

# The Big Sur Gazette

25¢



VOLUME FOUR, NO. 1

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BIG SUR, CALIFORNIA 93920

(408) 667-2222

JANUARY, 1981



**LULU MAE HARLAN** celebrated her 89th birthday Friday at Lucia. She is the daughter of Wilbur and Ada Harlan, and one of 10 children. Her brothers George, 87, and Marion, 72, also live in Lucia. Lulu is one of the oldest ladies on the coast, and one of its pioneers. The Gazette and its readers wish Lulu Harlan a Happy Birthday.

## Ventana Inn Sold

**BIG SUR**—Ventana Big Sur, long troubled by red ink and red tape, has been sold for nearly \$2.5 million.

The new owner is Ventana Inn Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Transamerica Realty Investors of San Francisco.

The 24-room resort will keep its present name and staff, with resident manager Robert Businger taking on extra duties as acting general manager, and will get 16 new units.

Lawrence Spector, president and general partner of the old Ventana Big Sur, will be retained as an adviser on contract.

Spector fought a long, futile bureaucratic battle to expand the resort from 24 units to 60. In February 1979 the state Coastal Commission gave him permission to add 16 rooms, despite his argument that he could not profitably add that few units while meeting commission conditions which jacked up the cost.

Last May, without having built the 16 units already approved, Spector applied for 20 more rooms.

Last October, Ventana Big Sur defaulted on more than \$3 million in loans and interest to Mortgage Trust of America (now Transamerica Realty Investors) and went into receivership.

Early in December, state coastal commissioners rejected Ventana's request for 20 more units. Later in the

month, Transamerica Realty Investors' Ventana Inn Inc. bought the entire complex for \$2.19 million and picked up the resort's liquor license for \$274,000, bringing the total price to \$2.46 million.

The new owners plan to quickly begin building the 16 additional units allowed under the 1979 permit.

## Big Sur River Plan

A proposed management plan for the Big Sur River will be discussed at a public meeting at 7:30 p.m. January 19 in the Big Sur Grange Hall.

The Citizens Advisory Committee for the Big Sur Local Coastal Program has set the meeting to continue its consideration of a draft management plan for the lower river prepared by consultant John Stanley of Boulder Creek.

The CAC has been asked by the Monterey County Planning Department for its comments on the proposals. The plan is expected to be presented to the Monterey County Planning Commission for consideration sometime in January as part of the commission's deliberations on the Big Sur draft Local Coastal Program.

The plan was discussed at a January 5 meeting of the CAC, but no action was taken for lack of a quorum.

## Reagan Raps Panetta Bill

EXCLUSIVE PRESS RELEASE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statement was prepared by President-elect Ronald Reagan prior to the election and was just obtained exclusively by The Big Sur Gazette.)

The Big Sur Coast area of California is one of the most beautiful in the world. It deserves to be carefully protected.

The people who live in the area are foremost among those who would protect and preserve it.

The area is under the jurisdiction of the State Coastal Zone Commission and a local coastal plan for the area is scheduled to go into effect early in 1981.

The legislation now before Congress would effectively federalize the Big Sur Coast by making it a "national scenic area."

The legislation carries a price tag of \$100 million, which many people think is considerably understated.

The preservation of scenic natural areas should, in our federal system, be the primary responsibility of local and state governments.

In this case the California legislature has not asked the federal government to create a scenic area in Big Sur, the county governments in the area are actually opposed to federalization and, according to Senator S.I. Hayakawa, the overwhelming majority of residents of the affected area are adamantly opposed to a federal government "solution."

The state and local governments have the best idea of the real preservation and recreation needs of the people.

They should take whatever action may be necessary, and the federal government should play no more than a limited supportive role.

Federal legislation to make the Big Sur Coast into a National Scenic Area or other similar federally controlled preserve should be indefinitely postponed.

Ronald Reagan

## Cranston Submits New Big Sur Bill

(WASHINGTON)—Alan Cranston apparently doesn't mind running into the wind, but Leon Panetta would like to have it at his back.

Undaunted by the shift of power to the Republicans, Sen. Cranston wasted no time in keeping his December 1980 vow to "be back next year with another effort for Big Sur."

On opening day of the 97th Congress, the former Senate majority whip threw back into the hopper a version of Rep. Panetta's Big Sur legislation which failed to make it through the Senate on the closing day of the 96th.

At Cranston's request, the bill was referred to the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee chaired by Vermont Republican Robert Stafford instead of the Energy Committee, where Cranston's own Big Sur bill stalled last year.

On the House side, however, Panetta indicated that he intended to take his time and possibly make some changes in his bill before re-introducing it.

"I think this is an opportunity to look at concerns that have been expressed and to see whether revisions can be made to build support for

the effort," Panetta said Friday.

Panetta said he intended to consult new officials of the Interior Department and Agriculture Department with special attention to what kinds of options the latter might accept.

Panetta wants the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, not the Interior Department's Park Service, to administer the Big Sur national scenic area proposed in his bill.

"I should think the new administration would be interested in my approach," Panetta said, describing it as one which would provide for

more citizen influence than any other national park legislation.

Panetta said he also intended to meet with various Big Sur groups, although he was not eager to go into "non-productive meetings which turn into demagoguery for all sides."

He said he also considered it important to "watch the development of the LCP," the Big Sur Local Coastal Program.

A draft of the Big Sur LCP is now being studied and revised by a Monterey County Planning Commission sub-

Continued on page 22

# Local News ...

## Broadway Star Pat Carroll To Appear at Sunset Theater

A very special event will take place on Saturday, January 17, at 8 p.m. when the Sunset Theater presents Pat Carroll, winner of the 1980 Critics Circle Award and the Drama Critics Award in her Broadway play, *Gertrude Stein, Gertrude Stein, Gertrude Stein*. "Sometimes only in exile can one truly

represent one's country that was true of Dante and it is true of me which reminds me of eviction and packing. I hate packing so I will be reminded of something else."

This remarkable one-woman play is an imaginary monologue by Gertrude Stein set on the eve of her eviction

from the famous studio at 27 rue de Fleurus. Beginning with her irritation at being evicted, Gertrude Stein reminisces—in true Stein style—about her life in Paris, her childhood in California, studies at Harvard with William James, the decision to leave America and go to Paris with her brother, Leo, her discovery of Alice B. Toklas and the pleasure of that relationship, and the famous people they entertained: Picasso, Matisse, Cezanne, Bernard Berenson, Isadora and Raymond Duncan, Scotty and Zelda Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, and a host of others.

Reserved seating is now on sale at the director's office at Sunset Center in Carmel. You may reserve seats or get further information by calling 624-3996.

## Big Sur Historical Society Meets January 18 at Grange

The Big Sur Historical Society will meet at the Big Sur Grange Hall January 18 at 7 p.m. Don Howard, author of several books on Big Sur and Monterey Peninsula archaeology, will join Harry Dick Ross in sharing locally found or excavated artifacts.

Don Howard is the subject of the popular classroom film on archaeology, "Father Sky, Mother Earth," produced and photographed by Robert Blaisdell at an excavation site near San Jose (Monastery) Beach.

Harry Dick Ross and Don Howard worked together on a dig in 1973 at Post's Rancho Sierra Mar.

## Giant Windmill Begins Operation

*Capital News Service*  
SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—California now has its first electricity producing windmill which is being operated by the Southern California Edison Company.

The Edison Company hosted a celebration of the first electricity generated from the huge wind turbine generator (WTG). The WTG is located northwest of Palm Springs, a very windy area. The windmill is 191 feet high

with a triple bladed unit that spins in the wind, thereby generating power.

Depending on the time of day and the force of wind, the new unit should be able to serve about 1,000 customers with the 3,000 kilowatt WTG.

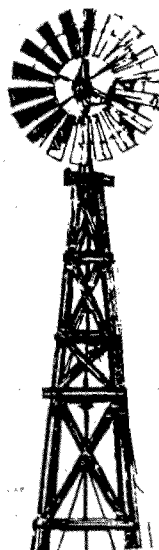
A Southern California Edison official said that although the giant windmill is "infant-technology," it could feasibly save up to 10,000 barrels of oil a year.

Joining in the celebration by way of telegram, Governor Jerry Brown registered

his support for such alternative energy sources. "I am pleased to join in congratulating the Southern California Edison Company. This wind turbine is one of the largest in the nation and can generate electrical power from the inexhaustible energy of the wind," Brown's telegram read.

Brown also predicts the future will include more windmills.

"Steady winds...can produce up to 10 percent of our electricity by the end of this century."



## Free Workshop Planned on Small Wind Generators

A free workshop on small wind generators will be offered Saturday, January 17, at the Monterey Peninsula College Lecture Forum 103. The session will run from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Saturday's seminar is co-sponsored by the MPC Energy Center and PG&E.

Subjects covered will include: steps for installing a small windmill, how to conduct a windsite analysis, factors in selecting a windmill,

state and federal tax credits, how a windmill can reduce your utility bill and how PG&E will buy back extra electricity you generate.

Wind equipment will be on display and representatives will be on hand to answer questions.

For more information and to pre-register for this free workshop, call the Energy Center Hotline at 373-6668. Call collect from outside the Monterey area.

## community calendar

## JANUARY 1981

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	thursday	friday	saturday
January is Blood Donor Month!			1 HAPPY NEW YEAR	2	3 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
4 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	5 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	6	7	8	9
10 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.					
11 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	12 CPOA Meeting Grange Hall 7 p.m. Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	13	14	15 Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday	16
17 Free Workshop on Small Wind Generators 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. MPC Lecture Forum Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.					
18 Historical Society Grange Hall 7 p.m. AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	19 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m. Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	20	21	22	23
24 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.					
25 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	26 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall	27	28	29 CalTrans Public Meeting Grange Hall 7 p.m.	30
					31





## Big Sur Kindergarten Calendars Go On Sale; Benefit Library

by PAULA WALLING

The Big Sur Kindergarten Calendar for 1981 is off to a late start, but it is hoped that a bright red cover and the moderate \$2.00 price will help sell this year's limited edition of 600 calendars.

1981 marks the sixth year of publication for the calendar. Each year it has been the primary fundraiser for the Captain Cooper School Library. This year and last year the calendar was rescued from inflationary oblivion by a kind, anonymous donor who agreed to cover the printing cost, an amount that has continued to climb each year. It was thought earlier in the school year that another (but similar) kind of fundraiser would be needed to take the

place of the calendars. However, with the donation once again offered the project, although late in coming, got underway.

This year's cover was drawn by Timber Trotter, the month of January by Lisa Callaway, February by Olivia Matthews, March by Michelle Bleck, April by Grant Fish, May by Sura-Quay Arbon, June by Andren Marquette, July by Emerald Bloomer, August by Heather Cox, September by Jason Derr, October by Robbie Levin and Hunter Hunolt, November by Clover Bradford, December by Carrie Jones, last pages by Mario Velis and Josie Duran, and the back cover by Christopher Wagdy.

As in past years, bookplates of the 1981 calendar cover (reduced) will be placed inside each book purchased with calendar money. The bookplates serve as a lasting tribute to that particular class. They are often the first thing the youngsters look for when they check out their nightly book. The publication of the 1981 calendar means that their book selection will once again expand. And what delightful years these are for buying children's books. We are surely enjoying a renaissance in that very special realm of literature.

## Cushman On KCBS Radio

Charles Cushman, director of the National Inholders Association, who lobbied with associate Rick Davidge for the Friends of the Big Sur Coast in Washington, will speak on KCBS radio at 8:30 p.m. January 17 and 8:30 a.m. on January 18.

The subject of the interview is "What is an inholder" and "The federal promise" with Big Sur used as a major example.

## CAC River Management Meeting

At the January 5th meeting of the Citizens Advisory Committee, announcement was made that a meeting Monday, January 19, would be necessary to discuss further, and possibly recommend action on, the December 1980 "Big Sur River Draft Projected Waterway Management Plan" prepared by Monterey County Planning Department Consultant John Stanley.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 at the Big Sur Grange Hall.

## JANUARY ENJOYED...

- 1733 — First polar bear exhibited in Boston
- 1759 — Bobbie Burns born in Ayr, Scotland
- 1798 — House of Representatives staged its first brawl
- 1809 — Edgar Allen Poe born in Boston
- 1831 — First railroad honeymoon trip
- 1856 — Borax discovered at Tuscan Springs, Calif.
- 1865 — Oil well drilled by torpedoes
- 1871 — San Francisco cable car patented
- 1876 — Jack London born in San Francisco
- 1880 — Thomas Edison patented incandescent lamp
- 1887 — First around-the-world bicycle trip completed
- 1888 — Artificial drinking straws patented
- 1892 — First basketball game played
- 1900 — Baseball's American League organized
- 1922 — Eskimo Pie patented
- 1934 — Pennsylvania opened 90 state liquor stores
- 1934 — Rope ski tow introduced at Woodstock, Vermont
- 1958 — First satellite, Explorer I, launched by U.S.
- 1960 — Tommy Manville married for 13th time

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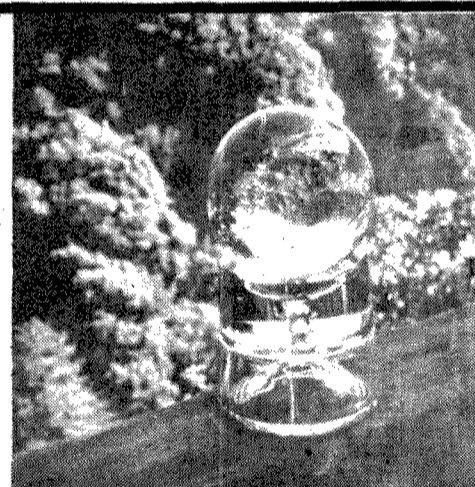
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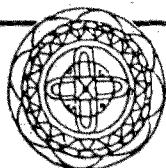


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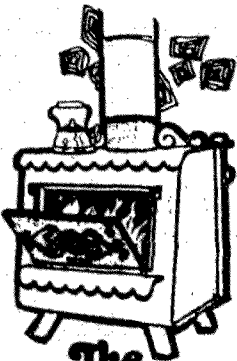
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# Monterey Aquarium Plans 1984 Opening

by MARY BARNETT

Monterey Aquarium, a visitor-serving project on Cannery Row, will be open to the public by 1984, project director Julie Packard said Dec. 3 in a report to the California Coastal Commission.

Packard was introduced by Mary Henderson of the Central Coastal Commission. Both commissions approved the project.

The old Hovden Cannery has been chosen as site of the aquarium, which will seek to increase public knowledge of coastal resources, Packard said. It is being developed by a nonprofit corporation whose directors include her

father, electronics industry leader David Packard.

A favorable market feasibility analysis led to establishment of the non-profit organization to operate the aquarium, Packard reported, and initial architectural plans were prepared in the fall of 1978. Currently, almost all necessary permits have been obtained, and dismantling of the old cannery, owned by Stanford University, was completed this summer.

"We hoped to save it, but we couldn't and meet building codes," Packard said.

She showed slides of the site, including one illustrating how the old cannery facades have been shored up in order to retain them. New buildings will be built up to the facades.

Her slides also portrayed architectural models of the new buildings, including projected exhibits of Monterey Bay and the life in it. There will be no exotic marine-life on display.

Exhibits will include:

—A giant kelp forest tank, consisting of a piece of Monterey Bay, with a kelp forest consisting of giant kelp, black and yellow rockfish, such invertebrates as anemones, coral and starfishes, and other associated marine life.

—A transect through Monterey Bay, complete with ocean fishes, sharks, rays, flatfishes and jellyfishes.

—The bay's shorelines.

—The salt marsh habitat at Elkhorn Slough.

—Sand dunes and sandy beaches.

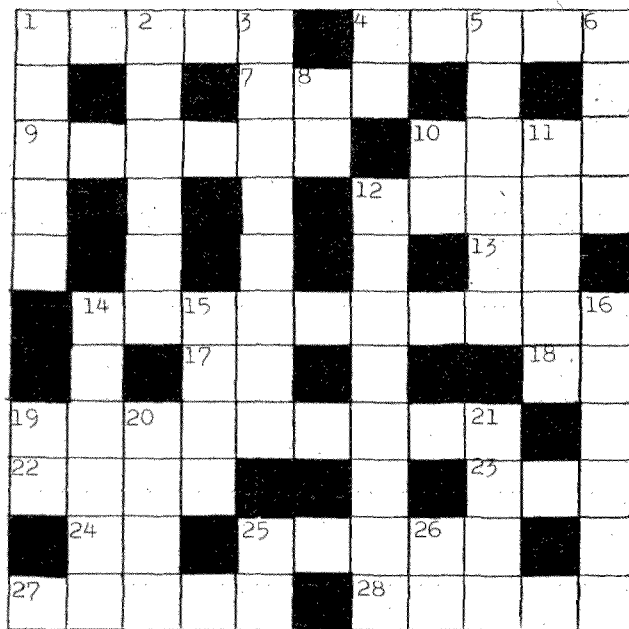
—A walk-in aviary with shorebirds.

—A coastal scrub component.

The main part of the construction will start in March, Packard reported. She said 2000 gallons per minute of Monterey Bay water will be pumped into the completed building.

# Gazette Crossword No. 17

by RANDY LARSON



## ACROSS

1. Blame the quake for this. It wasn't mine.
4. What this same quake made everything do.
7. Half a hundred States.
9. Loud sound with a lot of information.
10. Did a good imitation.
12. The stuff at the very bottom.
13. Valueless.
14. If Beethoven had ever done this to his music, it would have been organically broken down.
17. Scaly sort of note.
18. 14 Across, minus this, is what Beethoven did originally.
19. Toneless feline in a kind of shock.
22. The 1 Down man.
23. What some people do to please.
24. A suffix, comparatively speaking.
25. What a sad person or a certain tree does.
27. If it rattles, beware.

## DOWN

1. A course to start a meal with.
2. Anger displayed by a sporting judge. (2 words, combined)
3. Rotate the jacket of a traitor.
4. While in reverse.
5. Quakers in the woods.
6. Purposes of the last parts of movies.
8. An abbreviated section of pavement.
10. What far and near have in common.
11. Urged with a poultry product.
12. What a minor did where his parents' tax return was concerned.
14. What to do with the sound to make it tolerable.
15. Sea creature that won't talk.
16. Considered.
19. The Golden State as seen by the Post Office.
20. Scarlett's home.
21. Part of a movie, generally made of plaster.
25. You and I.
26. What his children may have called 22 Across.

Answers on page 26

# The Big Sur Gazette

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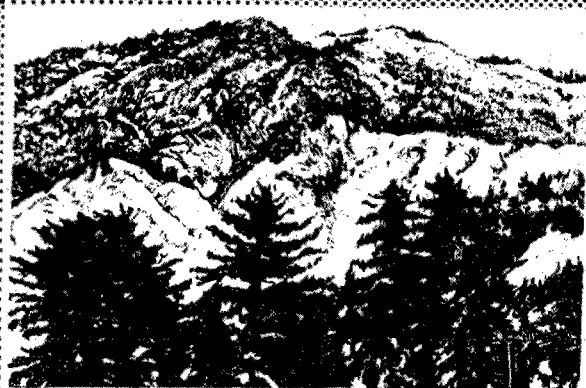
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drawing by Robin Coventry

# Church Services

## Immaculate Heart Hermitage

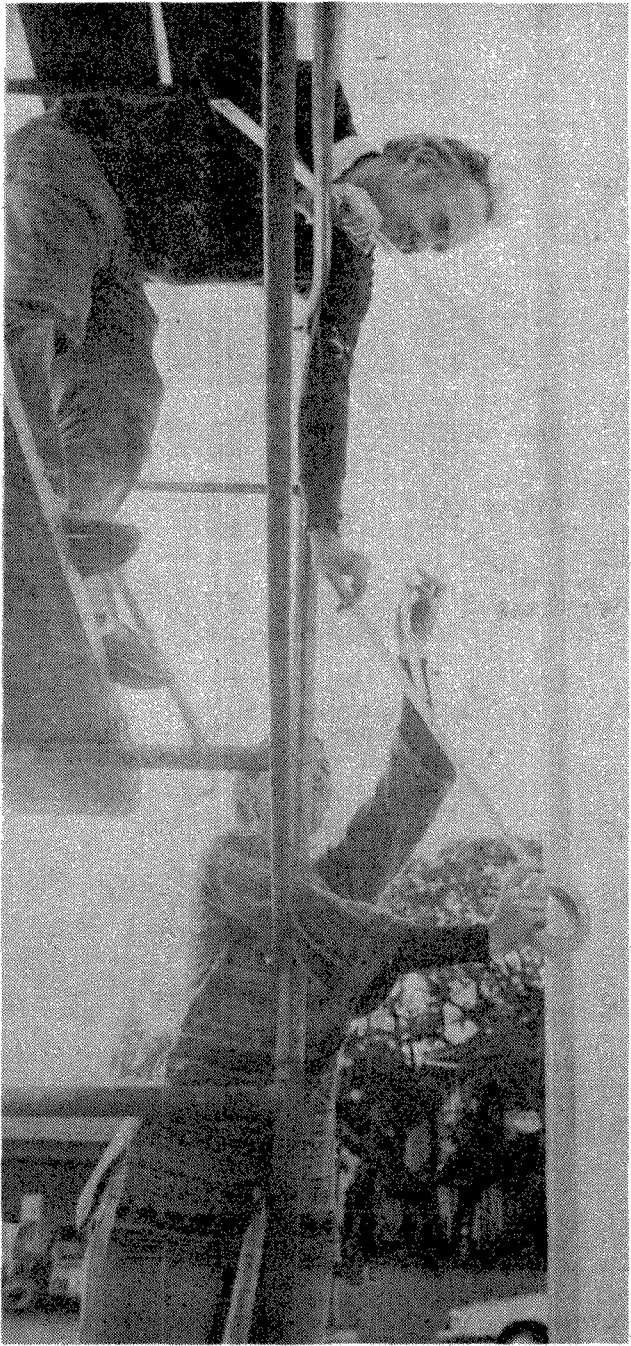
Sunday Mass, 11 a.m.  
Mass on weekdays, 6:15 a.m.  
Evening Prayer, Sundays at  
5 p.m., weekdays at 6 p.m.  
Catholic Service

1/2 Mile So. of Lucia Lodge

## St. Francis Church

Saturday Mass, 4 p.m.  
Catholic Service

1/2 Mile North of Fernwood

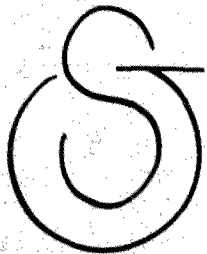


**WORK CONTINUES** on the mural-map of Carmel being done by Bill Bates and Carol Minou. The Carmel-By-The-Sea banner and the frame around the work are virtually complete. Areas of the mural are beginning to pop up, including one Bates cartoon of a bird at the top that reads, "The tourists have gone. Now we can land." A complete story will appear in the February Gazette.

