

The Big Sur Gazette

25¢
40 Pages



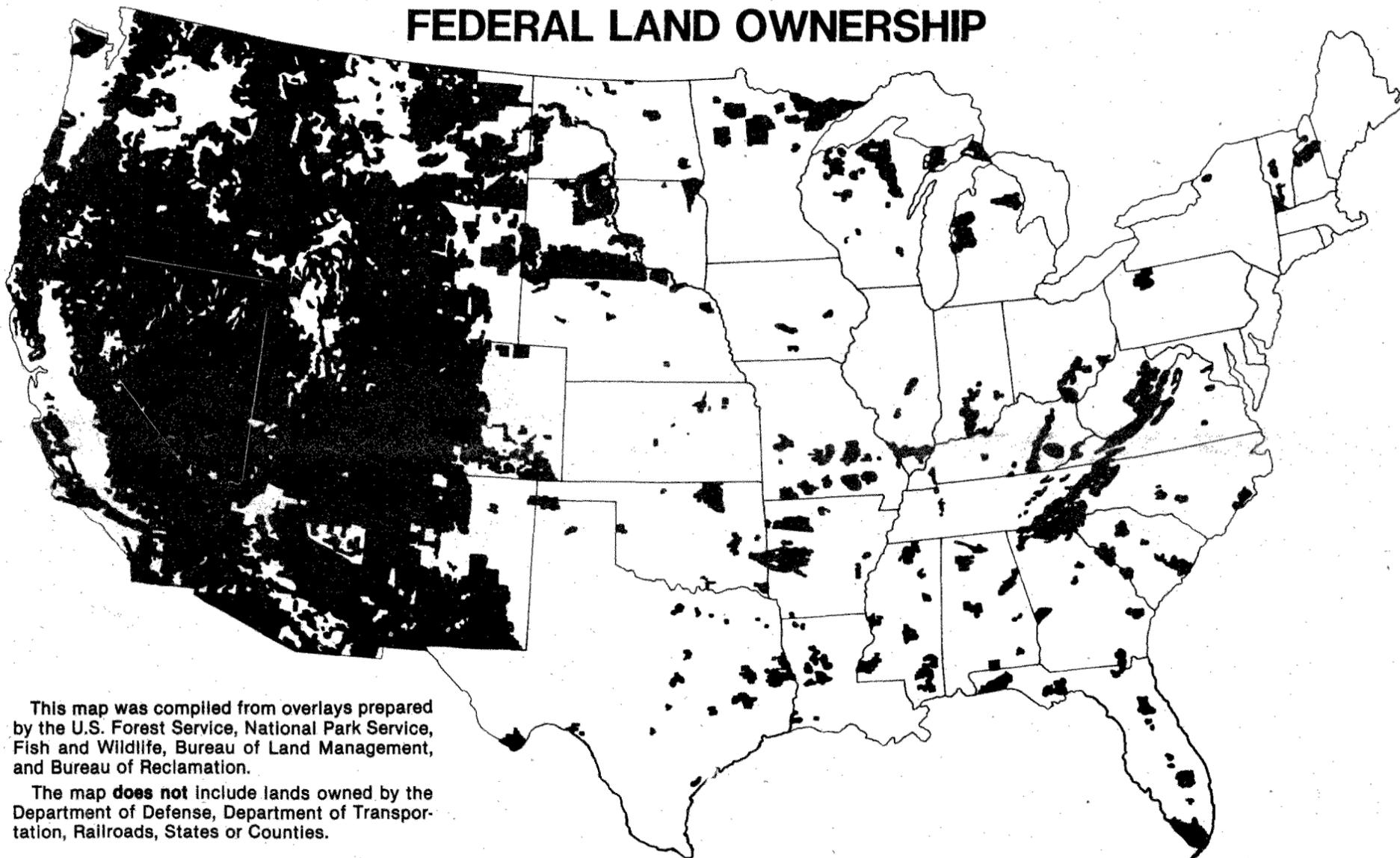
VOLUME THREE, NO. 6

Big Sur, California 93920 408-667-2222

JUNE, 1980

Federal Land Acquisition Policies Rapped

FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP



This map was compiled from overlays prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation.

The map **does not** include lands owned by the Department of Defense, Department of Transportation, Railroads, States or Counties.

THE FEDERAL LAND Ownership Map was compiled from Federal agency overlays. The original map in Washington measures 36"x60" and some details were lost in the reduction shown above.

Panetta's Big Sur Area Bill

By Leon Panetta
U.S. Congressman

I am introducing legislation to establish a partnership between local citizens and county, state and federal government in an effort to preserve and protect the important and unique qualities of the Big Sur area along California's central coast.

This legislation marks the culmination of over two years of work with the citizens of Big Sur, the affected local, state and federal agencies, local groups and a number of interested parties. It is largely based on recommendations from the Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee formed to advise Monterey County on a local coastal program. In addition, it reflects literally hundreds of comments which I have received on draft legislation which I prepared and circulated to concerned agencies, groups and citizens. In the end, I believe the proposal represents a unique legislative approach to a truly unique area.

The Big Sur coast is an outstanding area of scenic beauty, of spectacular views, of magnificent and undeveloped coastline,

and of independent and self-reliant people and communities. All of these qualities constitute the special character of what we know as the Big Sur area. And in seeking to protect and preserve this area, we must balance all of these important values that make Big Sur what it is today.

There is really no question but that this remarkable and unique area must be preserved. Regardless of differences in the approach, there is no disagreement among the residents or visitors to this area but that they want Big Sur to stay the way it is. And so do we all. But there are forces at play today which make preservation of Big Sur as it is difficult to achieve. There is increasing development of homes annually that strain the capacity of the two-lane coastal highway and increase commercial pressures on the area. There is a lack of sufficient resources to provide adequate natural and scenic protection. These trends promise not only to detract from the scenic attributes of the area, but additionally threaten to alter the rural,

Continued on Page 8

Federal Agency "Land Grab" Rapped

(The following remarks were made by William Wampler May 21, 1980, in Washington, D.C., at the National Land Use Conference.)

I thank the national Association of Property Owners and other sponsoring organizations for the opportunity to participate in this — the second annual — National Land Use Conference.

I was honored to be included last July at the christening of this annual function and I am happy to be with you again.

Let us begin by reaffirming the principles that bind this conference: among the most fundamental rights of the American people under the Constitution are those of private property ownership and due process of law. These basic rights of the individual citizen should never be compromised or subverted.

Throughout our history as a free nation, citizens traditionally have recognized that the government can exercise the power of eminent domain where there is an unquestionable public need. Along with this power, however, comes the continuing responsibility to guard against arbitrary and capricious abuse.

In recent years, a trend has been developing within the

Continued on Page 7

Local News ...

Fire Danger is Rising in Los Padres National Forest

GOLETA — An abundance of rapidly drying grass resulting from the past rainy season combined with rising temperatures is pushing the fire danger up in Los Padres National Forest. As a result, permits are now required to build campfires outside of developed campgrounds, according to the Forest Service.

"Permits are now required so that we can personally contact forest visitors who will be using the undeveloped areas of the forest," said Forest Management Officer Ted Zrelak. "The primary reason for this contact is to ensure that the visitor is aware of hazards and rules for the use of fire in these areas."

Permits are free and may be obtained from any district office or fire station on the

Los Padres National Forest.

In addition to campfire permit requirements, smoking in the forest is being restricted. "With the large amount of dry grass in the forest areas smoking is now restricted to barren areas at least three feet in diameter, in places of habitation or while in vehicles," stated Zrelak. "Smoking while riding or hiking is strictly prohibited."

According to the Forest Service the implementation of the campfire and smoking restrictions is the initial phase of further staged restrictions. As the fire danger and forest vegetation conditions worsen additional temporary restrictions may be placed in effect. These regulations include limiting camping to developed campgrounds only, prohibiting off-road vehicle

use in certain areas and closing high hazard areas of the forest to entry.

In 1979, 69 man-caused fires burned 4,075 acres of the Los Padres National Forest. The leading causes for these fires were arson, equipment use and escaped campfires.

Mid-Coast Fire Brigade to Meet Bi-Monthly

The Mid Coast Fire Brigade announced recently the resumption of its bi-monthly meeting schedule.

The Brigade meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. at its new firehouse, one-third mile up Palo Colorado Canyon Road.

The Mid Cost Fire Brigade is a 100 percent fire fighting

Cushman/Williams to Debate

BIG SUR — John Williams, a member of the Sierra Club and resident of the Carmel Highlands, has been challenged to a debate by Charles Cushman of the National Inholders Association (NIA).

The debate will be held at the Sunset Center in Carmel at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 18.

During the month of May Williams became known by his "Charles Cushman is a liar" campaign which he conducted with boxholder mailings to Big Sur residents and U.S. legislators.

Williams claims that Cushman misrepresented alleged injustices perpetrated by federal agencies on property

owners in newly established federal areas, especially in Cayuhoga Valley (Ohio) National Recreation Area.

In response to William's campaign, the NIA has invited Williams to discuss the issues at a public meeting on the Peninsula sometime during June because "the facts should be open to debate to let people draw their own conclusions."

The NIA expressed their idea for a panel discussion in a letter to Williams, and they indicated attendance by a senior official of the General Accounting Office and representative from Cayuhoga Valley and Yosemite National Park.

Wool Growers Entry Deadline

Wool growers have until July 30 to enter fleece in the new Monterey County Fair Wool Division, Joanne Nissen, chairperson from Gonzales, announced. The category, a completely new feature of this year's fair, which will be held Aug. 19-24 at the Monterey County Fairgrounds, will feature fleece exhibits from wool growers all over California.

A major highlight of the division is a wool auction in which the finest wools will be auctioned to craftsmen, spinners and weavers or hobbyists. The auction will be held at the fairgrounds on Friday, Aug. 22, starting at 7 p.m. The auction is the only one of its kind to be held on the Central California coast.

Fleeces should be shipped express paid, addressed to the Monterey County Fair, P.O. Box 1151, Monterey, Calif. 93940, or they may be brought in by the exhibitor. Fleeces must arrive no later than 10 a.m. on Aug. 12. The judging will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 19 at 10 a.m.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Ms. Nissen through the fair office, 372-5863.

and first-aid unit with its members having had training in both of these areas as well as being currently C.P.R. trained.

The Brigade will respond to emergencies from its northern boundary of Garrapata Creek to Hurricane Point in the south, and to Boucher's Gap in the east. The unit cur-

rently has three fire engines plus the use of a privately owned engine at its disposal.

Residents living within the Brigade's response area are invited to join the organization either as a non-active sponsor, a part-time volunteer, or as a regular volunteer. Residents are also urged to dial 911 in case of emergency.

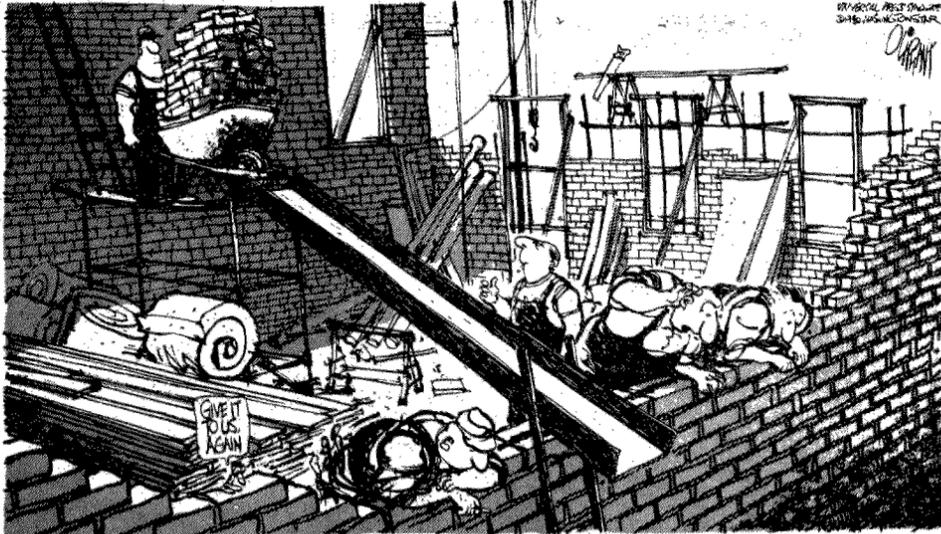
community calendar

June 1980

The COMMUNITY CALENDAR is a monthly feature, the purpose of which is to inform the public about meetings, events, entertainment and items of public interest. To place something on next month's calendar, either phone us at 667-2222 or write to:

THE BIG SUR GAZETTE
Highway One • Big Sur, California 93920

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
1 AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	2 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	3	4 CAC subcommittee workshop; discussion of Panetta bill, 2 p.m. Grange Hall	5 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	6	7 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
8 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m. Town Hall Meeting June 8, 7:30 p.m. Grange, Friends	9 Fire extinguisher service day, Caltrans yard Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	10 CAC meeting, public welcome. Discuss Panetta bill. 7:30 p.m. Grange Hall	11	12 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	13	14 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
15 Father's Day. AA Meeting Grange Hall, 11-12:30 p.m.	16 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	17	18 Cushman v. Williams Debate, Sunset Center 7:30 p.m.	19 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	20	21 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m. First day of summer
22 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	23 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall	24	25	26 Food Co-Op Grange Hall 11-6 p.m.	27	28 Saturday Night Movies Grange Hall 8 p.m.
29 AA Meeting Grange Hall 11-12:30 p.m.	30 Health Clinic 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Grange Hall EMT 7-11 p.m. Grange Hall					



WHAT SAY, MR. PRESIDENT? I CAN'T SEEM TO HEAR YOU TOO CLEAR, MR. PRESIDENT. COME ON UP THE LADDER A BIT, MR. PRESIDENT. NOW, WHAT WAS THAT WONDERFUL NEWS ABOUT DECLINING INTEREST RATES...?

Assemblywoman Hallett Opposes Federal Intervention

Assembly Minority Leader Carol Hallett said today that federal intervention in the Big Sur coast area is "unnecessary, unwanted, costly and could actually result in overuse of a fragile area."

Joined by two members of the recently formed Friends of Big Sur Coast, Mrs. Hallett said she authored AJR 74 to oppose the passage of a bill by Sen. Alan Cranston.

The bill, S2551, would create a 700,000-acre national scenic area at a cost of about \$100 million for land acquisition.

Rosemarie Craven and Howard Sitton joined Mrs. Hallett in saying that residents of the beautiful coastal area are opposed to federal intervention because they feel adequate controls are already being exercised by the state and local governments. The two Big Sur residents said Friends of Big Sur Coast is an umbrella group that will work for the defeat of S2551.

Quoting from testimony

delivered on her behalf in Washington, D.C., last month, Mrs. Hallett said her opposition is backed by petitions from 800 Big Sur residents, more than 80 percent of the adult residents of the area.

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

The Minority Leader, who represents the area, said a General Accounting Office report issued last December about federal land acquisition practices pointed out several pitfalls to designating Big Sur as a scenic area.

"The report indicates that federal designation brings double and triple the number of visitors to an area. The local road system is not up to

that kind of growth, nor is the limited supply of water and sewage disposal capacity," Mrs. Hallett said. "In other words, creating a scenic area to preserve the coast may actually result in the need for massive development of facilities to meet the needs of those who want to enjoy what is supposed to be an undeveloped, pristine area."

Mrs. Hallett said the California Coastal Commission already has jurisdiction over the area.

"In addition, although the bill mentions land purchase costs of \$100 million, the GAO report suggests that typically such costs run three or four times higher. By the time development and management costs are thrown in, this could cost half a billion dollars."

Mrs. Hallett said she will continue to work to defeat the Cranston bill because the project is "unnecessary, unwanted and far too costly."

JUNE BUSTED OUT ALL OVER...

- 1079 — Roquefort Cheese discovered
- 1215 — Magna Charta drawn up
- 1784 — Thirteen-year-old boy made first U.S. balloon flight
- 1867 — Alaska acquired ... a steal at \$7,200,00
- 1870 — Last plant laid in Atlantic City Boardwalk
- 1874 — Dr. Andrew Still cured a case of "flux" and became first osteopath
- 1876 — Gen. George Armstrong Custer made his fatal mistake
- 1892 — John Joseph Doyle became baseball's first pinch-hitter ... he singled!
- 1893 — First 1,000-mile horse race in U.S. began at Chadron and finished at Chicago
- 1910 — Father's Day first celebrated at Spokane, Wash.
- 1924 — Stockingless women permitted on Atlantic City's beach for the first time
- 1928 — Al Smith nominated for President
- 1933 — First drive-in movie opened in Camden, N.J.
- 1936 — Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" published
- 1938 — Golf pro at U.S. Open carded 19 on a Par 4 hole
- 1947 — Pan American began first around-the-world civil airline service
- 1952 — Seventeen-year-old cat named "Dusty" gives birth to her 420th kitten!

This June celebrate FATHER'S DAY, KAMEHAMEA DAY, FLAG DAY, FIRST DAY OF SUMMER, PAUL BUNYAN DAY and LET'S PLAY GOLF WEEK at

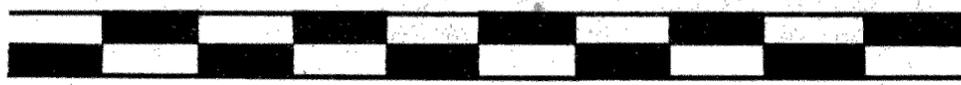


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Local News...

San Luis Obispo County Supervisors Oppose Bills

Deletion of a 50,000-acre San Luis Obispo County region from the proposed Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area was unanimously favored Monday by the board of supervisors of San Luis Obispo County.

The board also asked that pending congressional bills by Sen. Alan Cranston and Rep. Leon Panetta of California be postponed until local coastal plans are adopted by it and Monterey County, where most of the 700,000 acres in the proposals lie.

And the supervisors declared opposition to condemnation of any of the land by the U.S. Forest Service.

The action was a compromise. Howard Mankins, who made the motion, argued that speaking only to this county's concern wasn't enough because the effect on Monterey County would impact also on San Luis Obispo County.

"They have to travel through our county to get there," Mankins said, referring to the visitors he said would increase traffic on Hwy. 1 up the coast with such a designation, and citing the Lopez Santa Lucia Wilderness Area as an example. Hans Heilmann agreed.

Steve MacElvaine agreed but was for outright opposition to the legislation. He

said if the congressional leaders were asked only to wait a year until the local coastal plans are completed, they would go ahead at the end of the year.

And chairman Kurt Kupper said more opposition wouldn't do any good in the face of the congressional votes to pass the legislation. The only "realistic" way, he said, was to prove that local agencies could protect the scenic portions of the area.

"Cranston is just one year ahead of time," Kupper said. "I think local government should have the chance to do it right."

Planner Pat Beck noted that Monterey County has proposed such strong coastal permits that some properties couldn't have a building and that county may feel pressures to buy the land it wants to protect.

"The minute you have designated it, you've purchased it," Mankins declared, as a matter of "inverse condemnation." Beck said local funds wouldn't be able to buy up a lot of properties.

Norman Jones, representing Tony Williams, owner of about 800 acres on the North Coast, said Hwy. 1 is already getting congested and could be closed if the Forest Service

felt it necessary. Alice Porter, who doesn't have any property in the area, complained that cars may be prohibited from areas, depriving some visitors of reaching them.

As to loss of federal aid for acquisition of parcels, Heilmann said there are always strings attached to help. He pointed out that Hwy. 1 was built by the state, using convicts for labor.

Another audience speaker, Ruth Taylor of San Simeon, contended the \$100 million property acquisition cost would be closer to \$1 billion. Many of the 12 families in the area have lived there for generations, she said. And, she added, the county would lose taxes, such as the \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year she said is paid by the Ragged Point motel, gas station and store.

Pete Sebastian, born on the Ragged Point Ranch homesteaded by his father in 1888, said that since 1937 only about 10 homes and a couple of businesses have sprung up on the coastal side of Hwy. 1. He said the area can never be overdeveloped because there isn't any water to speak of, just a few "trickles."

Speaking for the San Simeon and all chambers of commerce of the county, Jack Smith opposed the legislation as resulting in an economic loss to the county.

From the Cambrian
May 15, 1980



Candidate Roth Blasts Panetta's Big Sur Legislation

W.A. Jack Roth, Republican candidate for the 16th Congressional District, attacked Leon Panetta's proposed Big Sur Coast bill as "Legislation which is unnecessary, uneconomical and undemocratic. I am particularly offended," Roth said, "by Panetta's tactic of giving lip service to local control. In terms of local control, Panetta's bill is a farce and cruel hoax."

Roth, a former member of the Wilderness Society, the Ventana Chapter of the Sierra Club and the National Audubon Society, says, "The Big Sur coast is already protected from overdevelopment by Local Coastal Planning Committees and the Local Coastal Plan. The last thing we need is another layer of government bureaucracy in this area."

"The priority of the people

in California and throughout America is to lower inflation, not increase it through more government spending." Roth points out, "Panetta's bill would cost the taxpayers \$500 thousand dollars to duplicate planning and administrative activities already being carried out at the local level. Even Sen. Cranston's extravagant Big Sur bill has a spending limit of \$100 million dollars for land acquisition; Panetta's bill is open ended and provides for no spending limitation whatsoever."

"Panetta's bill is undemocratic," Roth says, "because it totally ignores the wishes and rights of the people who live and work on the Big Sur Coast. It is endorsed by the Wilderness Society whose

goal is the acquisition by the federal government of every acre of private land along the Monterey County portion of the Big Sur Coast.

"This misguided legislation," Roth claims, "gives unreasonable powers to the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the bill, the Secretary would have the power to acquire free and clear title to any land he considers 'necessary to implement the comprehensive Management Plan.'"

Roth points out that "under Panetta's bill, the nine-person Big Sur Area Council is government dominated and Big Sur landowners are not even guaranteed a single seat."

"Panetta is about to discover that the people will not stand still for such heavy-handed legislation," Roth concluded.

Kirk Creek Work Begins

Work began May 27 on an asphalt concrete overlay project on Hwy. 1 that will extend from Kirk Creek to 0.4 mile north of Nepenthe, a distance of approximately 25 miles.

One-way traffic control will be in effect throughout the month of June, with a pilot car escorting vehicles through the construction area. Motorists may experience delays up to 30 minutes during this first

month while the asphalt paving operations are in progress. Only minor delays are expected after that time to allow for the placement of pavement markers and reconstruction of the shoulders, with flagmen controlling traffic.

The contractor for the project is Madonna Construction Co. of San Luis Obispo. F.A. Avila is the resident engineer for Caltrans.

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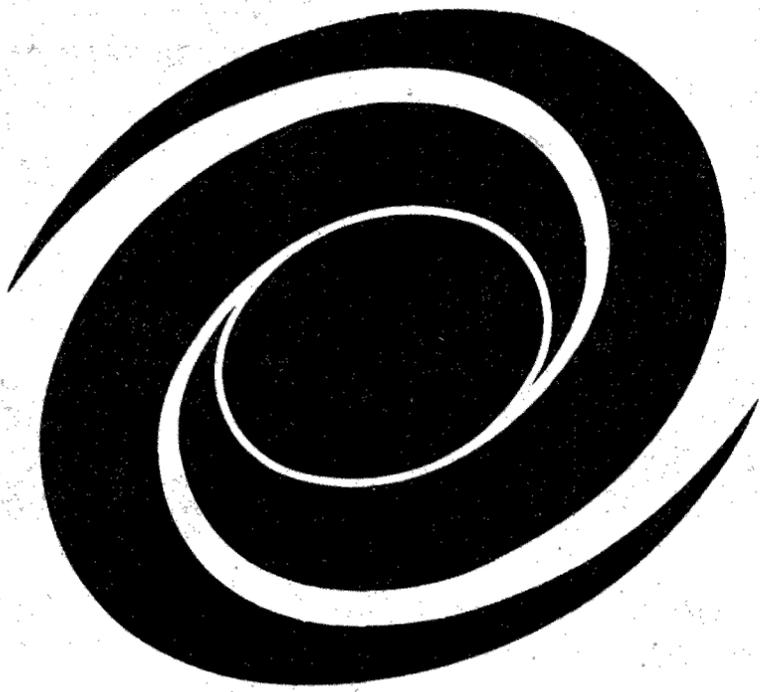
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Volume Three, No. 6 June, 1980

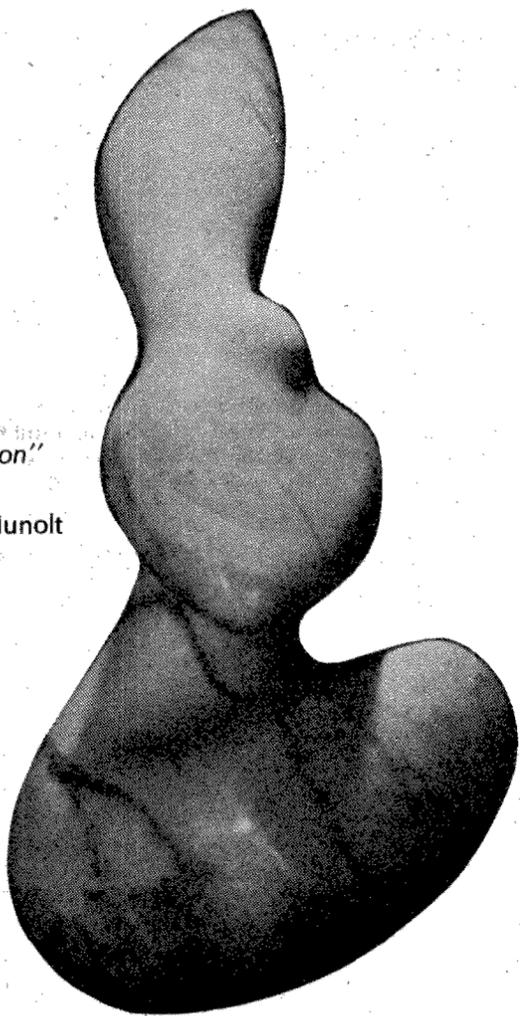
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PAUL GANN, U.S. Senate candidate, chats with supporter during a one-day stay on the Monterey Peninsula.



GROUP GATHERS to hear talk by U.S. Senatorial candidate Paul Gann. The reception in his honor was held at the Highlands Inn.

Paul Gann "Flatly Opposed" to Cranston's "Land Grab"

(Carmel Highlands) — U.S. Senate candidate Paul Gann spoke to a reception of supporters at the Highlands Inn on May 15 and said he was "flatly opposed" to Senator Alan Cranston's Big Sur National Scenic Area Bill.

"The federal compulsion

to gobble up private land across the country must come to an end," he said, adding that "the federal government already owns more than one-third of the entire U.S. and almost one-half of California."

Gann said that Cranston's proposed legislation "makes

no sense at all" and that it represented "unwarranted government intrusion where there already exists adequate safeguards."

"It requires the excessive spending of taxpayers dollars for questionable results," he charged, "and it violates personal property rights and

threatens every existing resident in the Big Sur area."

Gann said there was no need for the legislation for three reasons.

"First," he said, "there is existing protection under the state Coastal Act; second, much of this land cannot ever be developed because the terrain and environment simply won't allow it; and third, there are several local agencies and regulations which clearly protect this area from abuse."

Gann said that history has clearly shown that the kind of people attracted to the Big Sur area were their own best conservationists.

"I will campaign against the Cranston Land Grab. I will vote against any such legislation in the senate. I will not be a party to the reckless spending of anywhere from one million to a half billion dollars simply to give the federal government an opportunity to do its own developing of Big Sur."

U.S. Senator Hayakawa Introduces New Solar Bill

U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa's (R-Calif.) legislation to increase the solar energy and energy conservation loan program authorization for small businesses has passed the Senate by unanimous consent.

Hayakawa's bill, the Solar Commercialization Act of 1980 (S. 2224), increases the funding available for direct and guaranteed loans available to small businesses in the renewable energy industry through the Small Business Administration (SBA).

In its FY'81 budget proposal, the SBA recommended the discontinuation of its special energy loan program. Hayakawa's bill will ensure the continuation of a separate and identifiable program to provide both direct and guaranteed assistance to small businesses in the renewable energy industry. In addition, the bill will expand the existing program by

amending the Small Business Act to authorize \$45,000,000 for direct loans and \$33,000,000 for guaranteed loans.

In a speech on the Senate floor, Hayakawa said, "S. 2224 will give the Small Business Administration the authority to fund an energy loan program that can meet the needs of an important new industry. It will put the Federal government in a position to spark the supply side of this equation, in the same way that it has sparked the demand side through consumer financing. Without this assistance, many small businesses which are, or soon will be, the pioneers of the renewable energy industry will fail or will never be started. If this happens, we will find ourselves in a truly desperate situation."

"It is not political rhetoric that will free us from the economic quicksand of im-

ported oil, and satisfaction with the status quo will only fix us on a collision course with economic chaos. The status quo must change and the transition to renewable sources of energy must be expedited. In some parts of the country, this transition is already taking place. This legislation will ensure the expansion of this progress throughout the entire nation."



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
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St. Francis Church
 Saturday Mass, 4 p.m.
 Catholic Service
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Jazz Program is Planned

The Associated Students of Monterey Peninsula College and the Soulo's, a single club at the Monterey Church of Religious Science, will co-sponsor a jazz program, "Jazz for the Soul," on June 17, 1980 at Pacific Grove Junior High School, 835 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove. The concert will begin at 7:30 p.m.

The program will offer a musical spectrum of jazz from its humble origins of work songs, hollers, blues, gospel, ragtime and African rhythm. Jazz is considered the sole original contribution of the United States to the history of music. This concert, it is hoped, will help define what jazz is and end some of the confusion as to its origins, development, and the place of jazz in today's society.

Featured artists slated to perform include Don Schamber and the MPC Alumni Jazz Band, the Greg Januz Trio with Ron Barnes and the one and only Serena Underwood. Also performing are song stylist Lil Brown, Johnny Goldsmith and Andrew Franks, and the Wayne Hombryed Quartet from Fort Ord.

Other musicians volunteering their creative energy are J.J. Jones, Jake Stock and the Abalone Stompers, William Bolthouse and the Studio 55 Band with Scottie Wright and new, up-and-coming songstress, Glenda Lamb.

Tickets are on sale at the Monterey Church of Religious Science, 400 West Franklin St., Monterey, and at the MPC Student Center. Donation: students, \$2.50; general, \$3.50.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Nathaniel Phillips at the Church of Religious Science, 372-7326 or 394-5090, or Ernest "Scotty" Scott, Office of Student Government, Monterey Peninsula College, 649-1150, ext. 333.

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Federal Agency "Land Grab" Rapped

Continued from Page 1

federal government which has led to the erosion of these Constitutional rights. Current federal land acquisition policies are infringing upon the rights of the individual and upon state sovereignty. These policies only intensify the steadily decreasing public confidence in our government.

An individual should not be prohibited from selling or donating his land to the government, if that is his desire. However, I feel strongly that no person should be forced to relinquish private property to the government through coercion.

In my opinion, the major problem we are facing today with federal land use policies is one of *attitude*. Due to the prevailing interpretation of our Constitutional rights and common law, we have developed the attitude that only through ownership can one have complete control of a parcel of land. The federal government has embraced this concept in their land acquisition policies and has determined that absolute ownership by the government is the only means by which it can have effective utilization of land use controls. The consequences of this attitude are frightening. It has led government agencies to undertake an accelerated land acquisition policy that essentially amounts to a "land grab" of unprecedented dimension.

