“Peace on Earth...
Goodwill to All”
Advantages and Disadvantages

Jim Joffel introduced himself as a brand new resident who would pay the role of Devil's Advocate. He stated the report was "extravagant," but asked for a statement that incorporated the disadvantages of the incorporation. He also asked how increased tourism and related problems would be solved "because the coastal Commission is that will open up the coast to tourists.

Bill Zion, the consultant, responded to the disadvantages of incorporation: "The principle one would have been increased taxes, but Proposition 13 has made that impossible. The second one is civil leadership and the ability to elect people to carry out the town's business. The disadvantages are to be a straw man.

As to the advantages, Zion pointed out that the federal government, which always looks to the government representative, which is the county, but would be the town if incorporated.

Regarding the possibility of pressures to allow more motel because of the high revenues from the motel bed tax, Mr. Zion was "skeptical" and said "we would watch that, which I think you would want to do here anyway."

However, he continued, "it doesn't look like the town would get into financial straits, which would force it to do. The growth of the town, the existing revenue should be adequate for normal cost increases."

In response to a question from Steve Beck regarding any state laws that would hinder the Big Sur services the town would have to finance, Mr. Zion said basically none except for adequate Environmental Impact Statements for major projects.

Roger Newell said that he didn't go along with the "big thrust reason" and with a "more reasonable approach" to the question of incorporation.

Mr. Newell said that he did not believe there was a consensus about what is scenic beauty and what is a rural way of life. He described the community as "politically inexperienced and naive" and suggested a Municipal Advisory Council to get some "practical experience."

Mr. Zion replied, "in a community this small, it's my inclination that you know each other well enough that you don't have to go through the whole thing or it would be wrong."

Ray Sanborn asked why a town was needed for planning because the Citizens Advisory Committee, which is made up of local people, was presently working on the Local Coastal Plan.

Sam Goldeen responded by saying that the Citizens Advisory Committee was appointed by a supervisor and had not been elected by the community.

When Christian Van Allen asked what would happen to the income if the town were incorporated, John Harlan reiterated the importance for the budget surplus during "summer years" to compensate for the year-round.
Coastal Commission Delays McQueen House Permit

The Regional Coastal Commission withheld Mr. and Mrs. Don McQueen’s house application from the Nov. 27 agenda and scheduled it for a full public hearing.

Carl Larson, speaking for the Sierra Club, raised the question of tree-cutting for firewood, and asked the commission to look into the application more thoroughly. “If the forest is to be managed, it should be managed from the beginning,” he reasoned.

Commissioners Walters and Taylor also requested more review. According to Commission rules, if two commissioners object to an application it is automatically removed from the agenda.

Commissioner Zad Leavy offered “direction to the staff” for their further review: “Even though the water comes from a spring—not a well—located on Forest Service land, the use for which was established in 1908. He said he had a permit and state water rights for residential and agricultural use from that spring, and he has never transferred nor intends to transfer any water from the

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CPOA Elects New Officers

At the annual meeting of the Big Sur Coast Property Owners Association, the members elected new officers and board of directors and listened to guest speaker Robert Slimmon, Monterey County Zoning Administrator, who summarized the history of zoning in Big Sur and amplified on the subject of the new "CZ" zoning for Big Sur.

Outgoing president, R. C. E. Newell, congratulated president-elect Katherine Sheet, vice president Marilyn Hartard, secretary Barbara Richardson, and treasurer Charles Mohn.

The new Board of Directors are: Marilyn Abé, Lloyd Addleman, John Burtis, Mary Fee, John Harlan, Marty Hartman, Gary Koeppel, Don McQueen, Hal Morgenrath, Ray Sanborn, Howard Sitton, Frank Trotter.

History of Zoning

Robert Slimmon began his talk on the history of Big Sur Zoning by pointing out that in 1929 Monterey County was the first county in the state to adopt zoning, and that in October of 1930, the Big Sur Coast was the first area in the county to be zoned.

Although the zoning allowed residences on lots of 4,000 square feet until 1929, Mr. Slimmon said that "had not been the cause of any problems because nobody took advantage of it." Between 1939 and 1962, the existing Master Plan was discussed, and both "Messrs. Owners and Campbell were hired as consultants, and we picked the best things from both plans."

In 1963, new zoning called "Scenic Conservation" was adopted for a 1,000-foot meander line, of whatever was visible from Highway 1. Beyond the rights-of-way line, and was zoned Transitional with a 1/3-acre minimum from Malpaso to Rocky Creek, and a 5/10-acre minimum south of Rocky Creek to the county line.

The "Preservation Ordinance" was a temporary emergency regulation which required a Special Permit for all development except agricultural uses. It was in force between 1976 and 1979, but having passed its two-year limit, no Special Permits are now required. Until the drafting and adoption of the "Local Coastal Plan," which is required by Coastal Law, applicants for a single family dwelling in the Scenic Conservation zone need to obtain design review and site, Planning Commission approval, then a Coastal Permit.