## CalTrans Meeting Jan. 29

The California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) will hold a public meeting January 29 at 7 p.m. in the Big Sur Grange Hall. The subject is the proposed replacement of Juan Higuera

Creek Bridge. Written comments may also be sent to CalTrans, P.O. Box L, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406, until March 2, 1981. More information is available at the Big Sur Public Library.



## HIGHLANDS GALLERY OF SCULPTURE

Highway One at Fern Canyon Road  
One-Half Mile North of Highlands Inn  
CARMEL HIGHLANDS



## Fire Extinguishers Are Handy

by LAURA FREMONT  
*Capitol News Service*

**SACRAMENTO (Capitol)**—In 1974 a frightened 15-year-old girl smothered a flaming toaster with a blanket after it caught on fire while she was trying to make breakfast. In 1976, another fire in the same kitchen—this time caused by excessive grease which had collected on the stove—threatened to engulf the house in flames, but the girl's father, who had learned from that frightening experience with the toaster, saved the day with a fire extinguisher he had bought "just in case" it ever happened again. Two years later, my not-as-lucky best friend saw her house completely destroyed by fire on New Year's Eve when the family Christmas tree caught from the candles they had perched on its branches.

If Susan's family had had a fire extinguisher handy, perhaps they needn't have fled in panic and then watched as their brand-new second floor, along with the rest of the house, crumbled into ashes before their eyes.

*Changing Times Magazine* recently printed an article giving a general idea of what fire extinguishers are good for—and what they're not good for. There are several different types, and frankly, the best one in the world will do you no good if you don't pay attention to its proper usage.

It is important to buy an extinguisher designed to put out a particular type of fire, since the contents of one extinguisher may not put out the type of fire you are confronted with. Class A extinguishers, says *Changing Times*, usually contain water, which is basically good only on wood, paper, cloth, and plastic fires—not on electrical or flammable liquid fires (and you thought you always threw water on a fire, didn't you?). Class AB models contain foam, and like Class A, shouldn't be used on electrical fires. Class AB extinguishers, says the article, are the dry chemical type that are used to put out electrical fires and grease fires but aren't effective against paper and wood fires. And Class ABC models utilize dry chemicals which are capable of putting out just about any type of fire you care to dream up.

The magazine suggests that you buy the last type, since

you never know what you'll be up against. It seems like sound advice. The other obvious caveat is not to become complacent just because you've got that extinguisher hanging on the back of the kitchen door. Learn how to use it and make sure everyone else in the house knows how to as well. It may come in handy sometime when you're making toast.

## Fire Prevention

## Your Business, My Business, Good Business

**Question:** What do you do with ashes removed from your wood burning stove or fireplace?

**Story:** Recently, a local Big Sur resident was surprised and embarrassed when a half dozen neighbors and a fire truck suppressed a small fire (10 ft. x 20 ft.) near his home.

Supposedly cold ashes were removed from the fireplace an hour earlier and discarded in the area.

**Answer:** Use a five gallon metal bucket with holes punched in the bottom. Saturate the coals with water. After a few days discard in a cleared area on mineral soil.

**Question:** Do you have small piles of leaves or brush that need to be burned?

**Answer:** Place piles in a cleared, level area away from flammable material, steep slopes and power lines. Call the U.S. Forest Service at 667-2423 and an on-site inspection will be made. A burn permit will be issued for a permissive burn day. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**Question:** When was the last time your stovepipe or chimney was cleaned?

**Answer:** It should be done annually.

If you have any questions or concerns in reference to fire prevention contact Tom Mounts, Fire Prevention Technician, Downtown Big Sur, 667-2423.



## public meeting

### SUBJECT

What do you think about replacing the Juan Higuera Creek Bridge?

### PROPOSAL

The California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) is proposing to replace Juan Higuera Creek Bridge and improve the roadway sight distance on Route 1 near Big Sur.

The meeting will give you an opportunity to talk about the proposed project with CALTRANS, local governmental agencies and citizens groups.

From January 8 to January 29, 1981, you may review maps showing the proposal for the replacement of Juan Higuera Creek Bridge and the roadway sight distance improvement. These maps and some additional project information will be available for your inspection at the Big Sur Public Library in Big Sur on Monday, Wednesday and Friday between the hours of 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

If you can't attend the meeting, you can send your written comments until March 2, 1981, to CALTRANS, P.O. Box L, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406.

### WHEN AND WHERE

The meeting will be held on Thursday, January 29, 1981, 7 p.m., at the Big Sur Grange Hall on Highway 1 in Big Sur.

### CONTACT

For further information about this project or any transportation matter, call CALTRANS at (805) 549-3111.

**if you care...come!**

## Captain Cooper School

# 1980 Christmas Sing Is A Big Success!

The Captain Cooper School children and parents sang to each other in a lively morning program held in Room 2 at the school.

Kindergarten, first and second graders sang "Silver Bells," "Tannenbaum," "White Christmas" and "Put a Little Love in Your Heart."

Third, fourth and fifth graders played alto recorders

beginning with a duet by Annika Newell and Amber Miller and followed by "Springtime," "When the Saints Go Marching In" and "Jingle Bells." Mariah Derr performed a solo of "Lightly Row."

Following the recorder performance, the three grades sang "Do You Hear What I Hear?" "Deck the Halls" and "Joy to the World."

Beaux Chamberlain on trumpet and Johnny Shannon on drums played "Here's That Tune Again."

All the children then returned to the stage and were serenaded by parents,

relatives and friends who sang "The First Noel," "Deck the Halls," "Joy to the World" and "Silent Night."

All six grades then sang "Rudolph the Red-nosed

Reindeer," "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town" and "Here Comes Santa."

And sure enough, just as he has for years, Santa entered just when the children have come to expect

him to.

Following his visit and the handing out of stockings, refreshments and desserts were served. Bill Purdy, music specialist, directed the show. The school appreciates the many parents and friends who helped with decorating before the program and with the Christmas (and pinata) parties the day before. Happy New Year!



MARIAH DERR receives a stocking from Santa as Patty Wagy and her daughter Kendall wait their turn.



KINDERGARTEN, first and second graders sang "Silver Bells," "Tannenbaum," "White Christmas" and concluded (above) with "Put A Little Love in Your Heart." First row: Emerald Bloomer, Heather Cox, Grant Fish, Hunter Hunolt, Robbie Levin, Sura-Quay Arbon, and Andren Marquette. Center row: Christopher

Wagy, Michelle Bleck, Lisa Callaway, Carrie Jones, Jason Derr, Clover Bradford. Standing: John Villa, Ehren Woyt, Mike Shannon, James Taylor, Dee Ann Howard, Jesse Marrow, Airic Byrne and Keri Kuntson.



CHILD'S-EYE VIEW of Santa Claus. Santa brought stockings stuffed with fruit, nuts, a gingerbread man and a candy cane. When the party was over, he had plenty left to take to the migrant workers in Salinas.



CHILDREN SHOW a variety of reactions as Santa Claus enters on stage—the end of the program when they finished singing "Here Comes Santa Claus."



THIRD, FOURTH and fifth graders serenade parents with alto recorders. Front row: Mariah Derr, Anna Allaire, Ani De Groat, Chloe Burchell, Matt Agrey. Back row: Amber Stevens, Annika Newell, Jean Snyder, Beaux Chamberlain, Gabriel Case, Victor Villalobos, David Eaton, Jacob Coons.



PARENTS SING Christmas carols for the children midway through the program. Bill Purdy, program director, accompanied them for "Joy to the World," "Deck the Halls," "The First Noel" and "Silent Night."

## District Ranger Robert Breazeale Promoted to Washington D.C.

KING CITY—Robert E. Breazeale, District Ranger of the Monterey Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest, has been promoted to the National Office of the USDA Forest Service in Washington, D.C.

Breazeale graduated from the University of Arizona in 1968 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forest Hydrology and has since completed graduate work at Oregon State University and California State University at Fresno. He began his Forest Service career in 1965 on the Coronado National Forest in Arizona where he initially

held jobs as a seasonal firefighter and trail foreman.

During Breazeale's four years as District Ranger he has overseen the operations of some 270 employees on the 400,000-acre Monterey District, responding to what he describes as "interesting land management challenges." He has become well known as a direct participant in coastal issues along the Big Sur coast as a result of proposed federal legislation. He has worked with legislative representatives, county advisory committees, conservation groups, military and

state agencies.

The management direction of the Monterey Ranger District has been altered during Breazeale's tenure to one giving special emphasis to recreation, wilderness and natural resource management. Under his leadership, the District has begun an active annual prescribed burning program. The 178,000-acre Marble-Cone fire of 1977, recognized today as the second largest wildfire in California history, occurred during Breazeale's term on the District. The resultant watershed rehabilitation effort led by Breazeale's organization from 1977 to 1978 was the largest and longest running effort in recent Forest Service history. It received special Regional commendation from the Forest Service upon its completion.

Breazeale's new assignment as staff assistant to the National Director of Data Management in Washington, D.C., will involve him in directing management data and information needs for the Forest Service at the forest, regional and national levels.

No selection has been made to fill the Monterey District Ranger position.

### No Free Delivery for Scouts

The U.S. Postal Service may have a little trouble getting mail to people on time but it is faster than a speeding bullet when it comes to spotting illicit competition. The latest victims are the kids in Cub Scout Den No. 5 in Coram, New York, who were observed putting fliers in mail boxes offering to sing carols and hand-deliver Christmas cards free of charge. The Postal Service has told the moppets this violates the private express statutes, they must pay \$38.25 postage on the fliers and are subject to a

fine up to \$76,500. Another threat to the postal monopoly nipped in the bud.

—The Wall Street Journal

### CPOA Meets January 12

The Coast Property Owners Association will meet Monday, January 12, at 7 p.m. in the Big Sur Grange Hall. This will be the first CPOA meeting since the new officers and board members were elected in November of last year.



FRIENDS OF THE BIG SUR COAST steering committee members enjoy a jovial Welcome Home party given in honor of Chairman Jim Josoff on December 28.

## Friends of Big Sur Coast Honor Local Lobbyist Jim Josoff

Friends of the Big Sur Coast chairman Jim Josoff crowded his home December 28 for a welcome home party, and presented him with an engraved punch bowl which also carried the Friends logo designed by Robin Coventry. The inscription read, "In grateful appreciation to Jim Josoff from his many devoted Friends of

the Big Sur Coast, 1980."

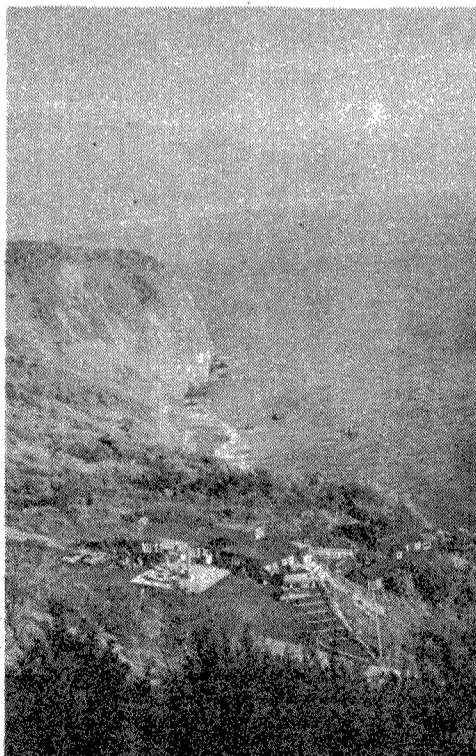
The gift was purchased by the 54 steering committee members of the organization. Additionally 24 matching cups were included. Josoff lobbied in Washington against passage of the Cranston-Panetta bills during the closing weeks of the 96th Congress and during its lame

duck session. He was joined in his lobbying efforts by Charles Cushman and Rick Davidge of the National Inholders Association, an organization hired by the Friends to assist in lobbying against federal legislation.

Josoff did not return to Big Sur until Congress had adjourned December 15.

## Lucia Lodge and Restaurant

### Ocean-View Lodging and Fine Dining



### Dinner

#### Appetizers

Cold Relish Plate, Shrimp Cocktail, Hot Sautéed Mushrooms

#### Entrees

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

#### Beef

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

#### Seafood

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

#### Special

We will describe these selections upon request

Featuring Mirassou Wines

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Your Hosts: The Houlton Family

### Brunch

#### Specials

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

### House Specialties

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

### Salad

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

### Fish

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

### Beef

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

### Steak Sandwich

# Views and Viewpoints

## Red Tape

Dear Editor:

Not too long ago, we Americans were distinctive throughout the world as a breed of self-starters, innovators, doers. Now we are becoming bound up in red tape—reduced to a nation of paper-shuffling petitioners, forever waiting for permission from some bureaucratic government office for our next step of waiting, waiting and waiting.

A good example of paper-shuffling, waiting, etc., is Steinbeck's Historical Cannery Row, a recognized tourist-oriented area, where not a stone has been turned in seven years plus, on 5,000 feet of street of many derelict buildings, slabs and weeds. There seems to be no limit to the extremes to which the Coastal Commission and its staff of would-be do-gooders, obstructionists, social engineers, will go in undermining the fundamental purposes and intent of California's Coastal Act.

Frank C. Crispo  
President  
Cannery Row Merchants'  
Association

## Safe Travel

Dear Editor:

Nuclear free-zones recently requested by the UN General

Assembly may be applicable to international aviation. Application would be in keeping with the spirit of the UN Charter and the UN Declaration for Environmental Rights at Stockholm in 1972.

The UN, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Civil Aviation Organization should do everything possible to shield international passengers from the proliferation of nuclear air cargo.

Pilots are notified when such shipments are placed into the cargo hold so they may put on protective clothing under their uniforms. No such protection is provided to the public because it would be impractical. Therefore, nuclear-free aviation is needed for travelers and for people working and living around international airports.

You mustn't allow progress to compromise the ancient right to expect safe travel.

Thomas J. McGrath  
Monterey

## Slick Professional

Please Reprint

Dear Herald Editor:

I am writing you as one of the 844 "slick professionals" in Big Sur who fought Panetta's fraudulent "federal protective legislation" your articles and editorials continue

to glorify.

As one of many (some on fixed incomes) who paid \$100 per fundraising dinner plus smaller amounts, I can verify that the \$95,000 (editorially inflated to \$100,000) earned and spent in our 11-month struggle was the hard-earned money of little people; that a bake sale and flea market can (and did) earn \$3,000, that an art auction can earn \$8,600, that a Monterey County Fair booth can earn \$800, that three \$100 per plate dinners can earn between \$11,000 and \$16,000 each, that the sale of T-shirts, bumper stickers and cookbooks can bring in thousands of dollars, that small barbecues, cocktail parties, membership drives, a Mexican dinner, and a paid *Herald* advertisement brought in the rest.

Shame! We begged for fair play from you people. You gave slanted coverage at best. You left the "slick professional" coverage of this historic Peninsula issue to our fledgling monthly newspaper, *The Big Sur Gazette*.

The *Herald* Washington Bureau, which covered the Cranston-Panetta bills, was mostly the writing of the wife of Cranston's former campaign manager. Not exactly neutral coverage.

We fought with dedication, with humor, with fury,

with tenacity. Without help from the *Herald* we won.

We stand ready to protect our rights and this coast with every legal means at our disposal.

Paula Walling  
Big Sur

## Experience

Dear Editor:

Here's a suggestion.

In their book *Free To Choose*, Milton and Rose Friedman have printed this quotation:

"Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficial. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greater dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

—Justice Louis Brandeis  
Olmstead v. United States  
277 U.S. 479 (1928)

Now, I hope you will print that over and over in your paper, perhaps put it permanently on the masthead. What do you think?

Edgar Bissantz  
Santa Barbara

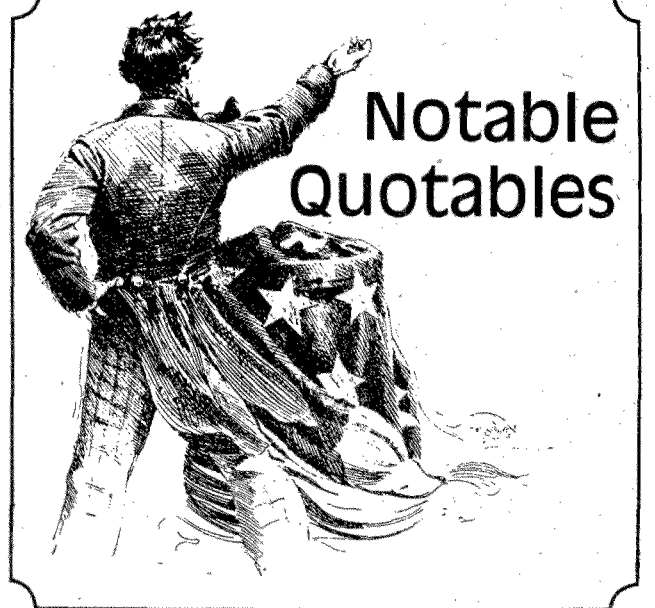
## Good Wishes

To all the "troops" on the Gazette:

Sitting here, on the lower reaches of the Sur Coast, I am thinking of you—and wishing you, and all you hold dear, every joy—and health—and success...not just for today but throughout the coming year I shall wish you the very best of the Christmas Spirit.

Ron Stephens

## Notable Quotables



EDITOR'S NOTE: Gazette readers are invited to send Notable Quotables for publication in this column. Mail to: Big Sur Gazette, Big Sur, CA 93920.

★ ★ ★

"a politician is an arse upon which everyone has sat except a man"

—e.e. cummings

Submitted by Mieke Barnett

★ ★ ★

"Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficial. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greater dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

—Justice Louis Brandeis  
Olmstead v. United States  
277 U.S. 479 (1928)

Submitted by Edgar Bissantz

★ ★ ★

"Bureaucracy is an infinite regression of the positive."

—Franz Kafka

Submitted by Mieke Barnett

★ ★ ★

"One of our teams, under the leadership of my son Philippe, has studied the aura off Carmel Bay and Point Lobos for several weeks mainly to study the ecology in relationship with the sea otter population. ... We have found from our own explorations...there are preliminary signs of possible degradation. It badly needs protection. ... But that it is surrounded by private property estates which reduces the main access to the sea and makes controls easier than practically anywhere else."

—Jacques Cousteau, 1970

Submitted by Mieke Barnett

★ ★ ★

"Let us," Thomas Jefferson said, "have a wise and a frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits or industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government."

Submitted by Mieke Barnett

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## Commissioner Peters Lashes Staff

# Big Sur Coastal Plan Bogged Down

by MARY BARNETT

It's back to the old drawing board for the Big Sur Local Coastal Program.

After angry exchanges over whose fault it is the LCP is bogged down, the Monterey County Planning Commission on December 10 turned the controversial staff-prepared draft back to a new Big Sur LCP subcommittee to start revising all over again.

It is supposed to report back to the commission with recommended changes by the January 14 afternoon session. However, indications are the commission may not be able to study the document in depth for possible final action until January 28.

By that time there will be two new Planning Commission members and two members of the present commission and the former Big Sur LCP subcommittee will be on the Board of Supervisors. They are Bill Peters, who succeeds Sam Farr as Carmel Valley-Big Sur supervisor, and Marc Del Piero, who defeated Sam Samples for the North County supervisorial seat.

More than two months of work on the Big Sur LCP draft by the Planning Commission subcommittee had failed to yield an adopted LCP. Work on all LCP components in Monterey County was supposed to be finished at the end of 1980.

At the December 10 hearing, the commission had before it two staff memoranda suggesting Big Sur LCP revisions, based on LCP, State Coastal Commission and Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee comments. They were, however, not in text form.

Planning Director Ed DeMars' December 9 memo suggested that the commission review the memos, settle policy questions, and take action on the draft plan, directing staff to rewrite the text for submission to the Monterey County Board of Supervisors. The board must approve the plan in a public hearing, then forward it to the Central Regional and State Coastal Commissions for their ratification under terms of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

"Alternatively you can direct staff to fully revise the draft plan and bring it back to you for reconsideration," DeMars suggested.

He added, however, "Valuable continuity of membership of the commission may be lost by holding Big Sur over until next

year," in a reference to the pending departure of Peters and Del Piero for higher office.

This approach, to put it mildly, did not find favor with the Planning Commission. Peters lashed out at the planning staff, blaming it for delays in completing action on the long-pending LCP.