The Council on Environmental Quality and the General Accounting Office have recognized that the existing policy is costly and may result in the acquisition of land not needed for public use or protection. They also have indicated that federal acquisition and/or management does not necessarily protect the natural and cultural resources of an area — and that sole reliance on federal acquisition and management is increasingly unrealistic.

New and innovative options to total federal ownership and management must be explored. One viable alternative is already included in the federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 and in the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Language in these laws provides for cooperative arrangements with state and local governmental units, to develop planning and land use controls in order to preserve unique characteristics and privately owned status. You have a special opportunity, through the organizations you have formed, to be a viable political force in altering the direction of current federal land acquisition policies, and to assist in the formulation of new national goals in the area of land management.

Notwithstanding findings such as these and recent legislative action to cut the federal budget for land acquisitions next year, the immediate outlook for responsive Congressional action on government land use policies is not promising in my judgment. And you can be sure that, if such reforms were passed by the Congress, they would receive stiff opposition from the administration.

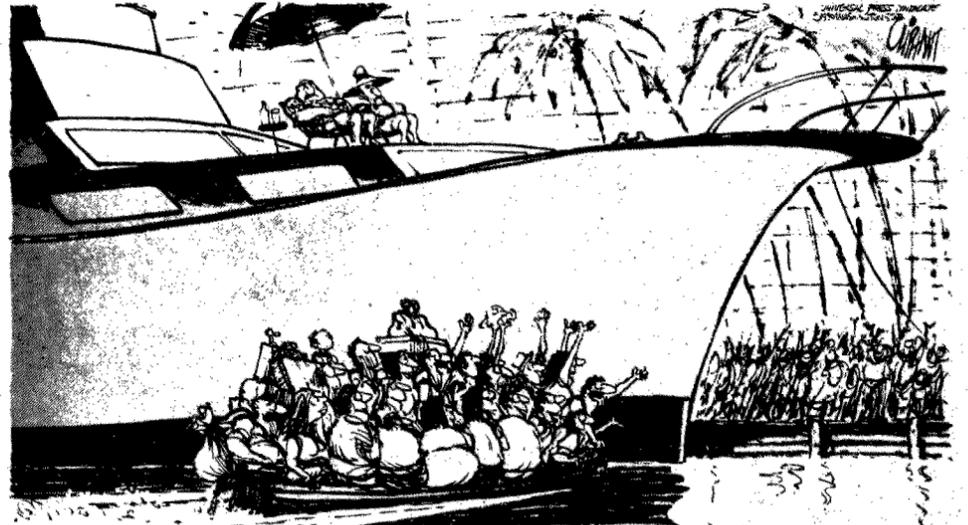
You have many friends in Congress, and a few downtown as well. Our base is continuing to grow. But up to now, our numbers have been insufficient to prevail on the pressing questions of government land use policy. Your continued effort to educate your elected and appointed representatives is central to our future growth and progress.

At the same time, you must continue to organize at the local level, where individual land management decisions are made. In my home district — Southwestern Virginia — property owners are organized along the Blue Ridge Parkway; and property owners are organized in the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. I have had the privilege of working closely with these citizens; and I can say without reservation that they are knowledgeable, they are committed, and they are active. Until such time as conditions are more favorable for responsive legislative action, I believe the keys to success will be local initiative and individual contact.

We all recognize the importance of our lands; and we accept the responsibility to manage and preserve our natural and cultural resources. Individual property ownership is a right and an integral part of our American heritage.

Traditionally, land has been a legacy handed down from generation to generation. This heritage is of benefit to each American. This heritage is of benefit to the public good. And this heritage must be preserved!

Keep up the fight!



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6.50

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sautéed with fresh tomato, scallions and garlic
8.25

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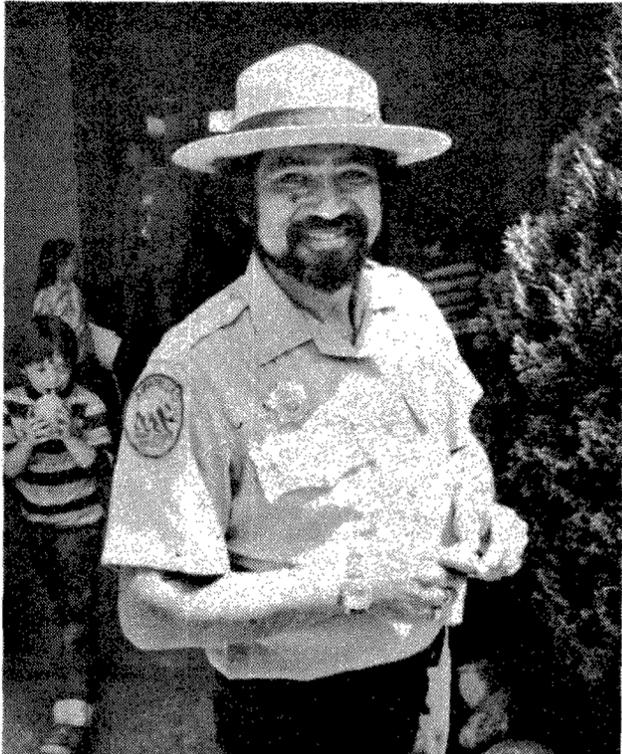
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STATE PARK RANGER Henry Mendibles, who last year planned a large outing for Big Sur youngsters at the state park, once again planned an event the children enjoyed, a tree-planting event for Arbor Day.



UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE of Smokey the Bear, Gabriel Case waters a newly planted redwood tree as the children, teachers, forest service and state park personnel gathered at Captain Cooper School to celebrate Arbor Day. California State Park Ranger Henry Mendibles was responsible for planning the event.

Tel-Med for the Blind Now Available

Philip Gray, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Blind Service Center of the Monterey Peninsula, located at 225 Laurel at Third, Pacific Grove, announced that a new TEL-MED Tape is available for listening by just dialing

624-1999 and asking to hear tape number 5008. This is titled, "How to Assist the Blind and Visually Impaired." TEL-MED is a health information service offered at no charge by the Community Hospital Auxiliary. Over 200 various types of illnesses have

been recorded, designed to help you remain healthy by listening to messages that could help you recognize signs of illness.

This new tape is the first ever on advice giving, regarding efforts that can be put

out by the public on how they can be of help to those people who have serious eye problems or are blind. Leading ophthalmologists of the Peninsula have lauded the information one can listen to by just calling 624-1999 and asking to hear tape number 5008.

Panetta's Big Sur Area Bill is Introduced in Congress

Continued from Page 1

independent character of the communities there. No one wants the unique qualities of Big Sur marred in any way. Neither is there a desire to apply any kind of rubber stamp approach that does not speak to the special needs of this area.

To effectively preserve and protect Big Sur, there must be comprehensive planning, effective management and appropriate financial assistance and enforcement to implement such planning and management. By the very fact that there exists a mix of jurisdictions between the local, state and federal government in this area, there is a need to coordinate such planning and management. If standards conflict, if resources management differs, if property owners or residents face varying rules and regulations from different levels of government, then the residents and citizens of Big Sur itself will pay a heavy price for lack of coordination. In addition, in the effort to protect scenic easements and watershed, in an effort to identify and preserve those natural resources and areas worthy of special protection, adequate financing and compensation for landowners and residents will be necessary. With limited funds at both the state and local levels of government, both county and state agencies have stated that they do not have adequate resources and additional financing will be necessary if planning efforts are to be effective.

My legislation follows several basic precepts: involvement of the citizens of Big Sur in the planning processes for the region; the retention of existing jurisdictional authorities at the state and county levels; coordinated management among the various governmental agencies exercising management authority in Big Sur; and limitations on federal acquisition powers with an emphasis on assistance to local agencies and non-acquisition efforts to retain the land as it exists today.

1) It establishes a Big Sur Area Council consisting of representatives of state, local and federal governments with a predominance of resident members. The Council's duties would include the development of a comprehensive management plan for the area, reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the plan by agencies within the Big Sur area, and recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture as to revision and enforcement of the plan.

2) The comprehensive management plan is based on local planning efforts with a land use component that shall be the local coastal program developed by Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. In addition, the plan provides for a coordination program, a community resources protection program, a highway transportation program and a public use component. The plan describes those areas of critical interest, including viewshed areas and important ecological areas, which should be protected, and enumerates the manner in which a variety of different land protection mechanisms at every level of government will be used to preserve these areas. The plan will also identify areas which have already been committed to substantial residential or commercial development to be ex-

empted from acquisition by the Secretary.

The council will recommend the plan to the Secretary and he will have the opportunity either to adopt the plan as submitted, or amend the plan and return it to the Council. The Council can respond to the Secretary's amendments and he will then incorporate the Council's recommendations into a final plan for the area.

3) In those areas outside of the National Forest or other areas stated by the plan, state and local government shall have responsibility for implementation of state and local regulation. In the other areas, the Forest Service shall have the responsibility for implementation of the plan. The Secretary is authorized to acquire or make grants and assistance available to state and local government to acquire interests in land. The Secretary additionally is authorized to lease-back lands purchased in the area, contract with private or public agencies for land acquisitions and convey properties which he has acquired to local or state governments subject to a 25 percent cost reimbursement and such other conditions as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. The Secretary may further make direct grants to the state and local governments, or other private or public entities, for land acquisitions in the area subject to the same 25 percent cost sharing requirement;

4) The Secretary shall have no authority to acquire any private property by condemnation within the Big Sur area, except where land uses are substantially incompatible with the management plan or where the plan itself provides for public access.

I have incorporated this broad range of options for land protection as well as a cost-sharing requirement for participating public and private agencies, in order to provide the most cost-effective approach to protecting the national interest in the area. Existing land use regulatory powers at the state and local level are intended to be used to the fullest extent in order to limit the role of the federal government to providing limited assistance to complete the task of preserving this valuable resource.

We have the opportunity today to effect a memorable achievement not only for those who wish to seek the qualities of the Big Sur area protected for future generations, but also for those who are interested in seeing a balance of local, state and federal government maintained in the protection of nationally significant areas. By adopting an approach to land protection which incorporates the work of state and county governments, and provides the opportunity for meaningful input into the planning process by local residents, this magnificent Big Sur area can be preserved with a minimum of federal financing and a maximum of local cooperation. This legislation presents an exciting challenge to the people and the Congress to develop a unique partnership that will preserve and protect the Big Sur for its citizens and for the nation.

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State Lawmakers Have a Good Idea for the Olympics

By Fred W. Kline
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — A couple of California legislators of Greek heritage have come up with an idea which seems to make a lot of sense — have the summer Olympic Games held permanently in their founding location — Greece.

With all the flap over politicizing or not politicizing the Olympic Games, this may be an idea whose time is near at hand.

While it would be impossible to keep politics out of any international event of the stature of the Olympics, there are things which could be done to minimize the politics. One of those things would be to have the games in Greece.

In that regard, Senate Joint Resolution 37 has been introduced by Sen. Nicholas Petris, D-Oakland, and Assemblyman Louis Papan, along with numerous other lawmakers.

"We believe this move, to begin with the summer Olympics of 1988, will help depoliticize the games and remove them from the increasing crossfires of international politics," Petris said.

Of course, the latest move was triggered by international events, especially the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

In retaliation, President Carter called for the United States to boycott the Olympics scheduled for this summer in Moscow.

This raises the hue and cry

that Carter was politicizing the games.

The idea of having the summer Olympics held in Greece permanently should be appealing to everyone who really is only interested in the sporting aspects of the games.

After all, that's the country in which the Olympic spirit began. The games began in 776 B.C. and were held continuously until 394 A.D.

Now the Greek government has offered to donate 1,250 acres of land near Olympia, property that is suitable for building facilities to house the athletes, journalists and tourists.

Having the games permanently in Greece also would enable the television

networks to bid with the International Olympics Committee, not the host nation, so that the money can go to further the development of the Olympic spirit and competition.

Besides having the games permanently located in Greece, the International Olympic Committee could do some other things to take the politics out of the games.

All grand parade and national anthems, for instance, could be done away with.

All of this presupposes that the so-called "true" Olympic spirit is one which is to provide the competition and participation of the best athletes in the world, regardless of the countries in which they happen to live.

Local Landowner Attends National Land Conference

By Rosemarie Craven

Flying home, somewhere over Ohio, I try to recount my thoughts and experiences of the last week at the National Land Use Conference in Washington, D.C.

Ohio. Cayuhoga Valley. A good place to start.

The legislation in Cayuhoga Valley referred to scenic easements and the need to use them, but a Park Service change lead to an all-out drive to acquire land in fee.

I talked to a Cayuhoga Valley resident and now inholder. "Lily" was intelligent, articulate and angry. She had more information than I could assimilate over a brief lunch break.

You might call Lily part of a special interest group. Her home is her special interest.

The project advisor for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior studies branch of the General Accounting Office also attended the conference.

I discussed Lily's Cayuhoga Valley "horror stories" with the GAO official, and he confirmed them. He had been in charge of the GAO report titled "The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should Be Reassessed."

In his own words, the GAO official said, "The more we got into this the worse it got." He is now working on a number of other reports about other federal areas.

Inholders from Fire Island, N.Y., from Outer Banks, N.C., and from Mount Rogers, Va., also attended the Land Use Conference. Inholders from other areas also were there, and while the states and agencies differed, the problems were a common ground, and the questions were the same: Where do we go for help? Who listens? What can we do?

Because of the attempts to federalize Big Sur, I knew all the questions personally, but the answers were more difficult.

How do you tell Fran Weilson of Fire Island, N.Y., that it is perfectly reasonable that she must receive permission from the Park Superintendent if she needs to make more than one round trip per day on the Island?

You might find it difficult to make Judy White of Outer Banks understand why her access permit through the Fish and Wildlife Game Preserve in North Carolina has been revoked, and now she must drive 126 miles one way to get to work as opposed to the 20 miles it once took.

I have heard the National Inholders Association's horror stories. They were enlightening and cause for concern, but they were still stories told second hand. But this past week I have heard the stories of peoples lives as told by the individuals who have lived them, stories which were confirmed by representatives of the Federal government who attended the conference.

I wish I could convey to the people of Big Sur the impact of the frustration and anger of the people with whom I spoke this past week. There will always be the skeptics who will not listen, who choose not to hear.

There are, however, more people who are beginning to listen. They are senators, congressmen, government representatives and others who are becoming aware of the problems of inholders.

It is an educational process. Washington is not as inaccessible as it may seem, but it is up to us to voice our concerns and opinions now. It is our lives, lifestyles, and our future which have been thrown into the national arena.

I probably learned more about people than land use, but it was indeed a valuable education. I hope that the people of Big Sur will learn how not to become inholders before it is too late.



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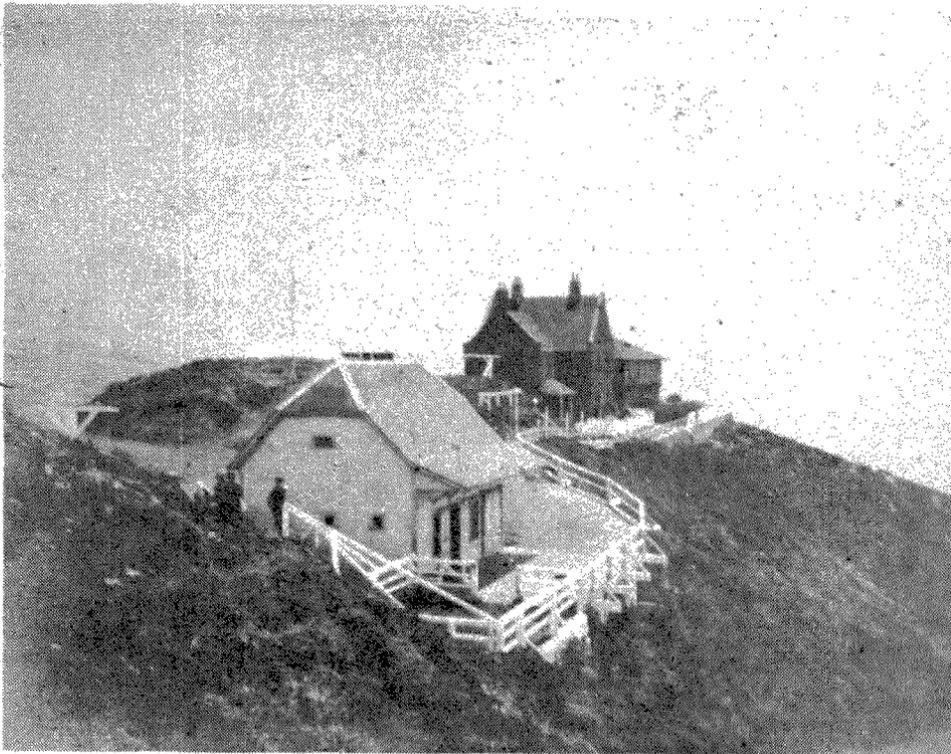
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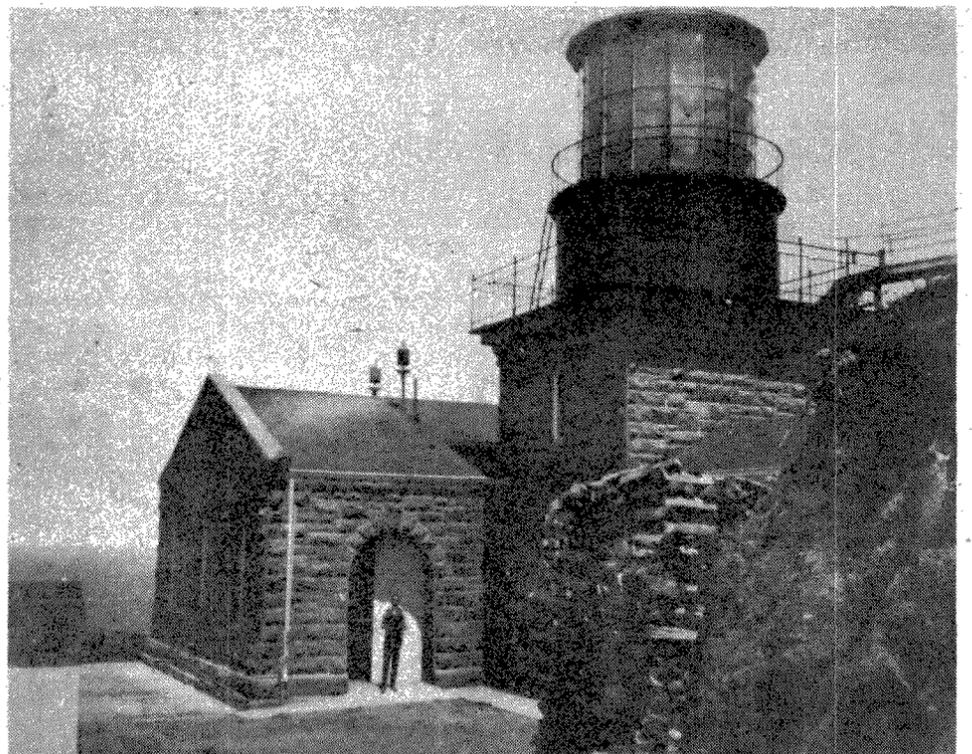
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THE HOUSING and outbuildings atop Pt. Sur served as a small settlement for Coast Guardsmen and their families.
(Pat Hathaway photo collection)



HARRY LUNDEBERG, pictured in Pt. Sur's Lighthouse doorway, could easily be standing there today. The ravages of wind vs. vandalism have done little to alter the old sea guard's face.
(Pat Hathaway photo collection)

Historical Society

A Tour of the Point Sur Lighthouse



HISTORICAL SOCIETY members who deferred the climb were shuttled atop the Rock, courtesy of Frank Trotter and Peter Stock.
(Photo K. Farmer)

By Kathryn Farmer

BIG SUR — The last lighthouse keeper to be stationed at Point Sur, Chief Boatswain's Mate Jerry W. Carter, recalled his days atop "the Rock" as "some of the happiest in my life," as he led the Big Sur Historical Society's Lighthouse Tour on Sunday, May 4.

Braving the Rock's notorious reputation for rough weather on what was actually one of its better days, nearly 125 Historical Society members made the 350-foot climb for the rare opportunity to see the lighthouse facilities.

Beating its pulse every 15 seconds 24 hours a day, the lighthouse lamp illuminates the coast with over a million candlepower and can be seen for more than 24 miles at sea. In addition to the lighthouse, perched 230 feet above sea level on the north side of the Rock, two houses, an old blacksmith shop and several other buildings stand atop Pt. Sur, abandoned since Carter's departure in 1973.

Having been subject to vandalism, Pt. Sur's facilities are now completely sealed and undergoing renovation. The lighthouse's electronic lamp is attended by computer and gone is the old mariner's familiar foghorn. Nevertheless, the tours, arranged and organized with the U.S. Coast Guard by Historical Society member Peter Stock, gave members the delightful opportunity to scrutinize the old guardian of the sea.

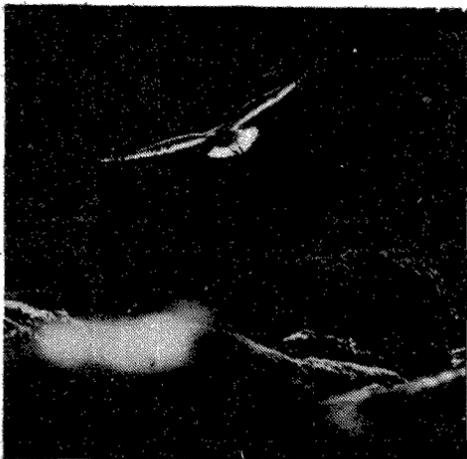
Built in 1895 by Chinese laborers and the "hardy men of the

Big Sur ranches," the Pt. Sur Lighthouse facilities are constructed of granite from the Little Sur River Valley. Activated in 1889, the original lamp was the Parisian crafted Fresnel lens, which was fueled by kerosene and oil and powered by pendulum weights revolving around the lens. Later replaced by two 1,000-watt bulbs and again by a modern electronic beam in 1972, the Fresnel lens was dismantled and moved to the Allen Knight Maritime Museum of Monterey in 1978.

Sailors who used to call on the gods who ruled the elements and then hope for the best, came to rely on Pt. Sur's familiar caution of nearby jagged coastline. Before the lighthouse was built, the S.S. *Los Angeles* ran aground in November 1873 and the *Ventura* sank off the point in 1879.

Since Pt. Sur began its guard, there have been few wrecks, the most famous being the dirigible *Macon* which sank on Feb. 13, 1935. The lighthouse keeper reported watching the Navy craft cruise by in the early twilight hours and then, "caught by sudden winds which crumbled its aft section," sink only a few miles south of the point. Of the 83 crewmembers aboard, only two — radio operator and mess boy — were lost.

Historical Society members, pleased with their expedition atop the Rock and into the past, picnicked together after the tour on the beach just south of the point. "Everything went off superbly," said Society president Sylvia Eisenberg. "We hope to do it again next year."



Photography by Horst Mayer

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96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. 7380**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1980

Mr. PANETTA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on Interior and Insular Affairs**A BILL**

To establish the Big Sur Coast Area in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,**SHORT TITLE**Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Big Sur Coast Area
Act."**FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS**

Sec. 2. The Congress finds and declares that —

(1) the Big Sur coast is a unique area of national
significance as the largest and most scenic stretch of
undeveloped coastline in the entire continental United States;(2) the unique beauty of the Big Sur coast is enhanced by
its proximity to the Los Padres National Forest, including the
Ventana Wilderness Area, and by the independent and self-
reliant character of the people of the area;(3) the existing character of the Big Sur coast and the ex-
isting rural communities which have contributed to the
maintenance of the natural environment should be protected
and preserved;(4) the California State Highway Numbered 1 along the
Big Sur coast from Malpas Creek in Monterey County to San
Simeon Point in San Luis Obispo County provides one of the
most beautiful drives in the United States and shall remain a
rural, scenic two-lane highway;(5) there is growing development, tourist visitation and
associated vehicular traffic, particularly during peak use
periods, which is adversely affecting the unique beauty and
character of the Big Sur coast;(6) the local planning efforts being conducted by
Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, the citizens of the Big
Sur coast and the State of California pursuant to the Califor-
nia Coastal Act of 1976 and the Federal Coastal Zone Manage-
ment Act of 1972, and planning by the United States Forest
Service for the Monterey District of the Los Padres National
Forest provide a unique foundation for coordinating Federal,
state and local planning and management processes;(7) the local and state coastal planning and regulatory
authorities lack sufficient resources to provide for adequate
and comprehensive to landowners, and effectively manage
a p p r o

appropriate public use and enjoyment of the area;

(8) effective protection of the existing character of the Big
Sur coast and of the nationally significant natural and visual
resources and enjoyment of these resources can be accomplish-
ed by state and local land-use control efforts coupled with ap-
propriate Federal assistance where necessary to supplement
these efforts, including the acquisition of selected lands and
easements and the provision of limited Federal management to
implement coordinated policies in the area.**PURPOSES**

Sec. 3. The purposes of this act are —

(1) to protect, preserve and enhance the unique and
significant natural scenic qualities of the Big Sur coast, in-
cluding the view from highway numbered 1, the Old Coast
Road, and other prominent public vista points and scenic cor-
ridors, redwood canyons, beaches, wilderness areas, surface
waters and watersheds and sensitive habitats;(2) to protect and perpetuate the rural character of the ex-
isting communities along the Big Sur coast and the historic and
cultural values of the Big Sur Area in a manner consistent with
natural and scenic resource protection;(3) to provide for, and manage, public use and enjoyment
of the area in a manner consistent with natural resource pro-
tection and maintenance of the existing rural landscape;(4) to utilize the land-use planning and regulation of
Monterey County, San Luis Obispo County, and the state of
California to the fullest extent possible consistent with the pur-
poses of this Act;(5) to provide Federal assistance in the development and
implementation of a comprehensive plan, and, prior to the
completion of such a plan, to protect those critical values of
national significance which are in imminent danger of being
adversely affected or destroyed; and(6) to define the Federal role in the implementation and
enforcement of the comprehensive plan and land-use plans for
the Big Sur coast in a manner which maximizes coordination
with state and local units of government, utilizes existing levels
of jurisdiction, establishes appropriate governmental coordi-
nation and authority where necessary to accomplish the pur-poses of this act, and provides appropriate financing and en-
forcement where necessary to preserve and protect the natural
and visual resources of the area.**BIG SUR COAST AREA**Sec. 4. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this act,
there is hereby established the Big Sur Coast Area (hereinafter
in this act referred to as the "Big Sur Area").(b) The boundary of the Big Sur Area shall generally extend
from Malpas Creek in Monterey County in the north to a
point just north of San Simeon Point in San Luis Obispo
County in the south; its western boundary shall be the outer
boundary delineating the extent of the jurisdiction of the
Secretary of the Interior over offshore lands of the United
States; and its eastern boundary (1) in Monterey County shall
be an area within the Los Padres National Forest necessary to
adequate watershed and resource protection for the Big Sur
Area and comprising, to the greatest extent possible, a
coherent ecological unit, and (2) in San Luis Obispo County
shall be the inland boundary of the California Coastal Zone
under the California Coastal Act of 1976. The boundary shall
be generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Big
Sur Coast Area," dated May 1, 1980, which shall be on file
and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief,
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in the field offices
of the Forest Service in Monterey and San Luis Obispo coun-
ties, and in the appropriate planning offices of the state and
county governments involved.**BIG SUR AREA COUNCIL**Sec. 5. (a) Within thirty days after the date of enactment of
this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to
in this act as the "Secretary") shall establish a Big Sur Area
Council (hereinafter referred to in this act as the "Council")
to develop and recommend a comprehensive management plan
for the Big Sur Area, facilitate communication and coordina-
tion among the governmental agencies that have jurisdiction
within the Big Sur Area and the residents and landowners of
the Big Sur Area, and advise the Secretary on the appropriate(7) one representative at large from the state of California
to be appointed by the Secretary.(c)(1) Terms for all members of the Council shall be for two
years. The representative of the United States Forest Service
shall serve as chairman. To the maximum extent practicable,
all meetings of the Council shall take place within the Big Sur
Area.(2)(A) Members of the Council shall each be entitled to
receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in
effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule for each day
(including travel time) during which they are engaged in the
duties of the Council. Members of the Council who are full-
time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no
additional pay on account of their service on the Council.(B) While away from their homes or regular places of
business in the performance of services for the Council,
members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, in-
cluding per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as
persons employed intermittently in the government service
under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.(3) The Secretary shall, with the advice of the Council, pro-
vide the Council with such staff and technical assistance as the
Secretary considers appropriate to enable the Council to carry
out its duties.

(d) The Council shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Developing and recommending to the Secretary the
comprehensive management plan.(2) Reviewing and monitoring the implementation, and all
plans for implementation of the comprehensive plan by state,
federal and local agencies having jurisdiction within the Big
Sur Area to ensure consistency and compliance with the plan,
and making appropriate recommendations to the Secretary for
revision and enforcement of the plan.(3) Reviewing all Federal development projects and plans
for consistency with the comprehensive management plan for
the purpose of submitting recommendations thereon to the
Coastal Commission in accordance with section 7(d).*"...to protect, preserve and enhance
the unique and significant natural
scenic qualities of the Big Sur Coast."*Federal role in the management and administration of the Big
Sur Area. The plan developed by the council shall reflect the
policies of this act and shall be designed so as to carry out the
purposes of the act.(b) The Council shall consist of the following represen-
tatives:(1) one representative from the United States Forest Ser-
vice to be appointed by the Secretary;(2) one representative from the California Department of
Parks and Recreation to be appointed by the Governor;(3) one representative from the California Coastal Com-
mission to be appointed by the Governor;(4)(A) one representative from the residents of the area
from Malpas Creek to Bixby Creek;(B) one representative from the residents of the area from
Bixby Creek to Anderson Landing; and(C) one representative from the residents of the Big Sur
Area from Anderson Landing to Monterey/San Luis Obispo
County line;each of which shall be appointed or selected by a method ap-
proved by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors;(5) one representative from the residents or landowners of
the area from the Monterey/San Luis Obispo county line to
the southern boundary of the scenic area to be appointed or
selected by a method approved by the San Luis Obispo County
Board of Supervisors;(6) one representative from among the residents or land-
owners of the Big Sur Area to be appointed by the Secretary;
and(3) Reviewing all Federal development projects and plans
for consistency with the comprehensive management plan for
the purpose of submitting recommendations thereon to the
Coastal Commission in accordance with section 7(d).(4) Recommending to the Secretary appropriate joint
powers agreements with public agencies and private nonprofit
organizations to further the purposes of this Act and to imple-
ment the comprehensive management plan.(5) Making such other recommendations to the Secretary
and state and local units of government as it may deem
necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.**COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**Sec. 6. (a) On or before the expiration of the twenty-four
month period following the date of the enactment of this Act,
the Big Sur Area Council shall recommend to the Secretary a
comprehensive management plan for the protection and
management of the Big Sur Area.(b) During the development of the management plan, the
Council shall —(1) consult with appropriate officials of any local govern-
ment or state or federal agency which has jurisdiction over
lands and waters within the Big Sur Area;(2) consult with interested professional, business, conser-
vation and citizen organizations; and(3) conduct public hearings at places within the area, and
at such other places as may be appropriate, for the purpose of
providing interested persons with an opportunity to express

Continued on Page 12

A Bill to Establish the Big Sur Coast Area

Continued from Page 11

their views with respect to matters covered by the management plan.

(c) The comprehensive management plan shall include the following elements:

(1) The land-use component of the local coastal programs developed by Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties and certified by the California Coastal Commission pursuant to the California Coastal Act of 1976. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Secretary or the Council to amend any portion of the local coastal programs under the California Coastal Act of 1976.