In 1976, "CZ" Zoning was adopted for a Coastal Permit and a Building Permit.

At the annual meeting, the history of the president, Marion Harris, Outgoing president, Gary Newell, and incoming president, Mary Fee, were all picked for their outstanding services to the Coast Property Owners Association. The "CZ" Zoning was not presently in effect, and when Mr. Slimmon was asked when it would happen, he said, "I don't have a ready answer to that. Any person or group, the Planning Commission, or the Board, could ask for it to be applied here at any time. Public hearings would be held, and three votes of the Board of Supervisors is the bottom line."

Do shrub-munching deer have "prescriptive rights" to visit Pebble Beach residents?

"Only if they play tennis," quipped Deputy Attorney General Charles Gates.

Central Coast commissioners were discussing a request by Charles Crocker to install a tennis court and make other changes on his 17 Mile Drive property.

The applicant's representative, Larry Henneson, expressed concern about wording of the proposed permit condition that seemed to indicate Crocker could not keep the mesh fence he uses to keep deer out.

"If you let deer in it's impossible to maintain your landscaping," Henneson said. "It's impossible to keep a decent-looking place with deer roaming around, and it creates an eyesore for tourists going by. You have to keep the little rascals out."

Commission chairman Marilyn Liddicoat, referring to a much-discussed current topic, asked whether the public deer had acquired prescriptive rights to cross the private property, drawing Gates' quick quip in response. "Let's strike that condition," Brown said, and the commission did.

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**PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS FOR DEER?**

Reprinted from the Herald

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by Ed Brown

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Highlanders Press Commissioners on Prescriptive Rights

By GARY KOEPPEL

"We are still concerned by the questionnaires being promulgated by the Attorney General's office, and we consider the affidavit on the second page of the questionnaire to be a confession of unlawful trespass on private property.

"Some of the residents are considering prosecuting for trespass.

"We request this commission to either get the same information as on the questionnaire from all property owners under your jurisdiction or void and terminate the questionnaires and all the results so far.

With the above statement the president of the Carmel Highland Property Owner's Association, Bill Boedan, began the fourth confrontation in three months with the Central Coast Commission over the controversial prescriptive rights investigation being conducted by the Attorney General's office.

Angry and articulate Highland residents sought recourse from the Central Commissioners and urged them to take a stand, to find out exactly who authorized and instigated the investigation, to repudiate the use of a precedent-setting questionnaire/affidavit, and to clarify which beach areas have been "targeted" for investigation.

Several residents pointed out the increased amount of trespass, litter, and vandalism were linked directly to the investigation, as publicized by the State Attorney General who would be to contact the new Attorney General en masse for clarification. The question of trespass, or the prescriptive rights for access, is a question that is not going to be resolved by this commission."

Commissioner Liddicoat suggested that the best remedy would be to contact the Attorney General on issue for relief. "The new Attorney General will be much more respectful of private property rights than the past Attorney General has been."

Who Instigated Investigations?

When Commissioner Vallas asked if it had been determined definitely whether the State Commission had ever asked the Attorney General's Office to conduct prescriptive rights investigations. Executive Director Ed Brown replied that a contract had been established between the Attorney General's Office and the State Commission.

Commissioner James Hughes asked the State Commission Representative on the Central Commission, Commissioner Ruth Andresen, "whether the State Commission had acted upon this questionnaire as a policy matter with a formal vote of the State Commission, or whether it was an administrative matter between the staff members of the Coastal Commission and Attorney General's Office?"

Mrs. Andresen replied that "the first notice I had of the questionnaire was a discussion at a Coastal meeting here about two weeks ago. To my knowledge, it was not discussed at the State Commission, nor did the Commissioners involve themselves in the discussion and decision-making."

Commissioner Hughes concluded that the issue should be brought before the State Commission as a policy matter to get some clarification. "If not, we're going to keep going around the mulberry bush with the Regional and State Commissions and Attorney General's office."

Expressing concern, Mrs. Andresen replied that she had already reported the matter to the State Commission, "and it is a subject of concern that this Commission was uniform in that this investigation was happening until we read it in the newspapers."

Against Wife-Beating and For Apple Pie

Commissioner Bilson reminded the Commission that "three weeks ago, Mr. Williams from the Attorney General's Office told a resident, Mr. Nix, that staff member Mike Miller of this commission had requested the investigation. Somebody here is not telling the truth."

Chairmadam Henderson repeated that any action, if taken, would be taken by the Attorney General's Office. Speaking for Deputy Attorney General Charles Getz, a substitute, Ms. Nicholson, reported that "until the investigation was determined whether or not it is a trespass or an exercise of prescriptive rights, so I don't think any action at this time would be appropriate by the Coastal Commission or the Attorney General's Office."

