of" for the number of the desired office. If there is no local office, use the 800 number and you will be connected to the Salinas courthouse.

The number to call is 1-800-682-4707. Your call will be answered by the County switchboard operator and then connected to the appropriate county office.



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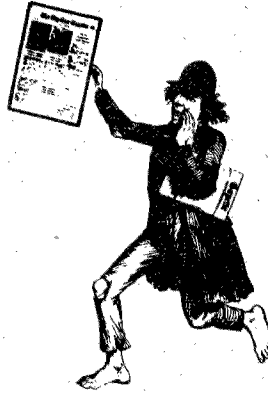
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Warren c/o Big Sur Post Office or leave message c/o H.D. Ross at 667-2417.

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THE GAZETTE seeks a poetry editor, sports and news reporters, and freelance feature writers. Call 667-2222 between 9-4.

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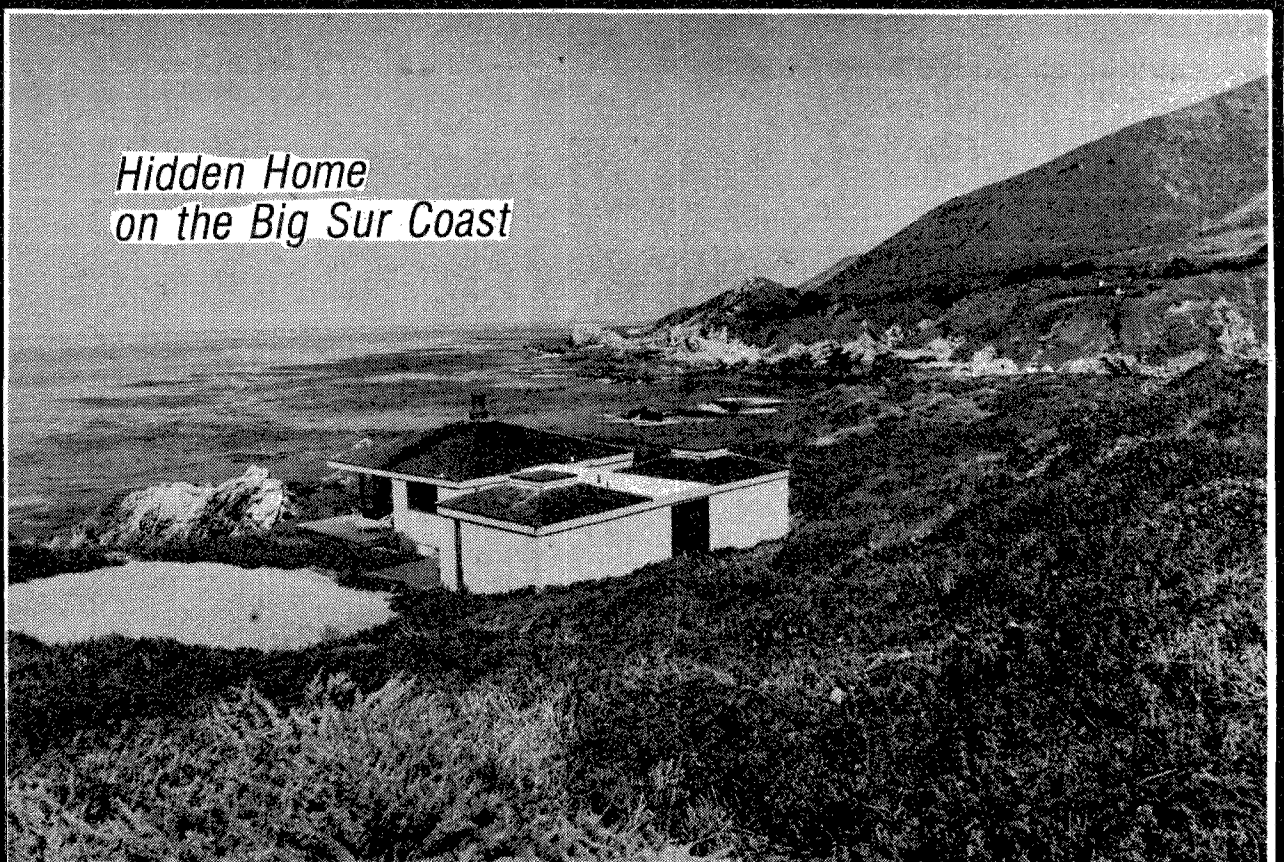
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Lois Renk & Associates
Real Estate By The Sea