(2) A summary of available land and water protection and management techniques, including zoning and regulation derived from state and local police powers, development and use standards and permit requirements, acquisition of conser-

"Lands in areas determined to be suitable for development shall not be designated for purchase by the Secretary."

vation easements and other interests in land, public access agreements with private landowners, purchase of land for resale or leaseback, fee acquisition of public recreation sites and ecologically sensitive areas, and any other method of land and water protection and management which will help meet the goals and carry out the policies of the management plan.

(3) An inventory of lands, or interests therein, which may be purchased by the Secretary or, with Federal assistance, by private nonprofit entities or other public entities, for the following critical purposes: preservation of the scenic view from highway numbered 1 and other important vista points; protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas; access to the beaches and coastal uplands; protection of the watershed, public health and safety; interpretation of the natural and cultural heritage of the coast; development of minimal visitor serving facilities; and implementation of the local coastal programs.

(4) A coordination program to provide for the maximum feasible participation of state and local governments and the public in the implementation of the plan in a manner that will ensure the continued, uniform and consistent protection of the Big Sur Area in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

(5) A community resource protection program which identifies rural residential enclaves and assesses them to determine whether more development is possible consistent with the purposes of this Act. Lands in areas determined to be suitable for development shall not be designated for purchase by the Secretary. The Secretary may enter into joint powers agreements with state or local agencies, and may enter into contracts with private nonprofit organizations, to assist in the implementation of the local coastal programs in these areas.

(6) A highway transportation plan which shall specify the manner to (A) preserve the rural, scenic, two-lane highway within the area; (B) ensure residents continued access to their homes, and (C) minimize highway congestion that seriously impairs the enjoyment of the natural and visual resources of the area.

(7) A public use component which includes a plan for public access or use and a plan for providing public information and interpretation of the area, including a program to educate the public about appropriate uses of the area.

(8) A plan for resource protection and management.

(d) In the event that the local coastal programs for the Big Sur Area mandated by the California Coastal Act of 1976 are not certified by the California Coastal Commission by the statutory deadline of June 1, 1981, the Council shall proceed to recommend a land-use plan and implementation program for the area that shall be in effect until certification of the local coastal programs. The interim land-use plan and implementation program shall be based on the policies of the California Coastal Act of 1976 and shall use to the maximum extent possible the planning for the Big Sur Area accomplished to date by the counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo.

(e)(1) The Secretary shall, within one hundred and twenty days after the date the plan is submitted to him by the Council, review the plan to determine its consistency with the basic purposes of the Act and shall, on the basis of this review, approve or amend the plan. Should the Secretary fail to act on the proposed plan within such period, the plan shall be treated as approved. If the Secretary determines to amend the plan the Secretary shall, within ninety days after the date the plan is submitted to him by the Council, submit in writing to the Council any amendments made by the Secretary to the plan, together with an explanation of the reasons for such amendments.

(2) If the Secretary has submitted an amended plan to the Council, the Council shall respond to the amendments made by the Secretary by submitting to the Secretary, within ninety days after receipt of the amended plan, any recommendations of the Council for changes in the plan (as amended by the Secretary) or, if the amended plan is acceptable to the Council, a statement that no revisions in the amended plan are required.

(3) Within thirty days after receiving the response of the Council, the Secretary shall revise the plan in a manner which

Act, the counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo and each state agency having jurisdiction in the Big Sur Area shall submit to the Council a plan which describes the manner in which such county or agency (as the case may be) shall provide for the implementation of the comprehensive management plan. The Council shall review the plans submitted under the preceding sentence and shall submit to each entity submitting such a plan comments on the plan. The Council shall also consult with such entities and provide guidance to assist them in exercising their authorities in a manner consistent with the comprehensive management plan.

(b)(1) Any Forest Service lands within the Big Sur Area and any other areas designated in the comprehensive management plan as areas to be administered by the Secretary shall be administered by him in accordance with the comprehensive management plan and, subject to paragraph (2), in accordance with any laws generally applicable to the National Forests in such manner as will best achieve the purposes of this Act.

(2) No mineral entry shall be permitted on any lands referred to in paragraph (1), and no timber harvest shall be allowed on such lands except to the extent necessary to maintain the scenic character and natural environment of the Big Sur Area.

(c)(1) The Secretary, with the advice of the Council, shall provide for the administration of the comprehensive management plan and shall ensure that the plan is carried out by all state and local agencies having jurisdiction within the Big Sur Area as required under subsection (a). The Secretary may, wherever feasible, enter into contracts or joint powers agreements with state or local agencies, landowners, or private nonprofit organizations in order to provide for the management of the Big Sur Area in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

(2) The Secretary shall have the power to enjoin the uses of public or private lands that are, or would be, substantially inconsistent with the purposes of this Act.

(d) Any consistency certification, consistency determination, or negative determination submitted to the California

"The Secretary shall have the power to enjoin the uses of public or private lands that are, or would be, substantially inconsistent with the purposes of this Act."

adequately responds to the recommendations of the Council (to the extent that such recommendations are consistent with the policies and purposes of this Act) and shall adopt the plan as so revised.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN THE BIG SUR AREA

Sec. 7 (a)(1) Within that portion of the Big Sur Area described as the California coastal zone under the California Coastal Act of 1976, state and local governmental authorities of the state of California having jurisdiction within that area shall exercise their authorities in a manner consistent with the comprehensive management plan.

(2) Within one hundred and twenty days after the adoption of the comprehensive management plan under section 5 of this

Coastal Commission pursuant to section 307 of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 for any development project or plan within or adjacent to the Big Sur Area shall include a recommendation made by the Council for concurrence or objection by the Coastal Commission, based on the Council's review of the project or plan for its consistency with the comprehensive management plan. If the Council fails to make its recommendation within sixty days after the submission of a consistency review by the Federal agency or the applicant to the Coastal Commission, the Council shall be considered to have made a recommendation for concurrence.

LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 8. (a) During the development of the comprehensive management plan, the Secretary may acquire lands, waters or



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interests therein within the Big Sur Area which have been recommended for such acquisition by the Council or any other areas determined by the Secretary to have critical ecological or scenic values which are in immediate danger of being adversely affected or destroyed.

(b) After the comprehensive management plan has been adopted under section 5, the Secretary shall have the

governments, or to private entities or other public entities for the acquisition of lands and waters or interests therein within the Big Sur Area. The grants authorized by this section shall —

(A) be made in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act;

(B) not exceed 75 per centum of the total cost of all property acquired by the state, by any local government, or by

tion (b)(1) to acquire private property within the Big Sur Area by condemnation except if such acquisition is required —

(A) to provide for public access and recreation use as specified by the comprehensive management plan;

(B) to prevent new uses which would be substantially incompatible with the comprehensive management plan or, prior to the adoption of the plan, to prevent new uses which are substantially incompatible with the purposes of this Act, and no other alternative is available to the Secretary to prevent the initiation of such use; or

(C) to reclaim lands on which such new uses have been initiated.

(2) In no event shall the Secretary condemn any structure on which construction was initiated prior to April 1, 1980, or any property adjacent to such a structure which is determined to be reasonably necessary to the use and enjoyment of the structure: *Provided*, that said structure was approved pursuant to local law.

(d) Whenever the Secretary of Defense determines any lands under his jurisdiction within the area comprising the Big Sur Area are excess to the needs of the Department of Defense, such lands shall be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture 1/3 and shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the management plan.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 9.(a) For the purpose of enabling the Secretary to carry out the administrative, management and planning respon-

“...to acquire private property within the Big Sur Area by condemnation ... to provide for public access and recreation use ... to prevent new uses ... to reclaim lands on which such new uses have been initiated.”

following authorities:

(1)(A) The Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by exchange in accordance with subparagraph (B), any property or interests therein (including scenic easements) within the Big Sur Area. Property or any interest therein under private ownership within the Big Sur Area may be acquired by condemnation only to the extent provided under subsection (c) of this section. Property or any interest therein within the Big Sur Area owned by the state of California, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation or exchange. In exercising the authority provided under this paragraph, the Secretary shall, wherever feasible, acquire less than fee simple title to property. The Secretary may acquire fee simple title to property within the Big Sur Area only upon determining that acquisition of such interest in the property is necessary to implement the comprehensive management plan.

(B) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property, or any interest therein, located within the Big Sur Area and in exchange for such property or interest may convey to the grantor any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the State of California which the Secretary classifies as suitable for exchange or disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be equal, or, if not equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the United States, as the circumstances require. In the exercise of the authority to exchange property, the Secretary may utilize authorities and procedures generally available to him in connection with the exchange of lands.

(2) The Secretary may make grants to the state, to local

private entities or other public entities under this paragraph; (C) be supplemental to any other Federal financial assistance for any other program; and

(D) be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(3) The Secretary may convey property acquired pursuant to this section to state or local authorities, or private land trusts, in accordance with the management plan, under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, which, in the case of state or local authorities, shall include a requirement that where the Secretary transfers land acquired with appropriated funds, the state or local government shall repay not less than 25 per centum of the cost of such lands to the Secretary under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate. Any such transfer to a state or local government or to any other entity shall provide that should the Secretary determine, at any time, that the land thus acquired is being used in a manner inconsistent with the goals of this act, title to those lands shall revert to the Secretary who shall administer the lands in accordance with the laws generally applicable to lands within the national forest system.

(4) The Secretary may sell or lease back lands purchased within the Big Sur Area (as provided under paragraph (1)) to the original owner of such lands subject to restrictions contained in the deed or lease to ensure that such lands are used in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall use the authority under this paragraph to provide for efficient management of the Big Sur Area, to preserve existing uses of the land, and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c)(1) The Secretary shall have no authority under subsec-

“The Secretary may sell or lease back lands purchased within the Big Sur Area to the original owner ... subject to restrictions ...”

sibilities related to the Big Sur Area, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1981 and 1982, in the aggregate, not more than \$500,000.

(b) For the purpose of providing Federal assistance for the acquisition of property, or interests therein, within the Big Sur Area, there are authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

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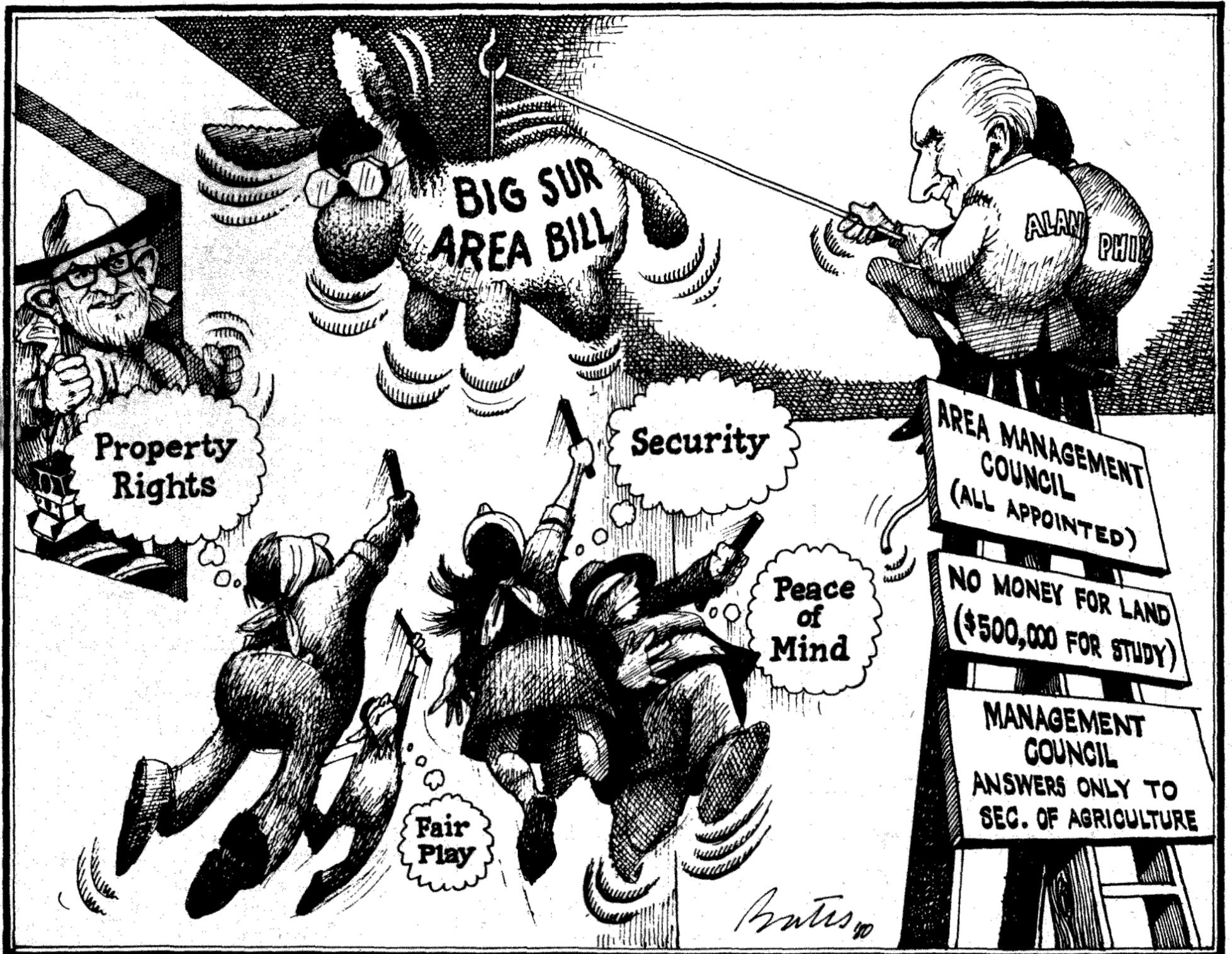
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EDITORIAL:

Panetta's Big Sur Piñata

piñata A gaily decorated papier-maché figure filled with toys, candies, etc., and suspended from above so that children who are blindfolded may break it with sticks and release its contents.

With all due respect for Congressman Panetta and his interest in Big Sur, it saddens us to say that, once again, he has chosen to disregard the opinion of the vast majority of his Big Sur constituents when he introduced federal legislation for Big Sur on May 19.

Over 800 Big Sur residents and property owners have signed petitions staunchly opposing further federal intervention or involvement in Big Sur.

Mr. Panetta also disregarded the objections of numerous local, state and federal officials, as well as the outcry of many citizens residing in the Cambria and Monterey Peninsula "gateway" areas to the Big Sur Coast.

Instead, Mr. Panetta has been influenced by a small group of individuals who have been working zealously for nearly three years to federalize Big Sur, most of whom are members of the Big Sur Foundation and the Wilderness Society.

In addition, according to one of his own aides, Mr. Panetta has been strong-armed by Congressman Phil Burton, the honorary chairman of the U.S. Parkmaking Machine, who wields enormous power in the "politics of the club."

If disregarding his constituency in favor of special interests weren't enough, Mr. Panetta has also failed (as have the other federalists) to make the case for federal legislation. It has been said that the LCP cannot be implemented without massive federal funds, but that contention seems strange in that the LCP isn't even as yet written, much less reviewed or approved.

After having digested the recent proposals for a Big Sur National Scenic Area by The Wilderness Society and by Senator Alan Cranston, by comparison and at first glance, Mr. Panetta's bill looks as good as a piñata at Christmas time, and it ap-

pears to fulfill the expectation of goodies for everyone.

However, upon closer scrutiny of the bill, many of its elements are not what they appear to be, and the citizens of Big Sur are once again being offered the short end of a short stick.

1. **Designation: Big Sur Coast Area.** Although the terms "Scenic Area," "Recreation Area" or other Forest Service labels do not appear, the bill clearly provides a federal designation by the title of "The Big Sur Coast Area."

And, once a federal designation, always a federal designation.

2. **Area Management Council.** This concept misleads one into believing that the bill supports democratic participation in a two-year process to develop a management plan for the area.

However, all council members are appointed, not elected, and they answer only to the Secretary of Agriculture. Moreover, they are empowered only to review and recommend to the Secretary, and the Secretary makes the final decisions.

3. **Area Management Plan.** Ostensibly the plan would be developed by the appointed members of the Management Council and recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture. The plan would include recommendations for all land use, land management, land acquisition, public access, transportation, and resource protection.

Virtually all aspects of land ownership, management, use, and control would eventually come under the authority and discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. **Land Acquisition Policies/Condemnation Authority.** Depending on who interprets the Act if it became law as written, one could make the case for either massive or minimal land acquisitions. Subsequently, the discretionary power given the Management Council and Secretary of Agriculture is awesome.

During the two years the Area Management Plan is in preparation, at any time the Council can recommend acquisi-

tions or the Secretary can acquire any lands he determines to have "critical ecological or scenic values which are in immediate danger of being adversely affected or destroyed."

Once the Management Plan has been completed and adopted, the Secretary "may acquire...any property or interests therein...within the Big Sur Area."

Although any structures legally permitted and built prior to April 1, 1980 would be exempt from condemnation, the Secretary would have condemnation authority to acquire unimproved private property for the purposes of providing public access and recreation use as specified in the Management Plan and for preventing any new uses which would be incompatible with the Plan or the Act.

5. **Cost/Appropriations.** Although the proposed bill specifies \$500,000 to enable the Secretary to carry out the "administrative, management, and planning responsibilities related to the Big Sur Area," no specific sum is requested for land acquisitions or future management. Instead, to avoid the controversy of a large appropriation for acquisition of property, it simply authorizes "such sums as many be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

If such a bill were to become passed into law, one wonders how long Congressman Panetta's image of fiscal conservatism would last.

And if this bill moves forward to the House and Senate, one also wonders how it would read after the lobbying efforts of the Wilderness Society and the Big Sur Foundation, and after the amendments of Phil Burton and Alan Cranston.

It would be strongly advisable for every Big Sur, Cambria and Monterey Peninsula resident to read, study and discuss Mr. Panetta's legislative piñata and determine for himself the differences between what may appear to be equitable and the truth of the matter.



Views and Viewpoints

Potholders

Dear Editor:

SAM FARR, for Assembly is now mailing out kitchen potholders to the public of Seaside. What a tacky way to attempt to buy votes.

SAM FARR is hiding behind Shary Farr, his wife. She sent a very sweet letter together with this potholder reminding us why we should vote for her husband Sam.

I guess that's how it all starts. First there is a potholder to buy your vote. Do you think we can trust a politician who we expect to represent us in the state Assembly, who stubs so low as to buy your vote with a valuable gift?

Is that a dignified way to become an assemblyman? This is the first time that I have ever had a politician try to buy my vote with a valuable gift. Where will it all end?

SAM FARR, a former Coastal Commissioner (but

we all had a chance of reading about them lately) and a county supervisor, I think should know better?

SAM FARR for Assembly — Democrat, is printed on this potholder in red, which we got in the mail.

Viktoria Consiglio
Seaside

Take a Hike

Dear Editor:

Big Sur Gazette subscribers: Please help save the Big Sur — send your issues of the Gazette to friends out of state — this land grab could also be their nightmare — help tell Ansel Adams, the Wilderness Society, Sen. Cranston, and Rep. Panetta to take a hike.

Bill Klem
Granada Hills

Hang in There

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is my check for a year's subscription.

This (the scenic area) is the biggest fight for your life and

liberty and I know you are giving it all you have.

We fought tooth and toenail up in Crescent City to keep the feds out of our business but it was in vain.

So muster all your forces and don't let down for one moment. We lost our livelihood, our dream house, and friends of 20 years. It was awful to be transplanted when you are happy *where you are!* Hang in there!

Dortha Roesler

Get Involved

Dear Editor:

Please reprint the following letter which was sent to the *Big Sur Round-up* and the *Carmel Pine Cone*.

One of the most cherished rights an American has is the right to open debate on any issue which is to be decided by legislative process, whether on community, state or national level. Men and women have given their lives that we might preserve free speech and have a voice in

our government to guide, restrain or empower it.

No matter which "side" we are on, our efforts to be heard should not be silenced by fear of slander and innuendo if our motives are honest and our stance is one of individual conviction.

In the present conflict of opinions concerning the probabilities of federal action to be taken in order to preserve Big Sur, as in any struggle where the stakes are high and effects are far reaching, smear tactics are being used. There is a small percentage of the public who, lacking the ability to argue their point of view with cool logic, resort to a generalized or specific damning of those who hold to another viewpoint. Usually, we "consider the source" and decide that the individual lacks the skill to stick to issues and must attack persons. However, when the news media editorializes, not from the light of logic and the reasons for its carefully considered opinion,

but classifies those holding another view as "fear-mongers" or "zealots," it is time to ask if this is fair play? The press is the first to cry "foul" when it is stifled, but it dares to slyly denigrate the individuals who do not follow its leadings!

When a cruel, thinly veiled "fable" is printed to add no more to the pleasure of reading than a few dirty chuckles, it seems the press had better consider its dignity, its viability. When letters come from outside our small community deploring the "leadership" we've chosen, do they understand that we are "Our Town;" that we have a right to unite under those courageous enough to stand for what we believe in?

The right to differ is basic to a free and peaceful society for through our differences we weld our futures, hear all sides, temper our emotions. All citizens should be respected for their given point of view as long as they stand squarely on issues and don't walk on others characters while doing so.

Great good can come from involvement in local government if tolerance, humor, reasonable consideration accompany it. I suspect that one reason power seems to be centered in Washington, far removed from local citizens,

is that many prefer to keep quiet on things which concern the general welfare and not be subjected to vituperative, slanderous broadsides. They withdraw and let others hold sway.

Will the press help to keep the fight a clean one, honoring both points of view?

Thelma B. Sitton
Big Sur

Trouble

Dear Editor:

Please print my letter to your readers. As a member of the North Coast Citizens Advisory Committee, I can speak with some experience — we've got trouble.

Dear People of the State of California:

I represent a portion of the citizens and residents of the Mendocino County coast. I am asking for your support in the defense of all our property rights.

We are presently working with the Coastal Commission and urban planners to produce a Local Coastal Plan in accordance with the Coastal Act. The present attitude and interpretation of this act by these planners is in our opinion against the constitutional rights of property and privacy. They are using the Coastal Act not only for land

Continued on Page 16

EDITORIAL:

CAC Leaders Spew Smoke and Ash

Congressman Panetta's Big Sur Bill Erupts

Appropriately enough, from the standpoint of local residents, when the May 19 *Monterey Peninsula Herald* carried the headline "Panetta Introduces Bill to Secure Big Sur Area," it was folded just beneath an erupting volcano. Congressman Panetta's bill rests on the same terrain. Although further south, and although situated on metamorphic and sedimentary rock rather than igneous, the underlying strata of Big Sur public opinion is nonetheless volatile.

Residents, having just returned from Washington at great personal expense and sacrifice, now see the likelihood of financing other such trips in the near future. Washington in the summer certainly bears no resemblance to the beautiful coast they will go there to protect.

Immediately prior to the eruption of Representative Leon Panetta's bill (an event predicted by political geologists for almost three years), smoke spewed over the Big Sur landscape clouding visibility and creating confusion among the residents.

For four years plus, the CAC has met on Tuesdays, and for at least two of those years at predictable times, 2 p.m. and again at 7:30 p.m. Needless to say, when three consecutive meetings were suddenly held at odd hours on off days, the rumblings signaled the advent of a more ominous occurrence.

Waiting for a Quorum

By Saturday afternoon enough steam from the two days previous activity had escaped into the Big Sur environment that a small crowd began to gather outside the Grange Hall. (The prior two gatherings had been virtually devoid of public input, and this meeting was to prove the same — even though a handful of the seemingly unwelcome public made its way to the Grange on that sunny Saturday afternoon.

After a long wait for the last CAC member, the one to form a quorum, the meeting finally began. The purpose of these meetings was to make recommendations on the Panetta and Cranston bills. The criticism that the CAC was appointed to advise the county and not Congress went unnoticed. The further criticism that to make recommendations on these bills was to give tacit approval to them was scoffed at, and in fact, hardly acknowledged.

It became immediately clear that anyone who held an opinion other than that of Roger Newell, Zad Leavy and other of Sam Farr's self-serving court would not be allowed to speak without being gavelled down, obliquely insulted, put off, or laughed at.

No Laughing Matter

The concerns these people had (members of Friends of the Big Sur Coast and others), were concerns of 90 percent of the coastal residents.

With the Cranston bill having been dealt a substantial blow in subcommittee hearings, word was out in Washington that only a bill from Panetta could reinvigorate that piece of legislation.

The few people present made every effort to try to explain that circumstance to the already predisposed CAC leaders, but no such opportunity would be allowed until the room was already filled with verbal ash and smoke, and Panetta's bill (which was not brought to the community, but slipped to the CAC during the off-days session) was endorsed by this non-representative group of appointees — all save two who steadfastly endure out of a sense of duty to the community.

This reporter has never, at any meeting or other function, been present for a more undemocratic demonstration than that which occurred at the Grange Hall Saturday afternoon between 3:30 and 7:30 on May 4. The federalists railroaded their followers — and those who given a choice would not follow. The proceeding was totalitarian in nature. No such meeting, had it been appropriately publicized, could ever have happened in Big Sur. No one who took part in it could have come away feeling very proud of themselves, regardless of which side they represented. It was the ultimate governmental abuse by appointees — and a sad day for the people of Big Sur if the plot succeeds.

Appearance of Support

The vicious aspect this series of "recommendations on pending legislation" is that it gives both Panetta and Cranston the appearance of having community support — via the almost totally predisposed CAC. The Big Sur community does not sanction either bill and had not even seen the Panetta legislation at the time of this mock public meeting. The CAC traded haste for credibility in this extraordinary miscarriage of advisory capacity.

The meeting ended as outrageously as it began when public opinion was again deliberately obstructed by a CAC member who suddenly moved that the meeting be adjourned because various dinner partners might be waiting.

Somewhere between "waiting for a quorum" and the "waiting-dinner-partners" adjournment, a gathering was held — easily the most important CAC meeting in the organization's four-year history — that could determine our future. Can meetings be recaptured? Unfortunately not. Not anyone than appointees can be recalled.

Palo Colorado Encounter

That was Saturday. By that night Sylvia Panetta already had the message from Roger Newell as to the outcome of the meeting.

Sunday morning, while the Big Sur Historical Society held a wonderful tour of the Point Sur Lighthouse, Roger Newell and others held a meeting with Representative Leon Panetta at CAC member Virginia Mudd's Palo Colorado home. More light on the subject of that historic meeting ought to be shed that future local generations — or lack of them — might understand better the democratic process in the year 1980.

Meanwhile, much that is molten still lies beneath the surface of Big Sur's landscape. And the Panetta bill, which has been called "worse than Cranston's," is now at the core of it. The farce of an "advisory council," such as the one in the Panetta proposal, was revealed clearly in the Paul Denison *Herald* article which appeared in the same issue as the announcement of the Panetta bill. Denison states that all such councils were abolished in one day by President Carter as a part of "budget cuts."

So why further dupe the citizens of Big Sur with the hope of input? No one here has had much of that since the day that Sam Farr was handed an outline of Bill Turnage's "Campaign for a Big Sur National Park," back in August of 1977, an outline Farr has followed as though his political future depended on it.

So it is that the original group Turnage set in motion when he first organized the Big Sur Foundation continues to try to harness volcanic energy. In trying to do so, they would smother the creative spirit of the people of Big Sur and bury the mountains under bureaucratic ash.

More...

Views and Viewpoints

Continued from Page 15

use planning but for social planning as well.

This creeping socialism began with the Coastal Act and is spreading eastward by the greed of the Coastal Commission, aided by the proposed formation of a Sierra Foothills Commission!

We have asked the state Attorney General to investigate this planning process and return the planning to the local government.

We need your support! Please keep informed. Let your legislators know you demand your constitutional rights to your property and privacy!

Christine Schomer
Fort Bragg

Invited to Debate

Dear Editor:

Please reprint.

Dear Mr. Williams:

We at the National Inholders Association received a copy of your letter to "Dear Friends" attacking our Executive Director, Charles S. Cushman, and his statements regarding the federalization of areas. It appears there are some general misunderstandings in perception and interpretation between Mr. Cushman's statements and the language of both the law and the recent General Accounting Office report.

In an effort to clarify specific statements, general remarks, laws and government reports with perceptions by Mr. Cushman and you, the National Inholders Association invites you to a

public meeting for the purpose of discussing the issues you address in your letter and any other issues appropriate to the questions of federalization of Big Sur and other areas.

The National Inholders Association feels the facts should be open to public debate to let people draw their own conclusions — based on facts and not on political rhetoric or misinformation.

NIA invites you to establish a panel to participate with you in the debate if you so desire. We would like to keep no more than four members on each side.

We also request a list of items or issues to be discussed and debated by these panelists be prepared prior to the debate in an attempt to focus discussion. The debate should be limited to points germane to the issue.

The senior GAO official responsible for the report under discussion has already accepted our invitation to go to Big Sur and discuss the contents of that report and some ongoing investigations that are a result of that report. Also, NIA has invited representatives of communities in Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio, Yosemite National Park, California, and a spokesperson from the Friends of the Big Sur Coast to participate in the debate.

Because you have made an area mailing of your letter to the Congress and the Big Sur and Carmel communities, we respectfully request your timely response to our invitation to debate. Further, we

have requested local media to inform the communities of this letter in an effort to reach those you have already contacted.

We look forward to your prompt response.

Ric Davidge
Managing Director
National Inholders Assn.

Support Panetta

Dear Editor:

It is becoming apparent that the federal government intends to be a participant in the planning and administration of the Big Sur Area. We urge the people of Big Sur to support Congressman Panetta's bill regarding this matter.

Considering the difficult and complex subject he had to work on, we believe the concept and contents of this bill are probably the best that the people of Big Sur can expect.

Hans & Esther Ewoldsen

No Fire Truck

Dear Editor:

Please reprint:

Dear Congressman Panetta:

We, the undersigned, request that your office investigate the fire suppression practices and plans of the Pacific Valley Station, U.S. Forest Service, Big Sur, Calif. Our request is based on a recent incident (described below) wherein it was discovered that no fire suppression equipment or personnel were available to respond to a fire emergency. We are requesting your assistance (1) because you are our representative, (2) because you serve on the Agriculture Committee which has oversight of the U.S. Forest Service, and (3) because of your need to have factual knowledge of the fire protection services of the U.S. Forest Service to preserve the Big Sur Coast. Please know that we, and others, will be pleased to meet with your investigators and give detailed information about the reference incident and others wherein the Pacific Valley Station has been unable to respond to a

fire emergency due to communications or equipment unavailability.

The reference incident which we ask you to investigate occurred on May 12, 1980 at Limekiln Beach Redwoods

Campground, which is managed by Mrs. W.D. Henkel. At about 10 p.m. in the evening, a camper van caught fire in one of the campsites. A telephone call to the U.S. Forest Service Station at Pacific Valley requesting assistance revealed that no fire truck was at the station and that no qualified personnel were on hand. A subsequent call to the Big Sur Fire Brigade, a community-based fire truck and volunteer crew, brought an immediate response. The action of this crew with local persons was successful in putting out the fire with only incidental damage to the vegetation in the area. After the fire had been controlled (approximately one-half hour after the first phone call), a U.S. Forest Service driver in a pickup arrived. He had no fire suppression equipment and provided no assistance in the clean-up operations. As he prepared to leave he was overheard to say: "... no use getting my hands dirty here ..."