Resident Clare Carey Willard requested that one of the Commissioners make the statements public regarding the investigation being limited allegedly to Otter Cove and McAbee Beach to alleviate trespass in other areas. The Chair responded, "If trespass is occurring, it is important that you contact your local law-enforcement agencies. The question of trespass, or the prescriptive rights for access, is a question that is not going to be resolved by this commission."

Commissioner Liddicoat suggested that the best remedy would be to contact the Attorney General on issue for relief. "The new Attorney General will be much more respectful of private property rights than the past Attorney General has been."

NEW "TARGET AREAS" ANNOUNCED

Two new beach areas in the Carmel Highlands were announced for "Implied Dedication Studies" by Deputy Attorney General Kenneth Williams in a letter to Leo Woods, past president of the Malpaso Property Owners Association. The new two areas announced in the letter are Otter Bay and Malpaso Beach. The questionnaires and parcel map which accompanied the letter are identical to those which had been selectively distributed in September. The letter, dated Nov. 8., was not received until early December, according to Mr. Woods, because he has not been president for five years and the mail had been delatered.

The total number of "target areas" discovered so far are five: Otter Cove, McAbee Beach, Yankee Beach, Malpaso Beach and the area beaches described in the Oct. 15 issue of the Sierra Club's Ventana Newsletter: "the upland dune areas adjoining Monterey-Seaside-Sand City beaches, from the Del Monte Beach residential tract on the west to Tioga Avenue in Sand City on the east."

...
Will Big Sur's History Survive?

Consider Big Sur's history. It certainly involves use of the land, few people would condone today: clearing of redwood forests. Remaining of lime and gold, the senseless massacre of sea otters. Yet with all that, non-history buffs abound. Big Sur Historical Society has many followers both inside the community and out. People are wanting and needing to know the truth. It's important for us to know where we came from and what we've built that brought us here. Small. Also, it is hard to care whether we are ever to be candidates for a dig.

But social history is another matter. We are history, each of us. Our polarities, often petty, form the stuff of which history is made.

It is sad to think that we could see Big Sur's colorful history come to an abrupt end in a single generation. But it is possible.

When government takes over land, history, except for press releases, ends. Nationalization of state land may (or may not) protect the landscape, but it heralds the destruction of a valuable human resource, its history.

To quote one prominent resident speaking of the people who have occupied this unique area since history began, "we are not hers. They don't belong in a zoo!" The National Park Service disregrads human beings as zoo status. It allows us to live in our lives in captivity—or to move and sell out to the lowest bidder, the government.

There appears to be a trend in government to take over, through state, federal or private trust to be held for the state or federal, all land that is not flat. It is a trend that will generate generations of a great deal of interesting history.

The natural easement points along the coast used by the public for recreational purposes, regardless of ownership. And probably, in order to ensure the public continued access to these points. The fear of residents of their land being taken away, "the stock, rock and barrel" seems an extreme paranoia reaction. As responsible members of the public so derided as "thoughtless tourists," we are dismayed at the lack of respect of local property owners for the needs of the many who could not choose otherwise.

We have tried to be the beneficial of the property owners in our area. We have tried to encourage the exchange of some number of dollars between two people who would have to render the power of absolute control over others, regardless of the wealth, at least some measurable resource as we know it.

The economy of the entire area is, in fact, extremely dependent on the public who are forced to "lawbreakers" as the local property owners in order to pursue their preferred recreations. Boaters, surfers, birders, wood savers, snorkelers, trail hikers. And not all these lawbreakers are non-residents today.

We've tried to be as helpful of the property owners as we had to cross as we are of the land we've gone to such lengths to visit. We know first hand that all members of the public are not as conscientious and responsible as all would like to clean up after them and treat it too.

We, too, find the selective distribution of the property owners who agree and disagree in the region to experience the beauty of this area. It certainly involves use of the land, few people would condone today: clearing of redwood forests. Remaining of lime and gold, the senseless massacre of sea otters. Yet with all that, non-history buffs abound. Big Sur Historical Society has many followers both inside the community and out. People are wanting and needing to know the truth. It's important for us to know where we came from and what we've built that brought us here. Small. Also, it is hard to care whether we are ever to be candidates for a dig.

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We, too, find the selective distribution of the property owners who agree and disagree in the region to experience the beauty of this area.
THE CANNERY ROW MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has recently become aware of a questionnaire was circulated by your office, which is being selectively circulated throughout the state, that has all the earmarks of a backdoor assault upon the inherent rights of private property owners within the Coastal Zone of California.

To us, the obvious purpose of this so-called questionnaire is to collect misinformation and create a baseless, distorted set of statistics which will not only be used as the basis for a prescriptive rights classification of private property here on Cannery Row, specifically the McAbee Beach area, and elsewhere in the state.

We are extremely agitated at what appears to be another example of the California Coastal Commission and its staff using willing and/or pliable members of your office to further the Coastal Commission's delusions of supremacy over the lives and property of every citizen within the coastal zone.