He interrupted an explanation of the staff's recommendations by Big Sur LCP staff planner Bill Farrel to declare, "I'm frustrated. We're not where I thought we would be. I thought we would be dealing with text at this point. You had the subcommittee recommendations, and were to rewrite them and have them ready for this meeting."

He further charged the memoranda did not represent subcommittee decisions.

"There are too many changes," he declared. "These are not minor modifications. They are major. The staff unilaterally changed the decisions."

Peters was particularly angry over a staff recommendation to reinstate Post Creek as a water restoration area, maintaining the subcommittee had agreed to leave it out. He said limitations on Post Creek withdrawals were obviously directed at one property—the Ventana Inn, which wants to put in 20 more units to bring its size up to the originally planned 60 units.

Farrel said a report by watershed consultant John Stanley recommended keeping Post Creek as a watershed restoration area.

Furthermore, Peters said, he came to the commission meeting prepared to discuss only the first three chapters of the LCP and had told others that would be the procedure.

A *Gazette* check with the Planning Commission secretary indicated no motion was adopted at the November 19 commission meeting directing staff to prepare a revised plan text for the December 10 session. It was noted that the subcommittee, consisting of less than a quorum of the commission, cannot take official action, such as giving direction to the staff.

Nevertheless, Peters insisted, "We have no revised text. I thought Mr. Farrel was asked to revise it. He didn't."

DeMars, in defense of his staff, replied, "We thought we needed policy direction from the Commission. There are many unresolved questions."

Although Peters placed blame for the LCP's hangup on

staff, his fellow commissioner Calvin Reaves, also a Big Sur LCP subcommittee member, had a somewhat different view.

"Long ago this ceased to be an LCP subcommittee and became a personal matter," he said, in an apparent reference to Peters' conduct of the chairmanship. "We had three or four subcommittee meetings with the public and had more and more input. Personalities became involved—that must be obvious to everybody."

"This thing needs to be redone from the beginning. The way the thing was done was wrong. Mr. Farrel has said there isn't time. But there has to be a cutoff, instead of continual public input. I say let's stop the input."

Del Piero also thought the "input" was going on too long. He especially deplored a 24-page memorandum from the Coastal Commission received after opening of LCP hearings. He said it was "damn poor planning" to have a major document come in that late in the process.

Regional Coastal Commission staff planner Lee Otter said in Santa Cruz the Coastal Commission felt that since a rewrite was to be made anyhow, "we might as well submit the changes we thought to be necessary."

"The bulk were editing changes, but some were significant," he added. "I contributed some."

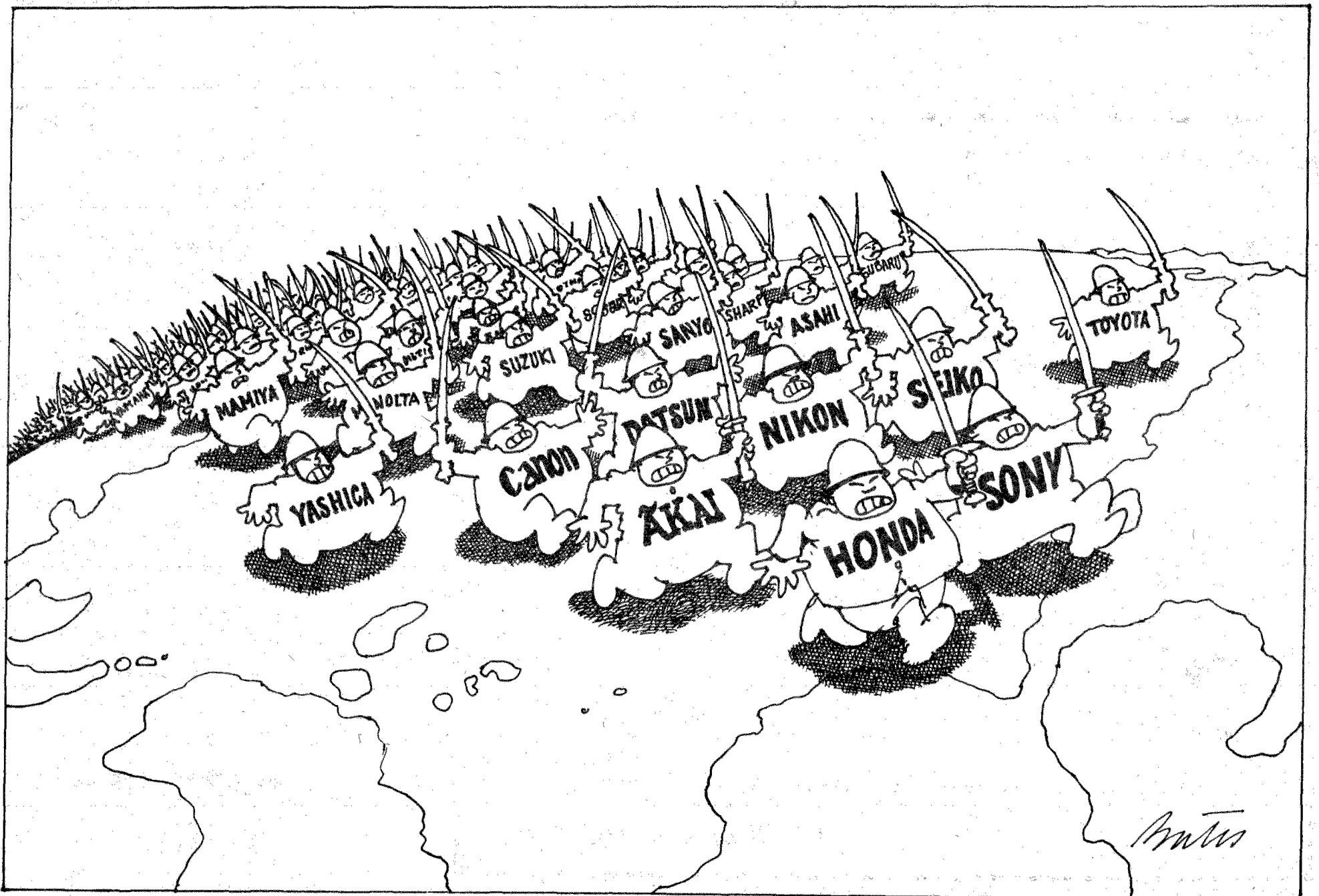
Otter said many of the state-proposed changes referred to the "shall" and "should" question.

"Where the Coastal Act says 'shall,' we took the position the county should be equally strong," he said. "And in some places the county says 'shall' where the Coastal Act doesn't. Habitat protection is one of the areas where there is the strongest difference. The Coastal Act says vital habitat SHALL be protected. The Big Sur LCP sometimes says it SHOULD."

But the LCP is stricter than the Coastal Act in saying all structures "shall" be located out of view of Highway One, Otter noted.

"That doesn't necessarily mean we don't support the watershed protection policy, but how about some farmer's windmill or a fence?" he asked. "How about signs for visitor-serving facilities, or signs saying 'This way to the beach'? How about construction in Big Sur Village, one of the development areas in the plan? Take the Coast Gallery—what if it wanted to add another structure? These are the kinds of clarifications needed. These are the kinds of comments we made."

Another source of last-minute input was the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC). Chairman Roger Newell addressed the Commission briefly December 10 to urge the minimum lot size of 320 acres be kept in the plan. The subcommittee has endorsed a 40-acre minimum lot size for new lot splits. Newell feared this would start a rush for lot split permits.



# Josoff Responds to Monterey Peninsula Herald Editorial

By JAMES JOSOFF

My phone rang off the hook for several days following the December 29th *Herald* editorial, "The Big Sur Bill." The calls fell into three roughly equal groups: those who believe the editorial was an attack on the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, those who thought it was as funny as could be, and those who were jubilant because they believe the *Herald* has come a long way towards the truth of the Big Sur issue and a recognition of the superb fight conducted by the people of the area against an absurd, unnecessary,

wasteful and destructive bill and its amendments.

Although there are several inaccuracies in the editorial, I guess my personal reaction to it falls in the last two groups. To those of us intimately involved in the fight, some of your comments were a real hoot, but, on balance, you've come a long way. And I guess I'm therefore somewhat prouder of you than you seem to be of me.

Let's deal with the inaccuracies first. Of prime importance is the fact that this never really was "Panetta's Big Sur Bill." It was

Philip Burton's and the Wilderness Society's bill. Panetta had to introduce it. Burton explained to us that he told Panetta, "Either you do it, or I'm going to." Leon Panetta was merely the tool of people he was afraid to stand up to, for fear of losing his footing on the bottom rung of the establishment ladder in the House.

As to whether or not the bill or some innocuous-sounding version of it could pass the 1981 House, don't count on it. There may well be a Republican/Democratic coalition in the House that will look askance at this kind of unnecessary expenditure and overregulation of people's lives. The mood of the House has changed and if Panetta wants to get even close to the foot of the establishment ladder, he is going to have to line both feet up in the right direction. He's capable of that.

By the phrase, "protective federal legislation for the coastal area," I assume you refer to the Panetta and Cranston bills since that is the way you have consistently and inaccurately referred to them. In fact, of course, neither of the bills, nor the amendments to the "Panetta" Bill were "protective." They would have destroyed the Big Sur Coast and the surrounding communities as we and the tourists know and love them. (Did you know that some 17,000 tourists signed a petition against the federalization of the coast...in just nine weeks? Did you know that the tourists compare Big Sur to federalized areas and that Big Sur wins, hands down?)

And now let's talk about the word *Paranoia*. I believe the word means an unreasonable, groundless fear and I am pretty ashamed of you for using it, and continuing to use it. It is the charge most often used by the proponents of the legislation. Perhaps you did not read the amendments proposed by Cranston, or the Energy and Natural

Resources Committee's explanation of them, although your Washington office had copies of them. Perhaps you did not know that one of them, agreed to by Panetta, would have given the federal government the right to enjoin any present use of the land that was incompatible with the land use plan to be developed under the terms of the bill. And for the word *enjoin*, you can accurately substitute the word *condemn*. Further, we told the *Herald* months ago, and provided documentation, of the Wilderness Society's intention that the federal government acquire all of the private land in the Monterey County portion of the Big Sur Coast. You are going to have to accept the fact that paranoia ceases to be paranoia when fear is factual.

You used another phrase, "charges of devious motives." Let's face it, some people want to be bought out by the federal government at what they assume will be a nice fat price, and yet the bill was proposed as "protective." Were you aware that the intent of one of the amendments was to open the door even wider than the bill itself to turn the Big Sur Coast into a mass recreation area? Is that protection? The *New York Times* doesn't think so. And speaking of devious, how about Cranston trying to slip the thirty million dollar bill through, unread, without his colleagues even being aware that it had such a price tag...when the Senate had just spent day after day after day trying to cut federal expenditures. And how about Panetta signing off on, i.e., agreeing to, amendments that were supposedly against his intentions for the bill. As long as someone else submitted them, he was technically off the hook. Yes, I think Cranston, Burton and Panetta are devious. Yes, I think many of the local proponents of the bills are devious in trying to mislead the public, and apparently

## Prepares for Future Legislation

## Big Sur Coalition Thanks Its Supporters

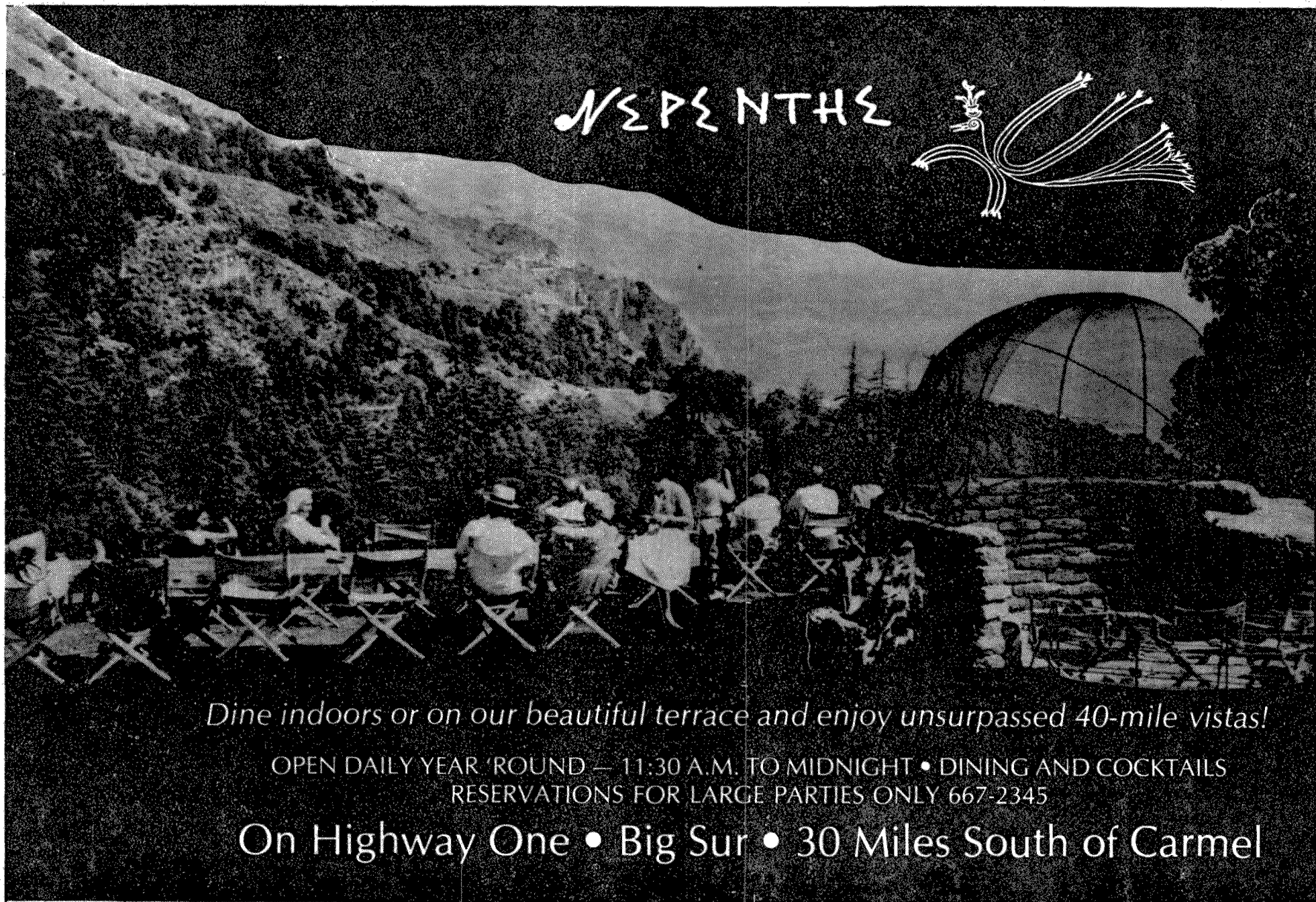
BIG SUR—Following the close of the 96th Congress, and Senator's Hayakawa's defeat of the Cranston-Panetta Big Sur legislation, the Big Sur Coalition has been busy thanking the organizations that supported its resolution for "no further federal ownership, management or control along the Big Sur coast." Friends of the Big Sur Coast acted as lead organization for the coalition which was joined by the California State Grange, California Federation of Republican Women, Carmel Highlands Association,

Monterey County Foundation of Concern, Malpas Creek Property Owners Association, Big Sur Chamber of Commerce and several other organizations.

The coalition is continuing to broaden its base in preparation for possible future federal legislative proposals.

The Big Sur Coalition formed in May of last year. In July, Alan Perlmuter of Big Sur testified in behalf of its members (96,129 Californians) before the House Sub-

committee on Parks and Insular Affairs. The coalition originated in order to gain support outside the Big Sur community for the position taken by Friends of the Big Sur Coast that federal legislation for the area is unnecessary to protect it, and that it would in fact destroy the very thing it set out to protect by bringing recreational overuse and consequent resource damage. The coalition began with the advice of Keith Thompson, a former aide to Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH).



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the press, as to just what the bills were really all about.

There are several other points I would like to cover. The first concerns your questioning the motivation of the members of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast. To understand that motivation, you will have to read the book, *The Territorial Imperative*. It was, indeed, the territorial imperative combined with pretty solid environmentalism that caused the "little people of Big Sur" and the surrounding communities to fight the grass roots battle against the federalization of the area. But the little people of Big Sur and the surrounding communities are extraordinarily big people in terms of the exceptional human resources they are individually equipped to throw voluntarily into a fight. Many may live in a somewhat camping-out fashion but they are among the most sophisticated people in the nation. There are only a few naive people on the Coast and they were among the proponents of the bills...sadly misguided.

We did raise and spend almost \$100,000... although that must be peanuts compared to the Big Sur Foundation, the Wilderness Society and other of the bills' proponents since they first began their campaign to turn Big Sur over to the feds, back in August 1977.

And in part, we **did** fight through bake sales. Have you ever heard of a bake sale that made \$1,000 or another that made \$1,300? I never have and I have spent most of my professional life in fundraising and community organization. How about an art auction with all of the art donated by local artists as their way of contributing, and a yield of \$8,400? Or three \$100/person dinners to which virtually all of the **same** people came...people, many of whom are on fixed, limited or almost nonexistent incomes but who said, we can't afford **not** to give (and the food was superb, prepared by fantastic volunteer professional chefs). These same people went to our flea markets, potluck luncheons and film showings. They gave and gave and gave. And when they weren't giving, they and more

than a hundred others were working...digging barbecue pits, making speeches, doing radio, TV and press interviews, writing letters, sending telegrams, contacting friends and relatives elsewhere, baking cakes and the best lemon meringue pies in the world, smoking chickens, selling raffle tickets, making posters, washing dishes...and they had one thing going for them that the proponents didn't have: they knew they were right and were fighting fairly and honestly. The Friends never misstated the facts, in part because we didn't have to...**they were all on our side**. We never misled anyone, as did our "devious" opposition, and that gave us a whole different kind of strength. The degree of commitment was extraordinary.

Many of the same people who worked and gave and planned strategy in meeting after meeting after meeting also gave up their vacations or their wages in order to go back to Washington to tell the House and the Senate the truth. Twenty-seven went in the last ten months, some two, three and four times... and they were **beautiful**!

They were also, as you noted in the editorial, in a sense "slickly professional." (But not one of them got paid a cent other than the bulk of his or her expenses.) Cowboy boots and sandals were polished, jeans were scrubbed, a few ties and socks came out of mothballs, and several new pantsuits and dresses were bought. But looks aside, the slick professionalism was there in a profound knowledge of the issue, in a deep, abiding, articulate understanding and love of the land itself, in natural warmth and courtesy...and in just plain class. The little people of Big Sur are giants.

Such giants are they that the Friends Strategy #4 would have been successful had it been needed. Number four was designed to win a vote on the floor of the Senate. Fifty-three and a possible fifty-fourth senator had already really understood the issue and had come down on our side. The little people of Big Sur are indeed giants...giants...giants... **glorious giants**!

## EDITORIAL

# The Big Sur Bill

reprinted from Monterey Peninsula Herald,  
December 29, 1980

For better or worse, one of the items of proposed legislation that fell—or rather was pushed—through the cracks as Congress rushed to adjournment was Rep. Leon Panetta's Big Sur bill. Sen. Sam Hayakawa proved he wasn't the sleepyhead he has been accused of being when he blocked a parliamentary maneuver by his California colleague, Alan Cranston, that would have slipped the bill through the Senate.

Opponents of the bill, led by Jim Josoff and the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, justifiably hailed the defeat of Cranston's effort as a major victory and consider the bill dead. It may very well be. Although it will certainly be re-introduced by its author next session and could well again pass the House, it faces stormier seas in the Senate.

There, the Republicans will be in control reducing Sen. Cranston's clout somewhat, but even more of an obstacle is likely to be Sen. James A. McClure, an Idaho Republican, who is assuming the chairmanship of the Senate's Energy and Natural Resources Committee, which through its Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources subcommittee, must pass on the legislation.

McClure opposed the Big Sur legislation this past session and will probably take a similar tack in 1981. All of which bodes ill for the prospects of enacting any kind of protective federal legislation for the coastal area, particularly where it calls for an appropriation.

Although The Herald supported the Panetta bill, we have never been convinced that it was the key to either survival or destruction of the Big Sur, depending on which side of the fence one was. Nor could we subscribe to the paranoid fears and charges of devious motives that characterized much of the contest. The battle was fairly fought and won in the democratic process, and time will tell who was right or wrong.

Josoff and his colleagues, however, should be aware that while they have been busy raising questions about the underlying motivation of the bill's proponents, they have stirred up some about their own. Their depiction of their own efforts as a grass roots campaign by the little people of Big Sur is somewhat clouded by reports from Washington of the slick professionalism which characterized the lobbying against the measure.

And Washington lobbying does not come cheap. Josoff concedes that his organization spent about \$100,000 in defeating the Panetta bill. That's a bit more than we would expect to be raised at Big Sur bake sales.



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



**Mostly Coastal**

By Clare Carey Willard

Here We Go Again

## Another New Year

Well! Here we go again! Another new year, and it's going to be a big one, with many changes, most good, but some no doubt BAD. And very bad indeed.

For courage, we can look back over 1980 as the year that the local citizenry of Big Sur rose beyond any potential strength that they even *thought* they had. We saw them take on the Panetta/Cranston/Burton Triumvirate, the most powerful combined threat to continuing private property ownership in our federal legislature today. We saw them wrestle this power to the ground, and put the heel of Big Sur straight on the throat of federal designation of Big Sur. We saw Senator Hayakawa and his office stand firm, even when literally alone, except for the courageous lobbying groups from Big Sur and the Carmel Highlands.