The aspects of this incident which we would like your office to investigate, know, and hopefully correct are:

1. Why was there no fire equipment available at the Pacific Valley Station? Why the long delay time in response to a fire emergency and why appear if one has no equipment or interest in giving help?
2. What plans will be instituted to assure that there will be fire service protection for the Big Sur Coast? The reference incident might easily have occurred in Kirk Creek campground (a USFS facility) wherein the more flammable vegetation and the lack of availability of water could have been the start of a major fire.

Our frustration, Mr. Panetta, must be evident in

the reading of this letter. What we ask is that you investigate and review facts on what local residents provide and what the U.S. Forest Service provides to protect this area.

In contrast to the incident described in this letter, an emergency situation involving a lost camper at the same campground and during the same week brought immediate and extensive response in terms of personnel and equipment from local Sheriff and rescue services.

We are hopeful that you will undertake the requested investigation and that you will give us a report of your findings.

Mrs. W.D. Henkel
Morris J. Sanderson
Paul Kephart

Leavy Responds

Dear Editor:

It has come to my attention that you recently reprinted a Los Angeles Times article of May 2, 1980, which was critical of certain Coastal Commissioners. Perhaps, in the interest of fairness, you will print the following response which I sent to the Times.

If I am charged with trying to protect coastal resources and uphold the Coastal Act — that is true. If I am accused of working to preserve the natural grandeur and open space of the Big Sur coast — that is also true. I have done nothing unethical or illegal, and have scrupulously avoided conflicts of interest.

It is one thing for the Times to expose politicians who solicit contributions from permit applicants while voting favorably on their projects. It is quite another thing to twist my activities in support of Coastal Act policies and open space preservation into the vague charge that I am improperly "using" my position on the commission.

The article is replete with

misstatements, distortions, insinuations and innuendo, apparently woven together to create sensationalism. Your so-called "investigative reporters" have uncovered nothing new. They have only repeated statements of disappointed applicants and Coastal Act critics, all of which had been covered previously by other newspapers.

The bottom line is dollars. Coastal land is valuable. Those who want development free of tough state land use laws, which protect coastal resources, are attacking public servants who are trying to uphold and administer such laws.

Judging from the distortions in this and other recent articles, the Times appears to be carrying the ball for those special interests who seek to erode coastal protection.

Zad Leavy
Coastal Commissioner
Big Sur

A Pretty Word

Dear Editor:

The word "park" is a pretty one, with pleasant connotations for most of us, but it isn't necessarily so. Not infrequently when an effort is made to provide "the greatest good for the greatest number," the greater number proceed to defile and destroy the greatest good. It's too bad, but as soon as an area "belongs to all the people," the people who leave litter and beer cans move in and public expenses and dangers mount.

I am moved to these thoughts by a newspaper article about the Santa Barbara county parks headed, "More Ranger Protection Urged." From the article:

"The county Park Commission wants greater protection of park rangers against hostile park users and unruly crowds ... Commis-



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sioner Larry Spanne said that some rangers have taken it on themselves to carry unauthorized weapons ... Commissioner Robert Ferrero suggested that better cooperation be sought with the Santa Maria Police Department in maintaining order in the park.

"Ranger Clint Stone said that family use at Waller Park had declined sharply because anti-social groups have changed the nature of the park ... Agreeing that carrying firearms is not the answer to problems in the park, the rangers at the meeting frequently cited need for radio communications for quick contact with sheriff's deputies to back them up in dangerous situations ...

"Phones are sometimes far off," said David Ekstrom, ranger at Toro Canyon Park. "It's a lonely feeling to know that there's no help coming."

"The rangers said that all of their trucks should be equipped with radios that can put them in immediate contact with sheriff's officers. The radios can also be equipped with loudspeakers which can be used for crowd control or for locating persons in the park ...

"The commission instructed Michael Pahos, county parks director, to report at next month's meeting on these proposals for enhanced protection of rangers: placing radios in all ranger trucks, equipped with loudspeakers; increased cooperation with sheriff's substations and the Santa Maria Police Department; making an attack on a park ranger a felony; increasing the number of rangers at some parks."

Those who blithely agitate for "parks" without regard to costs or responsibilities, simply have no idea of the reality of what they advocate. The poor park ranger, confronted with a drunk with a broken bottle, will look in vain for the armchair en-

vironmentalist to protect him.

Edgar Bissanz
Santa Barbara

No Consistency

Dear Senator Cranston:

There is absolutely no consistency between what you SAY and what you DO. You SAY you want to put a stop to government waste and fraud. You say you deplore the trend to centralized government. You say you deplore the lack of citizen participation in government. You say we must restore confidence in government. You say you want to stop passing laws so far away from the people affected. You say you want to make government more responsive.

But what do you DO?! You introduce a multi-million dollar Big Sur Coast National Scenic Area bill which would waste vast sums, concentrate more power in Washington, set up another layer of remote federal bureaucracy, destroy local control, violate private property rights and eliminate any change for citizen participation in government.

And not only do you DO precisely the opposite of what you SAY, you add insult to injury by introducing the bill before coming to us in person with your plan, and without even holding a public hearing in our area. You set the bill in motion without proof of need for such drastic legislation. You do it with arrogant disregard for the overwhelming resistance of affected people, and without weighing the objections of some of our elected representatives. You do it in spite of the Government Accounting Office's highly critical report calling for Congressional investigation of federal land acquisitions such as the one your bill proposes. And you do it in the face of

strong evidence that establishment of the Big Sur Scenic Area will degrade — rather than protect — the entire Monterey Peninsula-Big Sur environment.

Your scenic area bill is in total conflict with all your stated noble goals; and is, in fact, a classic example of everything you say you deplore.

If you are sincere and want to make what you SAY consistent with what you DO, you will immediately drop this bill and use all your considerable influence to try to restore confidence in government and in the integrity of planning by ensuring that all future land use legislation reflects your philosophy of open dealing, respect for local input, maximum local control and fiscal responsibility.

Mrs. Jewel Speer
Carmel

Unavoidable

Dear Editor:

In order to accommodate the influx of additional visitors inherent in a National Scenic Area once it is established and nationally advertised, there are certain absolutely inevitable and unavoidable things which will occur:

- Paved-over hundreds of acres for parking lots;
- Vast amounts of earth will have to be moved;
- New roads will have to be built;
- Old roads will have to be resurfaced and/or widened;
- Visitor serving facilities such as toilets, cafes, shops, museums, will have to be built;
- Housing for staging area employees will have to be provided;
- Sewer systems and utility lines will have to be extended;
- Water uses will increase;
- Circulation patterns on the

Continued on Page 24



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Editor's Note: (Cuyahoga Valley)

Of what relevance has Cuyahoga Valley for Big Sur?

During recent weeks opponents of Federal legislation for Big Sur have used Cuyahoga Valley as one example of how the legislative intent of Congress is misinterpreted or disregarded by Federal agency bureaucrats.

In turn, the proponents of Federal legislation have called the opponents "fear mongers," "rascals," and "liars," specifically inference to statements made about the Cuyahoga Valley Recreation Area.

In an attempt to determine the issues surrounding the Cuyahoga Valley controversy and ascertain their relevance to Big Sur, the Gazette discovered a series of articles in the Cleveland Press written by Peter Almond in mid-April 1980.

Subsequently the Gazette obtained permission to reprint the series of articles which appear in the following pages.

Further clarification of the issues will be possible during the June 18 debate at Sunset Center in Carmel where representatives from Cuyahoga Valley will participate in the program.

The Cleveland Press

The valley — beautiful battlefield

By PETER ALMOND
© 1980, The Cleveland Press

About this time of year the last of the ice disappears from the shaded creeks leading into the upper Cuyahoga River. The rare transparent maidenhair fern begins to unfold. The barks of the willows begin to change color.

Spring has come to the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Soon thousands of city dwellers will be visiting the area, marveling at the beauty of nature at this restful scene so close to home.

But what they will also see is what Man has done to Man in a desire to keep the area scenic and historic.

For scores of once-proud houses are boarded up or torn down, their residents persuaded to move by the federal government's land acquisition programs.

Some parts of the park look like the slums from which many city

dwellers attempt to escape for a few hours.

And many of the houses that remain, some attractive and expensive, are slated for ultimate demolition.

First in a series

tion, their residents often no longer the owners but renters of the government, allowed to live there a few years more.

Most visitors probably would not get the impression they are visiting a battlefield, but they are. For a five-year battle has been going on between the National Park Service and many of the residents. And that battle is becoming increasingly bitter.

There are two fundamental issues in conflict in the park.

Is it, as the Park Service and congressmen maintain, an "open space" area for the use of five million urban dwellers in Northeastern Ohio,

a place where property must be seized and many homes razed to provide some breathing room in an expanding conurbation?

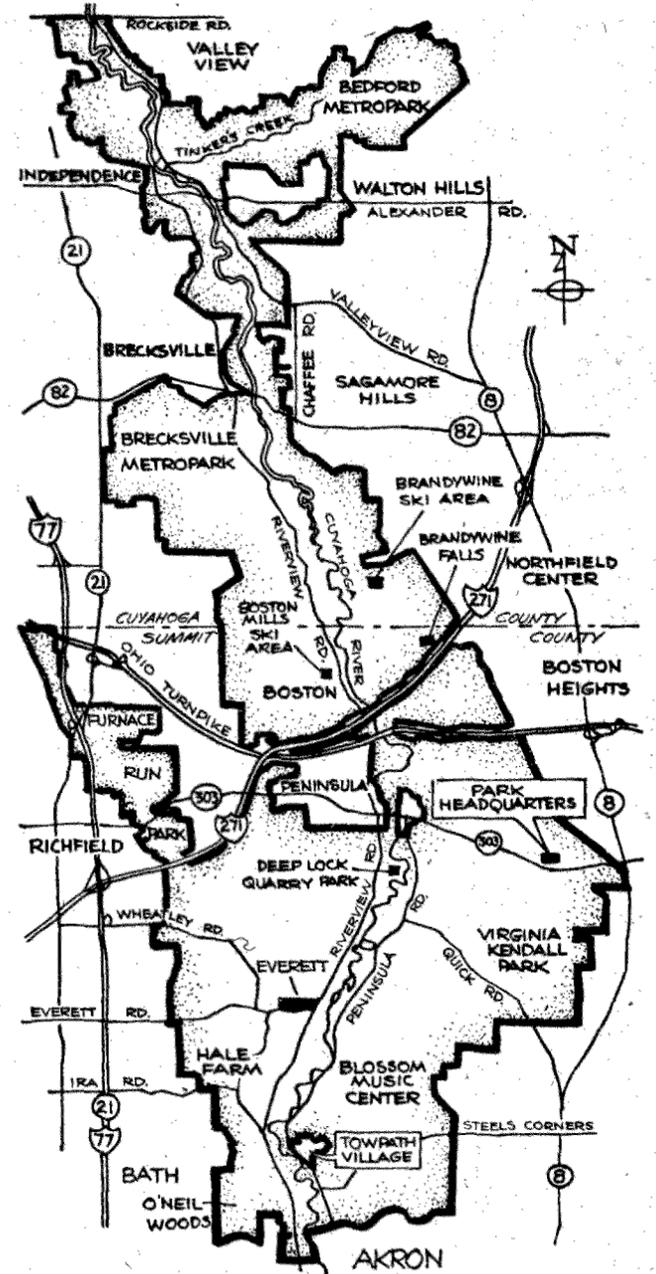
Or is it, as the Cuyahoga Valley Homeowners Association and some other congressional representatives say, an area to be preserved as is, with land acquired only when absolutely necessary, where people and their homes and tiny rural communities provide historical continuity?

The issue is national and far-reaching, for it reflects what kind of environment we want to hand down to our children.

A month-long investigation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area reveals these major findings:

- The National Park Service has followed an ill-defined, poorly planned, confusing and often contradictory program in buying up land in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Please turn to Page A 4



A NEW PARK — The boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area stretches from Rockside Rd. in Valley View to Bath Rd. in Northampton Township, near Akron.

Must homes be lost to Cuyahoga Valley?

Continued from Page One

- More than \$42 million of taxpayers' money has been spent on land, often of questionable need for the park, some apparently just because property owners were anxious to sell. The land acquisition program in the park is about 60% complete.
- A detailed land acquisition plan with a list of priority acquisitions was never prepared, although one was ordered by Congress within 18 months of the passage of the Cuyahoga Valley Act. Many property owners have had difficulty finding out what the government plans to do with their land. A preliminary plan has just been prepared.
- Some property owners have sued in Federal Court here, charging that the National Park Service has ignored congressional directives to obtain land only when directly necessary, and to work around private homes whenever possible.
- Complaints from residents and others are forcing the Park Service to rethink its whole national concept of such "urban parks," particularly its definition of "open space," "cultural identity," and "historic."
- The General Accounting Office, the govern-

ment's financial watchdog which has already issued a report critical of federal land acquisition policies in 19 national parks, is conducting a separate investigation of the Cuyahoga park. The federal government now owns more than one third of the land in the United States.

- Land acquisitions have so far outpaced development that it may be many more years, if ever with massive budget cuts now expected, before boarded-up homes can be rehabilitated or razed, or land developed for hiking trails or picnic sites.
- A park advisory commission appears to have made no impact on major park questions, enhancing the considerable decision-making authority of Park Superintendent William Birdsell. Several of the commission's 13 members are political or government appointees from the Cleveland-Akron area. Some rarely or never attend meetings. Others are ardent environmentalists.

One major finding of The Press investigation, however, is that despite its considerable management and conceptual problems, the National Park Service has nevertheless zealously — and successfully — sought to preserve the natural and scenic beauty of the park along 22 miles of the Cuyahoga

River.

It has kept developers out and Park Service officials complain they have been sorely pressed by people, including residents, trying to take advantage of the government.

This restriction is a major achievement, as anyone who stands on the park's northern boundary at Rockside Rd. at Canal Rd. in Valley View must agree.

To the north the Cuyahoga River Valley is full of warehouses and industries. To the south, the valley is green and fertile, a direct link to Greater Cleveland's history, an oasis near an ever-expanding metropolis.

The Press could find no one who disagreed with halting commercial development in the park. It is the issue of government takeover of existing properties that is causing so much fuss.

NEXT: Everett, the community the Park Service destroyed.

Couple fights U.S. to preserve their home

By PETER ALMOND

When Bill and Carole Erdos came to live at 2464 Wheatley Rd. in 1967, their home was little more than a cabin. It didn't even have a bathroom.

But bit by bit they built a new home around the cabin until they had a modern structure now valued at about \$200,000. In 1977, it was named by Architectural Record magazine as one of the 20 homes across the United States to be given the "Excellence for Design" award.

On July 30, 1977, The Press featured the Boston Township house across two full pages of its weekend Home Magazine.

But now the National Park Service wants to buy the Erdos home and ultimately tear it down in accordance with its "open space" plans.

"We have been fighting them since December 1977, not long after the house won that award," said Erdos, a Massillon toy manufacturer. "Their appraiser offered us half what our appraiser said the house was worth."

"We have been in condemnation (ordered for acquisition through eminent domain) since last summer. We've asked them to give us an easement (whereby they would still own the property but would be severely restricted from doing anything to the property), but they say no, they want to buy us out."

"All these hundreds of trees out here I've planted myself over the years. I don't want to be a tenant in my own home. I'm fighting them in court."

* * *

According to Park Superintendent William Birdsell, the Erdos house will probably be removed.

"If it is incompatible with public use, it will probably have to go," he told The Press.

Birdsell said the house sits in an area planned to be one of two major access routes into the park. Erdos' neighbors are also being bought out. Birdsell added that Wheatley Rd., connected directly to I-77, is expected to become a "high visitor use" area where open space is perceived to be important to people entering the park.

"We have to develop something for the good of all. It's like the developments of highways. Nobody really wants to force people to move, but it has to be done for the benefit of everyone."

But some National Park Service critics contend the Erdos house may in time become historic, a classic example of architecture of the 1970s. Park Service officials admit they do not usually begin to consider buildings as historic unless they are at least 50 years old.

"Why shouldn't this house in time become historic?" asks Mark Messing, an aide to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum. "What is so wonderful about the 19th century compared to the 20th century when it comes to preserving history?"

"This park is intended to last forever, or, as the Park Service says, for 'future generations.' A hundred years from now, this would be a Century Home. Would the Park Service tear down a Century Home without considering its historic value?"

It's a point that bothers Duncan Morrow, spokesman for the National Park Service in Washington.

"I think it is difficult for anyone to look at something modern and see it as potentially historic," he said. "We have difficulty right now trying to decide what is a typical tract home from post World War II."

"Part of the problem is there appears to be no sentiment in Congress to appropriate funds for resto-

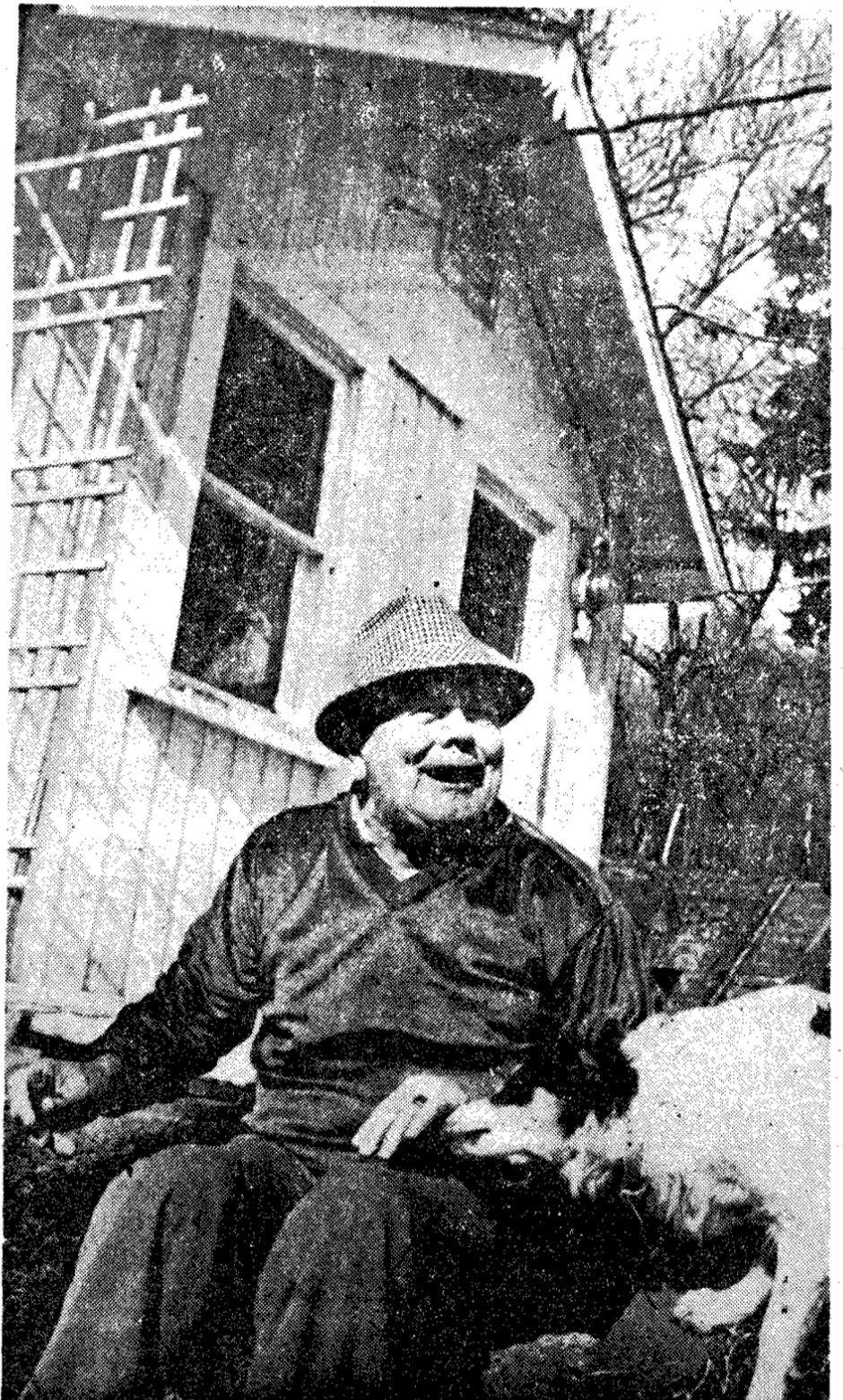


SLATED FOR REMOVAL — Bill Erdos, whose home at 2464 Wheatley Rd. was judged one of the 20 best-designed houses in the U.S. in 1977, stands before the structure. It is marked for removal under the National Park Service's "open space" plans. (Press photo by Tim Culek)

ration or maintenance of such relatively modern homes.

"I think, though, the problems in

the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area are making us think more about these things."



HAPPY TO SELL — Adolf Neubauer, 77, sits outside his house on Canal Rd. in Valley View said he is more than happy about the \$54,000 the government paid for his house and three and a half acres. He can live there for the rest of his life and the government has already taken \$3,996 off the purchase price so he doesn't even have to pay rent.

Beautiful battlefield Park swallows up tiny community

By PETER ALMOND
© 1980, The Cleveland Press

You could never have called Everett a town. Seventeen houses, a gas station, a small store and a church in rural Boston Township barely qualify even as a tiny village.

But it was a real community, marked on most maps — until the National Park Service came along and effectively destroyed it in the name of preservation.

Most of the houses are still there, sorry structures boarded up and awaiting a park development that may never come.

It is, perhaps, the worst-looking evidence of controversial National Park policies in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

The Park Service is planning for Everett to be turned into an arts and crafts center at the junction of Riverview and Everett roads, where the long-abandoned Johnnycake Lock is located on the old Ohio Canal. But after two years of waiting, lack of funds has forced development to be delayed yet another year.

But it is not so much the boarded-up buildings that are causing the controversy, it is the loss of the people who lived in them, people who had history locked in their memories.

Second in a series

People like 63-year-old Nadine Morris, who sold her home at 2157 Everett Rd. to the Park Service two years ago and moved with her husband into a house in Cuyahoga Falls. She had lived in Everett since she was 17.

"We always liked it there. It was a close little community," she told The Press. "We used to live in the

old grocery store.

"You know, years ago there wasn't much to do. The old men used to come into the store and sit around the pot-bellied stove to play cards.

"When they (the Park Service) came to us, it was a shock. We thought about it a lot and lost a lot of sleep. But everyone around us was selling up and we didn't want to stay there alone.

"No, we didn't fight them," she said. "You can't fight the government and win."

Others have gone, too, and now only five families remain in Everett, all but one of them living in homes taken over by the Park Service.

Chester and Julia Osborne are one of those remaining families.

Chester, now 76, has lived in Everett since 1909, when he was 5 years old. Seated in his living room by Riverview Rd., the quiet broken only by his voice and the ticking of a wall pendulum clock, he recalled the days when Everett really was something.

He can still picture the canal boats at the old Johnnycake Lock, their crews stopping off for refreshment at the nearby restaurant.

He remembers seeing the first-ever car drive through Everett in 1917 — the dances every other Saturday above the old restaurant next door, now a private home — the trains on the Cuyahoga Valley line stopping to pick up milk and deliver mail — his wife going off to teach at the one-room schoolhouse in the late 1920s.

It was, in fact, Everett's post office that got the community on the map.

It was closed in the early 1960s when Bath and Richfield post offices took over.

But now, even if the Park Service succeeds in establishing a crafts center in Everett, there will be no gas station or privately-owned store where visitors can meet old-time residents like the Osbornes, for park regulations do not allow such businesses.

And, of course, most of those residents who felt close to the community have now gone anyway, eventually to be replaced under Park Service plans by its own employees, brought in to man the new tourist attractions.

William Birdsell, superintendent of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, insists that what has happened in Everett is not the fault of the Park Service, that several homes were in bad condition and their owners were only too willing

"The fact is, this was a real community, and Congress never intended the Park Service to destroy a community."

to sell. The homeowners, he says, moved out of their own accord and were offered up to lifetime rights to stay on their now-government-owned properties.

He points to the Osbornes, who have rights to stay in their home another 10 years, as evidence the government is evicting no one.

"But that's not the point," says Leonard Stein-Sapir, president of the Cuyahoga Valley Homeowners Association. "The fact is those people no longer own their homes. They are renters of the government.

"Most people faced with that situation, like the people in Everett, decide to move out because they want

to be owners and don't like to be under the gun of a government they know doesn't really want them there," Stein-Sapir continued.

"The fact is, this was a real community, and Congress never intended the Park Service to destroy a community. The Park Service was instructed to preserve the valley, its culture and history, and this isn't preservation. It has never demonstrated a need for those houses."

Mark Messing, an aide to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum who has studied land acquisition in the Cuyahoga Valley, agrees.

"The intention is to preserve for future generations scenic and historic aspects of the valley," he told The Press. "That includes 'alternative lifestyles,' part of the cultural identity Congress wanted to preserve.

"Everett is the most obvious community affected by park acquisitions, but not the only one. Scattered houses in the park area are still parts of communities. I think there is a place for homes in recreation areas. People live in them. Sometimes you have to bend your plans around them."

Even Rep. John Seiberling (D-Akron), the most powerful Congressional force behind the creation of

But it is not so much the boarded-up buildings that are causing the controversy, it is the loss of the people who lived in them, people who had history locked in their memories.

the park and the most deeply involved politician in its policies and operations, believes the Park Service made a mistake on Everett.

"I don't think I'd have bought those homes," he said. "I think it is important to have people living there. It was a charming little village.

"I think they (the Park Service) goofed. But as long as they have a rational basis for their decisions, I am not going to challenge them. Everett is an exception, not an example of Park Service actions," Seiberling said.

"I give them a 95% approval rating. Those who pick on Everett as a typical example (of what the government has been doing) are ignoring all the other good things going on which will benefit millions of people in Northeastern Ohio."

Next: How federal regulations have affected park residents.



NO FLOWERS IN THE PARK, PLEASE — Natalie Vancanoff, owner of Natalie's Florist Shop on Akron-Peninsula Rd. south of Peninsula, doesn't believe the National Park Service should be forcing her out of the Cuyahoga Valley Park.

(Press photos by Tim Culek)

Park's puzzling policy — buys home twice, neglects waterfall

By PETER ALMOND
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They bought one expensive house primarily because it might spoil a view, but another property which would give the public access to a 65-foot waterfall remains in private hands. One house had to be bought twice.

These are some of the apparent contradictions and confusions The Press discovered in its investigation of the land acquisition practices of the National Park Service in the new Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Such contradictions are not unusual, for the investigation reveals there has been no detailed planning of land acquisitions.

The falls is Brandywine Falls, cascading over rocks into a gorge and one of the highest in Northeastern Ohio. Most observers agree it is one of the top natural attractions in the park.

But visitors to the park cannot take photos of the falls, cannot stand on the rim of the gorge to see it, cannot, in fact, get anywhere near the falls because it is private property and owner Ben Richards will not let the public near it.

And even though the national park is now over five years old, the National Park Service has made no move to seize the falls for public use. Its officials say only that they are "in negotiation" with Richards.

Three miles away, however, Beverly and Leonard Phillips are living as government tenants in an A-frame house the National Park Service acquired last November, primarily because the house can possibly be seen from the Cuyahoga River valley and would apparently spoil the "open space" concept.

The Phillipses will move out of their house in five years so it can

two others in the Romane Dr. housing development can be removed as part of the Park Service's undefined "open space" plan. The government paid \$122,000 for the Phillips property.

Brandywine Falls and the Phillips house point up the apparent conceptual contradictions in the Park Service's land acquisition programs: one expensive house is forcibly purchased because it sits on the rim of the valley and might be visible from below, while one of the park's major natural attractions remains off-limits to the public.

When Congress passed the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area Act in December 1974, it ordered the secretary of the interior to submit to Congress a detailed plan of land acquisitions within 18 months of passage of the act.

"They never did come up with one," said Rep. John Seiberling (D-Akron), prime sponsor of the bill and chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee.

"We raked them over for it. They said the Office of Management and Budget would not give them the money to do it. If we'd had the plan, we could have critiqued it."

What the Park Service did submit was a general plan, which park superintendent William Birdsell later referred to as the "master plan," although boundary lines were vague and details were noticeably absent. There are only two pages dealing with land acquisition in the 120-page general management plan submitted in June 1976.

It is almost impossible to match the Park Service's developmental plans with plans for acquisition of individual properties.

If there have been problems with concepts, The Press investigation reveals there have been even more

problems with management practices.

Bob Krimmer, for instance, thought he had a good buy when he was the top bidder for the garage of a house the National Park Service had bought in the park. He thought it would be a cheap way to replace his old garage.

But when the Park Service found he lived within park boundaries, at 2225 Everett Rd., he was told he could not have it.

Krimmer, whose home had already been acquired by the government, was up against a federal regulation he barely understands, one enforced because of a red tape quagmire that resulted in the government's buying the same house twice.

The near-ludicrous situation started when James and Sandra Chadima sold their property to the Park Service for \$138,000.

They loved the five-level house at 4019 Oak Hill Rd., Boston Township, and wanted to stay nearby. So they took salvage rights on it, bought land across the street, and moved the house there. But still the Park Service kept after them.

"We wanted all that land for a hiking trail, but we hadn't yet bought it all when the Chadimas moved across the road," said Birdsell. "We'd already told the Army Corps of Engineers that any salvage had to be taken out of the park. But they had not included this provision in the terms of sale.

"So we had to buy the house a second time. It cost us an extra \$68,000," said Birdsell. The price was recently settled in court.

All this is cold comfort for Bob Krimmer.

"They will let me tear down my garage and build a new one," he told The Press. "So what's the difference if the garage I put there isn't new?"

They get their garage removed and I get a new one. What's wrong with that?"

And there are other management problems which include:

- The Army Corps of Engineers intending originally to buy Ira Cemetery, already publicly owned by trustees of Bath Township. "I had to restrain them," said Birdsell. "I told them, 'We don't buy cemeteries.' They thought we were going to flood the valley or something."

- Maps being sent out to public officials which still show many properties marked for outright purchase that are not intended to be taken at all — places like Hale Farm and Blossom Music Center. The maps are about the only generally-available information on detailed land acquisition plans.

- Preliminary reports of an investigator by the Summit County auditor's office which indicate the government has failed to make the equivalent of real estate tax payments on several properties it has bought in the park.

Other management actions have more directly affected residents and raised questions about apparent fine, and seemingly contradictory, distinctions drawn by the Park Service.

Robert and Natalie Valcanoff, for instance, own Natalie's Florist Shop on Akron-Peninsula Rd. on one side of the Cuyahoga River just south of Peninsula. Their friends Paul and John Szalay own a corn farm and vegetable stand on the other side of the river.

To the public, there may be no basic difference between a sweet corn stand and a flower stand, particularly in a national park. But the National Park Service sees a difference.

The Szalays are being encouraged to stay. The Valcanoffs are being forced to move.

National Park Service officials say the Valcanoffs are illegally operating a commercial business in a national park. They say there is no real difference under the law between a florist shop and a junk yard.

Only a one-year extension on their deadline to move — because they cannot find another suitable place — has softened the misery of Natalie Valcanoff.

"We've been here in this business for 28 years," she told The Press. "What they're doing to us is wrong. Why is it so bad to sell flowers? This is not a park anyway, it's a recreation area."

The reason the Valcanoffs have to move while the Szalays can stay, according to superintendent Birdsell, is that park regulations do not allow items to be brought into a park for commercial sale.

The Szalays, however, grow their own corn for sale. Birdsell added it might be different for the Valcanoffs if they had a greenhouse from which they sold flowers.