Such conduct as this can serve only to undermine public confidence in the office of attorney general. A quick, substantive, and honest repudiation of this document and its originators would help restore the confidence of all property owners up and down the state.

The blatant, implicit in this document, is sure to produce adverse and counter-productive results along our entire coastline.

First, it is likely this threat will have the negative effect of reducing access in many areas, as property owners limit or restrict their property confronted at a later date by the state of California.

Secondly, it could severely hamper and prejudice the ability of our local city planners to develop a comprehensive local coastal program for Cannery Row in a timely manner.

Public access at McAbee Beach here on Cannery Row has been the subject of discussion for some time between the Coastal Commission, property owners and the city of Monterey, both within the permit procedure and in developing our local coastal program. A significant portion of property owners have publicly expressed a willingness to accommodate public interest on this property at the sole expense of the owners by providing showers, locker rooms, toilets, etc. for skin divers and others who may desire to use this beach. This arrangement would cost the state nothing but be consistent with ideas envisioned by the people under Proposition 20.

We are convinced the Coastal Commission and its staff have a very improper imbalance of views that prevail in its interpretation and implementation of the Coastal Act.

Clearly the legislature intended that the act should be based on "home rule" and that the traditional powers of local government in the use of decision would not be usurped as long as the local actions were consistent with the policies of the act.

Recently, the legislature has given the commission little direct authority over "content" in development of local programs. Their power to issue guidelines is directed to format, procedure and methodology.

We are also concerned by a consistent pattern of their actions, that there is a conscious conspiracy within the Coastal Commission and its staff to slow and/or stop all growth within the coastal zone, and, by their repeated interference, to delay and obstruct the ability of the local government bodies to develop a local coastal program in a timely manner, with the specific purpose and intent of usurping the task of local planners in order that the commissions themselves can then develop the "content" of all local coastal programs throughout the state without the necessity of local input and with none or little concern or regard for the desires or economies of the local communities.

We are appalled that this commission has been unwilling to accept any real checks and balances, and, more importantly, unwilling to accept liability for its errors and abuses.

It is not our intent to disagree with reasonable regulation or the Coastal Act itself. But we do vigorously disagree with actions which are unreasonable, unnecessary, unrealistic, abusive and excessive. We object to the commission's consistent involvement in which it completely ignores or misunderstands the social and economic conditions and needs of the local community.

It is clear to us that our Coastal Commission and its staff are grossly guilty of abusing the discretionary authority and power granted to them by the legislature.

We formally request that you initiate an investigation to determine if, in fact, the Coastal Commission is carrying out its responsibilities as intended by our legislature in a fair, reasonable and timely manner.

We have not forgotten that it was due to the governor's personal last hour lobbying efforts and promises of reasonable implementation that the act became law over stiff opposition. It is obvious these promises have been ignored.
The concept of an incorporated "City of Del Monte Forest," but with toll gates intact, and residents exercising highway "pilgrimage" without paying a penny more in taxes, was presented to about 125 Del Monte Forest property owners recently. They had requested the meeting at the theater at Robert Louis Stevenson School one evening to hear attorney and forest resident Saul Meier discuss the cost of the town hall to the left of a case of Shepherd's Knoll Grove corporation study, which cited Monterey and Pebble Beach, resident, outlined the general ideas he had no support before Monterey and Peninsula Herald Reprinted with 26% OFF

The event was sponsored by the Forest Committee in the town hall tradition to explore future alternatives. The tax impact, since the advent of Proposition 13, is potentially "zero," Weingarten said.

Twentieth Century-Fox is buying the land at Pebble Beach, he said, "but the right of persons to govern themselves."

Annexation Threats He suggested that forest residents might act now before any road is built in the Grove "bite off more portions of the forest," as in the case of Shafter Grove (annexed by Monterey), citing rumors that Pebble Grove would now like to annex the Spanish Bay area. Earlier in the evening, James O'Brien, also a forest resident, outlined work done two years ago in an incorporation study, which had failed.

That, Weingarten said, was because people in the forest do not want curbs, gutters and sidewalks, but do want to keep the toll gates, without which the roads would be the same. Most people see the benefits, he said, in having a general law city, with five local council members to govern them. A majority of the fraction of a county supervisor and planning commissioner at a great distance.

"Not so," said Harold A. Maxeiner. "Who needs all those local politicians and what would they do?"

Unpaid Officials Proposed Local government would be filled by part-time unpaid city officials, Weingarten said, suggesting that studies by the impartial County Fusion indicated that it could be done.

Most of the audience questions, however, centered on the cost of a local forest government. Many doubted that it could be accomplished without added expense. Weingarten explained that local residents are already paying for government services through subdivisions, or taxes collected by federal and state government, and then turned back to incorporated cities and counties.

Examples he gave included money collected from the sales tax, the property tax, and the gasoline and motor vehicle taxes. That money would be returned to the forest residents on a per capita basis and would fund the incorporated city, Weingarten said. He added that previous studies show that the forest could operate even without money from the property tax.