AND THEY DID IT! BY GOD, THEY DID IT! No, I am not swearing. I am completely sincere in feeling that "they did it, by God Himself," because I don't think that any mere human effort could have beaten the war chests and committed thrust of the single interest groups and the radical environmen-

talists who will not rest until the government owns every square inch of land in this state. The mighty Goliath of government was roundly defeated by the little David of Big Sur. But, for how long?

So now we are watching with a careful eye just what will happen next in Big Sur. And perhaps we had better look all around us in different directions to see what is happening in a general pattern buildup.

I don't want to sound like Cassandra at the Well because I am too new at this coastal battle to know all or even any of the answers. But I do know that since we arrived on the coast, there has been one battle after another, and the pattern emerging is very clear. WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO CONTINUE FIGHTING. We are going to have to continue to maintain our constant vigilance and to hold a strong fighting spirit.

Look at what has been done to Alaska. With most of Alaska submerged into an almost total wilderness area, we cannot even attempt to pull ourselves away from the stranglehold that our need for Arab oil has on our nation. You can't explore for oil in a wilderness. In fact, you can't do much of *anything* in a wilderness! And, lest there be any doubt of just what the word "wilderness" means, it is not just a pretty little thing out of a poem. Wilderness is defined as *an area in which no mechanized vehicle may go*, in which fire trucks are not permitted, fire roads may not be constructed, etc. If you want to get "in" you backpack in. Provided, of course, that you don't find yourselves blocked by large padlocked steel gates.

And, of course, what we are really fighting is bureaucracy. We are not fighting the government. We are fighting governmental implementation. There are more and more groups emerging who are totally committed to trying to eliminate governmental abuse, and the snarl of bureaucracy that seems to enmesh us all, and knock our national economy out of balance.

We have to face the fact that the Local Coastal Plans are so very bad that almost all 72 of them may end up in court. There is very little alternative. Wherever you look, you find one Coastal Plan worse than the previous one, and almost all seemingly designed to put great sections of privately owned property into a virtual deep freeze.

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The recent Chula Vista Decision in which the court decreed that the California Coastal Commission cannot put "conditions" onto the LCP may help Chula Vista, and it was hoped that this might be a landmark decision which would be helpful for all of the other LCPs. However, it appears now that the Coastal Commission will simply "eat" Chula Vista and "see what happens" next go around.

For example: when the Chula Vista Decision was called up by an attorney in the case of the San Mateo Local Coastal Plan, the Coastal Commission came out to say that the Chula Vista case had no bearing because the "...Commission does not place conditions but only makes suggestions..."

If this were not so serious, it would be comical. The commissioners seem to think that we are all stupid. "SUGGESTIONS!" I have seen some of the "suggestions" that the California Coastal Commission has made with regard to permit applications, and I think that they are abusive forms of blackmail.

I for one am getting tired of hearing the bureaucrats demonstrate that they have more respect and concern for a salamander, a blade of grass or a butterfly than they do for human beings who have committed the gross sin of actually "owning property" which they have improved and on which they pay taxes. There is a time, a place, and even a season for all things. The dinosaurs came and the dinosaurs went. It would be a distinct inconvenience if not embarrassment to have a brace of "leftover" dinosaurs "saved" by an avid group of environmentalists. The new vocabulary keeps pace too. We hear about "impacting" of natural resources; of "human degradation" of flood plains and watershed, airshed, viewshed, and as one Moss Landing wit once said: "Oh yes, 'viewshed.' That's over there on the other side of the bull shed and horse shed."

Recently I heard one lady say very seriously that a lodge could be located in a certain spot (that is a "visitor serving station") because "humans could not be seen from the road." I wondered what has become so obscene about "humans" that we have to make sure that they can't be seen from the road.

Happy New Year everyone! Keep the good thought, and let's keep Big Sur and the rest of our golden state FREE!

## Regulatory Legislation Proposed

*Capitol News Service*  
SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—Repeating an earlier attempt, Senator Dan Boatwright, D-Contra Costa, has proposed legislation which would allow the overturning of state regulatory agency regulations by the state legislature.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 3 would let the legislature, by way of a concurrent resolution, invalidate any regulation or part of any regulation. Boatwright points out that the costs of complying with state, local and federal regulations in California may exceed \$10 billion this year.

"The legislature has abdicated much of its lawmaking power to the bureaucracy," said Boatwright, adding that "much of what hasn't been given up has been effectively seized by state agencies."

Boatwright expressed concern over what he feels is a case of administrative agencies, boards and commissions acting as legislative, executive and judicial branches all at once.

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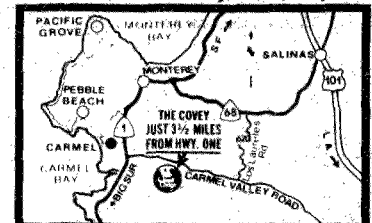
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# 1980 — The Big Sur Gazette — A Year in Review

## January

The death of a lion and the birth of a lobby were among top stories in the first *Big Sur Gazette* of 1980. Shortly before Christmas, a deputy state game warden shot dead a young female mountain lion that had snatched a puppy from the doorstep of a Partington Ridge home, raising howls of protest from Big Sur residents who thought the lion should have been captured and removed to a more remote area. Early in January, Friends of the Big Sur Coast organized, with James Josoff as chairman, to resist national parkmakers who had marked 1980 as a do or die year for federalizing Big Sur.

On a lighter, happier note, Tomi Kay Lussier celebrated the publication of her book "Big Sur: A Complete History and Guide." Nature writer Jeff Norman invited readers to A FREE LUNCH with an article on mussel picking in Big Sur.

## February

The second *Gazette* of the year reported plans by the Wilderness Society to push for a Big Sur national scenic area, and headlined photographer Ansel Adams' advocacy of such an area. The *Gazette* also covered a Big Sur speech in which Charles Cushman of the National Inholders Association warned what federal status could mean for local residents and property owners. U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston submitted a bill to allow unlimited expansion of Los Padres National Forest boundaries, provoking a barrage of telegrams and phone calls in opposition. The *Gazette* drew battle lines in an editorial, THE PEOPLE VS. THE PARKMAKERS.

The paper also noted the death of 76-year-old artist Helen Colby Ross, a Big Sur resident for more than 25 years.

The month's wildlife article, by Kathryn Farmer, was on gray whale migration.

## March

By March, Cranston had pulled back his Los Padres boundary bill but was working on a more general bill to "protect" Big Sur. Meanwhile, Friends of the Big Sur Coast had raised \$11,000 at a \$100 a plate Valentine's Day dinner and had found themselves a sweetheart in U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, who made a fact-finding trip to Big Sur and concluded in a *Gazette* guest editorial that Big Sur already was IN THE BEST OF HANDS.

Betty Barron wrote about Frank and Marjory Lloyd's MEMORIES OF BIG SUR IN THE BACK ROAD DAYS.

The *Gazette* ran a tribute from the family and friends of toddler Monte Joseph Phelps, who died in a January traffic accident near the mouth of the Little Sur River.

## April

SENATOR CRANSTON PROPOSES \$100 MILLION BIG SUR NATIONAL PARK AND PANETTA TO DRAFT BIG SUR LEGISLATION were the top headlines as the second quarter of the year began. The *Gazette* covered a Nephenthe forum on the pros and cons of nationalizing Big Sur and jibed at parkmakers' proposals in an editorial, WHERE IS BIG SUR? A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR TOURISTS.

Betty Barron wrote a tribute to the late explorer, anthropologist, astronomer, linguist, mathematician, musician, polo player and filmmaker Giles Healey, a Renaissance man of Partington Ridge and the world.

Lolly Fassett, Douglas Madsen and Emil White told stories about Big Sur and the Hot Springs in the old days in an event sponsored by the newly created Sur Real Press at Esalen. In an accompanying article, Nancy Mayer explained that she and Sur Real Press co-publisher Madsen planned to make innovative, custom-tailored "books with eye pleasure" by and about Big Sur people.

## May

The *Gazette* went to Washington to cover Senate subcommittee hearings on Cranston's Big Sur bill, reporting that 13 of 20 speakers opposed it. The *Gazette* also ran complete written testimony from the hearings, at which U.S. Rep. Leon Panetta outlined his own approach to Big Sur legislation.

Elayne W. Fitzpatrick-Grimm reminisced about poet Eric Barker, and al fresco Rambler Judith Goodman shared the FULL MOON ON COAST RIDGE.

## June

PANETTA'S BIG SUR AREA BILL was the center of attention this month; the *Gazette* ran the complete text of the bill and commented editorially on PANETTA'S BIG SUR PINATA.

As a public service, the *Gazette* reprinted a Cleveland Press series about what had happened to private property inholders in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area run by the Park Service.

Betty Barron profiled artist Sam Colburn, and Jeff Norman extolled the sugar pine as THE GRANDEST VEGETATION.

**Cranston Bill — Complete Text Inside**  
**The Big Sur Gazette**  
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**Senator Cranston Proposes**  
**\$100 Million Dollar Big Sur National Park**

**CAC Says "Hands-Off" To Feds**  
The Big Sur Coast Community Association (CAC) has urged the federal government to keep its hands off the Big Sur area. The CAC, which represents the interests of the local community, has expressed concern over the proposed \$100 million Big Sur National Park bill introduced by Senator Alan Cranston. The CAC believes that the bill would interfere with the local community's ability to manage its own affairs and that it would be a waste of federal money. The CAC has urged the federal government to withdraw the bill and to allow the local community to manage the Big Sur area as it sees fit.

**Big Sur LCP Is Due In April**  
The Big Sur Local Coastal Plan (LCP) is due for adoption by the Monterey Peninsula Planning Commission in April. The LCP is a comprehensive plan for the management of the Big Sur coastline and is expected to be a landmark document for the region. The plan will address issues such as land use, zoning, and coastal protection. The Big Sur Coast Community Association (CAC) is actively involved in the process and is working to ensure that the plan reflects the interests of the local community.

**Panetta To Draft Big Sur Legislation**  
U.S. Representative Leon Panetta has announced that he will be drafting legislation to protect the Big Sur area. The legislation is expected to be introduced in the House of Representatives in the near future. Panetta's bill is expected to be a comprehensive plan for the management of the Big Sur coastline and is expected to be a landmark document for the region. The Big Sur Coast Community Association (CAC) is actively involved in the process and is working to ensure that the bill reflects the interests of the local community.

**Statement to U.S. Senate by Alan Cranston**  
Senator Alan Cranston has made a statement to the U.S. Senate regarding the Big Sur area. The statement is expected to be a landmark document for the region and is expected to address issues such as land use, zoning, and coastal protection. The statement is expected to be a landmark document for the region and is expected to address issues such as land use, zoning, and coastal protection.

**Nemo Offers State Bill To Stop Federal Involvement**  
A bill introduced by Representative Nemo is expected to be a landmark document for the region. The bill is expected to address issues such as land use, zoning, and coastal protection. The bill is expected to be a landmark document for the region and is expected to address issues such as land use, zoning, and coastal protection.

## July

As the summer fog rolled in, the *Gazette* reported the long-awaited unveiling of a draft Big Sur Local Coastal Program. The paper also reprinted a *Monterey Peninsula Herald* article about a House subcommittee hearing, held in Monterey, on Panetta's Big Sur bill, now the parkmakers' last-chance vehicle.

An article reprinted from the *Cambrian* in San Luis Obispo County reported that 55,000 acres of Hearst land would be excluded from the area to come under federal control.

The *Gazette* continued its editorial criticism of PANETTA'S COUNTERFEIT BILL, satirized by cartoonist Bill Bates as a \$100 million "Federal Preserve Note" with Panetta's face on it.

The *Gazette* also noted the death in June of writer and artist Henry Miller, 88.

## August

While Rick Davidge of the National Inholders Association came up with a possible way to get government money without federal control (STATE COULD FUND BIG SUR LOCAL COASTAL PLAN), U.S. Rep. Phil Burton was putting Panetta's bill on the fast track through the House (PANETTA BILL RAILROADED THROUGH HOUSE COMMITTEE). The *Gazette* warned in an editorial that it was "past the eleventh hour" in the drive to turn Big Sur into THE 117-MILE DRIVE.

Elayne Fitzpatrick-Grimm paid tribute to Henry Miller as BIG SUR'S MOST CELEBRATED CITIZEN.

## September

CRANSTON PUSHES BIG SUR BILL FOR PASSAGE WITHOUT COMMITTEE HEARINGS was the dispatch from the Washington front. Back home, the *Gazette* reported in detail on a crucial August series of Citizens Advisory Committee meetings on the draft Big Sur LCP and took note of back-rubbing among parkmakers in an editorial, INFLUENCE BUYING TAKES A NEW TWIST.

Friends of the Big Sur Coast continued its series of fund-raising events with a "Sur Seas Luau" at the Post Rancho Sierra Mar. Sen. Hayakawa put his famous trademark tam o shanter up for auction, and it fetched a top bid of \$750 from novelist Rosemary Rogers.

The paper also reported that popular Tomi Kay Lussier had been critically injured and blinded in a Colorado traffic accident.

## October

HAYAKAWA PLUCKS BIG SUR BILL FROM BURTON'S PARKS-BARREL was the main event reported this month. Senator Hayakawa spotted and stopped a legislative "end run" when Rep. Burton tried to slip the Panetta Big Sur bill through the Senate as a rider on a noncontroversial bill scheduled for voice vote without committee hearings.

Meanwhile, the Big Sur LCP came up for public hearings before Monterey County planning commissioners. The *Gazette* covered that and ran a summary-questionnaire on the LCP.

Elayne Fitzpatrick-Grimm wrote about Henry Miller as an artist in "TO PAINT IS TO LOVE AGAIN."

## November

The California Coastal Council demanded Senate subcommittee hearings on the Panetta Big Sur bill and threatened to demand a Justice Department investigation of conspiracy to "achieve federal destruction of private property holdings" if they were not.

At the Monterey Conference Center, Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers, Janni Littlepage and the Mark-Almond Band put on two benefit shows which raised \$7,500 to help pay Tomi Lussier's medical bills.

## December

The last *Gazette* issue of the year was a big one.

The County Planning Commission asked the state to make Big Sur Highway One a toll road, threatening to stop issuing building permits on the coast if a toll road were not created within two years.

Friends of the Big Sur Coast threw a "Lame Duck Dinner," ninth and last of their fundraisers. It brought the total amount collected to nearly \$95,000.

*New West* magazine ran a cover story on THE BATTLE FOR BIG SUR, and the *Gazette* ran excerpts.

The biggest year-end story came out of Washington: SENATOR HAYAKAWA STOPS BIG SUR BILL ON SENATE FLOOR: CRANSTON CONCEDES DEFEAT OF PANETTA'S LEGISLATION. Armed with copies of the *Gazette* and the *New West* article, Hayakawa stood ready to filibuster as Cranston, then the powerful Senate majority whip, tried one last time to slide Panetta's bill through on the tail of a noncontroversial bill scheduled for passage by title only.

**PULLOUT: Big Sur Coast Visitor's Guide**  
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**Fish and Game Warden Kills Lion in Big Sur**  
The controversial shooting of a young female mountain lion by Big Sur game warden John Smith has sparked a firestorm of protest. The lion, which was spotted near a home on Partington Ridge, was shot dead by Smith. The incident has raised questions about the warden's authority and the impact of federalization on local residents. The *Gazette* has covered the story extensively, including interviews with local residents and experts on the subject.

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**Big Sur National Scenic Area Proposed**  
Adams Admits Plan Details  
January 20, 1980  
The Big Sur National Scenic Area (BSNSA) has been proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The plan would establish a national scenic area in the Big Sur region, covering approximately 100,000 acres. The plan would provide for the protection of the area's natural resources and would also provide for the development of recreational facilities. The plan has been met with mixed reactions from local residents and conservationists. Some support the plan, while others oppose it, citing concerns about the impact of federalization on local residents and the potential for increased tourism.

**Cushman Unveils Federal Plan**  
January 20, 1980  
Charles Cushman, president of the National Inholders Association, has unveiled a federal plan for the Big Sur area. The plan would establish a national scenic area in the Big Sur region, covering approximately 100,000 acres. The plan would provide for the protection of the area's natural resources and would also provide for the development of recreational facilities. The plan has been met with mixed reactions from local residents and conservationists. Some support the plan, while others oppose it, citing concerns about the impact of federalization on local residents and the potential for increased tourism.

**President Carter in Big Sur?**  
January 20, 1980  
President Jimmy Carter is expected to visit Big Sur in the near future. The visit is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors. The visit is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

**Wilderness Society Proposes Big Sur National Scenic Area**  
January 20, 1980  
The Wilderness Society has proposed a national scenic area in the Big Sur region, covering approximately 100,000 acres. The plan would provide for the protection of the area's natural resources and would also provide for the development of recreational facilities. The plan has been met with mixed reactions from local residents and conservationists. Some support the plan, while others oppose it, citing concerns about the impact of federalization on local residents and the potential for increased tourism.

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**Big Sur LCP Plan Is Unveiled**  
Hearst May Be Excluded From Big Sur Legislation  
Three Years of Work

**State Condemns 3,000 Acres for Park**  
The State of California has condemned 3,000 acres of land for a national park. The land is located in the Big Sur region and is expected to be a landmark event for the region. The land is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

**Henry Miller Tribute Planned**  
A tribute to the late writer and artist Henry Miller is planned for the near future. The tribute is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS BIG SUR!**  
**The Big Sur Gazette**  
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**Senator Hayakawa Stops Big Sur Bill on Senate Floor**  
Cranston Concedes Defeat of Panetta's Legislation  
December 15, 1980  
Senator Alan Cranston has conceded defeat of the Panetta Big Sur bill on the Senate floor. The bill, which would establish a national scenic area in the Big Sur region, covering approximately 100,000 acres, has been defeated. The defeat is a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

**'New West' Features Big Sur Issue**  
The magazine *New West* has featured a special issue on Big Sur. The issue is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

**Supervisor-Elect Peters Delays DA Deposition**  
The deposition of Supervisor-Elect Peters has been delayed. The deposition is expected to be a landmark event for the region and is expected to draw a large number of visitors.

# CURTAIN CALL

by LESLIE LIEBMAN

## What's Coming

The Indoor Forest Theatre will host the Theater of the Yugen January 9 thru 11. Those of us who saw this Japanese troupe from San Francisco last year can recommend the experience heartily. Be prepared for something very unusual.

The CET Staff Players will perform "The Hollow Crown" starting Jan. 16 on Thursdays thru Sundays at 8:30 p.m. Patricia Cullen, spouse of KMST newsman Dan Cullen, will appear along with John Dotson

and Keith Decker. The play by John Barden uses the original writings of the English kings from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria to describe their mentality. The action includes music and dance from the various eras. Call 624-1531 for reservations.

Sorry I haven't been able to see MPC's Shakespeare offering this year. "Much Ado About Nothing" was touted by those who did see it as great. Congratulations to director Morgan Stock, who never disappoints us. MPC's next main theater offering comes up in March. Meanwhile, keep an eye out for

## Monterey College of Law Graduates Score Well in California Bar Exam

MONTEREY—All but one of last year's graduates from the Monterey College of Law passed the bar exam in July, the college has learned.

Linda Frederiksen, administrator, said nine students graduated last June. Of those, eight took the bar exam and seven of them passed it, she said. She noted that one of the graduates had already taken the bar exam successfully back in February, before he had actually completed his classwork.

In total, she said, the nine-year-old law school has had 38 graduates since the first class left in 1977. Of that

number, 37 have passed the bar.

Mrs. Frederiksen said that in addition to the June 1980 graduates who took the last bar exam, a 1977 graduate, former farm laborer Torivio Ortega, Jr., of Salinas, successfully passed the bar this summer.

July test results show that statewide the success rate for the bar exam has dropped to 50.2 percent. The Monterey College of Law results also indicated a drop, but only a slight one. All eight of the previous graduating class successfully passed the bar on their first try, achieving a rare 100 percent rate.

Mrs. Frederiksen said the

continued high performance of Monterey College of Law graduates is certain to be a positive influence when the state Committee of Bar Examiners decides on provisional accreditation for the school in January.

The 1980 graduates who passed the exam along with Ortega include: Brad D. Wiles and Kelly J. Walker, of Aptos; Dacia A. Burz and Barry T. Mangan of Carmel (Mangan passed the bar in February.); Robert W. Johnson of Monterey; Janna L. Ottman of Pacific Grove; Steven M. Gordon of Salinas; and Thomas P. O'Brien of Seaside.

student-produced shows at their SRO Theatre.

The Studio's "Bell, Book and Candle" continues thru the 10th. This tale of the fate of a modern urban witch who suffers the ultimate tragedy of falling in love stars Nita Raichart and Bill Jay. But the funniest characters and best performed parts happen on the sidelines. Marilyn L. Williams and Randy McEndree as other witches remind us of why witches are supposed to be bad, but nevertheless make witchcraft look like great fun. Richard Rutherford as the drunken witch-hunter makes us wonder if the righteous world has the slightest chance of survival.

"A Star-spangled Girl" by Neil Simon opens at the Studio on January 23. Call 624-1661 for reservations. Dinner is served at 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday, at 6 p.m. Sunday, with the show beginning 1½ hours later. BYOB.

The Wharf's spectacular hit "On the Air" will be followed in January by "Three in One." Unfortunately I can't tell you a thing about it. Call 372-2882 for ticket information.

I might just mention, however, that Rex Maxfield's "On the Air" was one of the few original local productions that I have ever seen which didn't look half-baked. It was superb.

### Comment

Broadway's big hit of the season starts as soon as you get in the front door. "Barnum" would naturally involve a few hucksters, so why not have them right in the front lobby selling "Barnum" t-shirts?