"A florist shop is strictly a commercial venture," said Birdsell. "The Szalays corn farm is part of the operations of the park. We hope the Szalays will continue."

The 100 or so residents of the Valley Trailer Court on Riverview Rd. in Bath Township have also been worried about government red tape.

According to Paul Szalay, owner of the trailer court's land, trailer residents have been wondering why the National Park Service has been trying to move them all out while residents of the exclusive and expensive Towpath Village development a couple of miles away have not only been ignored by the Park Service, but also been declared completely outside the park.

"A lot of people here feel there's one rule for the rich and another for the poor," Szalay told The Press. He added that many trailer residents have been very upset at the low appraisals the Park Service placed on trailers and their designations as personal property rather than real property.

Birdsell explained that Towpath Village has been ruled out of the park partly because of the high cost of purchasing the many \$150,000-plus homes there and also because of severe restrictions on them.

"They have covenants so strict they can't even leave their garage doors open for more than five minutes," said Birdsell. "The covenants from the developer are more restrictive than any we could put on them."

He added that Ohio paid \$4 million in 1973 to buy land around Towpath Village to prevent the building of over 1,000 new homes.

Jack Blanton, chief land acquisition officer for the Park Service's Cuyahoga project, agreed that none of the mobile homes were appraised, just the land on which they were located.

"There was always a question as to how they (the trailers) were to be treated. It was never resolved to my satisfaction whether they should be considered personal or real property."

Birdsell said acquisition of the trailer park, while still an ultimate objective of the Park Service, has been put into limbo while Seiberling tries to push a bill through Congress allowing the mobile homes to be considered real property.

(Next: Did Congress really want so much land taken?)



DEATHLY QUIET — One house after another in Everett has been boarded up, mute testimony to the National Park Service's land acquisition plans. Each house bears a "U.S. Property, No Trespassing" sign. The government has plans to turn Everett into an arts and crafts center, but at this time it doesn't have the money.

(Press photos by Tim Culek)

Open space —

What did Congress mean?

By PETER ALMOND
© 1980, The Cleveland Press

Open space.

Did Congress want the National Park Service to take over so many homes in the new Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in order to create "open space" for the public at large?

Or did Congress want the Park Service to acquire lands sparingly, allowing the vast majority of park residents to own their homes but with restrictions on what they can do to their properties, so-called "scenic easements"?

The issue, pitting the Cuyahoga Valley Homeowners Association against the secretary of the Interior Department, is now before Federal Judge John Manos in Cleveland. The homeowners association is claiming the Park Service is taking houses illegally.

Both sides are using the act itself to argue their cases.

Rep. John Seiberling (D-Akron), a park resident who is "father" of the park act, quotes from the act's stated purpose:

"... (To preserve and protect) for public use and enjoyment the historic, scenic, natural and recreational values of the Cuyahoga River and the adjacent lands of the Cuyahoga Valley and for the purposes of providing for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to the urban environment."

"Note the words 'needed recrea-

Beautiful Battlefield

Fourth in a series

tional open space," said Seiberling.

"The intention of the park is to eliminate structures inherently incompatible with it. For instance, a modern ranch house in the middle of an open valley is not part of the scenic or historic setting."

But that's not the way Leonard Stein-Sapir, president of the homeowners association, reads justification for taking hundreds of homes in the park. He quotes from one section of the act:

"... The use of scenic easements should be an important feature of the land acquisition program for the recreation area. To achieve the maximum degree of protection for the valley with the authorized funding, the secretary (of the Interior Department) should plan to emphasize fee acquisition (outright purchase) in the areas directly needed for public use, while easements are used to preserve the character of the area."

"Fee title (outright ownership) to improved properties (houses) shall not be acquired unless the secretary of Interior finds that such lands are being used, or are threatened with uses, which are detrimental to the purposes of the recreation area, or unless such acquisition is necessary

to fulfill the purposes of the... act."

The homeowners have recently been buoyed in their cause by a report from the government.

The Government Accounting Office, the federal government's financial watchdog, in December issued a report criticizing the National Park Service for excessive land acquisition in 19 national parks across the U.S. The report concludes:

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

"Consequently, lands have been purchased not essential to achieving project objectives, and before planning how the land was to be used and managed."

The report does not include the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, but the GAO is conducting a study here now. A GAO spokesman said a report should be ready this fall.

But Stein-Sapir, whose house at 3678 Oak Hill Rd., Boston Township, has been condemned by the Park Service, says he has no doubt the GAO will come to the same conclusions in the Cuyahoga Valley that it did nationally.

"The National Park Service has been following national practices," he told The Press. "Its people come from the same mind-set that says they have to buy everything in sight."

Jack Blanton, chief land acquisition officer for the National Park Service's Cuyahoga project, agrees that the vast majority of the land acquisitions to date have been outright purchases, so-called fee acquisitions. Some 306 homes have been acquired of the 750 in the park.

Only 55 scenic easements — allowing residents to keep title to their properties — have been bought to date.

But both he and William Birdsell, park superintendent, insist this is all according to a general plan which stated years ago that easements would not be bought until the fourth year of the acquisition program, which started in 1975.

They argue that the immediate need of the program was to acquire land at the northern end of the park in Cuyahoga County, where development was seriously threatening the valley and where land prices were escalating rapidly.

For instance, they say, a considerable fight went into trying to stop the Illuminating Co. from extending a power line down the valley.

"What with that and with a mandate from Congress that we give priority to hardship cases — persons who had a pressing need to sell their properties — most of the properties were taken by fee," said Birdsell, adding that some homeowners were so desperate to be bought out by the government they called him at all hours at the hotel where he stayed when he first arrived in 1975.

When it came to buying easements on large tracts of undeveloped land, Birdsell said the Park Service found it could sometimes cost 85% to 95% of the price of obtaining it outright in fee, since the highest and best use of the land was for home or commercial buildings. Sometimes, he said, the easement cost was over 100% of the fee value, instead of the 10% to 25% the Park Service originally expected.

"It would seem to be a waste of taxpayers money to pay the same for a piece of land which we still wouldn't own and the public couldn't walk over (easements) as it would to own it in fee," said Birdsell.

And between doing all this, he said the Park Service has to fight developers and homeowners who are trying to ignore or take advantage of the government.

One of the latter, he said, is Stein-Sapir, whom he accused of "trying to rip-off the government," because he subdivided his 72 acres of land into 11 parcels, keeping eight acres around his house and selling the rest to the government.

The Park Service paid him \$248,000 for the land, an excessively high price, Birdsell said.

"It's not illegal. But it is unethical," he added.

Stein-Sapir strongly denies he has done anything wrong, saying that an appraiser is supposed to look for the highest and best price for the property, which in his case would be subdivision.

The Park Service, however, wants Stein-Sapir's house on which he has apparently spent upwards of \$400,000 since he bought it in 1974. The house, and others on the east of Oak Hill Rd. are in the way of the Park Service's "open space" plans.

Park Service officials note that public hearings were held before the act was created, and the "open space" versus homes issues was not raised then.

Nevertheless, The Press investigation found that many residents did believe when the park was created that only a few homes — those directly in the way of public facilities — would be taken in fee and that most would be given easements.

"We sold it (the concept of the park) on the thought there would be a number of easements," said Harvey Swack, director of the 81-organization Park Federation which helped push the act to creation. "But I didn't know so many easements would cost so much."

(Next: The Park Service begins to reconsider.)



UNHAPPY TO SELL — Judy and Larry Herbst hadn't heard of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area when they left Parma Heights for a little house at 2561 Wheatley Rd., next to Furnace Run. Now they have lost title to their home to the federal government, although they can stay there for another 15 years. It cost them \$1,600 in legal fees for an unsuccessful court fight against the Park Service. The Herbsts keep on their refrigerator door a quotation from Red Cloud, an Indian chief. It says: "They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it."

(Press photos by Tim Culek)



William Birdsell

Beautiful
Battlefield
— Fifth
in a series

Few challenge park chief

By PETER ALMOND
© 1980, The Cleveland Press

When it comes to power, William Birdsell, superintendent of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, has a lot of it.

Whether it is marking a house for purchase or for an easement or deciding where to mark park boundary lines, Birdsell's decision is rarely challenged.

He is supervised by a regional director in Omaha, Neb., and by Park Service headquarters in Washington, D.C., but park officials admit he is a major influence over the lives of valley residents.

"Our park superintendents do have a great deal of autonomy," says Duncan Morrow, Park Service spokesman in Washington.

The Press investigation of the Cuyahoga Valley park found business people and residents fearful of speaking openly "in case Birdsell finds out." The Press heard confidential stories that spoke of his compassion, and others that claim deceit.

And inevitably there are charges of favoritism.

One of those charges involves the home of Akron congressman John Seiberling, "father" of the national park, whose residence on Martin Rd., Bath Township, is within the park's boundaries.

Seiberling's home was one of the first in the park to be marked for a scenic easement, while others were trying to fight condemnation notices.

"We are concerned that he got preferential treatment," said Rich Davitch, director of the National Inholders Association, an organization to represent persons living within government-owned lands.

Association officials have backed away from charges they made late last year that Seiberling benefited financially from donating some of his land to the government. Davitch still maintains, however, that Seiberling took advantage of his position and knowledge of the park to succeed in getting an easement.

"That's a lie," answers Seiberling. "I have told Birdsell quite clearly that if he needs my land for the park he must go ahead and take it. I won't like it, but I won't fight it."

In fact, said Seiberling, he deliberately gave some of the 18 acres of his land to the Akron Metroparks District in 1971 and then gave other land in a restrictive easement to forestall any doubts that he was pushing the national park bill for his financial advancement.

"I learned that when you create a park it causes the value of the land to go up because people like to live in parks," he said. "I've donated an easement to encourage others to do the same."

He said he got some tax credits for the easements, but he could have collected much more at fair market value if he had sold them.

"I really resent the fact that I do something generous and I am pilloried for it. To me it is a shocking state of affairs," he said.

"Favoritism" charges have been leveled at other park residents who have obtained easements, and indeed some of them are closely identified with organizations which have been generally uncritical of the National Park Service or Birdsell.

Birdsell, however, denies such charges and points to properties which owners are eager to sell to the park. The owner of one \$300,000 property, he said, has even tried to persuade a court to change an easement designation to a fee designation because he wants the government to buy his property.

As for his power, Birdsell responds:

"I know I personify the Park Service, but I am not buying land for myself. I don't see myself as a powerful decision maker."

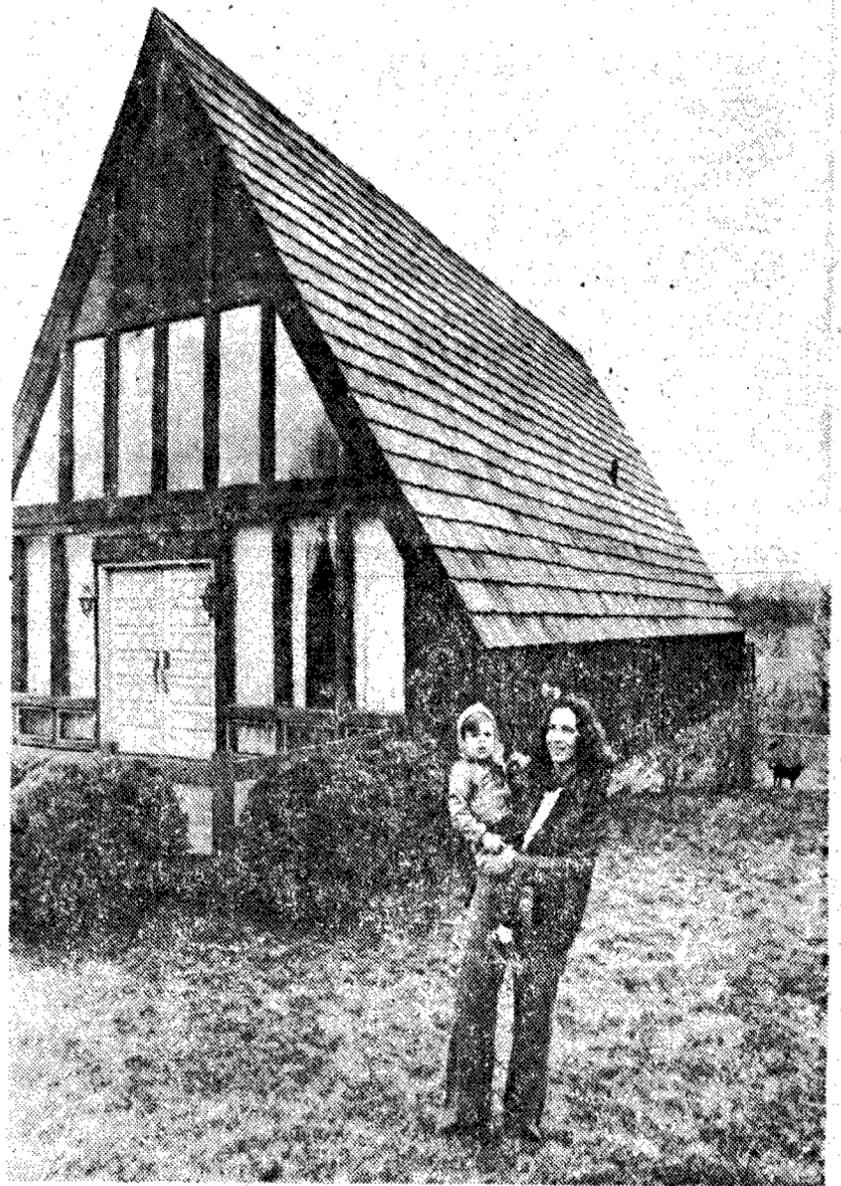
Birdsell lives on 26 acres at 1421 Pine Lane, Peninsula, on a property bought for him by the Park Service for \$138,750 in January, 1976. He pays rent there.

He joined the Park Service 21 years ago as a park ranger and has since worked at various locations, including Carlsbad Caverns, Yosemite and Gettysburg. He was acting superintendent of the Fort McHenry National Memorial in Baltimore before coming to Ohio in 1971 as manager of the federal government's three small parks in Ohio.

Birdsell is supposed to be guided by a 13-member park advisory commission created by Congress. However, it does not appear to have done any major advising of the park superintendent, particularly in regard to land acquisition policies.

The commission consists mostly of political appointees and conservationists, headed by Mrs. Robert G. Warren of Cuyahoga Falls, a past president of that town's League of Women Voters.

It includes such members as Courtney Burton, Oglebay Norton chairman and a former treasurer of the national Republican Party who has attended virtually no meetings, according to Mrs. Warren; Call and Post publisher William O. Walker of Cleveland, who has also attended few



VISUAL POLLUTION? — Beverly Phillips and her son Michael stand outside their home at 1459 Romane Dr., Sagamore Hills, which the government has bought for \$122,000. Her house and two neighboring houses are the only homes in the Romane Dr. housing development wanted by the Park Service because, say federal officials, they can be seen from the Cuyahoga River valley.

meetings; Norman Godwin, conservationist from North Royalton; Robert Hunker, a historical society appointee and owner of properties in Peninsula; James Jackson, former associate editor of the Akron Beacon Journal and a park resident who works closely with Birdsell; Mrs. George Seltzer of Lakewood, and two representatives from the state department of natural resources.

One woman, Ruth Kane of Massillon, was appointed to represent Canton Rep. Ralph Regula. But according to Mrs. Warren, she has never attended a meeting since the first. Regula told The Press he was unaware of her non-attendance.

The commission is required to meet only twice a year, but Mrs. Warren said it has met three and four times a year, and at each one land acquisition is discussed.

"I feel very comfortable with what we have done on land acquisitions," she said. However, she agreed that the commission has not examined the basic question of "open space" or general acquisition policies.

"I am not an expert. If they give us a rational explanation of their actions, I think that is all we can do," she said.

Asked for the commission's most significant criticisms of the Park Service, Mrs. Warren cited a dissuasion of the Park Service's interpretive staff to use the Octagon Ledges near Virginia Kendall park for major walks; improved lighting in Kendall Hills for sled riding after dark, and criticisms of parking arrangements at the Boston Mills Ski Center.

Next: A park that still has to happen.



SEIBERLING HOME — The home of Rep. John Seiberling (D-Akron), on Martin Rd., Bath Twp., has been the target of criticism

because the National Park Service has marked the property for easement rather than purchase.

Angeles Residents Battle Forest Service

Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times

Forest fires, floods, vandalism and burglaries have not deterred the residents of Big Tujunga from the love of the land and their rough-hewn homes. The owners cling to the canyon like chaparral.

But as sure as the 50 or so families living in the scruffy cut of the Angeles National Forest can sniff a faint scent of a fire five miles away, they are sensing these troubled days a new threat to their way of life.

The enemy, they say, is not a natural disaster, marauding motorcyclists or slovenly day campers, though all are a constant concern. It is the U.S. Forest Service, which the residents petulantly personalize as "Smokey the Bear."

The residents contend the service wants them out of the forest. The service warily answers that its general policy is to discourage private residences in the forest and to make all the land accessible to the public.

"We're the public, too, and 'Smokey' is harassing the hell out of us," says Rollin Reynolds, past president of the Big Tujunga and Pacoima Tract Cabin Owners Assoc. A bear of a man, Reynolds has lived in the canyon for 12 years with his wife Pearl, guns and a succession of children and dogs.

The privately built cabins are on government land for which the residents have an annual permit from the Forest Service to use. They pay a nominal permit fee as well as property taxes. Most of the cabins are modest with improvised improvements and before the "trouble" with the service put their future in doubt, sold for up to \$50,000.

At a meeting of the association recently under two spreading oak trees on Vogel Flat, cabin owners recited a litany of what they considered abuses of their property rights by the Forest Service. They vowed to fight the service for their homes in the Congress, the courts and, if necessary, in the canyon.

Though invited to the meeting, no one from the Forest Service appeared. "They don't come down here too often and never by themselves," says a cabin owner. "They're afraid."

Among the cabin owners' complaints was the Forest Service prohibiting any new permits for year-round residences, mapping a master plan recommending that eventually all cabins be removed from the canyon, refusing to let six cabins affected in a 1978 flood be rebuilt and failing to maintain roads and bridges serving permittees.

In response, William Dresser, supervisor of the Angeles National Forest, says that "they (the permittees) don't seem to recognize that the land they have their cabins on belongs to the federal government. That it is public land."

Dresser adds that it has been Forest Service policy since 1970 to discourage year-round use of cabins, not only in Big Tujunga, but in all national forests. About half of the cabins in

the canyon are used as permanent residences.

As for owners who bought their cabins prior to 1970, such as Reynolds, Dresser says they could stay, though if they sold the next owner could only use it as a second home. This has prompted many residents who have purchased cabins within the last 10 years to use a mailing address elsewhere while living year-round in the forest.

One such resident in Big Tujunga is Jim Craine, the big, bushy bearded president of the cabin owners association. He argues that the policy is a farce and that, if anything, year-round residents such as himself are needed in the forest.

"We're the ones that report the fires, fight the fires, help out when floods hit, look for lost hikers, clean up the trash left by the weekenders," says Craine, an engineer with General Telephone. "We care for the forest." His pregnant wife, Kathy, nods in agreement.

While helping themselves to a potluck lunch and a keg of beer at the meeting, cabin owners talked of their love of the forest and their life style. "We're an old fashioned, pioneer-like community where everyone takes care of everyone else," says Virginia Reynolds, Rollin Reynolds' mother.

Mrs. Reynolds lives about a mile from her son in a section of the canyon known as La Paloma, which lost a bridge and was cut off from the main road in the last flood. "We had a tow line strung across the creek so they could send us stuff," she adds.

"Yes, but the only things they wanted were booze, cigarettes and dog food," adds her son with a laugh.

"Well, what else does anybody need?" quips a neighbor.

Remembering the good old days when the Forest Service rangers were very happy to have cabin owners in the canyon was Joan Reynolds, a resident since 1945 and not related to Virginia. She says at that time everyone, residents and rangers, pitched in to help one another. But she adds that over the years "each ranger has got more and more demanding. One is worse than the other."

"Rangers just don't like the public," adds Ann Baumann, a resident since 1949. "I know because my son is a ranger."

Reynolds and Craine contend that the permittees complicate the rangers' lives, that they seem to prefer having the forest to

themselves and that "the public be damned." The service says it is the public it is concerned with and that the cabin owners are "a privileged few" who want the canyon to themselves.

The ill feeling between the Forest Service and the permittees appears to have been aggravated by the Trail Canyon Creek disaster. In February 1978 heavy rains flooded the creek and a dam constructed by the service over cabin owners' protests broke. A road serving the canyon and two cabins were washed away, killing a resident.

The cabin owners blame the disaster on the dam, which they say before breaking built up a wall of water that did the heaviest damage. The Forest Service denies the charge, citing high water marks upstream from the dam. "The dam was topped, then broke," says Dresser.

After an environmental survey, the Forest Service decided not to rebuild the road and declined to issue new permits for six cabins along the creek, on the grounds that the sites are in a floodplain and dangerous. The decision is being appealed by the cabin owners association.

Meanwhile, with no road up the canyon, the Bilbruck family of Bill, Helen and daughter for the last 27 months have had to hike from a parking lot up along a rocky, makeshift trail for about one mile to their home, which survived the flood. It is a difficult hike, especially with a backpack of staples, but the Bilbrucks are not considering moving.

"We've lived up here 17 years," says 48-year-old Helen as she bounds from rock to rock up the trail skirting the creek. "It's been terrific, especially for the kids and their friends. We love it up here and we've really helped a lot of lost hikers and some rangers, too. It's our home."

The Bilbrucks started to rebuild the road themselves, but were stopped by the Forest Service. Dresser says the road, on government land, would be too expensive for the service to maintain, especially just for one family. He adds there are other permittees elsewhere in the forest who also have to hike distances to their homes.

As for the Bilbrucks, the supervising ranger says living up the canyon is their choice since they are on a pre-1970 permit. But he adds their way of life was dangerous and the Forest Service was not going to encourage it.

More...

Views and Viewpoints

Continued from Page 17
Monterey Peninsula will have to be changed;

Traffic will increase all over the Peninsula;

Noise, air and visual pollution will increase;

Habitats for native flora and fauna will be destroyed — especially mostly at local expense;

More pull-out points will have to be developed along Highway One on the Sur Coast — with, probably, supporting sanitary and food facilities.

These adverse impacts all add up to a frightening potential for BLIGHT of a beautiful, quality, presently protected coastal resource which is now furnishing — and has for many years — pleasure to millions of visitors and thousands of residents.

It is unbelievable that we would be willing to risk tarnishing this priceless environment under the guise of saving the Sur Coast — and particularly so when only a few people who don't even live on the Sur Coast are the only

ones in favor of such a designation as National Scenic Area.

Perhaps we should look to the Iranians for a solution. Let's start taking hostages. Then we know the government won't do a damn thing.

Douglas E. Scott
Carmel

Review Testimony

Dear editor: Please reprint.

Senator Ted Stevens
Russell Bldg. Room 260
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

I have recently been informed that Mr. Leonard Grote, chairman of the California Coastal Commission, has written to you confirming that the testimony given by Mr. Michael Fischer at the recent state hearings on the proposed Big Sur National Scenic Area reflects the opinion of the state commission.

I spoke with Mr. Grote yesterday to determine if a vote of the commission was taken on this matter, or if the residents of Big Sur were

allowed to share their concerns with the Commission. The answer in both cases was no. Furthermore, at a recent Central Regional Coastal Commission meeting held in Santa Cruz, the majority of the commission voted to inform your committee that the Central Regional Coastal Commission had never held public meetings nor did they vote to support a federal park at Big Sur.

I request that your committee consider Mr. Fischer's testimony in a new light and reject any claim that his remarks reflects the opinion of both the state and regional commissions on this matter.

Additionally, the California Coastal Council is a statewide organization representing property owners in California. Our individual membership stands at 9,000, and through affiliates the council can speak for approximately 300,000 Californians on coastal issues. The council is against any further federal control and acquisition of private property. The federal government has failed to

prove that it can do a better job of managing and protecting resources than private owners. One needs only to compare Big Sur which is presently in private ownership with Yosemite which is managed by the federal government to determine which is the preferable entity in protecting a resource. The council strongly urges that your committee not only review Mr. Fischer's testimony closely, but reject Sen. Cranston's legislation as well.

The Coastal Commission, which has consistently denied proposed development in Big Sur for environmental reasons (air, water and traffic) now supports a federal park, a use which will have far greater environmental impact with the intrusion of an estimated nine million additional visitors per year.

I would request that your committee initiate legislation which will require the federal government to prepare exhaustive environmental impact reports whenever a substantial public project is proposed. The federal government must be made to comply with the same standards that an individual citizen is subjected to for the smallest of projects.

Joseph C. Mastroianni
Executive Director
California Coastal Council

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Prop. 1 Opponents, Supporters Square Off

Capitol News Service

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles outlining each of the 11 propositions which will appear on the June 3 primary ballot. Included in each article will be arguments both supporting and opposing the proposition, written by those who have officially registered their support or opposition to them.)

SACRAMENTO — Titled "The Parklands and Renewable Resources Investment Program" on the June 3 primary ballot, Proposition 1 would provide for a bond issue of \$495 million should California voters approve it.

The general obligation bonds would be used to finance the acquisition, development, and restoration of state and local parklands, coastal lands and historical resources, wildlife conservation projects, expansion of fish hatchery facilities and habitat restoration and wastewater reclamation and water conservation measures.

On the "pro" side of the issue is Sen. John A. Nejedly, R-Walnut Creek, chairman of the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee, who introduced the enabling legislation, Senate Bill 547, last year, and who authored the following argument in support of Prop. 1.

The other, opposing side, of the Prop. 1 issue are Assemblymen John Thurman, D-Merced, and Norm Waters, D-Plymouth, and Sen. John Schmitz, R-Newport Beach, who co-authored the opposition statement.

VOTE "YES" FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCES By Sen. John A. Nejedly

A "yes" vote for Prop. 1, the Parklands and Renewable Resources Investment Bond Act, will be a vote for investing in renewable resources; that is, the resources of California which, unlike oil, can renew and replace themselves and continue to provide benefits to California and to the nation indefinitely.

Voter approval of Prop. 1 will repay benefits in more productive fishery and wildlife resources, in water conservation and reclamation projects that will extend the state's limited water supply, in restoration of the productivity of agricultural lands damaged by salt accumulation and in improved park and recreation facilities for local communities and the state.

California's renewable resources have been strained by increasing demands placed upon them. Parks are often overcrowded and improvements to recreation facilities have been deferred repeatedly. Our water supply has been overtaxed to meet increasing demand and emergencies such as the 1976-77 drought. Various factors have combined to reduce salmon and steelhead populations, and other forms of wildlife are drastically losing habitat areas.

While Prop. 1 cannot respond completely to these needs,

your "yes" vote for Prop. 1 will provide for programs that will correct some of these deficiencies. In particular, Prop. 1 will make possible:

- Community and neighborhood recreational facilities under grants to local government;
- Access to coastal recreational areas;
- More campsites and renovation of run-down facilities at state parks;
- The acquisition of new state parks near population centers and in scenic coastal areas;
- Preservation of California's natural and historical heritage, with a special program aimed at protecting the fragile environment at Lake Tahoe;
- Safe access of recreational boating waterways;
- The return of native salmon and steelhead fisheries to previous population levels by rehabilitating natural habitat and spawning areas and through expansion of hatchery production;
- Improvements in wildlife habitat areas, including a special program for rare or endangered species;
- Local projects to reclaim and reuse municipal wastewater in industry and irrigation;
- Loan programs for irrigation improvements that will conserve agricultural water and will restore the productivity of agricultural lands that have been damaged by poor drainage.

These programs will provide direct benefits to communities through the creation of new jobs and attraction of new business and through the prudent management of our biological systems upon which the state's economic prosperity and survival is dependent.

Prop. 1 is in keeping with the wish of the taxpayers; to be given the opportunity to decide by the ballot where and how public funds will be invested.

A vote for Prop. 1 will enable wise public investment to be made in the renewal of important natural resources in a way that will benefit all Californians and will help assure a stronger economy in the 1980s.

PROPOSITION 1: THE "PORK BARREL" PARK BOND ISSUE

By Sen. John Schmitz and
Assemblymen Norm Waters and John Thurman

Prop. 1 is a \$495 million bond measure on the June 3 primary ballot under the title of "Parklands and Renewable Resources." This is not a revenue bond issue, where the bonds are repaid from user fees. Rather, these would be general obligation bonds that actually would cost the taxpayers between \$800 to \$900 million to repay, when bond interest is included.

Prop. 1 is an irresponsible hodgepodge of spending pro-

posals including several new and controversial state subsidy programs which would not be approved by the Legislature on their own merits. It is a blatant attempt by the governor and Resource Secretary Huey D. Johnson to fund 15 non-related programs in a way that exempts them from the "Spirit of 13" spending limitation which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters just last fall.

Some of the more objectionable aspects of the ballot measure are:

- State departments and boards could use part of the bond proceeds for salaries.
- \$77 million would be used to start a program of grants to municipalities and districts for sewage water recycling which, if all of them applied to participate, would grow to over half a billion dollars in expenditures.
- \$25 million of the bond monies would be authorized to purchase "down-zoned" land at Lake Tahoe, which is only a "band-aid" approach to the significant problems which have been created by regional government.
- The Resource Agency is proposing new ways to spend taxpayers' money by underwriting private farm loans for irrigation and drainage, despite the fact that major farm organizations consistently have opposed such subsidies.
- Voters aren't being given the right to approve or disapprove the many different programs individually, but are being asked to vote on them as a package even though they may find a number of parts of the package undesirable.

Prop. 1 authorizes large acquisitions of private property by government, even though:

- Half of California already is government-owned;
- The state already owns over a million acres of parkland;
- Hundreds of thousands of acres of current parkland sits with development not even started; and
- There is no authorization for the added operation and maintenance costs which additional parks would require.

Proposition 9, which is also on the June 3 ballot, would cut state revenues from personal income taxes and would require fiscal restraint and a reduced budget by the state. California's voters should have the chance to decide that issue before they are faced with this proposal for nearly a billion dollars in additional spending.

Prop. 1 is an effort to "piggyback" a number of unrelated and controversial new programs to pass legislation on a "package" basis and to circumvent the constitutional spending limitation set by the voters just last year. It is a prime example of how the governor and his staff are misleading the voters and are constantly finding new ways to spend our tax dollars. Opponents believe it should be soundly defeated on June 3.

California May Purchase Two Firefighting Aircraft

By Michael Williams
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — The Senate Finance Committee recently approved Sen. David Roberti's bill which would authorize California to purchase two CL-215 firefighting aircraft for about \$8 million.

Senate Bill 1851 passed the Senate Finance Committee with an 8-2 vote after testimony from Los Angeles City Councilman Bob Ronka as well as Roberti and an aeronautics engineer who praised the fixed-wing aircraft.

The only opposition to the bill came from the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst, who questioned the spending of \$8 million.

Roberti, D-Hollywood, became interested in having

California purchase two of the so-called Superscooper planes when a Superscooper which was in Los Angeles for a demonstration and happened to be very successful in combatting a fire in the area. For these same reasons, Ronka became a believer in the CL-215 as a firefighting tool.

The CL-215 is manufactured by Canadair, a Canadian company which has sold the Superscoopers to Alaska and other states as well as France and other countries.

Nicknamed the Superscooper because of its ability to fly over a lake or large body of water and literally scoop water up into a holding tank and then drop the water, up to 1,450 gallons, on the source of the fire, the CL-215 can save valuable time while

other aircraft have to land and have the water loaded manually before they can return and dump their loads on the fire.