Road Acquisition Although the toll gates and roads in the forest are now privately owned by Pebble Beach Corp., they could be acquired by negotiation or eminent domain, or could be operated by agreement with property owners, as is done presently, Weingarten said.

Attorney William C. Maxeiner, who was in the audience, told the group that should incorporation become a fact with the blessing of the state Legislature, buying the toll gates and roads would preclude the collection of gas tax and motor vehicle money.

"You can't have your cake and eat it too," Maxeiner said. "Why would the legislature give us special dispensation to charge a toll in the public, for the exclusive use of 2,800 homeowners?"

But if residents do incorporate, as an urban forest community, a "should incorporate," Weingarten said, adding, "Not to do it invites destruction of the forest."

A show of hands at the meeting indicated the majority favored pursuing further information about the concept.

Such a concept could pose a threat to either Pebble Beach Corp. or Fox, he said. But a private corporation is analogous to a shopkeeper who will leave the store after all the goods are sold (referring to the 1,800 undeveloped lots).

Concern over responsible development means the area should incorporate, Weingarten said, adding, "Not to do it invites destruction of the forest."

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PUBLIC VALLEY SCHOOL NEWS by Peggy Harding Students Prepare and Serve Thanksgiving Dinner The children at Pacific Valley School decided that they wanted to spend some of the money they had earned to provide a giant Thanksgiving treat for their families and teachers. Under the direction of Leila Avery, and with the assistance of some of the other mothers and friends, the boys and girls of the school purchased and prepared "from scratch" a magnificent feast for more than 70 people.

There were turkeys and stuffing, yams, salad, vegetables, relishes, and two kinds of pie. The cakes were decorated with fresh greens and even the paper plates were individually hand decorated by the children.

The dinner was served at the school on Friday evening, Nov. 17, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

O N THE MOVE

Two Babies Born December 1st ELICHMANS HAVE A GIRL Allen and Regina Eichman received an early Christmas present with the December 1 birth of their daughter, Sarah Eichman. Sarah weighed 6½ pounds, measured nineteen inches, and was born at the Natividad Hospital in Salinas. The early birth-delayed the Eichman's move to their new home on Partington Road, but as of press time the family had gotten settled in.

R I A L S H A V E A B O Y La Junia Bla gave birth to her eighth child, a son, Dec. 1, 1978, Daniel Austin Bla, born at 3:05 p.m., weighed 11 pounds, 11 ounces and was 23 inches long. Father Curiel Jara works for the U.S. Forest Service.

PACIFIC VALLEY SCHOOL NEWS by Peggy Harding Students Prepare and Serve Thanksgiving Dinner The children at Pacific Valley School decided that they wanted to spend some of the money they had earned to provide a giant Thanksgiving treat for their families and teachers. Under the direction of Leila Avery, and with the assistance of some of the other mothers and friends, the boys and girls of the school purchased and prepared "from scratch" a magnificent feast for more than 70 people.

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ON SALE NOW!

Caption Cooper School, River Inn, River Inn Store, Big Sur Library, Carrillo's, Fordham, Fernwood, Big Sur Racer, Ventures, Monterey General Store, Phoenix Shops, Digger's Big Sur, Coast Gallery.
Big Sur residents have always had a tradition of taking care of their own needs, and you will find them constantly working toward self-sufficiency in many areas of their public and private lives. Last month we exercised the self-sufficient ethic again when the Big Sur Brigade needed training in the fundamentals of emergency first aid.

Notice the reader will remember from our past articles on Fire Brigade training that our Brigade is an all-volunteer outfit. This means that the thousands of hours spent by the members each year to maintain and improve our fire service are donated. This is also true of the Big Sur Ambulance which is a highly proficient service operated for the community by our neighbors.

In making up the Brigade training requirements, we realized that many times we will be called to an emergency in which an instructor is not available to conduct a discussion or to merely describe the procedures. It is then that we must decide to cover our need for Basic Life Support training to prepare for such an emergency. Basic Life Support in the knowledge to handle an emergency, and the training which means those steps which you can take to maintain the life the breathing and circulation, until medical aid.

By FRANK PINNEY

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Give a lasting Christmas gift this year.
Send your tax-deductible donation in the names of your friends to The Big Sur Fire Brigade o/c Chief Walter Trotter Big Sur, California 93920

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FIRE BRIGADE GIVES MID-COAST ENGINE

The Mid-Coast Fire Brigade took delivery of the engine which gave the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade its start four and a half years ago. Volunteers were jubilant when the engine started. They planned a banquet to celebrate its arrival in Palo Colorado Canyon.

Initially, the engine will be stationed at the home of Fire Chief Larry Snow. The Volunteers plan to equip it thoroughly to give it a complete mechanical rehabilitation. They will repaint bright red with gold and black fire striping.

History of Engine #195

Engine #195 has a successful history. It was the truck that got the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade started.