As you crawl over the other people in your row to find your seat a gal to the right is twisting balloons into cute little animals while a fellow to the left is doing magic tricks that never quite come out right. Up in the two stageside balconies a couple of pianists are bouncing out 19th century rags.

Onstage you see high wires and unicycles and ropes hanging from the heavens. Way in back a white curtain barely hides a full-dress marching band getting into place. A lady

dressed in 1850's style seats herself on one of the balconies and begins crocheting.

Phineas Taylor Barnum appears out front to let you know what wonders are in store when suddenly the lady above decides the whole thing is hocus. An argument ensues leading to the opening song on the virtuous vice of flim-flam. Seems the lady is Mrs. Barnum, and the whole show will turn on their arguments for and against huckstering in all areas of life from the sideshow to city hall.

The music never completely stops. The laughs and tears pile up on each other. Clowns clown, hucksters hustle and the fascinating life of P.T. Barnum unfolds. By the end of the show everyone is pooped but raring for more.

I loved "Barnum." Here in New York my great expectations are usually met and surpassed. At home I expect little and frequently get less.

Why?

The best congregate in New York to seek fame and fortune. After all, a star on the Monterey Peninsula doesn't shine very far.

But why?

Money.

To sell a good product the Broadway producer must use good materials, namely people. He pays the best to get the best. He gets the best writers, choreographers, musicians, dancers, costumers, scenery and lighting technicians as well as the best directors and actors. The show may still be lousy, but you can't say he didn't try.

The hit shows make a huge return on investment. The angels backing the show can't complain because they will either do well or end up with a nice big business loss for their income tax. So Broadway means bucks when you get down to the bottom line. And fame is just a function of fortune.

Does that mean that if Mr. Local Theater Owner puts a few thousand more into each production that he'll have great shows with huge audiences and gigantic profits?

Sorry. He'll just have more expensive shows.

Mr. Local Theater Owner lacks two hun-

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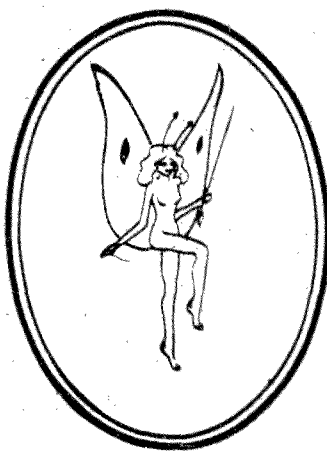
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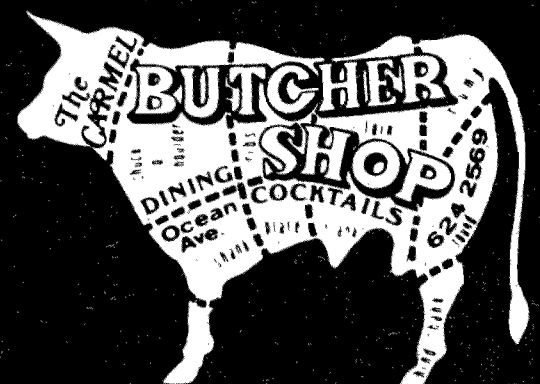
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dred years as the center of American commercial theatre. He lacks the best of the best as well as that unlimited audience willing to pay exorbitant prices. He seldom has original material to produce; and when he does, it's seldom any good.

Which leaves Mr. Local Theater Owner over the proverbial barrel.

Now he can make a living by producing tried and true favorites such as Shakespeare and Noel Coward and old Broadway musicals that we've all seen on Movies 'Til Dawn.

He can get the best of local talent by offering little money, if any, and a chance to perform. Local talent may be very good talent, but it is not professional talent. It makes its living slinging hash or selling insurance and so can never devote 24 hours a day to the perfection of the show.

He risks not finding anyone suitable for a given role. He offers the local public their favorite local stars over and over again in similar roles year after year. Thank heaven for the tourist trade to fill up those auditorium seats!

He can pinch pennies on scenery, lighting and even advertising. But there he risks pinching himself to death.

Angelo di Girolamo may have made some discoveries along this line in the past year. After the unfortunate situation that he faced at this time last year, his Wharf Theater has made quite a comeback. Productions there during the past year show evidence of more and more capital being put into the scenery. Mr. di G. still might find that a little more cash on the line here and there would result in a better overall production. It may take a while for the word to get around, but eventually better production makes bigger audiences which means more return on investment. Unfortunately, "more return" does not mean thousands, but then neither does "more cash on the line."

Local theatre in most small towns depends on variety to keep the same audiences returning month after month. That requires a new production every month with rehearsals in at-

tics while the new scenery goes up. Those local theaters which attract tourists, The Wharf, California's First Theatre and the Studio Restaurant/Theatre, can run the same show for two months and thus save on overhead. The actors still have to rehearse in some very strange places.

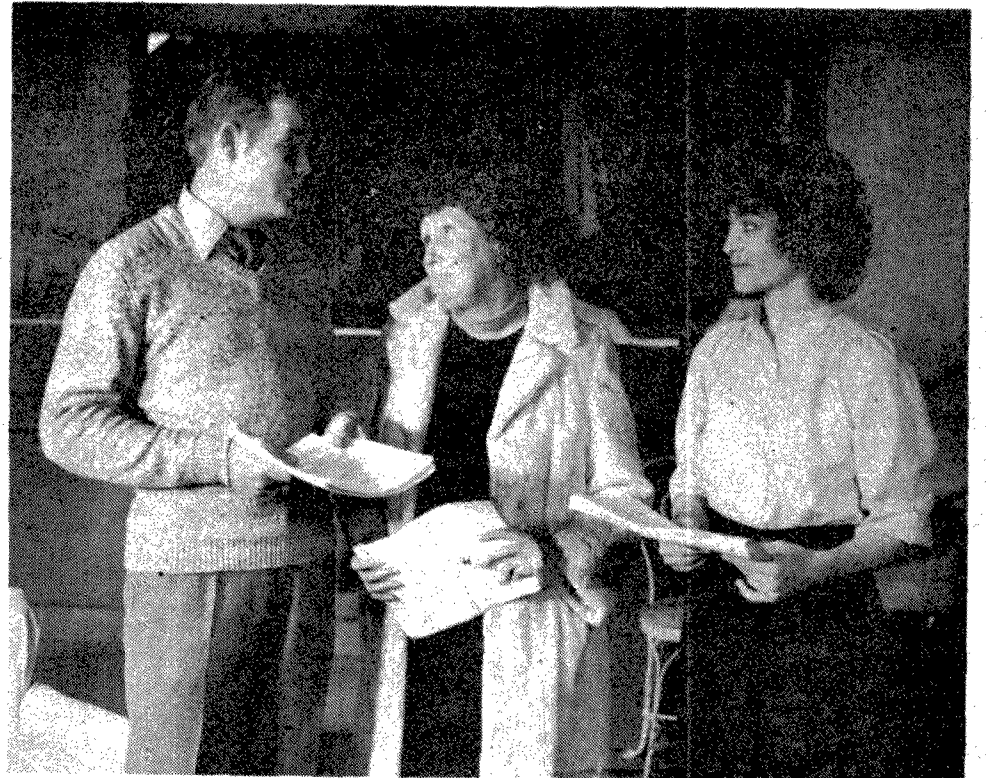
How does Mr. Local Theater Owner survive on a purely business basis? Just barely. He has to enjoy producing plays because he won't get rich from it. On Broadway the situation is feast or famine. At home it's more like steady malnutrition.

Most theaters outside of large urban centers survive as nonprofit organizations dedicated to bringing culture to the community. Thus Hidden Valley can offer decent opera in our backyard and CET can bring live theatre to kids who might never have that experience, all without having to turn a profit. If it were not for the tourist trade, these might be the only two theaters in town.

Hidden Valley won't be putting on an opera season this year, but there will still be a chamber music ensemble and an enlarged dance program as well as master classes with such greats as Elizabeth Schwartzkopf. Meanwhile the big push is to pay for the present location in Carmel Valley. Contributions from Big Sur music lovers will be gratefully welcomed.

Children's Experimental Theatre has offered acting lessons to local youngsters and lots of fun to everyone else for twenty years. Its Staff Players group appeared at the Grange in August and September this past year, and lovely Elena Villa has appeared in two regular productions at its Indoor Forest Theatre location. Still, survival means contributions. So far all support has come from local foundations and generous donors. If we keep it up, maybe Marcia Gambrell Hovick can keep going without having to seek funds from Uncle Sam.

Obviously, and for whatever reason, Broadway dominates American theatre. The answer to Broadway's domination has been a growing regional theatre movement over the past thirty years. Regional theatre groups



**BILL JAY, MARILYN WILLIAMS and Nita Raichart rehearse for "Bell, Book and Candle" playing at the Studio Theatre/Restaurant through January 10.**

have blossomed and died all over the country, all having the dream of becoming a professional company doing original work as well as preserving the classics and becoming a haven for the talented who prefer not to gamble their lives on Broadway as well as a training ground for tomorrow's stars.

The Festival Theatre of California could well become one of those regional theatre movements that made it. Nick Zanides has devoted the past five years to turning his vision of a regional theatre for Central California into an organization with a new office next door to The Ginza and a building project at Laguna Seca complete with foundation backing. Last summer's six-week Profes-

sional Educational Program for all ages, held at York School, proved to be a success and will be repeated this year. Zanides isn't waiting for a finished building before he puts the Festival Theatre of California into action.

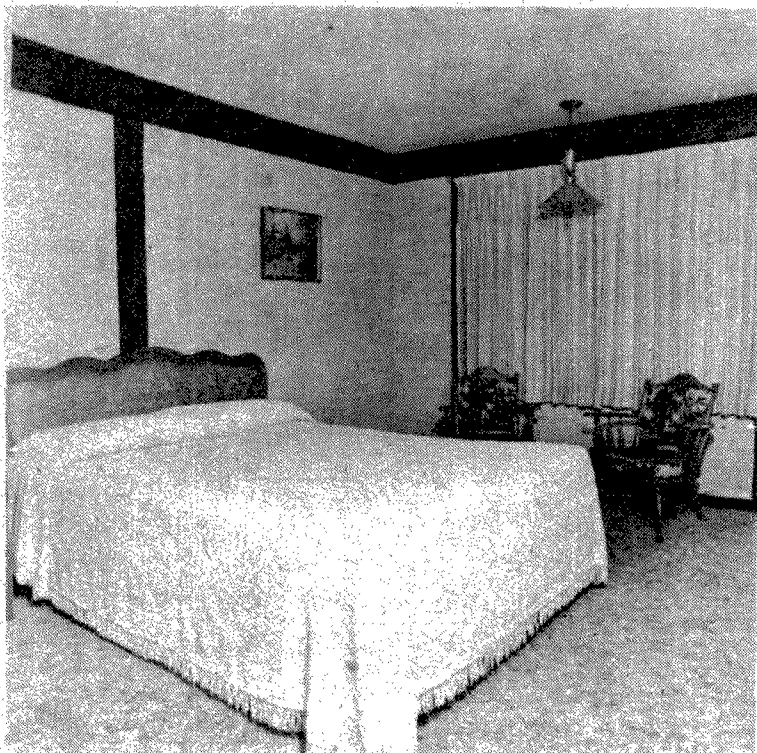
California's First Theatre is one organization that survives as a business with a purely amateur staff. As the exception which proves the rule, it offers real 19th century melodrama month after month. The players show enthusiasm while not cracking up at their ridiculous lines. That, my friends, is professionalism. This month's offering of "A Working Girl's Wrongs" shows at 8:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Call 375-4916 for reservations. You'll need 'em.

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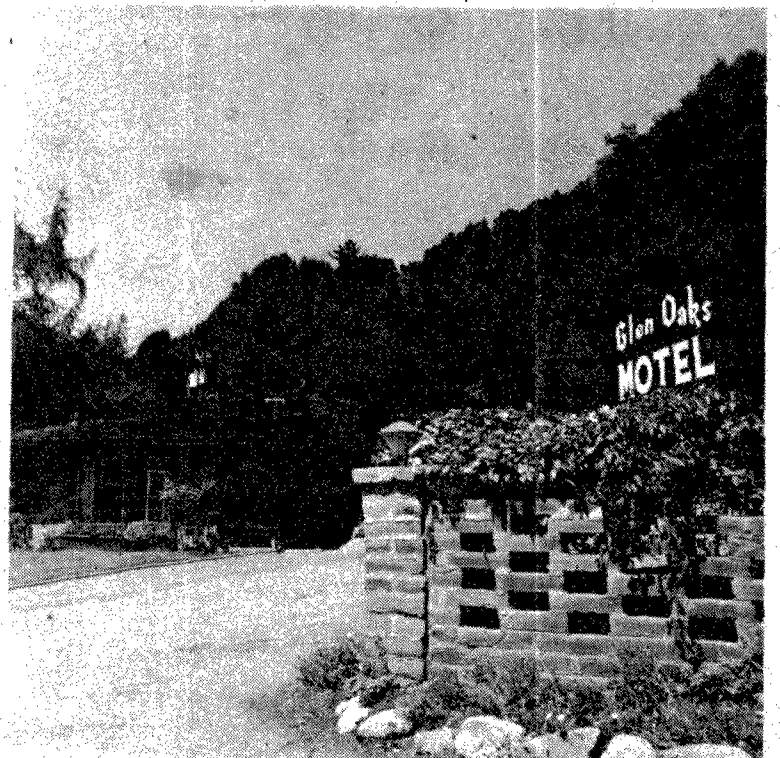


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# BIG SUR

## THE POLITICS OF PRESERVATION

The question is: Can the federal government protect this coastline any better than the people who have lived here all along?

Reprinted With Permission From New West Magazine

BY EHUD YONAY

What nobody seemed to notice was that, by design or not, the Panetta bill was less a Big Sur bill than an attempt to short-circuit the California legislative process, that its ultimate impact on the future of the California coastline could equal or surpass that of Proposition 20. What the Panetta bill really boiled down to was a proposal to turn the California coastal protection program over to the feds—a crucial decision that should have been debated in Sacramento before God and everybody, not in a small meeting hall in Monterey. The entire bill was based on the assumption that California cannot carry out its coastal protection program and should therefore shift the burden of financing—and of overseeing it—to the federal government. Had the bill passed as drafted, a precedent would have been set. If the Monterey County LCP could not be enforced without government intervention, what about other LCPs in other beachfront counties? Were the coastal protection initiative, the 1976 coastal act and the coastal commission a mere exercise in futility or, worse yet, a roundabout way of placing the feds in charge of our beaches?

**B**Y THE TIME the city slicker got to the top of the hill, he had loosened his tie and was holding his jacket in his hand. He had stopped for a brief rest in the clump of redwoods just below the house, but as soon as he stepped out into the sun he started to sweat again. Cursing the damned wilderness and the people in it, he stepped up to the door and flashed a big city slicker smile for the old man who opened it. Well into his seventies, Wilbur Harlan could still spot a hustler. The city slicker introduced himself as a land agent for William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Harlan may have heard of him. Perhaps Mr. Harlan had also heard that Mr. Hearst was building himself a little spread down by San Simeon and was looking to expand it a bit. Would Mr. Harlan consider selling his land to Mr. Hearst? Mr. Hearst sure would appreciate it. Old man Harlan said he wouldn't. The agent said Mr. Hearst sure wouldn't appreciate the news. Harlan said that was too bad. The land agent skedaddled down the hill. A day later he was back. Mr. Hearst could appreciate Mr. Harlan's position and would be willing to double his offer. Harlan again said nothing doing, and the agent again disappeared down the hill, muttering something Harlan couldn't hear but could well guess the nature of. This was in the midst of the Depression, and money was scarce.

A few days later another man lumbered up to Harlan's redwood house. He was no ordinary hustler—Harlan could see that right away. Now here was someone to watch out for. The man introduced himself as Mr. Hearst and said he came to work out a deal for the land. "You don't seem to understand, Mr. Hearst, that I live here because this is where I want to live and where my family will live after I'm gone. This land is not for sale at any price," Harlan said, and there must have been something in the way he said it, because shortly thereafter Hearst left, and that was the last Harlan heard of his offers.

Nearly 50 years later, however, Democratic congressman Phil Burton of San Francisco was far more amenable when a group representing Hearst's interests showed up at his Washington office to talk about their San Simeon lands. As Burton later recalled, "their butts hadn't even hit the cushions" when he told them he had left their huge San Simeon estate out of a bill he was rushing through the House to make the whole area a federal preserve. Hearst could keep his lands, but old man Harlan's kids and grandkids could

not. The way Burton saw it, the government may have given their granddaddy a piece of land nearly a century ago, but now the government wanted it back, and Burton was going to see that it got it.

**G**ABRIEL AND ELIZABETH DANI were there first. In 1876 they took their kids and their pack mules west of King City, over the Santa Lucia Mountains, where the government had land available for homesteading. After several days of hard walking, they stopped on a magnificent ridge overlooking the Pacific Ocean in a wild territory that the Spanish missionaries in Carmel had called *el pais grande del sur*, "the big country to the south," which the locals later dubbed Big Sur. They cut and split local redwoods to build a cabin and went on to have five more children. At the suggestion of a Mexican midwife, they named one of the girls Lucia, after the mountain range. Years later, the U.S. Post Office named the local post office after her, and the name stuck to that spot long after both Lucia and the post office were gone.

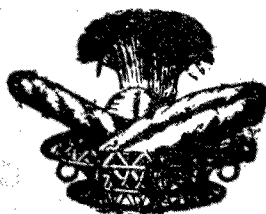
In 1887 another Dani daughter, Ada Amanda, married Wilbur Judson Harlan, a rakish young man with a drooping mustache who had emigrated from Texas two years earlier and staked a 162-acre homestead across a canyon north of the Dani spread. They had ten children, of whom three, Lulu Mae, George and Marion—still live in Lucia. Today no fewer than four generations of Harlans live within earshot of the place where old man Harlan told the most powerful man in the country at the time that his money was no good at Lucia—not for buying land, anyway.

Just as the Danis and the Harlans homesteaded at Lucia, other pioneer families trekked across the Santa Lucias or down from Monterey into the Big Sur Valley. The beauty of their new land was breathtaking. Tall mountains cascaded thousands of feet down to the ocean. Rising fog from the sea nurtured magnificent stands of redwoods in the deep ravines and dense forests of live oaks and madronas on the slopes above. But the beauty of the land was misleading. Big Sur was a harsh, inhospitable country. To plant anything, the land had to be cleared by hand, but once stripped of its dense brush cover it crumbled underfoot and was apt to avalanche down the steep slopes. Horses and cattle had trouble keeping their footing on the unstable soil. Coyotes, mountain lions, condors and grizzly bears preyed on the stock. Lightning-triggered forest fires raged for days, to be followed by floods and mud slides when the rains came. The high ridges and deep ravines not only isolated the settlers from the outside but even made visits to their neighbors difficult.

Only those tough enough to survive the hardship and isolation stayed. They married into each other's families, Danis and Harlans and Pfeiffers and Borondas and Trotters, so that today

### Claire's Cooking Corner

#### BIG SUR RECIPE



### Plethora of Persimmon

Persimmons, blushing a deep orange, hang like oriental lanterns on the bare branches of persimmon trees from November through January. From Thanksgiving on, they can supply your festive feasts with cookies, cakes and puddings. But, as delicious as these desserts are, persimmons in their raw and fully ripe state rival any confection. Because of their high sugar content, they combine well with citrus—the sourness of lemon or grapefruit bringing a clean, refreshing taste to their heavy sweetness.

The following are four simple and favorite ways to enjoy this luscious fruit—with or without skin being **your** choice.

- 1. PERFECTION:** one persimmon for each person on a plate, served with a sharp knife, fork and half of a lemon to squeeze on top.
- 2. BASIC AMBROSIA:** in a mixing bowl, cut up four persimmons; add one can of drained grapefruit section—or, the fresh sections from two large grapefruits; fold in a large dollop of sour cream and serve in individual glass bowls for dessert.
- 3. AMBROSIA SALAD:** make the same basic mix as above, but serve it on leaves of lettuce and arrange avocado slices on top.
- 4. PERSIMMON SHERBERT:** freeze whole persimmons, skins on, and serve one per person with a sharp knife, fork and half of a lime.

*Have a happy and healthy New Year!*



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all of Big Sur's old-time residents are related, constituting a tribe of rugged mountain people with hands like slabs of redwood and an almost poetic reverence for their moody land. "I'll be 87 tomorrow, and in all my life I've never cut down a living tree," George Harlan announced the other day as he maneuvered his pickup truck along a twisting mountain road, leaning out of the window to read animal tracks in the dust. Young Keith Harlan was asked recently if he wanted to do anything with the family land, like sell or subdivide some of it. "That's like selling your mother," he lashed back.

The pioneers branded their names on Big Sur's map, leaving us such place names as Post Summit, Pfeiffer Ridge, Partington Cove and Harlan Creek, but kept the land remarkably unchanged. When they could no longer hold on to their ranches, many signed them over to the state for parks and preserves. Today no fewer than 10,000 acres of Big Sur's most beautiful corners are in state parks. The early settlers also passed on their protective love of the land to the scores of lumberjacks, adventurers and recluse artists who moved in after them. In the 1970s the population almost doubled to nearly 1,700, but the newcomers who trekked to Big Sur with their Jacuzzis, hot tubs and four-wheel-drive Toyotas are even more zealously committed to protecting their terrain. To this day, most Big Sur homes have no sewers or TVs and are so well camouflaged in the woods that, from the highway, Big Sur looks almost uninhabited. There are no billboards, McDonald's, souvenir shops, banks or liquor stores. Most hotels have no TVs or room phones. Restaurants close early. In 1962 Monterey County adopted the first antidevelopment master plan in the country. In 1972 Proposition 20, the coastal protection initiative, received overwhelming support in Big Sur. In 1976 the state mandated that Highway 1 would remain a two-lane highway. The new laws stopped the population boom. Driving through the pristine mountains-meet-sea landscape, you would never believe that more people go through Big Sur each year than visit Yosemite. When talk began that someone was trying to turn Big Sur into a national park, it sounded like a bad joke. But the talk persisted, and eventually there was more than talk.