Some objection has been raised because the California Department of Forestry has many World War II submarine chasers, S-2s, which they now use to fight fires at relatively little cost. The S-2s do not have the water capacity, the flight range or the scooping ability the CL-215s have, however.

Testifying before the committee, Roberti said, "The fact is, (the Superscooper) saved houses under real circumstances and the homeowners believe in it... that's what counts."

Roberti also believes that fire protection insurance rates will be kept lower

because there will be fewer claims if the CL-215s continue to save property damage.

One of the yes votes on the committee, Sen. Bill Campbell, R-Hacienda Heights, said, "The key isn't the pinpoint drop. Many aircraft have that capability. It is the fast turnaround time. It can give us another useful option."

Sen. Alfred Alquist, D-San Jose, added the "Jarvis amendment," which stipulates that if Prop. 9 passes the bill would be killed and Roberti accepted the amendment.

Roberti and his aides are confident that SB 1851 will be passed by the Senate but aren't as sure about the success in the Assembly. "We'll take one step at a time," Lori Snell, Roberti's aide said.

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- John Drake Sloat (raised American flag here)
- Escolastica de Dye (great horsewoman)
- Senorita Bonifacio (Sherman Rose story)
- 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)
- Concecion (Spanish beauty)

Big Sur Foundation Spends \$150,000, Promotes Legislation

BIG SUR — An informed source inside the Big Sur Foundation who requested not to be identified has disclosed financial details of the Foundation's attempt to affect and promote federal legislation for the Big Sur Coast.

The source revealed that the Big Sur Foundation has spent or has budgeted to spend from March 1978 through December 1980 a total of \$152,790.36.

In addition to direct expenses, the Foundation will have received a "contribution" approximating \$50,000 in free legal services from the Los Angeles-based law firm of Latham and Watkins.

Minutes of the Feb. 8, 1980 Big Sur Foundation meeting quoted president Will Shaw as stating that "the Foundation has raised \$42,000 towards its 1980 budget."

That amount, said Shaw, "includes \$22,000 pledged or contributed by board members, and a \$10,000 grant by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation."

Foundation Director Saunders Hillyer is recorded to have added that "the Big Sur Foundation also applied for grants to the Monterey Foundation, the San Francisco Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the Laird, Norton Foundation.

A March 31 memorandum from Executive Director Hillyer quoted him as saying that "It appears that the legislative process is definitely underway. I anticipate that Sen. Cranston will introduce a comprehensive bill concerning the problems of the Big Sur Coast early in April."

Hillyer also referred to Leon Panetta's proposed legislation, and said, "Because of the imminence of these events, I feel the time has arrived for the Foundation to formulate and make public its position on the substance of legislation."

After announcing an early April trip to Washington, D.C., Hillyer wrote, "Following my Washington trip I will circulate to you outlines for proposed legislation with recommendations concerning the position the Foundation takes in support of, or in opposition to, such proposals."

Hillyer wrote that, at the April 7 board meeting, "It will likely be the opportunity for the Foundation to take a position on the substance of legislative proposals prior to introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives."

Big Sur Foundation Members (as of March 31, 1980)

Board of Trustees: Will Shaw, Ansel Adams, Virginia Mudd, Myron Etienne Jr., Fred Farr, *Roger T. Newell, Julie Packard.

PROJECT TO DATE REPORT March 17, 1978 — January 31, 1980

REVENUE	Mar. '78- Jan. 31, '80	Budget 1980
Donations	\$73,199.96	\$84,250.00
EXPENDITURES		
Executive Director	32,339.54	35,000.00
Administrative Assistant	3,855.53	9,500.00
Research Assistant	1,075.00	5,000.00
Bookkeeping		500.00
Medical Insurance	398.08	1,000.00
Workman's Comp. insurance	60.00	400.00
Payroll taxes	319.50	500.00
Consultants	9,250.00	5,000.00
Legal		500.00
Accounting	452.96	400.00
Drafting/Map making	573.75	2,000.00
Rent	1,152.00	1,800.00
Telephone	1,922.23	2,900.00
Utilities/office management	350.00	600.00
Office supplies	768.39	600.00
Office equipment	1,592.20	750.00
Postage	297.43	500.00
Duplication	663.36	1,600.00
Project supplies	173.99	400.00
Printing & publication	673.61	2,500.00
Auto allowance (includes taxis, rentals, mileage)	1,013.42	2,000.00
Airfare	841.00	4,000.00
Lodging, meals, per diem, enter- tainment	1,169.99	2,800.00
Trustees meeting expense	1,201.28	1,000.00
Contingencies	397.10	3,000.00
Resource Inventory--Big Sur Land Trust	8,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$68,540.36	\$84,250.00
FUND BALANCE — Excess of Donations over Expenditures	\$ 4,659.60	

Saunders C. Hillyer, Director; Joseph E. Bodovitz, Project Advisor; David H. Vena, Latham & Watkins; Sam Farr, Advisor; Zad Leavy, Advisor.

*In April Roger Newell resigned and was replaced by Ken Wright.

Rather Oily Motives

Editorial Reprinted from the Cambrian
May 15, 1980

Is the federal government really interested in acquiring Big Sur for the altruistic reasoning of preservation for the use of future generations? Maybe. But a pattern is emerging that suggests maybe it isn't.

The U.S. Supreme Court in a March 31 ruling upheld a decision affirming that Gulf Oil Corp. need not comply with state or county laws if exploring or extracting oil from federally owned lands. If Big Sur is designated as a "national scenic area," federal ownership would extend 12 miles out into the Pacific.

The Department of the Interior is studying a leasing program for offshore drilling that would extend 700 miles up the coast from Point Conception to the Oregon border. There is an estimated 548 million barrels of oil and 621 billion cubic feet of natural gas out there.

Some of the more spectacular stretches of coastline have been exempted from exploration — the area between Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo, namely the Big Sur region, is in this exempt status. Or is it?

The Department of Interior recently revised their five-year leasing schedule for oil drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf off the central and northern California coasts. The revised schedule calls for five additional "resales" in the leasing process.

According to Leon Panetta, who represents the Big Sur region in the House of Representatives, "The resales would include in the bidding process sale tracts that had already been deleted from consideration. This is another decision, in my view, that indicates Interior's determination to run roughshod over environmental and economic considerations."

Panetta added, "The Monterey Bay, the Big Sur area, the Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo coastlines and indeed the entire central and northern California coastal areas include some of the most scenic natural resources in the nation and in the world. The \$12 billion in revenue generated by tourism and fishing in the state indicates the economic reliance of California's coastal communities upon these resources."

Panetta's conclusion may be the oily dawn for the North Coast and Big Sur: "It makes no sense," Panetta added, "to sacrifice these known natural resources for a questionable energy resource for the future. These facts are being ignored and overlooked by the Interior Department despite legal requirements that they be considered. The offshore drilling train is on the track, without regard to destination, impact, laws or resources."

Our views must be heard, whether for or against offshore drilling. The address of the Department of the Interior is 18th & C Streets NW, Washington, D.C., 20240. Or attend county planning department information meetings on offshore drilling on the central coast to be held in the San Luis Obispo Veterans Memorial building from 7-10 p.m. May 20, May 22 and May 29.

—WFM

Who Should Regulate the Regulators?

By CAROL HALLETT

"How many Californians does it take to put in a light bulb?" asks one uneasy joke currently making the rounds at the state capitol. The answer? "Five. One to put it in and four to process the regulatory permits."

It may be humorous to some, but in truth, the unchecked proliferation of state regulatory boards and commissions is far from amusing to those unfortunate enough to have to deal with their ever-multiplying administrative rules and regulations.

In 1967-68, 456 regulations were adopted by 72 boards and commissions statewide. Ten years after, a mushrooming 147 boards somehow managed to adopt over 1,200 regulations in a single year.

The unchecked growth of state regulatory agencies with their board rule-making powers represents a continuing usurpation of legislative authority, the traditional voice of the people of California. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that three nearly identical constitutional amendments designed to control state agency regulations are currently being considered by the Legislature.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 4, ACA 16 and ACA 60 are intended to reduce the unchecked power over the lives and property of millions of Californians now exercised by

regulatory boards and commissions. Under the proposed constitutional amendments, the Legislature could invalidate any regulation adopted by a state agency through passage of a concurrent resolution, which would require only a simple majority vote and could not be vetoed by the governor.

These proposals fill a very serious gap in California government. Under existing law, there are only two ways to correct abuses of authority by a state regulatory agency. One remedy is to challenge the state agency in the courts. The second is to introduce a bill in the Legislature to specifically override the rule or regulation in question.

There are substantial problems with either method. A court challenge to a state agency can be tremendously expensive, and any attempt at adjudicating an issue of such complexity in the state courts could take years.

Trying to pass a bill aimed at invalidating an improper regulation is no more effective. Such bills face almost certain vetoes by the governor, who very often has appointed the agency members responsible for the offensive regulations or policies.

Opponents say the proposed constitutional amendments would greatly enhance the power of the Legislature. They say that the legislative veto violates the traditional separation of power doctrine and blurs the distinction between statutory and

administrative law. Further, critics contend that agencies are already subject to legislative oversight through budget controls.

However, proponents of the legislative veto process argue that since law-making powers are vested in the legislative branch, it is reasonable for legislators to invalidate agency regulations that are inconsistent with legislative intent.

Further, they point out that the mere existence of such constitutional authority would have a beneficial effect in dampening the enthusiasm of some agencies for exceeding their statutory authority.

In addition, already 38 states have enacted — with encouraging results — some form of legislative regulatory review process.

Public resentment over abusive regulations adopted by burgeoning administrative bodies is increasing. I want to see such power curbed.

The people of California have the right to see these amendments go to the ballot, where they can decide for themselves the merits of separation of power versus the need for a legislative check on these maverick agencies. The often unheard victims of an increasingly headstrong bureaucracy deserve the opportunity to put the issue to the test.



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ON THE WRY SIDE:

California — A Federal Park

By Joe Gughemetti

June 1, 1981 ...

Yesterday, at a meeting before the Washington Press Club, President Phil Burton announced the completion of the California Recreation Area (CRA), marking the first time in American history that an entire state had been converted into a federal park. The announcement followed the recent completion of the relocation efforts of the population of the former state of California. President Burton concluded his opening remarks with the exhortation that "the long dark night of human occupation of the coastline has come to an end."

The president's announcement follows six months of extensive controversy concerning the C.R.A., an initial priority in the Burton administration, and according to some sources the basis for his election in the Electoral College following last year's stalemated general presidential election. This controversy was once again raised at the Press Club, when a reporter questioned the provisions of Section 8 of the C.R.A. act. Although the administration claims that humans have now been removed from the CRA, the provisions of that section make clear exemptions to certain groups and individuals who supported Burton's candidacy in the Electoral College and the CRA bill introduced after his election. Thus, the 10-year plan to destroy all forms of human construction, including commercial centers, homes, offices and highways coincidentally exempts three resort centers in San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego for former officials of the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society, the Alan Cranston Retirement Home for former Coastal Commissioners in Newport Beach, and the Jerry Brown Center for the Unknown in the Santa Cruz

Mountains. President Burton, labeled charges of discrimination as false allegations of right wing developers, while commending those groups for volunteering to live in a new wilderness area and report to the federal government any instances of human infiltration.

The press conference was interrupted by mass demonstrations from homosexual groups outside the meeting room. The matter of the "gay boat people" had become an embarrassment to the Burton Administration forcing the president to admit the serious problems in the San Francisco area: "As you know," the president stated, "the relocation efforts were not without some major social and personal traumas. Our records confirm press accounts that somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000 gay people have refused to relocate to Reno and are trapped on boats in the San Francisco Bay. The president deferred further comment on the matter reserving judgment on the government's options until Vice President William Whalen has completed his disaster tour of the area. One of the options available to the administration appears to be the establishment of a federal gay enclave on Alcatraz Island is the Indians who captured the island to celebrate Burton's election will compromise their claim of ownership.

The president was also asked to comment on the growing Sagebrush pyramid scheme. That scheme involves the fraudulent sale of alleged relics of the body of Chuck Cushman, the former leader of the National Inholders Association and opponent to federal parks. "I am disturbed by recent accounts of religious sects formed in Cayuhoga Valley who claim they saw the image of Cushman in the sky at the time of his quartering by the National Park Service. Moreover," the president continued, "there was a great danger of this cult following as a result of the method of Cushman's execution. At no time did I concur with the Wilderness Society's method of bending four redwood trees to a circumference on the ground and then tying each of Cushman's limbs to a different tree. The scattering effect across various federal parks was bound to lead to scam claims of his remains, and the religious significance that

followed."

In matters affecting foreign relations, President Burton vehemently denied accounts that he would consider a pre-emptive condemnation strike upon the Soviet Union. "There are many pressures in this country, including the military-industrial complex, the president explained, "who would have me file a pre-emptive condemnation suit against the Soviet Union when its guard was down. Although Secretary of State Leon Panetta assures me that such a strike is feasible, and would result in federal public ownership of the entire Soviet military system before they could respond, the issue raises a moral dilemma that I am not prepared to face without an environmental impact report." Secretary Panetta has been known in the past to favor mass launchings of condemnation suits without consultation with residents or completion of environmental impact reports, but has been maintained in the Burton administration, out of appreciation for the Big Sur Park which created Burton's campaign slogan, "A park without a purpose."

President Burton briefly commented with bitter criticism of the movie CONDEMNING, a science fiction cult film playing in outskirts of the Indiana Dunes federal park, which concerns a monster created from federal paperwork which breaks loose from the Department of Interior and initiates random condemnation of the entire countryside of New Jersey. The movie, which has surpassed Rocky Horror Picture Show in gross revenues its first week, contains explicit and graphic violent scenes of landowners receiving the government's first offer of compensation for their property. The president attacked the film as exploitation of his campaign platform and policies, in an attempt to undermine the United Condemnation, the international body established by the president earlier this year for the purpose of exploring condemnation of the entire world. "CONDEMNING," stated the president, "is an affront to every environmentalist who believes in the freedom to own everything and to structure a society of peace, under one free and caring federal park."

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APPEZIZERS: WESTERN ONION SOUP With gruyere and parmesan cheeses. CHILLED ARTICHOKE With vinaigrette. GUACAMOLE Served with Tortilla Chips. SOUPS: CREAM OF ALMOND COLD CUCUMBER SALADS: CAESAR SALAD Romaine tossed at your table with egg yolk, croutons and fresh grated parmesan cheese. SPINACH SALAD Fresh spinach with mushrooms, bacon and house dressing. DINNER ENTREES: NEW YORK STEAK FILET MIGNON VEGETABLE PLATE SOLE MADAGASCAR Sole, bay shrimp & crab in banana curry sauce. PRAWNS SAINTE MAXIME Sautéed in garlic, with shallots, tomato & wine. LUNCH: REUBEN SANDWICH Hot corned beef grilled with sauerkraut and swiss cheese, served with potato salad. TURKEY & SWISS SANDWICH on light rye. ANVIL BURGER 1/2 pound of char flavored ground beef, forged. HAMMER BURGER Bacon and golden cheeses forged to our char broiled ground beef. JACK'S PEAK OMELETTE Julienne of ham and cheese. BIG SUR OMELETTE Fresh chopped spinach with a blend of cheeses. QUICK Assorted fresh fruit served with ice cream. 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Public Hearings Planned on Oil Exploration Statement

Reprinted from the Monterey Peninsula Herald
May 14, 1980

WASHINGTON — Public hearings on a draft environmental statement for the proposed sale of leases off the California coast for oil exploration and production will be held in six California cities, including Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo, next month.

The Department of the Interior said information presented at the hearings will be used to evaluate the potential effects of exploration, development and production of oil on the marine, cultural, recreational and other resources of the northern and central California coast.

The department's Bureau of Land Management has proposed a sale of 243 offshore tracts, comprising 1.3 million acres of submerged lands on the Outer Continental Shelf.

None of the proposed tracts is in Monterey Bay or off the Monterey County coastline.

The tracts under consideration range seaward from three to 27 miles in depths from 162 to 2,437 feet.

They are clustered in five areas: the Eel River Basin, offshore Humboldt County; Point Arena Basin, offshore Mendocino County; Bodega Basin, offshore Sonoma and Marin counties; Santa Cruz Basin, offshore San Mateo County; and the Santa Maria Basin, offshore San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties.

The public hearing in Santa Cruz is scheduled June 25 at the Coconut Grove. The San Luis Obispo hearing will be on June 27 in the old auditorium of Cuesta College on Highway 1. The hearings will run from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Copies of the draft environmental statement may be obtained from the BLM's Pacific Outer Continental Shelf Office, 4340 W. Sixth Street, Room 200, Los Angeles 90017.

Persons who wish to testify at the hearings should notify that office no later than 4 p.m., June 9. Written comments will be received until July 3.

Editorial:

What's This Absurdity in Alaska?

From the California State Grange

According to the National Grange, Alaskan oil reserves are suspected to rival the OPEC nations, and yet our Federal government is trying to lock them up in the name of wilderness (HR 39).

The Legislative Department of the National Grange says: "In light of the dependence of the United States on OPEC for up to 50 percent of its oil . . . and administration experts predicting a critical shortage of oil in the 1980s, why this absurdity in Alaska?"

This nation buys oil from foreign countries and American dollars flow overseas into the treasuries of politically unstable governments. The price of gasoline and heating fuel goes up; yet the Federal government is doing all it can to lock up domestic energy resources in our own state of Alaska.

Alaska is reportedly capable of contributing more than any state in the nation to bring an end to the gas lines, the energy crisis and the dependence on foreign oil. With approximately 49 billion barrels of oil (onshore and offshore), Alaska may have enough oil to replace half of all foreign oil, at the present rate of U.S. import, for the next 35 years.

Present studies indicate that well over one-third of our nation's remaining natural gas energy potential is in Alaska: as much as 25 percent of the nation's onshore potential of natural gas, and up to 44 percent of the offshore natural gas potential.

And Alaskan coal fields could supply U.S. coal needs for the next 2,000 years!

Canadian studies indicate that the Arctic ocean-Polar cap areas it shares with Alaska may contain larger oil reserves than the OPEC countries.

Yet the Federal government has closed areas like the Arctic National Wildlife Range not only to development, but to exploration as well. It is closed year 'round because the Porcupine caribou herd calves on the coastal plain two weeks out of the year, in the summer. Oil exportation takes place in the winter in the Arctic. And that oil development and wildlife are compatible is evident at Prudhoe where caribou stroll through the development area at leisure.

The governor of the State of Alaska and the National Grange have joined together in asking all Grangers to write our senators before the mid-July deadline on HR 39. Both Senator Cranston and Senator Hayakawa can be reached c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

BUCHWALD

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — As a child of the Sixties I am willing to buy any conspiracy theory about our government. The latest one going around has to do with how the Post Office is handling the mail, now that it is facing its 1,987th financial crunch.

The theory is being pushed by Herman Talcott, whose book, *Today's Post Office Could Never Find Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*, has been on the best-seller list for months.

Talcott told me, "Have you ever wondered why you can get a catalogue from Hammacher & Schlemmer the day after it's posted, but it takes two weeks to receive a check mailed to you from the same city?"

I admitted I had.

"Well," he told me, "the Post Office has installed new computers that sort out the junk mail from the letters you are really waiting for. The junk mail gets first priority and first-class mail goes out only when there is space available in the mail pouch."

"I can't believe it," I said.

"It's true," he said. "Friday I got a catalogue from Neiman Marcus in Dallas, Texas, which was mailed on Thursday and a letter from my Aunt in Bethesda which said, 'Grandpa died this morning. His last wish was to be buried in Arlington Cemetery. Could you ask President Eisenhower if he could arrange it?'"

"That's strong evidence to back your theory," I admitted. "But I need more than that to make me believe the Post Office is not doing a good job."

"All right," Talcott said. He took out two envelopes. "I got both of these on the same day." One was from *Gun and Rod* magazine offering a 50 percent discount if I subscribed by April 30, 1980. The other was a 'Dear John' letter from a college coed I was going to marry after the Korean war was over.

"Do you need further proof?" Talcott said. "My American Express bill arrived at the house the same day it was sent out. A letter from my agent asking me if I was interested in writing the screen version of *Casablanca* came in two days later."

"How does the computer distinguish between mail you don't want to get and mail you're waiting for?"

"It has a scanner which reads the addresses. All mail addressed to 'Resident' gets sorted first. Then any letters that

have a cellophane window are neatly placed in the same pile. Those that say 'If you open this envelope now you could win a million dollars' get special handling. Then the scanner picks out all the electric, gas and oil bills to make sure they're delivered on time."

"And finally it gets around to sorting the first-class mail?" I asked.

"No," he said. "Then it breaks down, and takes a week to be repaired."

"Well, no computer is perfect," I said. "I'm sure the Post Office will get its scanner bugs worked out in the next decade."

"Even if they did," Talcott said, "they have a fail-safe system to make sure your first-class letters don't arrive before your bills and junk mail."

"Are you sure?"

"I'm certain of it. The Post Office has developed a new conveyor belt to mutilate any personal letter that slips through the system. Any hand-addressed envelope with a 15-cent stamp will automatically self-destruct once it hits the belt."

I still wasn't about to buy Talcott's conspiracy theory until I got home that evening and found my wife crying. "We've been invited to the White House for a State Dinner."

"Well, why are you crying?" I asked.

"It's being given by the Lyndon Johnsons for Charles de Gaulle."

"I guess it's too late to reply," I said.

"The worst part is I got my new Lord and Taylor's spring catalogue at the same time with the perfect dress I could have bought for the dinner."

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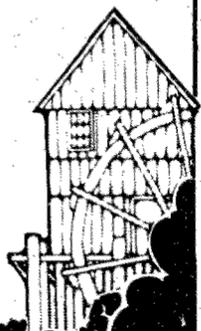
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Big Sur Coalition is Formed

KEITH THOMPSON

In forming the Big Sur Coalition to oppose the legislative federalization of the Big Sur Coast, we are making it known to Sen. Alan Cranston and Rep. Leon Panetta that our fight to preserve the historic culture and community of Big Sur from bureaucratic government management has just begun. Today marks the continuation of our effort to save Big Sur, in the spirit of John Adams, who said: "I engage in war and politics that my children might study mathematics and philosophy, that my grandchildren might study poetry, literature and music." Most folks at Big Sur prefer making love to war, but when we contemplate the powerful special interests bent on adding Big Sur to their list of environmental museum pieces, we are confident ours is a war for a way of life based on individual freedom and self-responsibility, artistic freedom and diversity of lifestyle, in which environmentalism is not a precious hobby but a natural way of being.

In our testimony before the Senate Parks Subcommittee in Washington, we made it clear that the Local Coastal Plan mandated by the California Coastal Commission is the only plan certain to protect the Big Sur Coast from overdevelopment — both commercial and government-recreational — while at the same time preserving the local social culture of Big Sur, whose inhabitants have maintained a symbiotic bond with the land for generations. The Cranston bill is not a preservation bill, it is a federal land acquisition and land management bill. It speaks on the one hand of the need to perpetuate "the existing character of the Big Sur Coast and the indigenous residential and agrarian community," while at the same time setting up procedures for the condemnation of private homes and lands when the Forest Service determines there has been any change in the use of such properties which is "substantially incompatible with the use of such areas as a scenic area."

What Mr. Cranston does *not* spell out is what "incompatible" means, nor does he even define what a "scenic area" is. It is just this kind of leeway that has led the federal government on what the Government Accounting Office report of December 1979, described as a campaign to acquire "as much private land as possible regardless of need, alternative land control methods, and impacts on private landholders." Let us be clear: we are talking about cultural genocide when we pay lip service to protecting the indigenous culture while at the same time incorporating the very same condemnation procedures which have been used to uproot residents from their land in national areas across this country. Like the American officer who said the Vietnamese village had to be destroyed in order to save it, this bill authorizes a civilian relocation program.

We do not share Sen. Cranston's illusion that the federal government will behave any differently toward Big Sur if this bill becomes law than it has toward any of the rural areas it has already consumed in the name of preservation. As the saying goes, if the only tool you have is a hammer, then everything looks like a nail. When the Forest Service sees a beautiful native community like Big Sur, to them it is only tracts of land to be acquired, parcels of territory just waiting for public sanitation facilities, public parking lots, green trailers to house government employees, obtrusive chain link fences with signs reading "Keep Out," roped off "nature-walks," and signs telling you where to stand, where to sit, and even where to take a picture for the best "photo opportunity." Their entire approach is based on converting rural cultures of many generations into standardized, sterilized, uniform federal areas — all in the name of "The Public Interest." Big Sur is only the most recent target population. The American Indians were the first.

Apparently Rep. Panetta is on the verge of proposing House legislation which differs from the Cranston bill only in minor detail. We regret his decision to disavow the views of the majority of the Big Sur population and his willingness to cede the coast to federal control, creating in his own Congressional district a new colony of federal inholders. We promise Rep. Panetta we will vigorously oppose this legislative cop-out and sell-out of the Big Sur Coast. It is regrettable that he feels more pressure from "park barrel pressures" in the Congress than from concerned citizens in his own district. Finally, the problem is political in nature, and we intend to do all we can to help Leon Panetta re-discover his true constituency in the weeks ahead.

The Big Sur Coalition is only now forming as a way to unite the words and actions of individuals and groups who oppose the "Yosemiteization" of the Big Sur Coast. We have very little money with which to lobby and no professional publicists to plead our case. We have only our own energies to fuel our commitment to saving our way of life. We will do all we can in the months ahead, in California and in Washington, to let it be known that the Cranston-Panetta approach creates the very problem, i.e., overdevelopment of currently well-managed land, which it proposes to solve. We intend to make well known the fact that every federal designation of an area for preservation doubles and sometimes triples and quadruples the number of tourists who visit an area each year. We mean to make well known the fact that every land acquisition cost estimate in every such bill is usually three times less than the actual costs.

The simple truth is that Cranston and Panetta are misreading every political and social trend in our culture today

with their expensive, bureaucratic land grab ideas. When these two "Born Again Budget Balancers" turn around and propose to spend millions on land acquisition, it seems their conversion experience was little more than a quick high for quick votes. In the weeks ahead we in the Big Sur Coalition mean to show Messrs. Cranston and Panetta that they are badly mistaken if they suppose we will sacrifice our fierce individuality and historic sense of community to federal control so they can gather political chits from Sunday morning hobby ecologists whose paid lobbyists wouldn't know open space if it was between their ears.

As I said, our fight for our way of life is just beginning.

Rob a House, Go to Jail

(CNS) — Acting Gov. Mike Curb recently signed legislation setting minimum jail sentences for anyone convicted of burglarizing a home.

Called the "rob a home go to jail" bill, Senate Bill 1236 sets a minimum 90-day jail term for residential burglaries. It also provides that individuals convicted of burglary in the nighttime or a felony burglary in the daytime of an inhabited dwelling, house or trailer shall be ineligible for probation except for unusual cases.

Curb called the new state law "extremely significant; there were over 100,000 homes burglarized in Los

Angeles County alone last year. This is a big step toward cutting the rate of crime in the neighborhood and protecting private property.

According to Curb, "In 1978 there were 31,000 arrests for home burglaries, 2,827 convictions and only 440 of those who were apprehended went to jail. We can no longer tolerate an increase in neighborhood crimes."

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Sugar Pine

The Grandest Vegetation

Most people, and Californians especially, might be tempted to suggest that one of the redwoods, either the coastal species (tallest in the world) or the Sierran (the bulkiest) deserve the title "grandest." But it was the Scottish botanist David Douglas who named the tree *Pinus Lambertiana* after the British botanist Aylmer Bourke Lambert, that paid the tribute, and he was a keen observer indeed.

This tree reaches a greater height than any other pine, the tallest specimen today being 200 feet high. The sugar pine has the longest cones of any pine, reaching a length of 26 inches and it was these impressive cones that compelled Douglas to find out more about the tree.

David Douglas first came to the New World in 1823, at age 25, on a collecting expedition to eastern America financed by the Horticultural Society of London. He returned to America in April of 1825, aboard the Hudson's Bay Company ship *William and Mary*, and spent the next two years exploring and botanizing in the Pacific Northwest. On this trip he sent back numerous pressed specimens of plants new to science, seeds of these plants plus others of horticultural interest, and a variety of bird and mammal specimens. The seeds of the red-flowering currant, a shrub found along many of Big Sur's sunny streambanks, were sent to nurserymen throughout Europe, and today this shrub is found in gardens the world over. It has been said that this single discovery more than paid for Douglas' second expedition, which cost the Society all of 400 pounds sterling.

This second expedition of Douglas' had him collecting a male and female California condor for the London Zoological Society. He also found the elusive sugar pine.

Douglas had seen a sugar pine cone at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River in Washington, when he first arrived in 1825. This cone had been collected by a member of the Astoria overland expedition in 1809. Its size intrigued Douglas and, on Sept. 20, 1826, after showing a sketch of the cone to an Indian guide, he set off from Fort Vancouver, alone and on foot, for the wilds of the upper Umpqua River (now Douglas County) in Oregon. On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1826, Douglas found his "long-wished pine, and lost no time in examining and endeavouring to collect specimens and seeds." Excited by the size and beauty of the trees, he carefully measured the largest fallen specimen he could find: "three feet from the ground, 57 feet 9 inches in circumference; 134 feet from the ground, 17 feet 5 inches; extreme length 215 feet." Desiring fresh

cones, and "being unable to climb or hew down any, I took my gun and was busy clipping them from the branches with ball when eight Indians came at the report of my gun." There was a ten-minute standoff, Douglas with his pistol and the Indians with their bows. Finally the leader of the Indians indicated they wanted tobacco and Douglas replied that they would get some if they would bring him more cones. "They went and as soon as out of sight I picked up my three cones and a few twigs, and made a quick retreat to my camp." His journal entry that night, quoted here, was made by "the light of my Columbian candle — namely a piece of wood containing rosin." His pistol was kept at the ready.

Douglas felt that he had reached a high point in his career with the collection of the sugar pine. Today we are more familiar, perhaps, with his other discoveries, such as our local Douglas iris, or the Douglas fir, one of the world's most important timber trees. And during his third and last expedition, to California and Hawaii, he collected some 500 of our state's plants in just a few months. He met an untimely demise in 1834, trampled to death in a bull pit on the island of Hawaii. He was 36 years old.

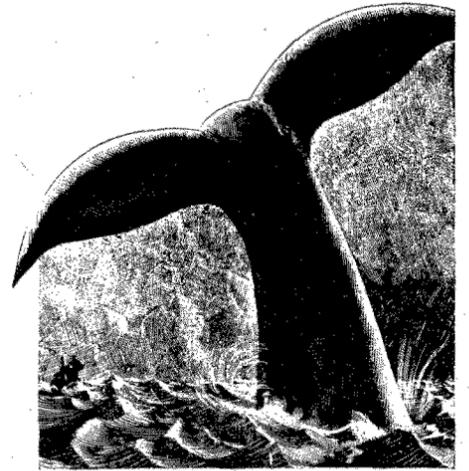
Douglas found his first sugar pine near the northern limit of their range: the tree occurs as far south as the Sierra San Pedro Martir, 150 miles into Baja California. Sugar pine grows in magnificent forests in California's Sierra Nevada from 4500 feet to 5500 feet elevation, and ranges from 3000 to 10,000 feet in altitude overall. It becomes mature in two to three hundred years, with the oldest sugar pine known being 650 years of age. Its wood is a favorite for interior lumber and shakes. The wood imparts no flavor to fruit, so it is used extensively for packing boxes. In fact, Sutter built his mill in Coloma specifically to render sugar pine timber, and the Gold Rush of 1848, together with the growth of California's fruit industry, nearly wiped the tree out.