Formed head of Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park Jim Davis approached the Brigade with a gift to the Brigade in the summer of 1974. On August 11, 1974, the Brigade was chartered with Monterey County.

It was Engine #195 that extinguished a house fire at Riverside Campground in January 1975, the first time in Big Sur history that building was saved when a major fire was underway.

Engine #195 has rolled on many major fire since the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade was formed. Our local Brigade now has two engines and is getting delivery of a third, a late model, fast attack from the California Division of Forestry, which is the only they are allowed to give to the original truck to the Mid-Coast Volunteers.

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But weather brings an increase in house fires. The Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade reminds residents to clean chimneys and flues especially when fireplaces and stoves are used every day. Seal building can be rapid. Heaters also should be cleaned including dust behind grillwork. A vacuum or hair dryer works well for this purpose.

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Outside, brush should be cleared from around the house and tree limbs pruned back from chimney and stone pipes. If you have a Christmas tree, Chief Trotter suggests the type of stand that allows the tree to sit in water. The bowl should be filled every few days as the tree will continue to take up water. Otherwise mist the tree every day after unplugging any lights. A fire short in a warm room without precautions can dry out enough to reach the flashpoint. Check the wiring for frays. A fire short in a room very carefully. Mrs may have cleared from store in storage. Placement is not to overload circuit. Christmas trees have started many home fires. Please make sure sources is not one of them.

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FIRE SUPPRESSION TRAINING

By MARY HARRINGTON

On Nov. 10, 1978 the Big Sur Fire Brigade responded to a reported structure fire at Nepshte. The fire was found to be in a free-standing aluminum tin in the center of the dining room. Nepshte staff had smothered the fire in the pit, and Don Evansfield, a Brigade member who was at the restaurant, directed firefighting from the roof. The aluminum tin glazed like a hot poker and eventually collapsed in one section. Gases were vented from the smoke-filled hole and after a check to make sure that the roof had not caught fire the Brigade mopped up water from the hoses, and Nepshte business proceeded as usual.

The cause of the fire was judged to be some buildup in the tin which ignited due to a hot fire. Damages were placed at approximately $3,000, including temporary loss of business.

Late the next night the Fire Brigade responded to a structure fire in Big Sur Mar. 4th. The building was stationed in the telephone delayed report of the fire. By the time firefighting reached the structure it was engulfed in an unconscious victim with or without a heart beat, or breathing, an obvious airway for a conscious and unconscious victim. CPR with two rescuers and finally CPR on a specially designed and engineered "dummy" which gives a printed transcript of the effectiveness of the rescuer's performance. "The dummys" were on loan from the Carmel chapter of the Red Cross.

The Fire Brigade enthusiastically thanks the Carmel Ambulance Crew for a tremendous course and milestones of cooperation and mutual support to our community, let us all remember that these services would not be possible if it wasn't also for your generous donations.

This year to help the Fire Brigade supports its high level of service to you. A tax-supported fire district would cost in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to provide extended services. It is for the peace of mind of the community that we provide extended services. We are able to provide through the volunteer efforts of our neighbors.

Make your donation payable to the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade and mail it to Chief Walter Trotter today!
So far this magnificent stretch of California coastline has kept developers at bay--but may not be able to do so forever

Reprinted with permission from the July 14, 1978 Monitor.

By BRAD KNICKERBOCKER
Christian Science Monitor News Service

The precious heritage of the past—the hope and challenge of the future. For thousands of years, man has stood in awe of the beauty and grandeur of what early explorers in the bay now named San Francisco called "el pais grande del sur"—"the big country to the south."

Native Indians, Spanish and Mexican settlers, white homesteaders and ranchers, artists and writers and other 20th century free spirits have viewed this spectacular chunk of California's Pacific Coast with special reverence.

But like other North American natural treasurers from Yosemite Valley to Cape Cod, from the Boundary Waters canoe area in Minnesota to Florida's Everglades, Big Sur in recent years has felt the pressures of growth. The special reverence has been tinged with self-interest and sometimes greed.

And then there are the tourists who wend their way along Highway 1, the twisting, two-lane road that clings to the side of the Santa Lucia Mountains where they drop into the sea. Not too many years ago just a few thousand visitors came. There were 1½ million last year, and the number is expected to double before the end of the century. The highway from Carmel south to the Hearst Castle at San Simeon is jammed on peak summer days.

What, then, is being done to preserve Big Sur, to ensure that "the greatest meeting of land and water in the world," as poet Francis McComas put it, remains unspoiled for future generations?

Several efforts are under way. At both state and local levels, government agencies and citizen groups are working to balance private and public interests. The question that remains: Will the steps be right, and will they be taken soon enough?

The sea otters, golden eagles, wild bear, the redwoods, madrone, dune grasses and wildflowers are increasingly threatened by chain saws and bulldozers. There are no shopping centers, fast food franchises, or parking lots here yet, mind you, but in Big Sur even a tastefully designed $500,000 home can be seen as a blight on the landscape.