Fire Brigade Lowers Insurance Rating

Continued from page 1
the Brigade's effectiveness and readiness. Brigade officers submitted a lengthy report describing the history, firemen, training, responses, equipment, jurisdiction, dispatch, water sources, prevention, Articles and Bylaws.

After the completed evaluation, ISO Supervisor Clifford A. Ommert wrote to Brigade Chief Walter Trotter informing him of the "rating improvement to Class 9 for property located within 10 road miles of your stations at Big Sur and the Esalen Institute."

The savings to residential and commercial fire insurance premiums usually run about 7%, according to Ommert.

One local small businessman told the *Gazette* that he paid over \$6,000 per year for fire insurance.

"At 7% that means I'll save \$420 a year," he said, adding "and I'm going to donate the savings every year to the Brigade."

Larry Duroscher, an insurance agent for Monterey Insurance Agency, helped the

Brigade make contact with representatives from ISO. Although Duroscher stands to lose some commissions from his Big Sur clients, he says, "the Brigade has done a remarkable job during its first five years, and the people down there deserve a better rate."

The Brigade was formed August 1, 1975 to provide structural fire protection for coastal residents. After five years the Brigade has 18 trained volunteer firemen, three used fire trucks of ratable water and pumping capacity, six slip-on units, and a used water tanker which is not as yet operative.

Chief Trotter said of the re-rating, "It took us five years to go from a 10 to a 9, and now we're aiming for an eight."

In 1979 the Brigade purchased a prefabricated steel building to erect as a fire house, which they hope to begin building early in 1981.

The Fire Brigade is an all-volunteer, donation-funded, nonprofit association. Gifts are tax-deductible and can be sent to Chief Walter Trotter, Big Sur, California 93920.

San Simeon Point

Plans Are In The Making

A picturesque piece of property is awaiting new life on the North Coast. Plans are in the making right now for a development on San Simeon

Energy Center Workshop

A free workshop on residential energy conservation and low cost solar hot water heating systems, the eighth in a series on energy-related topics, will be offered Saturday, November 15, at the Seaside Multi-Use Center, 986 Hilby Street in Seaside. The session will run from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Saturday's workshop, which is co-sponsored by the MPC Energy Center and the Monterey County Community Services Weatherization Program, will include Cora Wynn on "Qualifying for Free Home Weatherization," Ray Miarta from PG&E on "Home Energy Use Awareness," and John Golder from Sunnyside Up Solar Company on "Low Cost Solar Hot Water Heating Systems."

On Saturday afternoon there will be a hands-on weatherization project at a Seaside home that will be limited to 20 people. Pre-registration is suggested for both the morning workshop and the afternoon project. You can sign up by calling the Energy Hotline collect at 373-6668.

Point by the Hearst Corp.

Development is contingent on water availability and, according to Pat Beck of the county planning department, solid plans may be formed as early as January 1981.

Hearst Corp. is working with the state to determine how much water can be extracted from Arroyo De La Cruz, the stream crossing the Hearst Ranch. If a water appropriation meets the Hearst's needs, the Hearst Corp. will file a development plan for a visitors' service center immediately adjacent to the state staging area for Hearst Castle.

Beck said the county has been in contact with the Hearst Corp. since the Land Use Element began studying the North Coast.