**S**OMETIME IN THE FALL OF 1977, a Big Sur gallery owner named Gary Koepfel got hold of a secret memorandum showing that a handful of affluent residents of Monterey Peninsula to the north were working to turn Big Sur into a national park. According to the memo, they had been holding meetings with county, state and federal officials but not with the people who would be most affected, the residents of Big Sur. The conspiratorial and patronizing tone of the memo went against the grain of Big Sur's cherished independence: "There appears to be virtually unanimous agreement among concerned Peninsulans that there exists an urgent necessity to ... preserve ... Big Sur," the memo began. While Big Sur is in

Monterey County, stretching from just south of the Carmel Highlands all the way down to the San Luis Obispo County line, it is decidedly not a part of the Monterey Peninsula, which consists of the lucrative communities of Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Carmel and their equally lucrative suburbs. The authors of the memo thus amounted to a cabal of outsiders.

The "concerned Peninsulans" were led by Ansel Adams, America's most celebrated nature photographer and a former member of the Sierra Club board of directors. "You have to protect these things or you won't have them," he told reporters when Koepfel made the memo public, adding that "I intend to fight very hard." Adams was apparently putting all his personal and po-

litical resources into the fight. His business manager, William A. Turnage, had written the memo, while his Los Angeles lawyers had pledged \$50,000 in free legal services to the Big Sur park campaign. Adams was joined by such important members of the affluent liberal establishment of the Carmel area as former California coastal commissioner and state senator Fred Farr; his son Sam Farr, a Monterey County supervisor and former member of the Central Coast Regional Commission; and Will Shaw, a local planner-architect who owns a weekend home in Big Sur. The Monterey Peninsula Foundation, a local community powerhouse (Fred Farr, Shaw and Adams have all served on the foundation's board of directors), agreed to channel tax-exempt contributions to the Big Sur campaign if the connection between the two was kept quiet.

While Turnage reported that "the residents of Big Sur itself are ... deeply concerned about ... overdevelopment and excessive uncontrolled tourism," it was obvious that he didn't discuss the issue with more than a handful of them, because when Koepfel polled the community on the national park prospects, 315 were against it and only 7 were for. Adams dismissed the poll on grounds that turning Big Sur into a park was "a matter of public good versus vested interests." Koepfel exploded in anger and announced that he would stop the federalization of Big Sur even if he had to turn the whole place into a town.

## Homestead Legislation Introduced

Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—Senator Marz Garcia has introduced a bill to raise the maximum homestead exemption in California to \$65,000.

"Homestead laws are designed to insure that a family is able to stay in a home of reasonable cost, even against the legitimate claims of creditors," said Garcia. "As originally enacted in 1872, the exemption for a head of household was \$5,000, for any other person \$1,000. Beginning January 1, 1981, the equivalent amounts will be \$45,000 and \$30,000, but even this isn't enough to protect one's home in these inflationary times."

The amount of the homestead exemption has been increased several times in the last few years in order to reflect inflation. In 1971 the maximum homestead protection was \$20,000. It was increased in 1976 to \$30,000, to \$40,000 in 1978, and to \$45,000 in 1980.

Garcia said that in his district home hunters are often out of luck, even those who are able to afford a \$60,000 home.

"While inflation is kicking the price of ordinary homes up over the \$100,000 mark, the recession is causing many individuals and small business entrepreneurs to go broke," he said. "Between high interest rates and a business slowdown, many may face bankruptcy and the potential of losing their homes. My bill will allow them to maintain a roof over their heads while getting back on their feet financially."

**G**ARY KOEPEL, 42, is a tall man with short, light hair, a narrow beard, blue eyes and a penchant for color-matched outfits that often include a beret. He started out as a college English teacher, took up candle making in Topanga Canyon, then ten years ago came to Big Sur and built the Coast Gallery in two giant old redwood water tanks south of Big Sur Valley, at the mouth of Lafler Canyon. The gallery soon became the biggest art outlet south of Carmel, and Koepfel emerged as Big Sur's leading and most vocal advocate of home rule and freedom from meddling outsiders, which in his case meant the Sierra Club and anybody resembling them. The Turnage memo confirmed his worst fears that the Sierra Club was conspiring to destroy Big Sur by evicting its residents and placing it in the hands of incompetent government bureaucrats. He interpreted the results of his impromptu poll as a call for self-rule and immediately launched a drive to actually incorporate Big Sur as a town. He announced that the government may be able to condemn a piece of private land for a park, but it cannot condemn a whole town. His "Stop Adams" campaign was ironic because he and Adams share the same goal—keeping Big Sur just as it is today. The difference between the two is over the means of accomplishing that aim. Koepfel believes that the government should protect the environment only as a last resort—when the residents can't or

Continued on page 20

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#### —FILLET OF SOLE—

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#### —ROCK COD—

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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—

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

8.00

#### —VEGETABLE SAUTÉ—

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

6.00

#### —PASTA PESTO—

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

6.00

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From "NEW WEST"

# The Politics of Preservation

Continued from page 19

won't do it. He likes to use the term "private stewardship of the resources," which to him means stopping development through reliance on the coastal plan, the residents' devotion to Big Sur and the "natural constraints" of the land (most parcels in Big Sur cannot be built on because the land is either unstable or not permeable enough for a septic tank, or because of a lack of water).

Painting Adams as the environmental villain was probably the worst casting job Koeppel could have attempted. If it is true that, given sufficient time, men come to resemble their wives, pets or what they do for a living, then Ansel Adams clearly belongs to the third kind. At 78, he has acquired the hue and texture of the Sierra Nevada granite he has been photographing for much of his life. He has lost none of his stature and influence since his resignation from the Sierra Club board; if anything, his fame and influence have been rising steadily. So have his finances. The price of Adams's black and white prints have increased dramatically. He has an exclusive franchise to sell photos in Yosemite. His books are selling like hotcakes in spite of stiff prices. He is at once an environmental lobbyist and fat cat. As an artist, he can donate valuable photographs without being hindered by campaign finance restrictions.

Eighteen years ago, Adams moved into a spacious house facing the ocean on the Carmel Highlands. Looking south from his picture window, he could see the suburban sprawl skip over Malpas Creek, Big Sur's semiofficial northern boundary, resulting in a small beachfront subdivision. In his mind he could already see the rest of Big Sur covered with trailer parks and condos, and he decided that the only way to keep that from happening was to put the feds in charge. By the time Adams began his park drive, Big Sur was already on the verge of being as protected as any place could be. In 1976 the state adopted the California Coastal Act, and Monterey County, already the most environmentally conscious county in the state, was in high gear planning protective measures for Big Sur. When it comes to conservation, Adams has little faith in the democratic process, in local governments, in zoning or in antidevelopment plans. The way he sees it, good laws can be followed by bad laws, so the way to preserve places like Big Sur is to remove them from the hands of citizens or lawmakers altogether. The fact that the residents of Big Sur wanted no part of his plan was immaterial. "It always happens in such cases—people with financial interest getting panicky, worried about being thrown off their property. We heard it in Yosemite, Kings Canyon, Golden Gate Highlands, Point Reyes—everywhere," he told *New West*.

In April 1978, at the urging of Adams and his allies, Democratic congressman Leon Panetta of Carmel quietly introduced a rider to an omnibus parks bill, providing \$350,000 for an Interior Department study on ways to preserve Big Sur. The bill passed the House Interior Committee on May 15. Two weeks later, the residents of Big Sur got their first inkling of what was happening when Panetta came down to Big Sur to discuss his proposals. On June 20, Panetta received a petition from 558 Big Sur citizens urging him to drop the bill. A day later, Panetta told *New West* that "in response to vigorous local debate on the issue, I am now considering several alternatives to the study commission." Several weeks later he dropped the bill altogether. That was just the beginning.

Even before Panetta bowed out, Adams supporters formed the Big Sur Foundation to spearhead their campaign to preserve Big Sur under federal tutelage. Shaw was named president, Adams vice president and Virginia Mudd secretary. William Turnage's absence from the foundation roster didn't mean that he was no longer in Adams's corner. Quite the contrary. In November 1978 he became executive director of the Wilderness Society in Washington, D.C. Now the Adams

drive had a made-to-order national constituency.

The stage for the upcoming battle for Big Sur was set when, in August 1978, Gary Koeppel launched the *Big Sur Gazette*, a monthly community newspaper with an initial circulation of about 2,000.

In the second issue, the *Gazette* broke its first major news story, revealing that the state attorney general's office, in conjunction with the Central Coast Regional Commission, had been polling scuba divers, hikers and assorted beachcombers about their use of certain private beaches in the area. The *Gazette* discovered that the questionnaire came out of an 88-page state document titled *Manual of Procedures and Criteria Relating to Implied Dedication and Public Prescriptive Rights* and that its purpose was to discover whether the owners of those beach properties had in effect given up ownership by allowing the public to move across the property. If so, the state could claim those properties without compensating the owners for their land. As one irate reader responded in the *Gazette's* following issue, "The questionnaire is trying to determine whether certain people have trespassed on other people's private property enough for the state to take that property." The *Gazette* interviewed attorneys on the implications of the prescriptive rights questionnaire and advised its readers to lock their gates and post NO TRESPASSING signs on their fences or face the loss of their land. By the time the fourth issue rolled off the presses, Attorney General Evelle Younger had called the *Gazette's* coverage "inaccurate and highly inflammatory," and an assistant attorney general called Koeppel a yellow journalist. Community response, however, was all favorable, establishing the *Gazette* as Big Sur's main line of defense against the preservation sweepstakes and the growing number of agencies jumping into it. Koeppel's incorporation drive was less successful. By mid-1979 it became clear that the Big Sur community didn't want to become a town any more than it wanted to become a national park, and the incorporation effort was abandoned. In early 1979 the California Coastal Commission contracted with the Monterey County board of supervisors for the development of a Big Sur local coastal plan (LCP). The race for Big Sur was now down to two contestants. Big Sur would either become a protectorate of the federal government or it would be preserved by its own residents through their elected representatives and local agencies.

The residents of Big Sur clearly preferred the second course and took an active part in the discussions and debates over every aspect of the plan—criteria for building permits, treatment of the "viewshed" areas, minimum-size building lots, establishment of tax easements to keep farmland in production. For the Adams forces, this was clearly too much democracy. Rather than make their national park-hood case in public, they were quietly making democracy work 3,000 miles away. On November 6, 1979, Ansel Adams wheeled a mammoth Polaroid camera into the White House to snap President Carter's portrait. According to press reports, he also presented Carter with a memo concerning the preservation of Alaska and Big Sur, but when reporters attempted to learn the contents of the memo, both Adams and a White House press officer claimed that the memo was "personal correspondence" and "strictly confidential." In January the National Inholders Association uncovered evidence that the Big Sur Foundation had been quietly lobbying the Senate Energy Committee about placing Big Sur under federal ownership. On January 26, 1980, the Ankrum Gallery of Los Angeles hosted a \$250-per-couple fundraiser for Alan Cranston in which some \$45,000 was raised. Close to half that sum was raised by raffling two black and white photographs donated by Ansel Adams, who joined with Cranston for the event and autographed numerous copies of his book *Yosemite and the Range of Light*.

On January 28, Cranston circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter in the Senate, describing an amendment he planned to tack on to an omnibus parks bill: "Currently there is a 3,000-

acre limitation on the total amount of land the forest service can add to the Los Padres National Forest. . . . My amendment would remove the 3,000-acre limit . . . so that the forest service can accept donations of Big Sur lands." It was an explosive proposal. Not only would it allow the forest service to buy up private lands in Big Sur, but, more important, it would mean that if the forest service could get title to a few strategically located properties, many more privately held lands would automatically become "inholdings," which are subject to a number of administrative land confiscation procedures. Cranston tried to minimize the importance of such issues. "The amendment . . . merely waives an arbitrary rule, and I see no great need for a hearing on whether to permit donations of Big Sur lands to the government," he wrote. When he asked Senator Hayakawa to support the amendment, however, Hayakawa called Big Sur. The reaction was devastating. Within 24 hours Cranston's office was bombarded with no fewer than 2,000 telegrams and telephone calls urging him to drop the amendment. Cranston did just that but later quietly introduced a new bill, S 2233, with literally the same wording.

On February 21, 1980, William Turnage, now executive director of the Wilderness Society, unveiled a plan to make Big Sur "the first national scenic area in the nation's history." The Wilderness Society's proposed Big Sur National Scenic Area was remarkably similar to Adams's Big Sur National Seashore concept, with one difference. In the new plan, Big Sur would be placed under the protective management of the U.S. Forest Service (which is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture) instead of the National Park Service (part of the Interior Department). In other respects, however, the Wilderness Society plan had all the earmarks of Adams's thinking: The U.S. Forest Service would be the chief management agency for the area, all significant development and construction would be stopped, and private lands would be transferred to government ownership or control (the plan did not say so outright, but in the March 1980 edition of the society's journal, *The Living Wilderness*, the society made it clear that "up to 75,000 acres could be acquired along the coast in Monterey County . . . beginning south of Carmel and extending down to the county line," which just happens to be about the sum of the privately owned acreage in Big Sur). The proposed freeze on development implied adoption of Adams's "staging areas" concept—giant hotel-restaurant-parking complexes north and south of the Big Sur protected zone, from which visitors would be bused up and down the Big Sur coast. The Hearst Corporation had already notified San Luis Obispo County of its intent to build a huge tourist facilities complex at San Simeon.

**A**DAMS SPARED NO EFFORT to drive home the fact that Big Sur was his last hurrah. In a February 3 public letter, he declared: "I am nearly 78 years old and . . . the greatest joy I will ever find in my lifetime is the opportunity to protect the unsurpassed natural beauty of our coastline. . . . If we join together to accomplish [it], I will feel I have had a life fully lived. . . . I [will] have fulfilled my responsibility to my children and my friends." Cranston, for one, answered the call, and in April introduced S 2551, that not only called for the creation of a Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area according to the Wilderness Society plan but asked Congress to appropriate no less than \$100 million to start buying up Big Sur. He scheduled one day of hearings on the bill—in Washington. If anyone in Big Sur wanted to say anything about the bill, he had to journey 3,000 miles for the privilege. Several Big Sur residents did just that. Barbara Chamberlain, a fourth-generation Big Sur resident heavily involved in community projects, was one of them. "We felt like fish out of water. I mean, here we were, common citizens, nobody from nowhere, talking to the people whose names you see in headlines. We had no idea what we were doing except that we had a cause and we wanted people to know about it. We broke into teams, made as many appointments as we could, tried to be as pleasant and polite as we could under the circumstances," she recalled recently, sitting in a rough wooden cabin near Big Sur Valley that her father had built nearly half a century ago. They began their lobbying assault on Monday. On Wednesday they were ushered into the high-ceilinged splendor of the Democratic whip's office at the Capitol to meet Cranston. "The meeting



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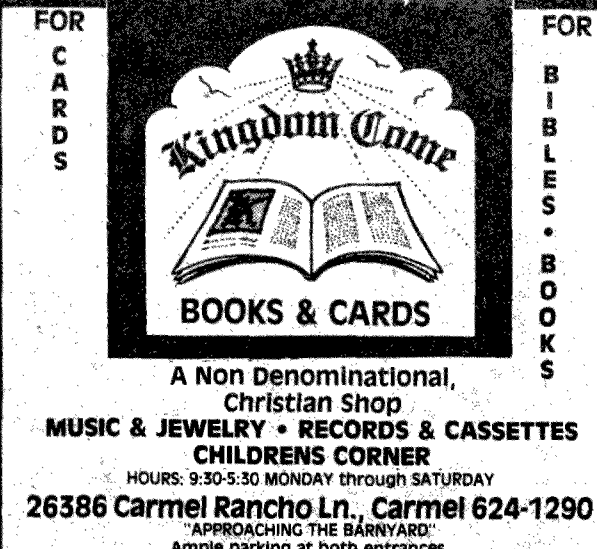
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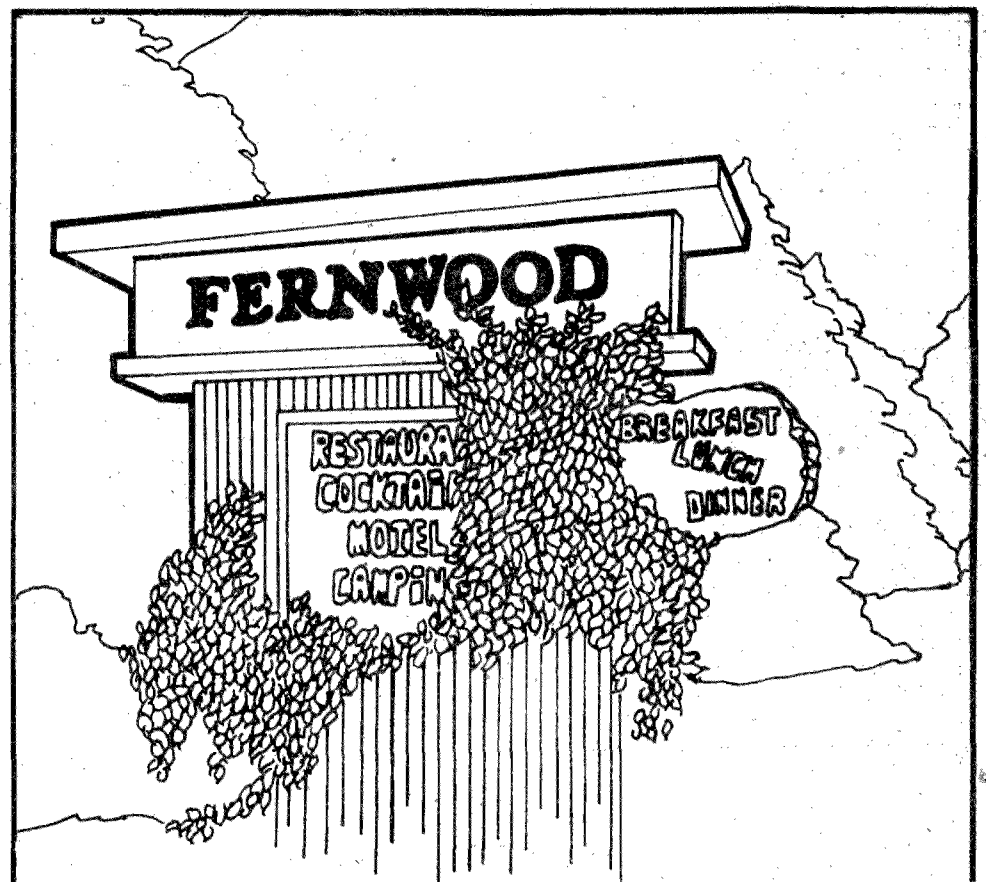
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lasted an hour," Chamberlain said, "and we started by telling him our position on the various features of the bill. Within ten minutes it became clear that he had not only not written the bill, he hadn't even read it! Each time we raised a point, he'd look over our heads to one of his assistants who was leafing through the bill, and then either he or another assistant would express surprise at what we said and assure us that this certainly was not their intent, and so on. Toward the end of the meeting we presented the senator with a petition from our members explaining our views. He didn't even open the folder to look at it but put it on the floor. When the meeting ended he got up and left the office, and the petition remained on the floor."

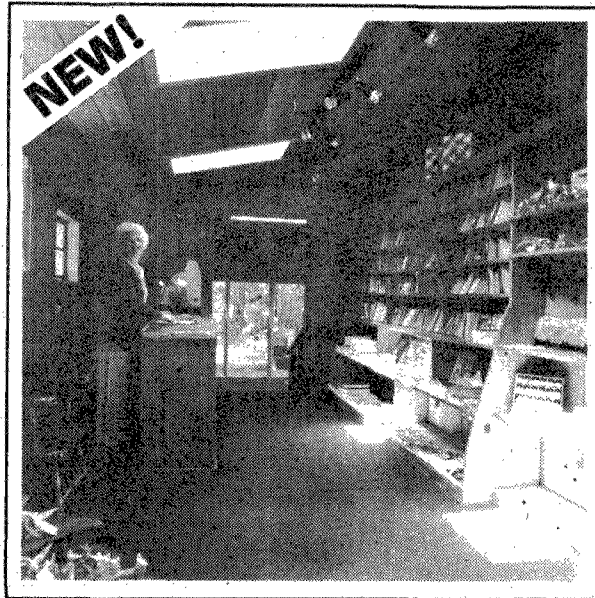
That was only the beginning of their lesson in Washington-style democracy. When they rushed to their next meeting with another senator, they were informed that the meeting had been canceled after someone from Cranston's office called to say that since he had met with the delegation and they "were in complete accord" there was no need for such a meeting. But Cranston didn't know whom they were going to meet. He had his staff call every senator connected with the bill and say that after meeting with Cranston the group's objections had been taken care of. "We spent the next three hours calling back every senator we already met and scheduling every appointment we had originally scheduled for the rest of the week," said Chamberlain. "That's the kind of professionalism we had to deal with in Washington."