This area, which didn't get electricity until the 1950s, has seen its population double and number of homes nearly triple since 1960. The numbers seem small (1,813 residents and 846 dwelling units in 1977). But the new homes, particularly those nearest the sea, alter the natural view, and new homes often require dirt roads to be cut away from the highway for access.

Photographer Ansel Adams, who has been recording Big Sur's beauty for half a century and has lived here for 16 years, calls the rate of growth "almost exponential."

California is in the forefront among the 30 states planning for the future of their ocean or Great Lakes coastlines. Voters approved a coastal protection initiative in 1972. State legislation that took effect last year set up statewide regional coastal commissions to carry out a general plan to preserve the natural resources along California's 1,100-mile shoreline.

Key to the California Coastal Act will be the local coastal programs now being developed by the 15 counties and 54 cities along the coast. By 1980, each local entity must put together a land-use plan and zoning ordinances. This must be approved by coastal commissions made up of local elected officials and citizens appointed by the governor and Legislature.

Under the overall state plan, new building is to be concentrated in areas already developed; public access to the sea must be maintained; farmland is to be preserved; and public recreation areas are to be expanded.

Meanwhile, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors and Regional Coastal Commission pays judgment on each new application for development in Big Sur. There is the expected tugging and hauling between pro-environment and pro-development interests, as some home-building and subdividing continues during this transition period. In some cases, this pits neighbor against neighbor.

Larry Spector, who came from southern California to build the 24-unit Ventana Inn here in 1972, has been trying to get permission to add the 36 units he had originally planned before the new law went into effect. Many residents cite the Ventana Inn as an example of tasteful development working well with the environment. But some consider any commercial development in Big Sur inappropriate.

Spector had dubbed his opponents "instamatic environmentalists" and "green panthers." He approves of the state's Coastal Act and has deeded the county the 100 acres in "seemly easement," which means he will never build there. But he complains that the environmental laws of California can be bent and twisted by people seeking delay, who create such economic burdens that most people fall exhausted by the wayside.

"The problem is, we're dealing with some very fierce issues," he says. "People have a right to develop their land—in other words not to go broke—and other people have a right to enjoy the coast without a lot of ugly development."

Own home 'regretted'

Up the hill from Spector lives attorney Zad Leavy and his family who also moved here (about four years ago) from southern California. Mr. Leavy opposes the Ventana expansion on the grounds that there isn't enough water here to supply them, and more motor inn units will mean more automobiles.

Leavy acknowledges he is part of the development he fears will expand to the danger point. He regrets the road that had to be cut through the forest to his new home and

[Image of a coastal area with waves and cliffs]
the utility wires strung through the redwoods. "I'm sorry now that those lots were for sale," he says. "I could have found somewhere else to go. But that's the pattern—the guy who built yesterday is today's conservationist."

In line with his new environmental consciousness, Mr. Leavy now is working with the newly founded Big Sur Land Trust. This non-profit organization is raising money to buy land and solicit easements, as well as soliciting donations or property, particularly from the big traditional family held tracts that are breaking up in the face of inheritance tax and development pressures.

"One of the big incentives for landowners in dealing with a trust is that they can do some awfully beneficial estate planning," says Leavy. "The tax laws give great incentive to putting land into open space."

"The thing that most people don't realize is that the public part is just as growth-inducing as the private part," says Wilf Shaw, a Monterey architect who owns a home in Big Sur. "New trailers for federal employee housing, camping, grocery stores—they're no different from an ordinary developer in many ways."

Mr. Shaw, Ansel Adams, and other landowners recently formed the Big Sur Foundation to "put some massive muscle on the Big Sur area" and fill the "voids in management" by state and local agencies.

"It hasn't reached that proportion here yet, but we've seen areas like Lake Tahoe, where overdevelopment has spoiled a fine asset," says Shaw. "This is a much more serious problem than a lot of people realize."

There have been some suggestions that the federal government ought to turn more of Big Sur into parkland. The notion raises a lot of hackles, however, and Ansel Adams (who originally suggested a Yosemite-or Redwoods-like solution) now says something along the lines of the Cape Cod National Seashore may be more in order. There, public and private interests are blended with the refurbishing of older towns, preservation of historical homes, and protection of the fragile coastal environment.

California recently established a state Coastal Conservation to use state money and clout to help protect the coast. The conservancy will be able to award local grants or undertake its own programs to protect agricultural land, restore degraded areas, establish buffer zones around parks and preserves, and develop accessways to the coast for the public. The conservancy also has eminent domain powers.
THE BLACK-TAILED DEER

By JOHN DAVIS

One of the prominent mammals of the Big Sur coast, and indeed of Monterey County generally, is the Black-tailed deer, also known as the Southern Black-tail, Columbian Black-tail, and Coast Deer. Despite the difference in size between our deer and the much larger Mule Deer of the interior mountains, and the difference in tail pattern between them entirely black in our deer and black and white in the Mule Deer, zoologists consider the tw0 species as belonging to the same species. In some areas they interbreed commonly and produce fertile offspring. Further, a series of populations ranging south along the Sierra Nevada, through the mountains rimming the south end of the San Joaquin Valley, and back northward through the Coast Ranges and along the coast, provides a gradient which is a gradual changeover from the Mule Deer to the Black-tail.