"At that time the old Piedras Blancas Plan was still on file," Beck said. "It was adopted in the mid-sixties and called for a large development on the ranch with close to 6,500 residences divided over the four centers. The original plan was done many years before for the Hearst Corp. At this point, both the Hearst Corp. and the county agreed that this was not likely to happen and together we began to define what realistically could happen to the ranch property."

If water access is available, the Hearst Corp. and San Luis Obispo County will plan a new reality for San Simeon Point. —The Cambrian

DA Files Complaint Against Bill Peters; Asks For \$96,000

CARMEL VALLEY—Incumbent County Planning Commissioner William G. Peters has been accused of not reporting nearly \$96,000 in alleged investments and income on Disclosure Statements as mandated by law.

The civil suit was filed October 28 by County District Attorney William Curtis on behalf of the People of the State of California. It asks for \$95,988 in penalties, which is the amount Peters allegedly failed to report.

The complaint charges that Peters either intentionally or negligently omitted reporting profits from a partnership involving Carmel Valley real estate and a free membership

in the Carmel Valley Tennis Ranch.

The suit states that Peters, who was appointed Planning Commissioner by Supervisor Sam Farr in 1976, entered into partnership with \$25,000 in 1977 which, during 1979 and 1980, had netted him \$70,000. Neither the asset nor the income had been listed in disclosure statements to date, according to the complaint.

Also unreported, states the suit, was a free \$400 membership to the Carmel Valley Ranch Tennis Club and the monthly dues of \$30 to \$33, totaling \$988.

Campaign disclosure laws permit penalties up to the amount not disclosed in the statement.

In a press statement Peters responded by calling the charges a "smear tactic" by his opponents who are using the District Attorney's office for political purposes.

Regarding the free club membership, Peters stated, "I do have access to the Ranch as Planning Commissioner, as do all other Commissioners, key County staff persons, members of the Board of Supervisors, and other public figures."

The land transaction, according to Peters, was an investment between himself and his father-in-law, William Henderson of Los Altos, and he "did not feel

that the law required me to file this interest."

Neill Gardner, Peters' opponent for the Supervisorial seat, said he had known nothing about the District Attorney's charges until the lawsuit was filed.

County District Attorney William Curtis told the *Gazette* that his office spent a month investigating allegations made by Carmel Valley resident Bill Cusack and had discovered the discrepancies.

"We gave Mr. Peters two weeks to get his affidavits in order," said Curtis, "and when he did not submit them we filed the suit."

Farr Endorses Panetta Legislation

Democratic Assembly candidate Sam Farr endorsed Congressman Leon Panetta's controversial Big Sur Coast Area Act at a Carmel Highlands Association meeting October 29 at Highlands Inn.

The bill was opposed by Republican candidate Ann Welchner and Peace and Freedom candidate Mike Zaharakis. A member of the audience asked the candidates how they felt about the Panetta bill and its effect on the Big Sur Local Coastal Program now before the Monterey County Planning Commission. Farr replied, "My feeling is the Panetta bill won't affect the LCP. It's the other way around. If you sat on the Coastal Commission as I did for a year, you would realize you need a way to compensate landowners. I support the Panetta bill as the only logical way to do so and to implement the Local Coastal Program."

Welchner and Zaharakis opposed the Panetta bill as an interference by the federal government in local affairs. Zaharakis got a big hand from the audience when he suggested the Coastal Commission should be broken up into local commissions and elected by the public.

Farr said the biggest issue currently facing the state legislature is the pending reapportionment. He pledged himself to try to keep the central coast of California intact as an Assembly District.

Welchner said that as a freshman legislator Farr wouldn't have much to say about reapportionment. She charged that electing her opponent would only help strengthen the present incompetent Democratic leadership because reapportionment would keep Democrats in power for another 10 years.