But the hearings were as far as the Cranston bill got. It turned out that the three organizations most involved in the Big Sur park drive, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and the Big Sur Foundation, were practically the only ones interested in seeing it pass. Most of the testimony was negative, and the bill was shelved. Now the ball was in the House, where the park makers had the enthusiastic support of Phil Burton of San Francisco, who as chairman of the House Parks and Insular Affairs Subcommittee could get any park legislation through the House. As congressman from the affected area, however, Panetta had first crack at the bill. "Burton told Panetta, 'Either you do it or I'll do it.' That's what Burton told us," says Jim Josoff, head of Friends of Big Sur, a local antifederalization alliance. In June Panetta introduced HR 7380, the Big Sur

Continued on page 23



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

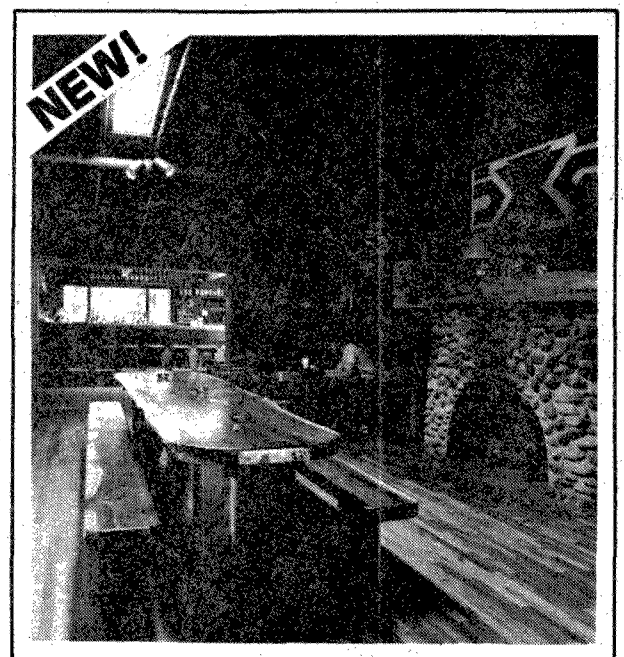


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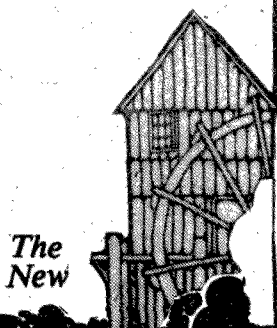
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**Cranston  
Reintroduces  
Big Sur Bill**

Continued from page 1  
committee. (See related story on page 9.)

Panetta said he was not exactly sure what was in S40, the Big Sur bill which Cranston introduced on opening day, but he thought it was basically his (Panetta's) original approach with some revisions made late last year by Rep. Phillip Burton.

Cranston last year introduced his own Big Sur bill, proposing a Big Sur national scenic area run by the Forest Service and allocating \$100,000,000 to buy up property. The bill got stuck in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, where it was opposed by Republicans including Sen. James A. McClure of Idaho, now the committee chairman.

Burton in the House and Cranston in the Senate then concentrated on trying to win passage of Panetta's bill, which also proposed a national scenic area administered by the Forest Service but gave a citizen advisory council a role in developing a management plan, made the Local Coastal Program the basis of the plan's land use element and retained existing local and state jurisdictions.

Republican Sen. S.I. Hayakawa twice stopped Burton-Cranston maneuvers to get the amended Panetta bill through the Senate, and Cranston conceded defeat in the last hours of the lame duck Democratic Senate.

Panetta said Friday that he has no time frame in mind for re-introduction of a Big Sur bill.

"There are a lot of discussions to be held," he said.

Exclusive Gazette Interview

*Ehud Yonay on "Battle for Big Sur"*

(BIG SUR)—Investigative reporter Ehud Yonay, author of the December *New West* magazine cover story on "The Battle for Big Sur," is a native of Israel who holds a bachelor's degree in political science from UCLA and a master's degree in journalism from USC. He began writing for *New West* shortly after it began publishing in 1976. He has been following the Big Sur story since 1977.

In a brief interview with *Gazette* publisher and editor Gary Koepfel, the 40-year-old journalist shares some observations on Big Sur politics, the democratic process, and the philosophy and psychology of preservation.

**Q.** We've heard that some proponents of a Big Sur National Park have called your article biased in favor of the residents. Would you care to comment on that?

**A.** It's not biased, but they're as entitled to their assessment of the situation as I am.

**Q.** Had you formed any attitudes about the Big Sur situation before writing the article or were they formed during the process of writing?

**A.** Writing the article is really the final step in a very long and involved process, and it takes little time and effort compared to the collection and digestion of the information. By the time I started writing it I had an idea, yes, which way the story was going, but not when I started researching it.

**Q.** How do you regard the plight of the Big Sur Local Coastal Program, which is controlled by the same commission which tried hard to federalize Big Sur?

**A.** I believe very strongly in the democratic process. I also believe the democratic process means more than people going to the polls every four years and voting, even if they heard all the statements on an issue or by the candidates. I believe as Jefferson said that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. And as long as whatever takes place takes place in a democratic society within reasonable physical boundaries—not 10,000 or 20,000 miles away but within the reachable range of the community—the community has a chance to assert itself, to express its opinions on the way it should be done. As long as the LCP is being formulated here the people have a chance to affect it and to debate it and to express their wishes. That's fine. There's no guarantee they will get what they want, there's no guarantee the other side will get what it wants. That's what democracy is all about.

**Q.** Do you have any insight into why the Brown administration was willing to endorse the federal legislation?

**A.** I hate to speculate on motivations...but the fact is that Michael Fischer (executive director of the state Coastal Commission) told me that his support of the Cranston bill and the Panetta bill had been done with the knowledge and I assume the approval of the Brown administration. Michael Fischer explains his support for the bills largely on grounds that the state cannot come up with the money required to compensate landowners who have to bear the brunt of controlling growth in Big Sur. ... According to him, the people of the state had a chance to vote on a proposition to appropriate money for coastal property acquisition and they turned it down; there

was no money available. He thought that the government is a good answer.

**Q.** Did Fischer ever define the extent of the "problem" to you in terms of how much money was actually needed to implement the plan?

**A.** No. One of the remarkable things about this story is that nobody has such information on either side. Nobody ever made a site specific plan, nobody knows how many buildable lots there are in Big Sur, nobody knows how much money is involved. Sandy Hillyer (executive director of the Big Sur Foundation) says he feels comfortable with the \$30,000,000 that Panetta was going to appropriate. Jim Josoff (chairman of Friends of Big Sur) says that you're only talking about 50 to 80 lots, which won't require that kind of money, and that you can easily raise that kind of money from other sources. Neither side, however, has hard and fast facts on just how much will be needed.

**Q.** Is there any doubt in your mind that Panetta's bill would have federalized Big Sur?

**A.** I don't believe that Panetta ever intended to federalize Big Sur. I was quite impressed with his attention to local sentiments and feelings, and I really believe he tried to do the best he could. He is not congressman from Big Sur, he is congressman from Monterey County. He has all kinds of pressures and constituencies to answer for. Some think that Big Sur should be federalized, some think that Big Sur should be preserved under private stewardship. Panetta has to balance all those interests, and it's to his credit that he didn't travel that way, which he could easily have done...and then come out as a hero for both sides. He had the guts to say it is an important issue and he wasn't going to have somebody else solve it for him.

He developed what I think is a very unique and interesting concept. I believe that if federalization was inevitable in Big Sur, his is the best bill Big Sur could ever get. The questions that come up are first of all, is federalization inevitable, and secondly, how do you guarantee that the bill that he proposed in the House will in fact be the law, that it comes on the books and stays on the books?

The answer to the first question is that I don't think federalization is inevitable or necessary at this point, before the LCP has been put to work. It may very well turn out that it is necessary, that the LCP will not work, that for whatever reason things will become a shambles—in which case it will be very regrettable and something will have to be done...At this point, I think it's premature to get the federal government involved with a lot of money, which the government does not have, to start something which it could probably not finish or carry out properly. The government may take over Big Sur on paper, but it does not have the money to put more forest rangers there, it does not have the money to set up the expensive administration and I don't think it should at this point.

As for the second part, well, obviously there is no guarantee that the bill will stay what it is. You can see for yourself the difference between the amended Panetta bill in the Senate and

Continued on page 28

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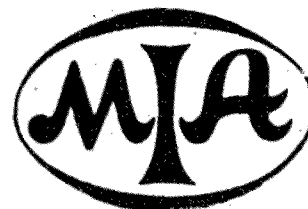
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From "NEW WEST"

# The Politics of Preservation

Continued from page 21

Coast Area Act. While opposition in Big Sur was instantaneous, it was also obvious that the Adams forces were not getting their way, either. Not completely, anyway.

**L**EO PANETTA, 42, is a small-framed man with a boyish grin and a disarming informality. One reason he is still referred to in the county as a local boy made good is the fact that he needs no reminder of how he got where he is. Few representatives keep in closer touch with their constituents or think as much about the effect of legislative issues on the folks back home. Panetta started out as a legislative assistant to then Republican senator Thomas Kuchel, was appointed head of HEW's Office of Civil Rights under the Nixon administration, but was fired in 1970 over what he saw as the sacrificing of southern education for the "southern strategy." He became a Democrat, entered politics in 1976 and was immediately elected to Congress. He is a pragmatic politician, which means that he is as likely to be described as a conservative liberal as a liberal conservative. The Big Sur issue put him in a bind. "It would have been very easy for me to do nothing and let Burton pass a Big Sur National Park bill seemingly over my objections. But that's not my style. This is my district, the issue is important, and I wasn't going to sit by without offering the best solution I could come up with," he said recently, sitting in shirt sleeves in a small walk-up office in downtown Monterey.

Indeed, if federal involvement had to take place in Big Sur, the Panetta bill was a model of responsive attention to local needs and feelings. HR 7380 did not create a national park. It placed the secretary of agriculture at the head of that preservation effort, and made him share his authority with a council of Big Sur residents with the power to develop a regional master plan that would be binding on all landholders in the area, including the forest service. Panetta's bill even mandated that the locally developed LCP would be incorporated into the new master plan.

Why, then, did such a reasonable bill draw such sharp opposition in Big Sur? The *Gazette* called it a fraud and offered a free six-by-twelve-inch "counterfeit Panetta bill" with each new subscription—an oversize drawing of a \$100 million bill with Panetta's face in the middle and the signatures of Phil

Burton and William Turnage below. Later, "Anybody but Panetta" bumper stickers showed up. Letters to the *Gazette* blasted the bill from every direction. First, it was suspected of being bogus. Why would the advocates of outright nationalization of Big Sur back Panetta's bill unless they thought they could use it as a first step toward an ultimate Big Sur National Park legislation? "You have to be naive to believe that what the bill says is all there is to it," said Jim Josoff. "Panetta said his bill was not a federal designation for Big Sur. Hogwash. When you create a Big Sur area you federalize it—it is under federal, not county or state, control." Ironically, Josoff's charge that the Panetta bill was no different from the Cranston bill is shared by Michael Fischer, executive director of the California Coastal Commission. The difference between the bills was largely one of marketing, Fischer said. "Cranston has a statewide constituency, and if everybody in Big Sur hated his guts it wouldn't matter to his future. Poor Leon has to depend on the Monterey Bay area constituency, and he can't allow his legislation to appear as if the big bad federal government is coming in to take over the town."

The second objection was more direct and was succinctly summed up by John Harlan: "Who needs it? Why get the feds involved in the first place?" Panetta said that his bill would assure that the U.S. Forest Service live up to the LCP and would provide federal funds to compensate landowners who would be denied building permits under the plan. Without these two provisions, he said, the LCP could not be made to work. His bill, in a sense, was an offer nobody in his right mind could refuse—federal money with almost no strings attached.

On June 21, Panetta held the first full day of hearings on his bill. Unlike Cranston, he held the hearings in Monterey, giving everyone a chance to sound off. This time proponents and opponents balanced out. While the Friends of Big Sur contended that the problems noted by Panetta could be solved without giving the feds any power over Big Sur (the White House could order the Los Padres National Forest staff to abide by the LCP; levying even a small local tax on tourist facilities would raise more than enough money to compensate those who might be deprived of the right to build a house in Big Sur), they were neutralized by local officials drooling over the prospects of federal money—\$30 million, to be exact—

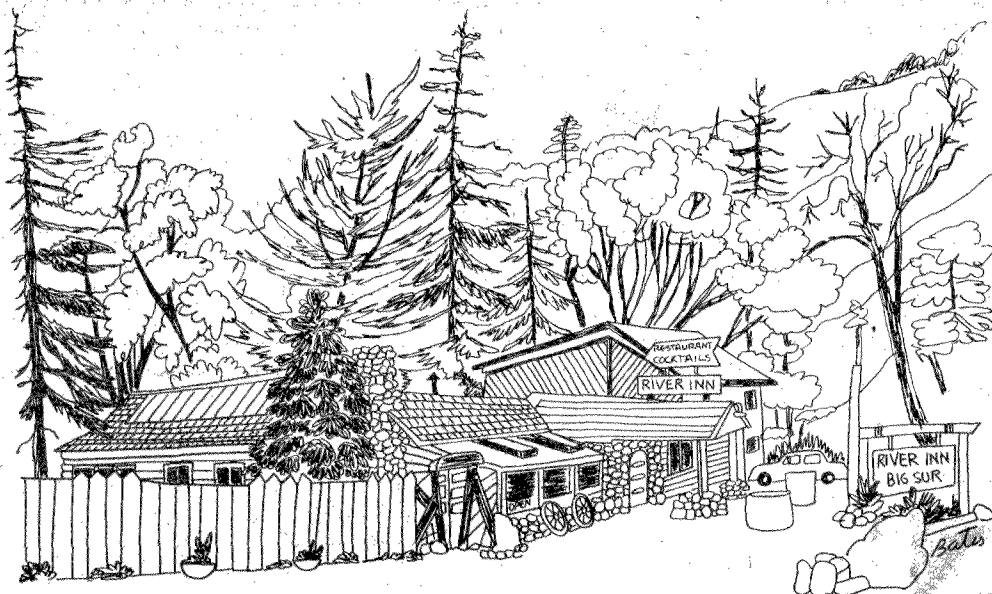
pouring in.

What nobody seemed to notice was that, by design or not, the Panetta bill was less a Big Sur bill than an attempt to short-circuit the California legislative process, that its ultimate impact on the future of the California coastline could equal or surpass that of Proposition 20. What the Panetta bill really boiled down to was a proposal to turn the California coastal protection program over to the feds—a crucial decision that should have been debated in Sacramento before God and everybody, not in a small meeting hall in Monterey. The entire bill was based on the assumption that California cannot carry out its coastal protection program and should therefore shift the burden of financing—and of overseeing it—to the federal government. Had the bill passed as drafted, a precedent would have been set. If the Monterey County LCP could not be enforced without government intervention, what about other LCPs in other beachfront counties? Were the coastal protection initiative, the 1976 coastal act and the coastal commission a mere exercise in futility or, worse yet, a roundabout way of placing the feds in charge of our beaches?

The irony is that the entire Adams drive to place Big Sur under federal protection had been noted from the outset for the unusual predominance of present and past coastal commission figures. Fred and Sam Farr were both coastal commissioners. Zad Leavy, Big Sur's representative on the Central Coast Regional Commission, and Joe Bodovitz, ex-executive director of the commission, were hired as consultants to the foundation. Saunders Hillyer, a former commission staffer, is the \$35,000-a-year executive director of the Big Sur Foundation. Since to justify a federal takeover at Big Sur the foundation in essence needed to discredit the state coastal protection plan, such ex-coastal commission staffers could provide expert advice about the shortcomings of the plan. But the foundation managed to get the help of more than just past employees of the commission. One of the leading advocates of both the Cranston and Panetta bills turned out to be Michael Fischer, executive director of the coastal commission. In fact, both Cranston and Panetta relied on Fischer's testimony to justify the need for their bills. Fischer has said that his support of both bills was fully discussed with Huey Johnson, California secretary of the resources, who discussed it with Gray Davis, Governor Brown's chief of staff. "Both Huey and Gray had said on a number of occasions that I speak for the state of California [on the Big Sur bills]," he said.

Once Panetta concluded the Monterey hearing and flew back to Washington with enough public support to keep the bill alive, the fate of Big Sur was in the hands of the professional

Continued on page 24



## 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

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### Vegetarian Spaghetti

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### 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

From "NEW WEST"

# The Politics of Preservation

Continued from page 23

park makers. The bill was sent to the Parks and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, headed by Phil Burton. Burton held another day of hearings, where much of the testimony was in opposition to the bill. Even before the hearing began, Burton had already decided to grant the Hearst Corporation's wishes to be left out of the proposed Big Sur Coastal Area. After the hearing, he held a meeting with the Hearst lobbyists. It took him only 30 seconds to tell them they got what they wanted, he told reporters later. The following day Burton took five minutes to move the bill through a subcommittee markup (amendment and rewrite session), at the end of which 43,000 acres owned by Hearst were left out of the "protected" zone. What made it particularly ironic was Burton's public accolades to Hearst for keeping the San Simeon area pristine and undeveloped. By the time he made the statement, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors had already incorporated into its general plan Hearst's proposal to construct a huge tourist center at San Simeon, to include one motel and three lodges with a total of 900 rooms, an employee housing complex, eight restaurants, an RV park, two eighteen-hole golf courses, two commercial shopping areas and a boat docking and launching facility. Furthermore, the reason the San Simeon area had been undeveloped heretofore was not Hearst's "enlightened environmental outlook." Back in the 1960s, Hearst planned to build a

town of 65,000 around the small coastal village, complete with colleges and airports.

Reporters covering the committee suspected that the reason Burton let Hearst off the hook was concern that massive litigation could torpedo the entire Big Sur project. Burton is a practical man. When asked later why he agreed to ask only \$30 million for the Big Sur program instead of the \$100 million Cranston asked for earlier, he said he didn't think he'd get it.

"My concern is that a \$100 million bill for California, behind a \$150 million to \$300 million Lake Tahoe bill, behind a \$360 million Redwoods bill, behind a \$150 million Santa Monica bill, behind a \$30 million Channel Islands bill, \$30 million in add-ons in Point Reyes and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, resulting in almost 85 percent of all the national land and water money for acquisition, well, it might just be a little bit unrealistic," he told a reporter for the *Sacramento Bee*. The implication was clear: As in all other areas mentioned, there would always be more money next year or the year after to buy more Big Sur land for the forest service. Big Sur's future was now in the hands of the experts. According to Alan Perlmutter, a Big Sur resident who flew to Washington to lobby against the bill, he was sitting in Burton's outer office when Turnage turned to him and asked, "Just who in hell do you 1,000 people think you are that you should control that land instead of the people of the United States?" If there is anything Phil Burton knows well, it is how to get parks made. On Monday he held the subcommittee hearings. On Tuesday he chaired a five-minute markup session in which the Hearst lands were exempted. On Wednesday, July 23, he maneuvered it through the House Interior Committee, where it passed without a single dissenting vote after a mere fifteen-minute discussion. Had Congress not recessed for the Democratic National Convention he would have taken it right on to the House Rules Committee and the floor. As it was, he waited for the House to reconvene and on August 25 whipped the bill through the House by marshaling more than two-thirds of the votes.

Senator Cranston pledged to guide the Panetta bill through the Senate this fall, and on August 27 it was sent to the Senate Energy Committee. Although Cranston is not a member of that committee, he virtually hovered over it to make sure the bill was treated right. "Of all the bills before the Energy Committee, Big Sur is Cranston's top priority," Roy Greenaway, Cranston's chief administrative assistant, told the *Gazette*.

But Cranston was not having his way, and the bill was not moving in committee. Finally, with only two days to spare before the election recess, the Adams forces decided to gamble all on a daring legislative commando strike.

It was a two-prong operation. On the Senate side, the Energy Committee scheduled the bill for a markup session on September 30, three days before the Ninety-sixth Congress went home to get reelected. On September 29, Cranston got Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, the parks subcommittee chairman, to propose six surprise amendments to the Panetta bill, and suddenly Big Sur's worst fears came true. The amendments gave the secretary of agriculture, not the local council, final author-

ity "for the comprehensive management plan developed by Big Sur Coast Area Council"; they gave the secretary authority to develop, build and manage visitors' facilities in the area, which translated into authority to construct any new hotels, inns or campgrounds he deemed necessary; they completely reversed the Panetta bill by providing that the citizens' council had no authority over the U.S. Forest Service plans for the Los Padres National Forest; and most significantly, they gave the attorney general of the United States the power to prohibit property owners from doing anything with their land until the government lines up the funds to buy it through condemnation. The Bumpers-Cranston amendments would have done what Koepel, Josoff and hundreds of Big Sur residents feared all along—change Panetta's bill into a flat-out national park bill.

By the end of the day on September 30 it was clear that the committee was not going to take up the Big Sur issue. It was then that the second stage of Operation Big Sur went into effect. Early that evening Phil Burton rose on the floor of the House and nonchalantly asked the Speaker to suspend discussions and get down to voting on an obscure bill sent to the House from the Senate five days earlier. The bill, S 1910 was not the sort that people were likely to argue over. In 1923 the federal government moved the entire town of American Falls, Idaho, several miles to the southwest to make room for the new American Falls reservoir. But the government forgot to transfer title for the city's parkland. S 1910 would do that, and now the House had to approve it. As soon as the House clerk finished reading the bill, however, Burton rose again and offered twelve amendments, whose combined text was twenty times the size of S 1910 itself. With the exception of a few minor items, the bulk of the amendments were controversial bits of park legislation. The biggest of these was the Big Sur Coast Area Act—in other words, Panetta's bill. Since the bill had already passed the House by a two-to-one margin a month earlier, why was Burton sending it through again? Simple. The Senate had already passed S 1910. If the House now passed it, it would go back to the Senate as a House message for a perfunctory concurrence that required no committee hearings. With only days left before the Senate ended its work before the election, nobody in his right mind would quarrel over an obscure little bill to give the good people of American Falls their parks, and the Big Sur bill would slip through unnoticed. As the House clerk droned through page after page of Burton's amendments, Burton offered a thumbnail sketch of the new provisions. It took him "all of 40 seconds" to get the bill approved by the full House. There was no debate or challenge. It was now 6 p.m.