The Indians utilized this pine and its common name derives from the sweetness of the sap which aboriginal Californians ate like candy. John Muir sampled the resin and wrote, "The sugar is to my taste the best of sweets — better than maple sugar. It exudes . . . in the shape of irregular, crisp, candy-like kernels, which are crowded together in masses of considerably size, like clusters of resin-beads. When fresh, it is perfectly white and delicious, but because most of the wounds on which it is found have been made by fire, the exuding sap is stained on the charred surface and the hardened sugar becomes brown." He goes

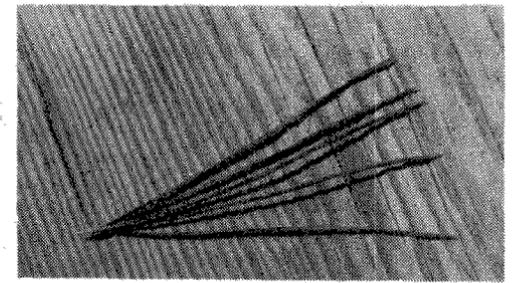
on to explain that little of the sap should be eaten, because of its effect as a laxative.

Monterey County has two populations of sugar pine. These groves, on Junipero Serra Peak west of King City, and in the Cone Peak area above Lucia, are considered by botanists to be "disjunct," or separated by long distance and discontinuous habitat from the largest populations of the species. It is thought that our Santa Lucia sugar pines, growing from an extreme low elevation of 2200 feet at Goat Camp in Limekiln Canyon to the summits of Cone Peak (5155 feet) and Junipero Serra Peak (5844 feet) represent forest holdovers spared during earlier ice ages. There are a number of other disjunct plants that occur with the sugar pine, such as Western pipsissiwa [*Chimaphila Menziesii*] on Cone Peak, which give the two summits a distinctly Sierran flavor. And the addition of the rare Santa Lucia fir, *Abies bracteata*, (again at Cone Peak), combined with the extreme proximity of the ocean (three air miles away), add to the surreal feeling the hiker experiences.

The Marble Cone fire of August 1977 did its share of damage to Monterey County's sugar pines. A few of the Cone Peak area trees were burned, but the real destruction occurred on Junipero Serra Peak, where only occasional trees, growing in rocky areas, escaped burning. Coulter pines also grow on Serra Peak, and it is conjectural as to which



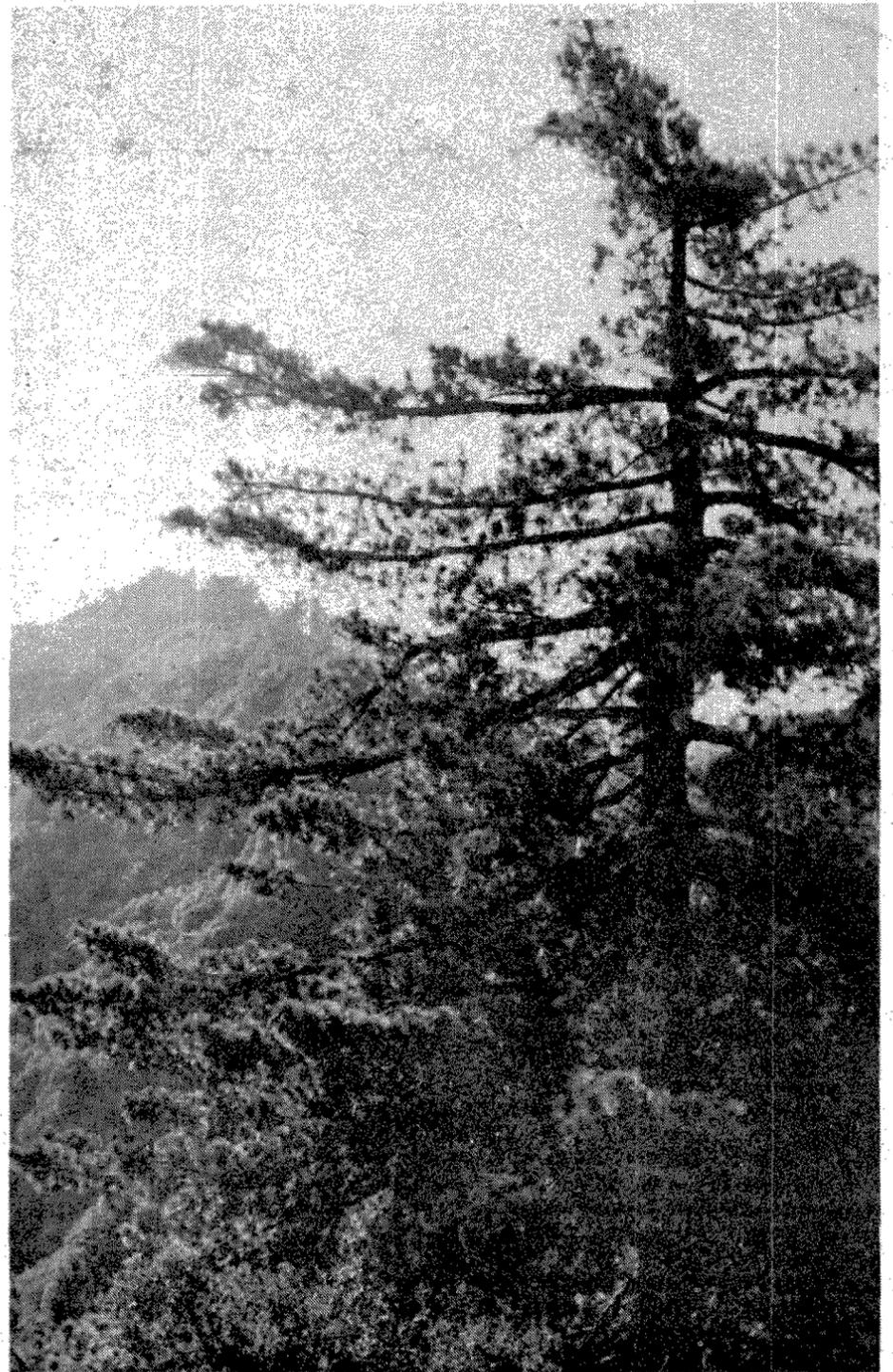
Jeff Norman, editor of the Gazette Wildlife Section, grew up on the Monterey Peninsula, and works for the U.S. Forest Service. He is interested in all things pertaining to the Santa Lucia Mountains, and hopes that this column will enhance other people's appreciation of this coast.



THE SUGAR PINE'S needles come in bunches of five, and are two to four inches long.



THE WELL-DEVELOPED Sugar pine forest on the moist north-facing slope of Twin Peak (elev. 4843'), which divides the Limekiln drainage from Devil's Canyon. View is looking west over the Big Creek watershed from near the summit of Cone Peak.

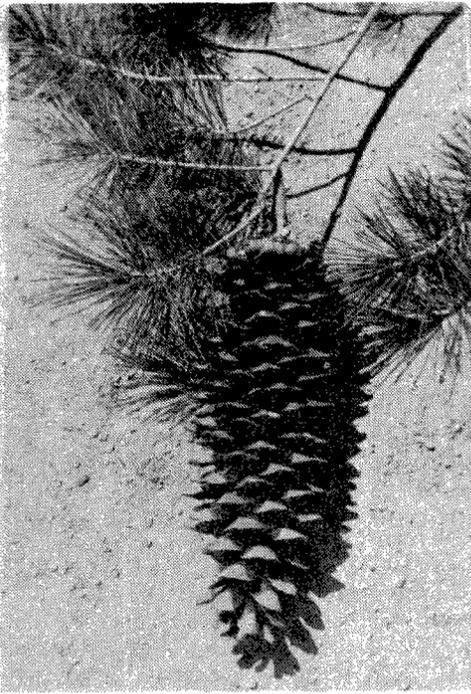


A LARGE, typically asymmetrical Sugar pine, near the summit of Cone Peak.

species of pine will eventually dominate.

In the early 1970s, Dr. Steven Talley studied the fire scars on Serra Peak's sugar pines and found that at least six fires had burned the summit in the 110 years before Smokey the Bear. Since the turn of the century, however, the Forest Service has suppressed all fires in the area, so that by 1977 dead fuel had accumulated to the degree that if a fire started, it would burn hot enough to destroy nearly everything. And that is what happened on Serra Peak. Those light fires of the 1700s and 1800s, like those that toasted Muir's pitch candy, kept the habitat in proper condition for the sugar pine's continued survival. It is to be hoped that the Forest Service, with its prescribed burning program, will be able to achieve this balance elsewhere.

With spring upon us and wildflowers at their best, you might wish to retrace the steps of pioneer botanist David Douglas. No need to walk from San Antonio Mission to Cone Peak, as Douglas did in March of 1831 — you can drive within two miles of the summit. But keep this intrepid naturalist in mind when you climb that rocky pinnacle, and see for yourself "the most princely of the genus, perhaps the grandest specimen of vegetation."

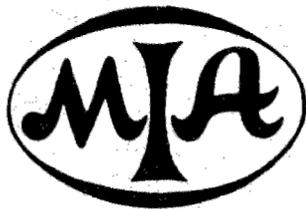


THE CONES of the Sugar pine may reach 26" in length. The seeds were relished by the Indians.

PHOTOS AND STORY BY JEFF NORMAN



SANTA LUCIA BEDSTRAW, *Galium clementis*. This plant grows only on the summits of Junipero Serra Peak (the tallest in the Santa Lucias) and Cone Peak. Flowers are one-sixteenth of an inch across.



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Baked Bliss

White, fairy-light and sweet — what could be more fitting for brides-to-be or birthdays or just to pamper the palette of your favorite friend? Regardless of the excuse to splurge on sugar, this dessert will satisfy the most ardent lover of sweets.

Kiss Cake

Butter
12 egg whites (room temperature)
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cream of tartar
3 cups granulated white sugar
2 tsp. almond extract

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.
2. Butter the bottom and sides of an angel food cake pan with removable bottom.
3. Beat egg whites with salt and cream of tartar until almost stiff. Then gradually add the sugar, two tablespoons at a time, beating constantly. This will make a very stiff meringue.
4. Beat in the almond extract. (Flavor Mill, a creamy almond extract, is best.)
5. Spoon the meringue into the prepared pan. Smooth the top.
6. Place the pan in the HOT oven, quickly close the door and immediately turn off the oven heat. Do **not** open oven door until oven is cold, which takes several hours, or preferably leave cake in over night.
7. Remove the meringue from the oven and remove center section of the pan. Using a pancake turner, loosen the bottom of the meringue. Unmold the meringue onto a round serving plate.
8. Garnish with a frosting of 2 pints heavy cream, whipped.
9. Chill until serving time.
10. Decorate with sliced bananas and/or fresh berries.
11. Crush a few berries, in a bowl, as extra sauce to spoon on individually.

For a wedding or birthday cake, whip some extra cream, stiffly. Put in pastry bag and make hearts and rosettes on top of the smoothed whipped cream frosting.

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The Big Sur Gazette

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Riverside Campground
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Glen Oaks Restaurant
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Big Sur Lodge
Big Sur Bazaar
Ventana Store
Ventana Inn
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Coast Gallery
Esalen
Lucia
Limekiln Campground
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Ripplewood
River Inn
Fernwood
Ventana Deli

Pacific Grove

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Bookworks
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Sam Colburn —Artist

By Betty Barron

Seeing Sam is like watching a film unfold. He is a multiple character, an allegorical entity, a simplistic sophisticate, a winsome storyteller and a consummate artist. He is a man of many contradictions. He has been a part of our community for many years, and yet is a man apart.

His little brown home, set between tall pines and high sand

dunes on winding Asilomar, is a retraite complete; a long, shaggy driveway almost unnoticed from the road leads up to a cluster of plum trees shadowing his doorway. With white lilies for a fence line; tiny bachelor buttons struggling to survive in tall grass, and lazy cats slumbering in the sun, it is an oasis for artist Sam Colburn.

And if the house itself should prove confining, Sam has only to escape to his self-termed "stag's retreat and buck's



paintings and his memory of the men that could not be voiced or explained. And I did not press him further.

His life before he came to the Peninsula is best related in his own words: "I was plucked from the womb at two minutes to midnight, March 1909, in Denver. At age 3 I was removed from the tracks of a trolley car. I had been happily playing in the sand. At 8 I discovered a treasure trove of mineral specimens in a trash pile behind a museum. My only contribution to art in my early years was a fine drawing of Mitosis. In 1932 I was granted a BA in geology from USC and set sail immediately for Europe, where I soon decided not to become a Big Rock Man from Boulder. I started drawing and sketching. The following year I studied life drawing at the Chouinard School of Art and in 1937 I decided to come to the magic village of Carmel. Plenty of watercolor has gone under the bridge since then. In 1940 I became a member of the Carmel Art Association."

His paintings are currently on exhibition throughout the year at the Association. His other shows have been at the University of California, Santa Cruz in 1976; Carmel Art Association, 1975; First Federal Savings and Loan; Edlund's

Sam Colburn:
a simplistic sophisticate,
a winsome storyteller,
a consummate artist.



"FLOATING MINER" by Sam Colburn.

Antiques and Art, Carmel Valley and the Patricia Moore Gallery, Aspen, Colo.

Other accomplishments have been his marriage, to quote Sam, "the tender age of 45 to beautiful Grace Meredith." They were as he says, "blessed with the birth of two boys, Bolton Trent Colburn and Cyrus Meredith Colburn, both students at the University of California, San Diego and both excellent surfers." Many of Sam's paintings during the past few years have been of surfers.

And this is the mark of the man. He is still growing — at age 68.



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heaven," a still smaller structure tilted against the trees — a one-time garage. Here he can isolate himself to paint or muse. Or, if his mood seeks sun and light, he can walk through the open door of his greenhouse-without-glass-or-greens, an airy "building" of graying boards and prop up his paints and brushes in a surrealistic setting.

Other places he finds pleasing to his palette are the hills around Corral de Tierra, where nothing has changed in the last 12 years and some parts of Carmel Valley. He used to go to Central City in Colorado, next to Black Hawk, which he terms a professional examining town. "Like Carmel — a professional village," he says, but the houses appealed to him as subjects for his watercolors.

Mostly he simply walks across the iceplant and up onto the sand dunes with his paints. There against a weathered cypress and a scrap of fence clinging bravely to the sandy slope, Sam paints, muses and philosophizes. One of his most recent paintings is of a vulture dominating a gray background. "It makes me think of Steinbeck and Robinson Jeffers," Sam said with a tinge of remorse in his voice. He remembers them both vividly. There seemed to be a thread of communication between the

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Mostly Coastal

By Clare Carey Willard

Strange things keep happening on the coast and one begins to wonder what sort of a "super plan" is at work.

I recently heard a potential presidential candidate say on television: "All we want is for the government to stop interfering in our lives!" and the cheers that followed this remark were enough to demonstrate to anyone that "We the People" are truly fed up with the way government agencies are mandated into an almost totalitarian authority that never seems to have a "cut off date," but continues to perpetuate itself.

"Beware the Bureaucratic Monster" was never more true than it is now, and never more evident than it is in Big Sur and environs.

Recently I watched a PBS television program on white sharks. You can't stop those babies! They'll tear you apart and then devour you. Some strange parallels came to mind and are too self-evident to enlarge upon. Big Sur could easily become a victim of such ruthless (sharklike) governmental pillage.

In the city of Carmel itself, the Local Coastal Plan was rejected by the Regional Coastal Commission because of a dispute over how much private property adjacent to the beach

How to Avoid Nuclear War

By Saul Larks
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — We are not pleased with the departure of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance from the president's cabinet. He was universally regarded as a calming moderate voice in the affairs of government. We are also fearful of what this change may portend for the future direction of foreign policy.

As we have said many times, we of the older generation built this country with our blood, sweat and tears. We do not want to see everything burned up in a thermo-nuclear war. Hence we have repeatedly said that we are on the side of peace.

Moderate, calm voices are urgently needed to counter-balance the advice of war-mongering Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's Security Affairs advisor. And to also counter-balance the note of hysteria which we perceive in high places.

So, if a John Doe may offer advice on what would be the elements of a policy which would tend to lead in the direction of peace, we would recommend the following:

—A clear return to a policy of detente.

—Call off the lurch in the wrong direction, including the would-be Olympic boycott and the embargos on grain shipments to the Soviet Union. We are not the policemen of the world and we should not try to be.

—Fire Brzezinski.

In a thermo-nuclear age we should not be ruled by decisions or policies approaching the hysterical.

Let us remember we will all be affected by the wrong decision, including our own immediate environment. There will be no front lines in the next war, if it comes.

In this election year, each of us has the responsibility of speaking up. Do we want a policy of peace or something else? Let's hear it.

should be "dedicated to open space." So the attorney for the property owner, surprisingly enough, jumped nimbly from one side of the philosophical fence to another, because his client (in this particular case) might be forced to lose some of his own property as "open space." Yet, this same attorney is pretty articulate about being in favor of giving Big Sur to the federal government as a Scenic Area, or some other federally controlled entity. At least, that is precisely the stand that his group, the Big Sur Foundation, seems to have taken. Who knows, maybe personal feelings and philosophies change when, as a certain local lady is wont to say: "One's own ox is gored."

The Friends of the Big Sur Coast did a remarkable job of honest and earnest lobbying of the highest caliber at the subcommittee hearing in Washington, D.C. recently. They were eloquent in their testimony and brutally honest in the story they told. But did they really kill the odious Cranston Bill or only wound it?

I for one don't believe that any bill is really dead until the last committee and subcommittee hearing actually and verbally kills the bill or it dies in a vote on the floor of either one branch or another of our bicameral system of government: the House of Representatives or the Senate.

Then and only then, when the last clod of dirt is thrown on the grave of the killed bill, is it really and truly a dead issue.

Pessimistic? Maybe, but terribly, terribly true. And then there's the "reincarnation syndrome" to worry about. That just may be what is happening now.

The perhaps mortally wounded Cranston bill regarding the future of Big Sur is — in the opinion of many people — about to enter reincarnation in the form of the Panetta bill, also designed for the ultimate "protection of Big Sur."

Let's face it: the first drafts of the Panetta bill that I have seen look even more ominous than did the odious Cranston bill, and that takes a lot of doing. Panetta calls his bill, at this writing, "The Big Sur Coast Area Act." OUCH! So now Leon Panetta wants to get into the Act, too, and his "Act" is filled with grandiose plans to "protect" this already locally protected area we know and love as Big Sur by "coordinating" federal, state and local planning and management processes."

Then the Panetta Draft goes on to say that this "protection" must make use of non-acquisition techniques to minimize the impact and necessity of governmental purchase of private lands ..."

MINIMIZE? Just whose house and whose land gets "taken" in this so-called "legal" land grab. And what IS "legal" and what IS "illegal"? At this point, "illegal" is a "sick bird," and so it seems is the Panetta Bill.

Panetta keeps saying that federal legislation is "required" to define and establish a new program ... Leon, Leon, get off it, will you. Stop trying to preserve the already well-preserved Big Sur area with your grandiose plans that will set up yet one more ungainly bureaucratic maze and nightmare.

As for the "Purpose of the Act," they are specified in draft to be to "protect, preserve and ENHANCE the unique and significant natural scenic qualities of the Big Sur Coast" ... etc., etc.

That word enhance sounds ominous, doesn't it? "Enhance" in what way? With tour buses, staging areas, wall to wall beer cans and litter litter every where, and not a drop picked up?

Worst of all, though, seems to be the setup of a BIG SUR COUNCIL or governing body to implement this play. Representatives will be: one U.S. Forest Service representative and one California Coastal Commissioner (both to be appointed by the governor, no less). Oh, Jerry Brown, what will you do? Add to this someone from the California Department of Parks and Recreation and then somebody to be appointed by the Monterey Board of Supervisors, plus a representative from the county of San Luis Obispo, as appointed by their board of supervisors. After these local and state represen-

tatives are on hand, add somebody who is a resident of the area from Malpas Creek to Bixby Creek, and other areas, and then add somebody who is either a resident or a landowner (and there IS a difference there, too!) to the Southern Boundary of the proposed Scenic Area. And so, there you have a "committee," all set to protect and "enhance" Big Sur. It seems a bit topheavy of course, with governmental entities, but this is the way the Draft of the Panetta bill or Act looks at this moment.

What do we have now? Once again we find that we have another BUREAU that could be totally unwieldy, totally at odds with the wishes of the residents and homeowners in Big Sur. So be it!

Ever since Proposition 20 spawned the state Coastal Commission structure with its six regional commissions, and a total staff of 200 (200 no less!), plus a \$15,000,000 (yes, that's fifteen billion DOLLARS!) annual budget, I am very, very leary of yet another "Coastal Commission Style" grouping of governmental intervention with all of its unwieldy encumbrances.

POOR BIG SUR! Proposition 20 was well advertised by professional pub relations experts and it had a lot of good INTENT. But it sold a bill of goods to the people of California in its form of implementation. A lot of money and a lot of people who call themselves environmentalists, but who really don't act the part, sold Prop. 20 as a necessity. The same thing could happen to Big Sur with such a committee or council as the Panetta Bill seems to suggest.

This type of committee or commission, topheavy with governmental representatives, could be just another Coastal Commission. And let's not fool ourselves into thinking that the few taxpaying property owning private citizens will have any miniscule chance to vote any way but the "federal or state government's way" or even give any positive input.

Remember the tragic mass resignations that came out of the Citizens Advisory Committee working on the Local Coastal Plan in Carmel itself and other regions when it became evident that the advising members were supposed to act as mere puppets and marionettes with their strings pulled by governmental representatives?

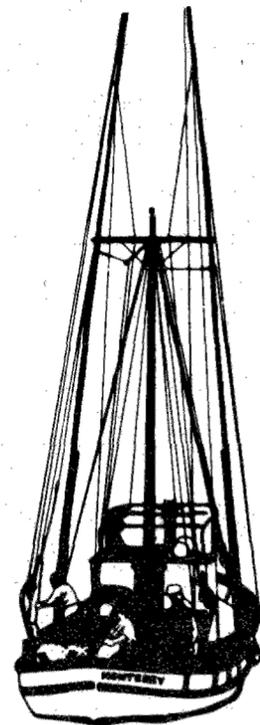
"Lo! The poor dinosaur, now all extinct!

Should we have saved him: that missing link?" ...

So sing the zealots who call themselves environmentalists while the real and genuine environmentalists are too busy protecting their private property against federal predators as deadly as evolutionary extinction. Hang in there Big Sur and protect that precious American heritage: the right to private property ownership.

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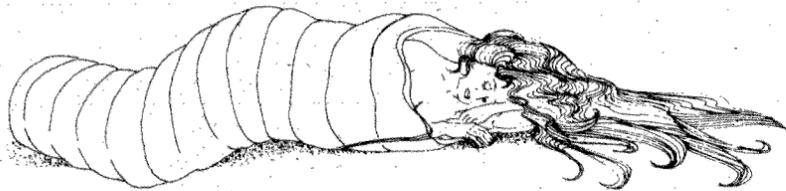
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THE SUNSET CULTURAL Center located on San Carlos and Ninth in Carmel draws visitors and performers from all over the world. (Photos by Ray Santella)

Carmel's Sunset Center

A Hub of Cultural Activity

By Michael Gibbs

Many people who are not aware of Carmel's Sunset Center should be because it is the cultural hub of many varying activities that happen year 'round on the Monterey Peninsula. The internationally renowned Carmel Bach Festival, the Monterey County Symphony, the Carmel Music Society, the Chamber Music Society of the Monterey Peninsula, the Carmel Classic Guitar Festival, the Forest Theatre Guild, the Friends of Photography Gallery, the Explorama film series, along with the Carmel Unified School District, the Marjorie Evans Gallery and the Carmel Recreation Department, among others, all use the facilities made available by the city.

It all began long ago when in April 1964, Carmel, long noted for its city planning, placed before its citizens a \$575,000 bond issue that would create a cultural and recreational center. An overwhelming 86 percent voted yes to the proposal which stated that the city buy the old Sunset School located on the corner of San Carlos and Ninth. The original school was built in 1906 on property owned by the Carmel Development Company. In 1922, the Carmel School District bought the building and property and began to enlarge and improve the structure. The building process continued for the next nine years culminating in the construction of an enormous auditorium with massive arches that remind one of a cathedral. The school was forced to sell because it could not meet California's earthquake codes.

When the city decided to buy the building many of the floors were in need of repairs, window frames were cracked and broken, electrical wiring was faulty, there were leaky steam pipes and everything needed a good coat of paint. All of these have been fixed and a new sprinkler system was installed that lowered the insurance rates.

The first director to see these stark, old labyrinths was Cole Weston, who still maintains a studio in the basement underneath the auditorium. At first, no one really knew what to do with this old building. Weston, an excellent photographer and knowledgeable director, had a great interest in the Forest Theatre, which came under the jurisdiction of the cultural center. He believed the center should be a gathering place for artists and he began promoting it among locals.

When Frank Riley took over as Sunset's director there was still a great deal of work in refurbishing the decaying building. The concept of what the center was all about was still evolving. Gradually, he brought a good strong focus to the programming. During his directorship, the building was repaired and remodeled extensively. A dismal breezeway was renovated and turned into the Margorie Evans Gallery thanks

to a private donation of \$8,000. More donations followed. New windows were built. A new boiler and heating system were installed. The floors were repaired and planter boxes were placed on the patio. Then came a baby grand piano, more theatrical light instruments, better rest room facilities, fresh paint, and a general clean up. Tax deductible donations given so far are well over \$100,000.

In February of 1971, the Sunset Center had seven events scheduled. Riley felt the center should be a place that 'brings in new visions . . . new concepts.' He established the very popular Dance Festival and Film programs that take place under the impressive arched roof of the center.

Riley's columns in the local Pine Cone newspaper informed the community of what was being offered. The idea was to express a lot of people to a lot of interests.

Classes were begun. Workshops held. The Center was opened to the communities' needs and wants. Today there are more than 50 events held monthly, and instead of the original three classrooms offered there are now 10. At one point in the history of the center, only 5,000 people had wandered through the halls of the old school, now nearly that many attend the Forest Theatre's Sunday afternoon performances. And more than 8,000 have toured the Marjorie Evans Gallery.

Twenty-four thousand people have taken classes during the school year ranging from Bonsai culture to decoupage, from dancing to physical fitness and from ceramics to speech improvement. There are classes offered in sculpture, painting, dance, etching, mime and Tai Chi. All in all, over 150,000 people have used or attended the various facilities, which include the Boy Scouts house and the Forest Theatre.

The theatre-in-the-woods was one of the first open air theaters in the country using calcium lights from 1919 to 1921 to illuminate its stage. After that, the stage was doubled and the first electric lights were installed. Credit for the inspirational idea of a theater outdoors under the open skies is given to writer Mary Austin. According to a 1915 Pine Cone article, Mary Austin suggested that "a place be found in the woods where plays by Carmel writers could be read or acted for the benefit and amusements of the authors and their friends."

But it was Herbert Heron who adopted her idea because Mary left for Europe and could not follow through with the concept. Heron found the present site less than half a mile from the tiny business district. It was a concave hillside with oaks and pine trees all around and two tall pines at the foot of the slope; perfect for a proscenium. He secured free use of the area and had it cleared and fenced. The idea of the theater was met with skepticism. Many thought it was too ambitious and idealistic.

But one hard core group, known as the Forest Theatre

Society, managed to stage their first production in 1910. Players for the productions often came from the Western Drama Society, which was organized in 1912 by a group who had worked in local theater. There were 12 charter members including Heron, who managed to last 50 years with the Forest Theatre. Two of the other distinguished members were Jack London and poet George Sterling.

The community members, then as now, took an active role in the productions and were supported by other groups such as the Arts and Crafts Club. The productions were to be unpublished, unproduced plays by a California writer according to the constitution of the Society. The first play was a biblical drama entitled *David*. By 1912 production success seemed assured when the *San Francisco Examiner* sent a critic to see *The Toad* and he wrote that the pageant "bloomed in the full flower of success."

Each year the productions became more and more elaborate. And it was not until the Depression that the spirit of the pageants wilted.

The theater was then given to the city in hopes that it would gain the needed money for the repairs through the Works Projects Administration. Federal funds helped rebuild the stage, at which time a wing and ramp were also added. New seats were built and a picket fence was constructed around the theater, which was closed while these changes were being made. It was not until 1940 that Heron reopened the theater with a Shakespearean Festival featuring *Twelfth Night* and *Macbeth*.

But from 1943 until 1946, after World War II, the voice of the actor echoing among the tall pines was not to be heard and it was not until 1947 that the plays resumed.

And they have not stopped. Each year since, people have been able to sit under the starlit skies and watch the drama unfold as they nestled under a blanket and smelled the fragrance of pine. And in the old tradition, under the guidance of Richard Tyler, the center's current director, the unpublished, unproduced plays have once again become part of the theatre's curriculum.

Tyler, the man now responsible for most of the decision-making process, took over when Frank Riley retired several years ago. Originally from Chicago, where he owned and operated dinner theaters, Tyler has fast become a well-known local. He has already added to the packed calendar of events, various entertainments usually found only in large metropolitan areas.

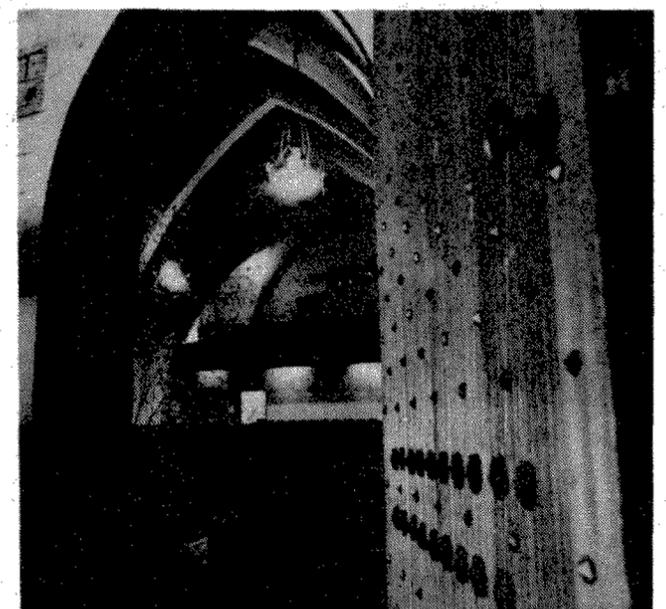
Tyler gets calls and letters from all over the country asking about the concept of the center. How does it run? What do he and his staff do? What can be done in their community?

"I like to make sure the events don't end up with only two people in the audience," he smiles and laughs. "The first thing you've got to realize as a community director is that you've got to be tuned into the community."

On scheduling the events, he says, "I can't think of anything in public entertainment that's acceptable to the public that is not appropriate for Sunset Center except perhaps a loud rock concert because it really doesn't lend itself well. The seats are too close and the kids need more room, but we've had folk rock. Besides," he adds, "there's a city ordinance against amplification."

The center has so many happenings that a complete listing would take page after page. For information on the center as to what's happening check the Poster Board outside the main office on San Carlos or write to Sunset Center, P.O. Box 5066, Carmel, Calif. 93921. Or phone (408) 624-3996.

For those of you who have little or no idea what goes on at Carmel's Sunset Center and are looking for something in the line of education or entertainment, why don't you check into this cultural heart of Carmel for as Richard Tyler points out, "We try to appeal to all kinds."