Farr and Zaharakis opposed the Peripheral Canal and

Welchner supported it. Farr emphasized his governmental experience, including 5½ years on the Monterey County Board of Supervisors and experience as a state legislative aid.

Welchner said she has worked for three United States Senators in Washington, DC and has also

been employed in the private sector. "That's more than I can say for my opponent. He doesn't know what it is to earn an honest dollar," she charged.

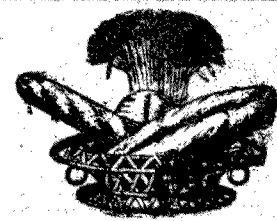
Farr accused Welchner of running a "campaign of personalities," and repeating charges against him raised by

Kevin LaGriff in the primary, that he had sold out to Southern California interests because of donations from backers of Howard Berman for Assembly Speaker.

"I am running on why I want to be in Sacramento, not why other people shouldn't be," he declared.

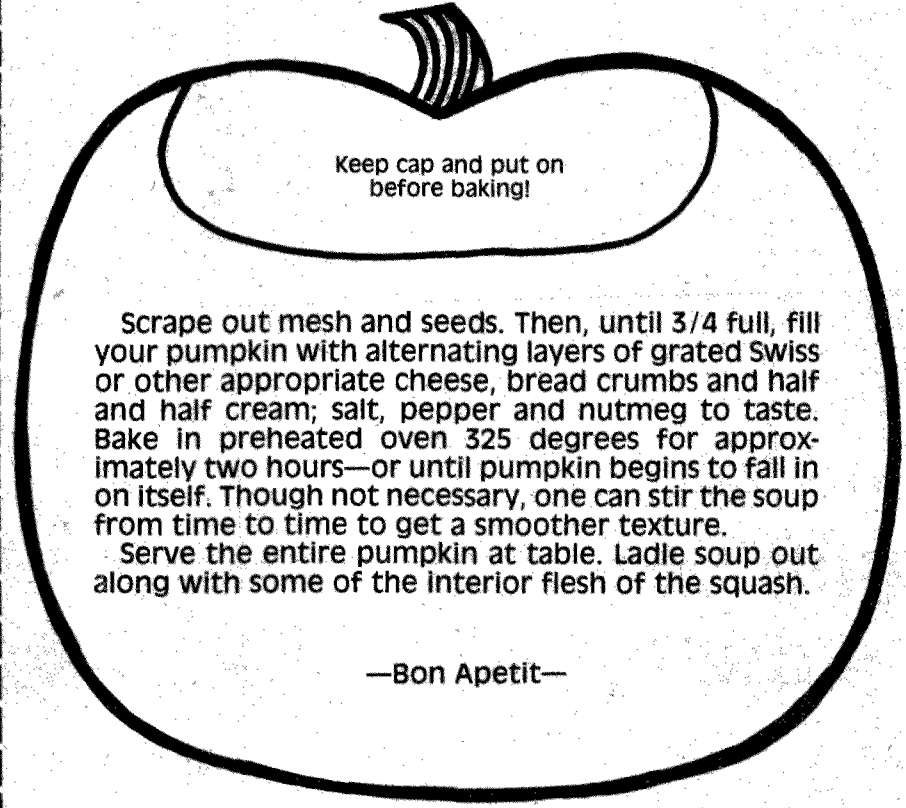
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This delectable, very filling pumpkin soup is fun to serve on a brisk autumn day. It's intriguing because you not only drink the soup, but you eat the tureen!



Keep cap and put on before baking!

Scrape out mesh and seeds. Then, until 3/4 full, fill your pumpkin with alternating layers of grated Swiss or other appropriate cheese, bread crumbs and half and half cream; salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste. Bake in preheated oven 325 degrees for approximately two hours—or until pumpkin begins to fall in on itself. Though not necessary, one can stir the soup from time to time to get a smoother texture.

Serve the entire pumpkin at table. Ladle soup out along with some of the interior flesh of the squash.

—Bon Apetit—