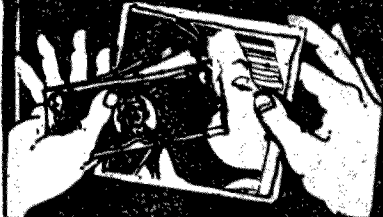
The bill was then carried to the Senate chambers, but that is as far as it got. Wary of just such a maneuver, a young staffer on Senator Hayakawa's team, Bruce Keough, had earlier placed a "hold" on anything concerning Big Sur, requiring the minority leader to inform Hayakawa of any pending Big Sur amendment, bill or House message; it also meant that the subject was controversial and should be held for appropriate discussions. Once again, Hayakawa turned out to be Big Sur's guardian angel, and the bill never came up for a vote. Three days later Capitol Hill was deserted by its legislators, and the Panetta bill was left up in the air. By the time Congress reconvened, Reagan had been elected president, and the Republicans took over the Senate. Both Democrats and Republicans agreed to pass only crucial or noncontroversial legislation. On November 19, the Senate Energy Committee



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held its last meeting of the year, and Big Sur didn't come up. Barring a last-minute surprise maneuver by Cranston, the Big Sur bill was dead.

**A**RON Harlan, old Wilbur and Ada's elder son, had left Lucia in 1916, but ten years ago his son John returned to the family homestead with his wife, Ruth, and two sons. This year he finished building his home on a hill high above the ten-room Lucia Lodge, which his sons operate. The new house has solar collectors on the roof and patented native-stone fireplaces, which make it nearly energy independent. A few hundred feet from the house, surrounded by a fruit orchard, is Aunt Lulu Mae's house, and further up, just before the gently sloping hill suddenly tilts up and shoots skyward, is Uncle Marion's cabin. The place has changed little since Gabriel and Elizabeth Dani homesteaded on the ridge across the canyon to the south, except that a monastery now stands where the Dani home used to, and the ancient redwoods in the canyons have grown. "When I was a kid you could look straight across the canyon. Now you can't. It's incredible how those old trees just keep on growing," says Harlan. Firewood is stacked in long rows near Uncle Marion's cabin. Marion is butchering goats in the shed for his brother George's birthday the following day. Weathered wood picket fences. End of summer yellowing hillsides. Jars of freshly made apple preserves on Ruth Harlan's kitchen counter. I tell John Harlan that the environmentalists behind the Panetta bill are worried that sooner or later there will be subdivisions at Lucia. "I resent not being grouped in the category of environmentalists. The people who've lived here—we are environmentalists by birth and training. We were environmentalists before anybody found it in vogue to be one," he says, looking, not even bothering to point, at the virgin landscape, the fog crawling up from the sea. "We've done pretty good keeping the place for more than 100 years, wouldn't you say? I don't see why it should go to hell in a hand basket just because the federal government doesn't own it."

## FOR THE AWARE

by ARABY COLTON



### What Can I Do?

When I am discouraged about "salvaging Mother Nature," as Jacques Cousteau puts it, I re-read this little statement by Edward Everett Hale:

"I am only one,  
But still I am one.  
I cannot do everything,  
But still I can do something;  
And because I cannot do everything

I will not refuse to do the something that I can do."

And certainly there are things we can do, to help save the things we love. For some of us it's our rivers, for some our magnificent natural lands, our mountains, our deserts, our lakes. For some of us it's the wild animals that we passionately want to preserve and protect. For almost all of us dogs and cats are precious and loved.

On October 26, in Los Angeles, took place a rally, attended by 2,000 people, to condemn and demand the end of the torture and killing of animals in the name of science.

Initiated by the Society for Animal Rights, the rally was an inspiring beginning of a new and determined effort to expose to public view and condemnation the atrocities routinely performed in laboratories and now kept carefully from public view. SAR and its affiliated lobby, Citizens for Animals, will give all possible help and leadership to building a revitalized grassroots crusade against all vivisection.

Keynote speaker at the rally was David Barnes, psychologist and former experimenter in radiation experiments on monkeys at the School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. Explaining his stand against the cruel experimentation Dr. Barnes said, "But finally the realization, the really awful realization that well over 90 percent of the experiments that I had done, that my peers had done, had not even been published, was not available for people to use if they wanted to use it, and the small percentage that had been published, published for the most part in trade journals, that is, military journals which do not reach the public readily. So, I examined the truth of how much good did this research do; not only man, how much good did the research do other animals. And I came up with the appalling answer—none. None."

Speakers to the rally included American university professors, journalists, popular members of the theatrical profession

research scientists both American and British. Descriptions of experiments were read. The scientists discussed the uselessness of animal experimentation, the philosophers spoke of the origin in Western thinking of the notion of animals as our possessions, to treat whatever way we want.

The consensus of the meeting was that vivisection is, in the words of British

research chemist Dr. Robert Sharpe, "man's vilest crime," scientifically indefensible, and must be exposed and stopped.

If this issue turns you on we suggest you write Helen Jones, President, Society for Animal Rights, Inc., 421 South State St., Clarks Summit, PA 18411, for further information, and a copy of the SAR December report.

### Dateline: Sacramento

Capitol News Service

The California State Lands Commission has filed suit in the U.S. District Court against Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, to postpone adoption of the California Desert Plan.

The plan would place approximately 400,000 acres of desert land under the jurisdiction of the federal government. According to Mike Curb, Lt. Governor, the state would prefer "to develop a plan which will protect the resources of this valuable

area and the interests of the people of California."

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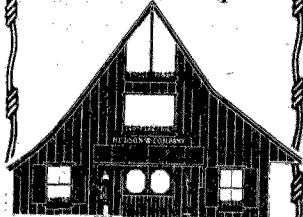
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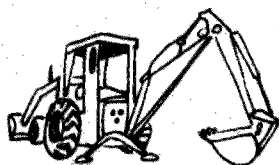
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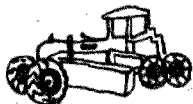
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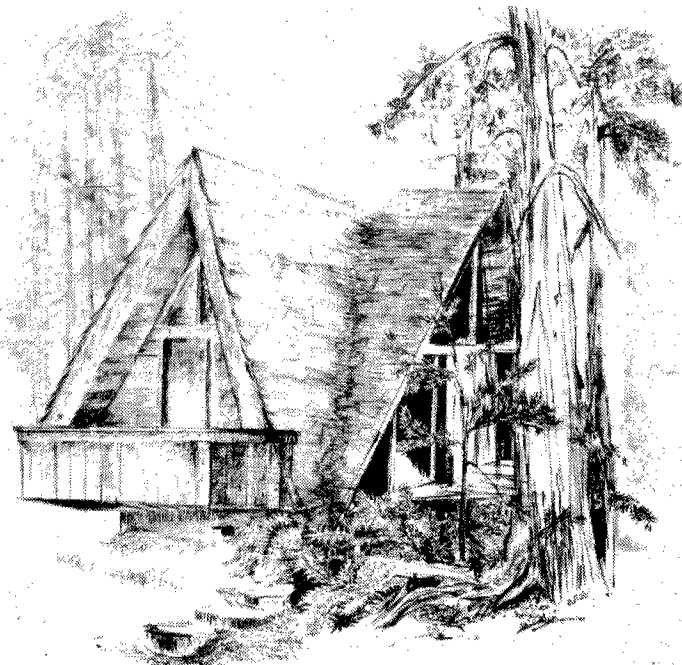
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## Carmel Carousel

by BETTY BARRON

Carmel once again opened its doors during December to a pulsing parade of Christmas shoppers. In spite of the undeniable recession and the soaring gas prices, the spirit of Christmas seemed to pervade, and the beautiful bright windows along Ocean Avenue and the twinkling lights framing The Barnyard shops attracted thousands of visitors.

Our art galleries and our many fine artists also shared in the holiday-spree, offering a wide range of paintings in oil, watercolors and acrylics, as well as sculpture in every conceivable medium. Art as a gift this year seemed as practical as it is esthetically rewarding.

The Carmel Art Association presented Richard Larson in a one-man show in the Beardsley Gallery...Beth Garcia, Jeanne Bellmer, Reed Farrington, Joe Tanous, Elizabeth Keatinge, Howard Bradford, Brenda Morrison and Edward Norton Ward in the Main Gallery and Center Gallery, as well as other local artists of note.

Gallery Americana captured the essence of Victorianism with an artist named Verdugo, and the memories of many a tourist with Jack Laycox's vibrant oils and acrylics of street scenes around the world.

Zantman Galleries' "Collection" presented some of the finest living American and European artists. From Carmel Valley's medieval oils of Eugene Baker to Hu Chi

Chung's subtle and classic Chinese paintings, the collection was a shopper's delight. Among other local artists in the show were Frank Ashley, Kipp Stewart and frequent visitor from Southern California, R. Stephens Wright.

One of the most spectacular pieces in the show was the fired tile collage by Granizo, done in four sections in a kiln a block long, which dominates one wall of the gallery. A student and friend of San Francisco's Benjamin Bufano, Granizo's work is innovative and dramatic.

One of the lesser-known artists and one of the less publicized art forms...Hannah Brehmer and her ceramics...attracted many of our visitors to her pre-Christmas one-woman show in her studio in Mid-Valley.

Although I have known Hannah for over 15 years, I had never visited her studio, a rambling little cottage seemingly crafted from the woods springing up from the surrounding meadows. A rambling grapevine, burnished in the soft winter sunlight, welcomes you to her doorway.

Hannah Brehmer is experimenting with new glazes and exploring the creative aspects of clay, after spending the past five years as a "functional" potter. She wants to "take risks and experiment"...finding new shapes through nature and natural forms...relating her

art to her own lifestyle.

A fine arts major at Ohio State University where she obtained her BA in 1963, Hannah admits that she discovered ceramics while a student. She did not know which direction her love of art would lead her, but found that ceramics was the key.

"Once you're hooked on the potters wheel, there's no way to get off," I could not help but suggest.

Hannah smiled agreement.

"I want to do things that give me satisfaction...and my new approach to potting is the way. I love what I do," she added.

Finding Hannah Brehmer in her quiet little niche in Carmel Valley was a contrast to the merry month of the Christmas whirl, but a delightful and inspiring retreat. It was, in a way, a return to one of the earliest of the Carmel and Big Sur art forms.



CARMEL VALLEY potter Hannah Brehmer

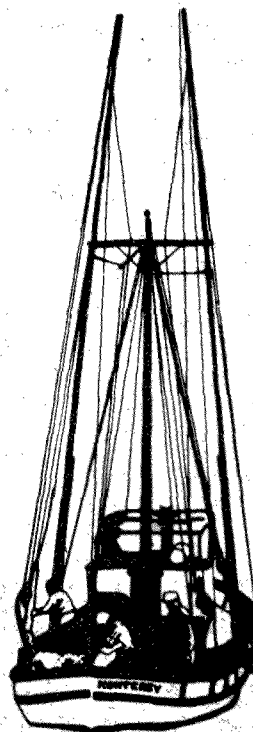
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## Dateline: Sacramento

Capitol News Service

Sales of existing single-family homes in the state registered their first decline since last May. Sales fell a total of 5.3 percent since September, although the median price of a home rose 1.4 percent to \$99,039.

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## Gazette Interview

Continued from page 22

the original Panetta bill in the House; they are two totally different things. Again, we come to the democratic process far away from home. It's a problem. It's one of the basic problems I see with the Panetta bill.

**Q.** How do you feel about your article appearing on the floor of the U.S. Senate? We understand that Cranston had a copy of the magazine in his hand when he conceded defeat to Hayakawa and that Hayakawa had a copy at the top of his stack of filibuster materials.

**A.** It's happened before. It doesn't matter. I believe like Joe Dimaggio that if you don't listen to the applause you don't have to hear the boos either.

**Q.** Do you have any reason to believe that the Hearst Corporation helped promote federalization of Big Sur?

**A.** No. I don't see it that way at all. As a matter of fact they opposed both bills... Their development plans for San Simeon predate the Big Sur federalization campaign considerably.

**Q.** In your investigation did you uncover involvement by major corporate interests in the realm of recreational development?

**A.** No.

**Q.** Did you investigate any corporate involvements?

**A.** Well, word was flying around...but you can't really investigate rumors...Frankly, I don't think that's what the story is about. I think the problem of Big Sur goes far beyond any developer. I don't think Ansel Adams is a puppet for any developer, I think he is a sincere man. I think you are a sincere man who wants to preserve Big Sur and you're not fronting for any big developer who would like to subdivide the coastal range. I think it's a matter of philosophies, and it's a difference that transcends the Big Sur issue because in some ways it represents a milestone in our ideological evolution concerning preservation.

The whole thing started—let's set aside Teddy Roosevelt and Yellowstone—around 1972 or shortly before that with Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring," and then with the oil spill in Santa Barbara. Suddenly the environment became the big issue, and the underlying argument was that we were not taking care of our environment, that we were abusing it very badly.

The environment should be protected...and if we're not willing to do it ourselves, then perhaps the government should step in, in some cases, and do the job—clean the air, clean the water, protect scenic resources and lumber resources, whatever.

What happened is that a wide environmental movement developed, and largely because of the intensity of the opposition to it, the environmental movement itself became very intense. There seems to have come a point past which the environmentalists were no longer telling the people "Listen to us,

you'd better take care of your environment or you and your children will not have it," but instead started to say "We'll protect it. We know how to do it. Whether you want to or not, you have proven that you cannot be trusted. We have developed the mechanisms and we have developed the jurisdictions, and we'll do it." In some cases it was necessary, obviously...

But what happens if somebody is willing to take care of the environment, and if he's doing it well? Do you still have to have the government take over the situation? I believe not. I think that some people believe yes. Ansel Adams, for example, sincerely believes yes. He does not trust the local government or the local people to do it, without that much suspicion of motivations. He says that as well meaning as they are, how do I know that 10 years from now because of economic pressures or whatever, things are not going to change? They may pass a good law now, they may pass a bad law next year, or 10 or 20 years from now. But Big Sur should not depend on the whim of the economic system or social attitudes; Big Sur should be a constant. He may be right in the long run.

There is some danger that nobody brought up, and that is that when you take people who care for the neighborhood—let's leave Big Sur aside, let's just take any neighborhood where people take pride, trim their hedges, mow their lawns, keep the streets clean, keep an eye out for strangers to make sure the kids are all right, because nobody else is doing it. Now suppose the city comes in and says we are going to do it. Two things are going to happen. First, people are going to be glad. But then they are no longer going to give a damn; it's no longer theirs, it's no longer their responsibility, and if suddenly the city is not there, they will not pick it up again.

It's a very delicate emotional attachment of a man to his surroundings. What is a home? What is a neighborhood? Sometimes the only reason people take care of their homes and surroundings is because nobody else will; once somebody else will, a process of deterioration begins...You have to be very careful when you get the government involved in people's lives. It's like a watch. Don't fix it if it works. Don't tamper with something that's going okay.

**Q.** Is there anything else you'd like to comment about the article, the process, the experience?

**A.** It was a pleasure to do. I enjoyed meeting the people of Big Sur, I enjoyed visiting Big Sur. I think it's a real community, and even more real because of the intensity of the feelings and the willingness to do something about it, including traveling all the way to Washington to save their way of life. I'm glad the bill was killed, but not so much because of what it said or was. My chief objection to it is the way it came about; I did not think it was an expression of a democratic society exercising its option in the democratic way through open debate. I'm sure it will come up again...Listen, everything is open for negotiation, for debate. It's a free country. And I very firmly believe that people who are not willing to fight for their ideas do not deserve to win.

## Mendocino County Supervisors Reject State Coastal Plan

from Press Democrat

UKIAH—Mendocino County Supervisors Monday rejected the state's version of the Local Coastal Program, sending the document back to the Regional Coastal Commission for more work.

But coastal commission representative Rick Rayburn said there is little time to change the plan before June 30, 1981, when the coast program is supposed to be adopted.

"We don't see how the plan can be rewritten and still meet the June deadline," Rayburn told supervisors.

Rayburn said the North Coast Regional Commission doesn't have funds for a reworking of the plan. The coast commission paid Sausalito-based planning consultant John Blayney more than \$200,000 to prepare the document, a requirement of the Coastal Act.

Blayney worked with four local citizen advisory groups on the Mendocino Coast. Coastal residents consistently complained that the plan ignores local recommendations and favors tourist growth over local projects.

Fort Bragg resident James Hooper, Sr., said state-hired planners "acted as our overlords and ignored the hard work of the citizen advisory committees."

Similar complaints were heard Monday from other coast residents. Blayney, who

was not present for yesterday's meeting, earlier said that his plan follows conditions of the Coastal Act, which seeks more visitor access to the shoreline.

The regional coastal commission reviewed Blayney's plan and wrote a 52-page response, charging that the document is vague or inaccurate in many areas. Commission planners said the Blayney proposal would allow uncontrolled development along the coast and underestimates tourist growth.

Rayburn said Monday that the document should be revised by Mendocino County planners following hearings before the county planning commission. He said a re-write job by the regional commission staff would be a wasteful duplication of effort. "It's going to be changed considerably before it's adopted," he told supervisors.

But Rayburn agreed to consult regional commission planner Noah Tilghman about the prospects for a staff re-write.

Supervisor Norman deVall suggested that a subcommittee of coastal residents, two from each coastal advisory group, work on the revision.

The board postponed a vote on deVall's plan until Rayburn reports back in January.

## Monterey County's Elkhorn Slough Becomes Nation's Newest Sanctuary

by MARY BARNETT

The tide is turning for the wetlands of California, and one of the principal places it's happening is Monterey County's own Elkhorn Slough.

Most of California's original 197,000 acres of wetlands are gone, having been converted into everything from housing sites to garbage dumps. Biologists now regard this as a tragic loss since estuaries and wetlands are among earth's most biologically productive ecosystems.

But Elkhorn Slough remains relatively undamaged, which is why it was chosen as California's first federal state estuarine sanctuary, following nomination for the honor by the California Coastal Commission.

At the December 3 State Coastal Commission meeting, two speakers reported on cur-

rent status of the sanctuary, officially established in June of this year with a three-year, \$3 million grant, half from federal and half from state funds.

Eleanor Taylor of Aromas, regional coastal commissioner and chairman of a planning task force for the Elkhorn Slough sanctuary, told commissioners that land for the sanctuary has been acquired in the past year, extending inland between two and three miles.

The California Department of Fish and Game has taken over management of the slough sanctuary, she reported. Fish and Game biologist Ken Moore is now residing on the site and making plans for sanctuary operation.

She said the two main purposes of the

sanctuary are research and education. A research subcommittee has been established to advise as to what research should be done at the slough, and on best methods of wetlands restoration. An education committee is planning a public information program including displays. In addition, a recreation committee will make recommendations on rules for fishing, clamming and other recreational day use, and a planning and facilities committee will help work out the overall plan.

One of the principal questions facing the advisory committee, Taylor said, is whether to allow agriculture to continue. The old Elkhorn Dairy is now abandoned, but there is some grazing on the site, which might be useful for keeping down weeds and fire danger.

Moore said Elkhorn Slough is the nation's newest sanctuary, consisting of 1000 or so acres split evenly between uplands and a tidal marsh. Property boundaries, he added, include all "fingers" of the slough, following the 10-foot contour line.

Showing slides to illustrate his comments, Moore said, "The marsh is the real reason the sanctuary was acquired. Most of the salt water marsh is in bad shape. It's mostly salt grass and salicornia (pickle weed). Salicornia is taking over, and that's not desirable."

He was asked about his comment later by a *Gazette* reporter who always thought salicornia was good.

"A couple of Fish and Game people jumped me on that too," Moore said. "Salicornia has invaded Elkhorn Slough and is tending to fill it up. I don't mean we should go out and bulldoze out salicornia or anything like that. But it's getting to be a monoculture, and monocultures are not as productive of wildlife as systems with a com-

munity of plants."

Present tides are letting very little water in now, and the plants are "almost useless," Moore added. He said tides can be let into the marsh to transform it into a healthy area that will attract more birds and wildlife. Among the marsh and wetland plants he'd like to see there are cord grass, fat hen and brass buttons.

"Elkhorn Slough is probably the best wetland in the state, but good as it is, it has the potential of being better," Moore said. "We can go for diversity. Anything diversified is healthier. We won't use heavy machinery, though. We'll let nature do it."

Moore said approximately 500 more acres will be acquired to increase total sanctuary acreage to 1500.

A Coastal Commission staff report on Elkhorn Slough as a possible estuarine sanctuary said the most important use of Elkhorn Slough is probably that of a living outdoor laboratory for scientific research and study.

"Elkhorn Slough is totally unique in its close proximity to the deep Monterey Canyon which provides it with a constant source of upwelling nutrients," according to the staff report by Les Strnad of the Central Coastal Commission staff.

He pointed out that seven college level institutions located around Monterey Bay as well as high schools in nearby communities conduct studies in the region.

The California Coastal Commission selected Elkhorn Slough as nominee for estuarine sanctuary status from 92 estuaries and wetlands evaluated by the commission staff.

One of the chief proponents of the sanctuary was Ruth Andresen of Salinas, former Central Coastal Commission member and marine biologist.