SUNSET'S AUDITORIUM is the focal point of this unique cultural center. The Carmel Bach Festival, Classic Guitar Festival, Monterey Symphony, plus concert performances by internationally renowned artists all use the auditorium to the pleasure of Monterey Peninsula locals and visitors. The seats are comfortable and the sound well balanced inside the lofty arched ceiling.

Car Thieves Are Busy in Monterey County

In Monterey County there were 668 automobiles reported stolen during 1979 which is a 12.4 percent increase from the 585 that were reported stolen during 1978. California reported a 5.4 percent increase in auto theft for the same time periods with 115,497 autos being stolen last year. In most auto theft cases the victims became easy targets by not locking their cars and/or by leaving their keys in them. I have listed some auto theft prevention tips. Study them and do not let yourself become the next victim of a car thief.

1. Never leave the keys in your car.
 2. Do not hide a key anywhere on or in your car.
 3. Whenever you leave the car lock it and close all the windows.
 4. Keep track of all the car keys and never have an identification tag on your key ring. (This information might lead a thief to your car or your home.)
 5. The vehicle registration should never be displayed in your car.
 6. Park your car in busy and well lighted areas.
 7. Place all packages in the trunk or take them with you. Do not transfer them at the spot where you intend to leave the car, a would-be thief might be watching.
 8. Mark removable accessories with your drivers license number (Operation Identification) and keep a record of the serial numbers.
 9. Auto burglar alarms and "anti-theft" devices such as the locking steering column, are worth your consideration. If you do become the victim of an auto theft, report it immediately to your local law enforcement agency. You can help with the investigation by supplying as much detailed information on the description of the stolen vehicle as possible. Listed below is the information that will be needed.
 1. The vehicle license number.
 2. The year, make, model and color of the vehicle.
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- Auto theft is a rapidly growing problem that causes great financial problems and is difficult for law enforcement to investigate and solve. Together, citizens and law enforcement can effectively work toward decreasing the incident of auto theft and strengthening our stance to reduce crime in our county.



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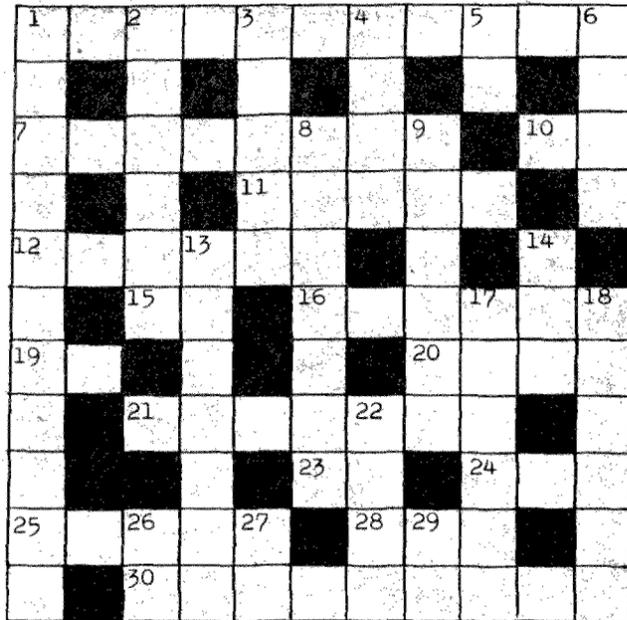
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Big Sur Crossword No. 14

Across

1. The fading away of values during a lot of drinking. (11)
7. EC radio problem, the way some moviegoers felt when first saw Hedy Lamarr. (2,6)
10. The kind of spouse no longer in residence. (2)
11. Ralph at the very bottom because they spelled his name wrong. (5)
12. Signed the joint over using only two letters. (6)
15. Daddy's bride. (2)
16. That poor Pauline, the things she had to go through! (6)
19. Home of the Cowardly Lion. (2)
20. Now that you've done it, you can reverse the procedure. (4)
21. How old I am, minus, and even then I'm in condition to go on forever. (3,4)
23. Backwards, I'm an object. (2)
24. Sure you can play it, but there are strings attached. (3)
25. It sounded like a bunch of cattle when I perceived the sound. (5)
28. A state in bad shape. (3)
30. What a speaker does with her, but not for an hour. (9)

Down

1. Don't be afraid of anything, not even that ship. (5,6)
2. Look, Sy, with a plant stalk you could have a regular arrangement. (2,4)
3. Even in a plain anecdote it's senseless. (5)
4. This kind of fan makes a lot of noise during the game. (4)
5. In Rome, its square root used to be three. (2)
6. If this is where you are, it's almost your turn. (4)
8. The beginnings of a G.I.'s Frenchman. (7)
9. It's rustic, rearranged into a kind of orchard. (6)
13. Risks involved in messing around with the mates of geese. (7)
14. A kind of timer that collects Social Security. (3)
17. That remark isn't very flattering. (6)
18. They're followed by the reapers. (6)
22. Oil biggie on a kind of ice in reverse. (4)
26. A couple of perfect grades. (2)
27. Man without a country. (2)
29. A Parisian article. (2)

You'll find the answers on Page 39.

A Reawakening at Big Sur

We stand on the terrace of Nepenthe's a thing of wood, glass and tourists man-made among the rude magnificences of sky, steady bulwark of hills rising at random — frontiersmen to hold the earth secure, the land at peace where animals with reason plan or plot, souls that have sickened on a steady diet of self and selfish wants die each day, each night; where other souls whose days and nights are shepherd prayers; all they and we, they who were and will be, are one in awe.

We stand where men and women of other cultures stood studying the opened evidence of God stretched out and down and high before them in misty thens so like our burned bright now.

The primitives needed no thought to record what their eyes unfolded. This is the stuff of image, symbol, sacrament, the raw material of beauty, truth and goodness, the tongue which vision gives to them and us beholding.

In those rugged vastnesses, the great, feathered bird of hope stirs, rises, soars and wheels, borrowing the challenge of the winds, riding them easily, grateful for their opposings. (Even the winds cannot agree, except in times of stress and then, only for a time.)

Hope saddles our different reachings, harnessing them to a higher will, schooling us to live beyond naivete in the realms of wonder, to tread the streams of greed, lust and pride, heads above the rushing waters until hope herself pays off our frantic strivings in wisdom and serenity.

From this modern platform we grapple with pictures, scenes, vistas — panorama in prodigal display — which Thought has found a word of fire, air, earth and water to speak and sound in a mighty syllable held humming forever, perpetual om, unsnarling the tangle of petty, false and inconsequential fabrics with which we clothe our lives.

We are held fast by this moment of splendor deaf and dumb but probing mind and mouth of poetry and religion reaching for the inarticulate.

Joseph Cloonan
3/9/80

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Photo by Greg Dodge

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JUNE RAMBLE:

A Backcountry Walk in a Dry Year

By Judith Goodman

Bliss me, if it isn't Woolly Blue Curl, at last. Exactly like its picture in the book. Long have I sought this chaparral shrub and now, on a rocky slope high above the Nacimiento River I find it, fuzzy blue and purple blossoms sporting delicate long curving stamens, its upraised branches bearing shiny needle-like green leaves. An all-purpose medicinal valued by Spanish friars and Esselen alike, Woolly Blue Curl has a sweet aroma. Delighted, I gather an armful of the flowering branches and carry them back to Ponderosa Camp, planning to dry them and try out the antique recipe for Woolly Blue Curl tea. Good for what ails you.

I perch on a shady rock, an island in the nearly empty Nacimiento River, which sings a wistful tune. The insects are, as usual, the flow in paradise; tiny nudgey flies that violate my open eyes, attracted by the moisture of the lower lids; larger flies, as well — no domestic houseflies these, they bite without buzzing; mosquitoes. I swell in a dozen places and wonder what I'm doing here, far away from my comfortable home.

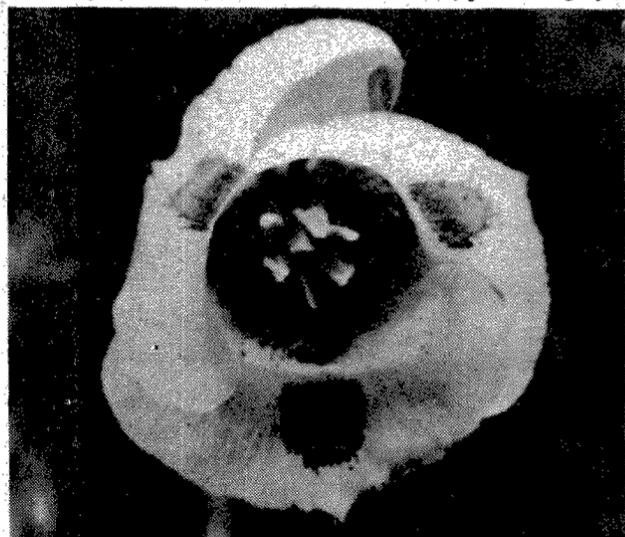
An iridescent hummingbird wets his delicate feet in the shallow river and drinks his fill. A drought year by human standards, but more than enough water for this tiny consumer.

I move to another rock. The biters follow. The granite is sculptured in ridges and curves like an aerial map of the coast with the bone laid bare. Two frogs say "eek" in two individual voices and plop into the water. Poison oak is lush in the shade. A mosquito bites me on the bottom. I move in.

Rock number three is a smooth granite pillow just fitting the curve of my back. The heat of the sun stored in the rock soothes my aching spine. I hunker down and study the clumps of grass?/sedge?/rush? that grace the river bank. The blades are finely toothed, a delicate sawblade designed to saw what? I note I have a lot to learn. A brown and orange butterfly lights on my hair. I do not respond with revulsion as I usually do upon contact with the alien world of insects. The butterfly has had such good P.R. that my instincts make an exception.

A creature crawls clumsily along a rock on the river bottom: six legs, a little black head sticking out of a bean of a body. Camouflaged to match the rocks — mottled gray green with dots of red and gold and simulated freckles of moss. As if the insect had created his shell from the substance of the river bottom. Invisible unless in motion. Remarkable.

Cone Peak. Elevation 5,150 feet. A higher perspective on the same old scene. The summit is a gradual two-mile climb up the granite face of the second highest peak in the Santa Lucias. Blistering hot in the open chaparral, mercifully cool in the shade of the stately sugar pines near the top. The long slender cones hang well out of reach near the topmost branches. A Santa Lucia fir spreads its low drooping branches as a canopy for me to rest beneath. From the lookout on the barren rocky summit, a great wide vista opens in all directions: the inner ridges, long hidden from my coastal view; the Salinas Valley with its yellow haze; the Ventana wilderness, pink and grey in



MARIPOSA LILY near banks of Nacimiento River.

the afternoon light, far barren reaches where the recent fire has scarred the slopes; and north, the farthest ridge I recognize as home, Clear Ridge, from this distance just another finger of land reaching into a flat hazy sea. If it were clear, I am told, I could see the Sierras from here. Some other day, perhaps. The woman I have climbed Cone Peak to see, Ruth Albee, fire watch for many seasons, is not here today. The fire watch is womaned instead by a younger woman. I must come here again to meet the Big Sur woman I admire.

Kirk Kreek Kampground. The sign announces a \$3 nightly fee, self-administered. I do not see anyone following the detailed instructions. The campground on the bluffs above the ocean is populated with Winnebagos and dogs with families. The rangers on a quick evening tour in their truck make no attempt to collect the fee. I am irritated — even though I save \$3 I do not appreciate signs that lie. There is no toilet paper in the women's room. I grumble and contemplate making a stink. If they'd just collect the fee there would be money for services. Muttering to myself, I spread my ensolite pan on the thick kikuya grass and sleep the sleep of the self-righteous.

I set out in the early morning from the trailhead on Highway One directly from the KKK, heading for Goat Camp. A hot



ENTRANCE TO Kirk Kreek Kampground.

steady climb on a muggy day, not a breath of air stirring. The trail has fallen away on the steep switchbacks up the chaparral covered slopes. I list to the landside and grip with my toes. The thought of rattlesnake crosses my mind; not more than a minute elapses before the actual appearance. Coiled in the trail and sounding its dry warning, the rattler is thick of body and possessed of seven rattles. Even though forewarned, I shriek when he materializes in my path; the snake glides away and rattles from the brush beside the trail. I hesitate for awhile before summoning the nerve to pass. Deep breathing helps after fear. Thanking goodness that the rattlesnake is paranoid by nature, I continue on my muggy way.

Five and a half miles, all beautiful, through canyon gooseberry and wild strawberry glades, over steep slopes golden with wildoats, through oak groves with welcome shade. Vicente Flats Public Camp swelters under redwoods. The motionless air holds a thickness of ladybugs; everywhere, covering the ground, swarming in the thick hot air. They fly in my nose and tickle my eyes. An annual migration? A hatching?

There are three official tables and stoves under giant redwoods but no coolness. Exploring the narrow canyon I find that previous campers have spilled over into ten other sites, building stone fire rings, doing a moderately competent job of clearing away the duff. I am comforted to see that the public seems to understand that the deep layer of debris under redwoods is inflammable and will smolder unseen for days before starting on the tree.

I choose a campsite upriver. There are only a few other campers here for this hottest day of the year. Upstream, at least, I will have the first crack at water. Hare Creek still runs, though much diminished, as the high water line at the swimming hole testifies. The 20-foot perpendicular granite wall has maintained its rich mossy coat in spite of the drought. I dip in the waist-high pool with my usual lack of delight in cold water, washing the important parts in haste, then perching on a rock to contemplate my current folly.

What am I doing here? In a state of exhaustion, on a muggy summer day, plagued by insects, having walked all those hot miles in search. What do I search for? I fail to

remember. Oh yes, I recall. I have come to find a place far away from distraction, a place where I can write in peace. I fish in my pack for equipment. One 79-cent notebook with the pages falling out. A ballpoint pen, which writes ten lines before the ink runs dry. Two pencils with broken points; no knife to sharpen. Shoddy equipment, rapidly deteriorating. I grimace ruefully at my transparent folly. Some writer! With that illusion gone, what's left? Nothing special.

The swatting hour comes early under redwoods. Mosquitoes replace the flies when the sun leaves Vicente Flats, many hours before the sunset on the ridges high above. I wander downstream in search of a pool in which to wash my sweaty socks, below all the campsites. There is no such pool; Hare Creek disappears into the dry stream bed just below the camp. A young man assures me I can wash my socks just anywhere, the folks wouldn't mind. I shudder a smile and congratulate myself on my choice of a campsite upstream from the eight folks who make their beds tonight in the public camp.

In another two weeks, when school lets out, this place with its easy access from the highway will host multiple people. I sit on a rock and ponder. The use of the Ventana wilderness is mainly restricted to the camps easily reached from Los Padres Ranger Station in the Big Sur valley. Climbing in droves the steep trail up the Big Sur River gorge, the folks seek the wilderness experience. Many drop off at the first camp, Ventana, where you can almost always count on sharing with a Boy Scout troop. Another horde makes it to Barlow Flats; the mecca for the great majority these days is Sykes, where a natural hot spring entices folk to extend their limit and walk 12 miles. The many other Forest Service camps, equally desirable but not as easily accessible from the road, are relatively unused. The question I ponder: how to redistribute the pattern of use without spoiling everything with roads. The answer seems simple to me: limit occupancy in the popular campgrounds and make 'em walk. But of course, I'm an oddball and walking is my way of life.

Night comes early, the narrow canyon filling up with dark purple light and mosquitoes long before sunlight disappears from the ridge high above. To foil the mosquitoes I climb into my down bag in spite of the heat and listen to the night come on. The thick redwood duff and the canopy of branches muffle sounds into a velvet silence. Only Hare Creek speaks of meager water. Tired, I doze in sweaty comfort, the redwood duff a firm cushion for my back. In spite of discomforts, it's good to be here with no worldly cares, no burden but the pack on my back, no system to support but my own life system.

A high shrill call rings out from the dark heights of the northernmost cliff, three times repeated. The call is answered from the opposite height and back and forth across the canyon the two unknown creatures communicate. For an hour or so I listen to their passage up Hare Creek Canyon, filled with wonder at my proximity to the wild night hunters. I drift into sleep contented to be here alone and close to the great unknown.

I awake in a puddle of sweat. Another muggy morning. I look up. There is sunlight on the distant treetops. Up there must be fresh air, wide vistas, perhaps a view of the sea and the sweep of wide golden meadows. I feel claustrophobic in this canyon. Cowboy coffee brewed on my tiny propane cartridge stove helps a little, but not enough. Goat Camp, my intended goal, seems more a threat than a promise. I wanna go home. Detaching from my original plan without too much self-abuse, waving bye bye to the image of myself as a rugged backcountry explorer, I pack up in haste and head up and out.

Retracing my steps, I breakfast on wild strawberries and canyon gooseberries. The latter are large as marbles, wine-red when ripe. The prickles are deceptive; they are soft, and it is pleasant to bite through the skin and suck out the sweet seedy pulp. Thirst quenching.

My spirits revive at the sight of the ocean; the hot miles to the road are uneventful, not a rattler in sight, and mostly downhill. Descending the last stretch I catch sight of my battered Karman Ghia waiting on the highway to take me home to a cool shower, clean clothes and an icy cold Dos XX. I am flooded with the feeling of thankfulness. Aha! At last I have found what I was seeking. The feeling of thanks which makes life worthwhile. I laugh at myself all the way home. Seems I have to give up everything now and then to appreciate what I've got. How ridiculous. How human!

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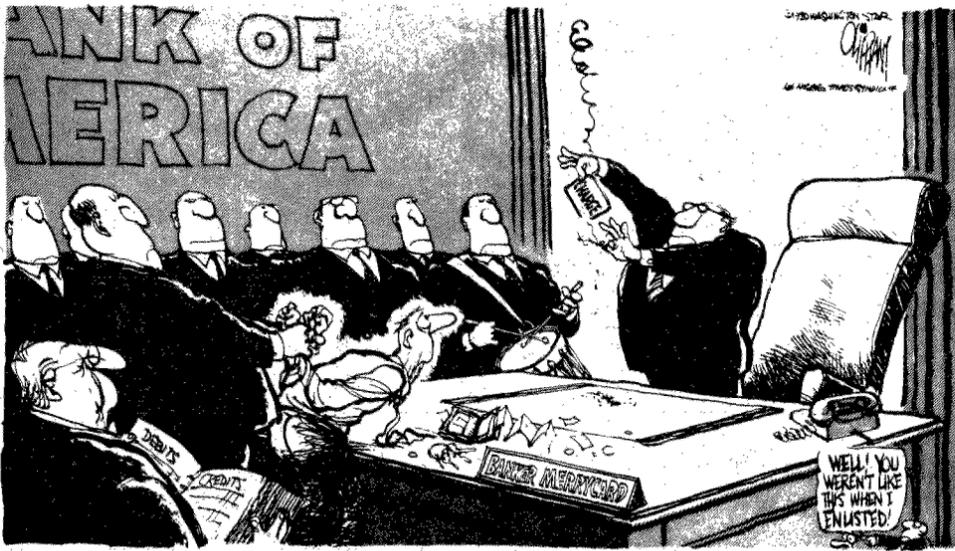
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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
 Notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing will be held by Monterey Peninsula Transit at its offices, 1 Ryan Ranch Road, Monterey, CA., at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, June 9, 1980, for the purpose of considering a reduction in service on line 22 — BIG SUR. The proposed change would involve the retention of daily service during the summer months and on Memorial Day weekend; however, the service which presently operates on Saturday only for the remainder of the year would be discontinued.
 At the hearing, Monterey Peninsula Transit will afford the opportunity for interested persons to be heard concerning the proposed action. Interested persons may submit orally or in writing evidence and recommendations. Written communications should be submitted not later than June 2, 1980 to: Secretary, Board of Directors, Monterey Peninsula Transit, 1 Ryan Ranch Road, Monterey, CA 93940.

/s/ Thomas D. Albert
 General Manager

Date of Publication:
 June 2, 1980 (601)

Marijuana & Health Report

By Candace Ingram
 Executive Director, Monterey Peninsula Youth Project

A March 1980 report, *Marijuana and Health: 1980* from the HEW Eighth Annual Report to Congress, has revealed some major scientific findings regarding marijuana smoking:

—Daily use by high school seniors has almost doubled nationwide from 5.8 percent in 1975 to 10.3 percent in 1979. Sixty percent have tried marijuana and 37 percent are current users according to studies.

—Marijuana is being used at earlier ages. In 1979, 30 percent of high school seniors reported use prior to tenth grade as compared to 17 percent in 1975.

—The potency of marijuana in the U.S. has increased markedly over the past five years.

The psychoactive ingredient tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) which determines the potency of marijuana increased from 1 percent in 1975 to an average of 5 percent in 1979.

—Studies show that marijuana may affect the reproductive function of men and women and may affect the unborn child.

One experiment showed that women subjects who used marijuana had defective menstrual cycles three times more often than non-users. In animals, the drug affects the production of estrogen and prolactin, the hormone important in the adequate production of mother's milk. Animal studies have also shown that the ingredients in marijuana cross the placental barrier during pregnancy and traces can be found in the milk of nursing mothers. Monkeys who were treated with marijuana were four times more likely to abort or have still-born infants; males born to these mothers were lighter than normal in birth weight.

—It appears likely that daily marijuana use by smoking less than one "joint" leads to lung capacity damage similar to that from smoking 16 cigarettes per day.

—Extended use of marijuana over a period of years may eventually be shown to cause cancer in humans.

Although there is yet no direct evidence to link smoking marijuana with lung cancer, one study showed that marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Another study showed that marijuana tar can produce tumors in animals.

More studies are planned on the effects of driving under the influence, toxicity of the drug, possible cancer-causing effects and the effects on the hormones and endocrine system.

"What concerns us" said a spokesperson for the Monterey Peninsula Youth Project, "is that many young people who think the drug is just an herb with the ability to enhance their lives may be affected in their abilities to learn or maintain good motor coordination and may lead to serious health problems later in their lives. The combined effects of alcohol and marijuana can cause poor judgment and accidents if one attempts to drive while under the influence of the drugs."

The Monterey Peninsula Youth Project is a youth, family and drug abuse counseling program offering services on the Peninsula and throughout Monterey County. The 24-hour crisis intervention number is 373-4773.

Dickenson Named to Head National Park Service

From the Los Angeles Times
 May 2, 1980

WASHINGTON — Russell E. Dickenson, a 33-year veteran of the National Park Service, was named Thursday to head the agency in an action that received widespread praise from conservation groups.

Dickenson replaces William J. Whalen, who was fired as director last week by Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus after a stormy three years in which Whalen came under fire from a powerful congressman, various conservation groups and Park Service employees complaining of low morale.

Andrus called Dickenson "an old pro who can be expected to inspire confidence among co-workers and those concerned with the future of our great national park system."

Dickenson, 57, joined the park service in 1947 as a park ranger in the Grand Canyon. He served as deputy director of the service from 1973 to 1975 and since that time has been director of the service's Pacific-Northwest region, which includes Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

T. Destry Jarvis, a spokesman for the National Parks and Conservation Assn., called Dickenson "the best man for the job."

William Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, said Dickenson was a good choice after "three inadequate directors in a row."

Turnage had charged that Whalen, 39, was "over his head" in the job as director. The Wilderness Society and some other conservation groups were unhappy when Whalen cut back on a plan to restrict car traffic in Yosemite National Park.

Whalen had also drawn fire from park concessionaires over his attempts to upgrade food and lodging services for the 268 million annual visitors to the system's 321 national parks and monuments.

Whalen said last week that he was "shocked" by his dismissal and said he expected to take another job with the federal government. Andrus said Thursday that Whalen would be reassigned to another position.

For a Change of Pace in Supervisor's Race

They say the movement for environment has been a big success For people have become aware of rapid growth of mess. And in halls of Congress the environmental boys Have legislated water, air, and pesticides and noise;

Now monitoring is the key to quality control, Unless we know which way is up it's hard to reach a goal — But the most effective monitor is public agitation To keep a narrow expertise from governing the nation.

The involuntary system that is based upon the cell Can manage billions of parts and do it very well, So perhaps it's the development of arrogance of brain That brings environmental troubles in its train?

Environmental planning must be based upon a region And even there phenomena are virtually legion, And so the poor environmentalist is very very loath To contemplate the consequence of exponential growth.

But equilibrium's a fiction of the ordered human mind In the turbulence of nature it is very hard to find, So we have to ride the rapids of a raging evolution In the hope that our extinction isn't part of the solution.

The quiet revolution of the planning of the land, At the state and local level may be very well in hand But one may have nagging doubts on whether guiding growth in quality Is much within the power of any level of the polity.

As we don't know very clearly what we really want to do, It would be dangerous to have too clear an end in view, But if we can put a stopper on the scandalous and outrageous, We may create a state of things where virtue is contagious.

A modest optimism may be entertained because A "managed growth framework" is better than it was, But one can permit some gloom about an ultimate solution When the GNP's a symbol for Gross National Pollution.

A careful county government that sensitive and nervous is Will pretty well confine itself to just providing services; But if it is visually sensitive it may stimulate our glands To defend its threatened people from the Subdivision Evaluation System

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An Elaborately Orchestrated Scheme

By R.C. Horse

A detailed study of the legislative background and acquisition practices of some of our federal lands, together with a review of the histories of some of the refugees from those areas, is more than just shocking and heartbreaking. It's terrifying to see how, in some instances, a small floating clique of uninformed but aggressive environmental zealots (without any proof whatsoever of their contentions, using emotionalism and even lies) can cancel out the combined efforts of entire communities and thousands of property owners represented by informed, involved, competent, articulate, dedicated local citizens who have a thorough understanding of resource protection, who conscientiously seek a valid balance between private and public land uses, and who use expertise and documented data to support their positions.

It's even more dismaying here in Monterey County, where there is now a drive by a small, tightly organized group of politicians and professional conservationists for federal "protection" (takeover) of the Big Sur coast, even though not a HINT of resource degradation exists. Just think of it: a photographer, who is not a planner, not an elected official, not even a resident of the targeted area, suddenly proclaims in Washington, in an interview with President Carter, that the Big Sur coast is "threatened with over-development," and — as though it is a grave emergency — appeals to the president for federal control! Thereupon, without asking for proof, and with overwhelming proof to the contrary, the photographer's politician friends and their supporting, intertwined coterie of environmental elitists rush in to try to outdo each other with drastic "remedial" legislation, placing all Big Sur residents in the impossible and unconstitutional position of being guilty until they can prove themselves innocent.

Could this unexpected and unjustified move by the photographer, the swift response by accommodating politicians, and the equally prompt backup by the environmental community be a spontaneous happening? It almost makes one suspicious that such a situation could have been brought about only on cue — as a result of a clever campaign to achieve the goal of federal takeover of the Big Sur coast by commercializing conservation — an undertaking which could be conceived and orchestrated only by trained public relations people working, ideally, through a celebrity. To achieve this, the organized conservationists in particular (Trusts, Foundations, Clubs, et

al) and the public in general, would need to be massaged into a mood of receptivity and cooperation. The celebrity chosen as a front would need to be the darling of the conservation world, someone who enjoyed being interviewed, photographed, lionized and sanctified. The slick-page magazines, newspapers, radio and TV would need to be saturated for months with publicity about and eulogies to the celebrity's unique "feel for the environment" — with widely advertised kudos for his reverence for nature, and especially for his concern for the Big Sur coast. The request for federal status for the Big Sur coast would need to be made at just the right moment, at the highest national level, with maximum fanfare, to create the impression of urgency and of widespread approval — and, of course, without prior notice to the Big Sur community. A benign way would be needed to introduce the essential legislation — like a failsafe bill on which to quietly tack an amendment that would open the way for federal control, without publicity. Then pilgrimages to the shrine of the famous advocate would need to be arranged; awards would need to be invented and bestowed; halos would need to be designed and adjusted to precise angles. Protestants of humility would need to ring out from the modest, selfless, banner-carrying saviour of the coast — this Conservation Man of the Year. Testimonials would be needed from highly placed planners to the effect that existing land use controls had failed and that, alas, ONLY federal intervention could save the Big Sur Coast. Bewildered, bedazzled, and beguiled, few except Big Sur residents would be apt to question either the proponents or their motives. Thus, under the noble guise of "environmental protection," Big Sur could be captured and brought into the federal fold, before effective opposition could be organized.

IS this how it happened? *Is an elaborately orchestrated scheme the genesis of the Cranston-Wilderness Society-Panetta proposals?* Since the request for further federal intervention in Big Sur certainly didn't arise out of NEED, and just as certainly didn't arise from popular local demand, it's a valid question.

And so, too, is this one: could it actually be that a man who has never deigned to participate in neighborhood planning efforts, who is seemingly unaware of the existence of innumerable regulatory agencies now rigidly protecting the Big Sur coast, who has evidently never studied the Coastal Act he once unreservedly espoused but now rejects as inadequate,

who has attended few if any Planning Commission sessions, Coastal Commission hearings, or Citizens Advisory Committee workshops — could it be that this man had the effrontery to take it upon himself alone (and without consulting with the people affected) to ask the federal government to take over the Big Sur coast — and that then, after the fact, he was so promptly and enthusiastically joined by eager politicians and career environmentalists?

However it happened, the landgrab attempt didn't come off quite as expected by the proponents. The residents of Big Sur promptly howled "NO!" Senator Hayakawa said "no." The administration said "no;" and the Government Accounting Office said the entire federal land acquisition program should be reassessed. Thousands of people from abutting communities said "no," while inholders from all over the nation came forward with their warnings — warnings substantiated by the government's own GAO report, as well as by graphic (independent) films and by unassailable proof of lack of proper stewardship by the federal establishment.

Furthermore, however it happened that Big Sur found itself threatened with loss of local control, the end result of further federal intervention there under whatever guise, and however limited, will be tragic for all concerned. It will mean diminished stature for the proponents; wasted money; a blighted environment; tarnished tourist experiences, clouded titles; loss of tax base; shattered private rights; displaced people; depressed economy; government by committee and edict instead of government by law; endless bickering; plans to make plans to make plans; confusion; opportunities for graft; discrimination against coastal citizens; and destruction of faith in government in general and in the planning process in particular. Worse, it will be illogical and even insane, because the whole theory of the proposed increase in federal intervention is based on an *unchallenged, spurious presumption — i.e., that the Big Sur coast is in danger of over-development!*

Both Senator Cranston and Congressman Leon Panetta have a fine opportunity here to become national heroes — or, at the very least, statesmen. All they need to do is to lay it out the way it is: demand *proof* of degradation; *proof* of failure of existing and evolving controls; *proof* that the federal government is a better steward than the private sector; *proof* that the land is needed; *proof* that the government can afford it. They should blow the whistle and for once say "no way" to the voracious landgrabbers, to misguided environmentalists, and to the chic doomsdayers. They should opt for constitutional guarantees, local controls, balanced land uses, respect for Big Sur residents, for fiscal responsibility, and for just plain old American common sense. The voters would wildly applaud!

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

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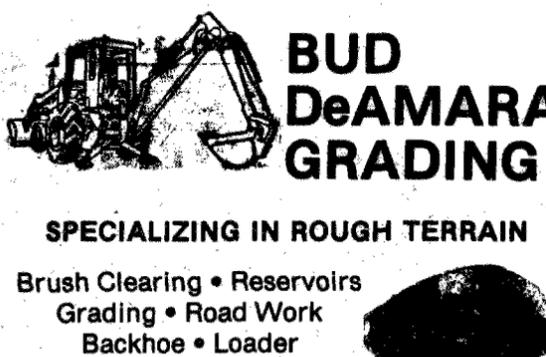
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