In our area, deer are primarily grazers in the late winter and spring, when the grasses and forbs (non-grass herbs) are green. When these food sources dry out later in the season they are no longer palatable and foraging deer depend almost entirely on browse, eating the foliage of trees and shrubs, and lichens. Oaks are of great importance to deer, providing browse during the dry season and acorns in the later summer and fall. Where grasses and forbs remain green in watered areas such as parks and golf courses, the deer feed mainly by grazing the year 'round.

Antler growth begins in most bucks in March. The antlers grow rapidly in April and May, more slowly in June. By early August they have been completely stripped of their velvet and they are mature and ready for use in mating season fights with other bucks. As the rut, or season of sexual activity, progresses, there are noticeable changes in the behavior and appearance of bucks. They gradually lose their fear of humans, become aggressive toward other bucks, and chase does more and more frequently. The necks of most bucks become noticeably swollen.

Most matings take place in September and October. The antlers are shed in December and January. Curiously, deer themselves often chew on shed antlers, consuming both bone and marrow, thus getting calcium and protein.

Most fawns are dropped in May and June, but occasional births have been recorded as early as April and as late as August. Births are single or twin. When winter food has been plentiful and does are in good shape twin births are more frequent. Fawns remain with their mothers for their first year. Although hardly an endangered species, the numbers of local deer may oscillate widely between abundance and scarcity. Undoubtedly such oscillations were less pronounced before the decimation of the Black-tail's natural predators, especially the mountain lion. However, with good management practices the Black-tail will be a striking and valuable member of our fauna as long as suitable habitat for them remains.

(Editors' note: Dr. John Davis is on the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley as a Research Zoologist. He is in charge of the Hastings Natural History Reservation. He is on the advisory board of the Big Sur Land Trust. Dr. Davis is the author of about 60 research papers and reviews in the field of vertebrate zoology.)

MARA OF POOH Corner sells lovely scenic or patchwork quilted bedspreads at the Sea Otter and Greenpeace Benefit. (Photo by Paula Walling)

Whale and Sea Otter Benefit Draws Large Crowds

Friends of the Sea Otter and Greenpeace had 40 craftmakers working for them over the Thanksgiving weekend in the "Artisans Give Thanks to the Animals" Benefit.

A preview Friday evening included wine-tasting. It took three rooms to accommodate all the crafts, which included quilt-making, clothing and pinata-making, handcrafted wine charms, jewelry, leatherwork, hand-painted eggs, whaling carved of redwood, paintings, lithographs, the sale of historical and local interest books and much more.

Greenpeace and Friends of the Sea Otter had booths set up giving information about the sea mammals and displaying children's art from all over the Monterey Peninsula. Each artisan contributed one craft to a raffle that was held on Saturday. The show ran three days.

The Carmel Holiday Inn convention rooms were crowded with Christmas shoppers and curiosity seekers. The otters and whales may take no notice of the Christmas season, but if crowds are any indication, the two organizations designed to protect these unique creatures should have a prosperous Christmas. In any case, good will spread throughout the exhibit and sale. We wish them equal success in future ventures.

THE GREAT WHALES, redwood carvings by Randy Packets, drew praise from visitors and were certainly well-received by the Greenpeace volunteers. (Photo by Paula Walling)


BLACK-TAILED DEER SONG

By A Pima Indian

A BLACK-TAILED deer, prevalent in Big Sur, curiously observes a photographer. (Photo by Jeff Norman)

A BLACK-TAILED deer, prevalent in Big Sur, curiously observes a photographer. (Photo by Jeff Norman)

A BLACKTAIL DEER SONG

By A Pima Indian

Black-tailed deer song
Down from the houses of magic,
Down from the houses of magic,
How the winds, and from my ankles
How the winds, and from my ankles
And my ears they strongly listen.
And my ears they strongly listen.

Over there 1 ran trembling,
Over there 1 ran trembling,
For bows and arrows pursued me,
For bows and arrows pursued me,
Many bows were on my trail.
HAWK’S PERCH

Edited by WILLIAM WITHERUP

Poems submitted for the Hawk’s Perch should relate in some way to the experience of living or being on the Big Sur coast, especially the section from Big Sur to Gorda. Though we will be provincial in content, style and form are open. The editor suggests interested contributors submit more than one poem at a time for consideration. Poems should be typewritten and, preferably, double-spaced. A stamped, self-addressed envelope must accompany all submissions. Address them to Hawk’s Perch, The Big Sur Gazette, P.O. Box 1255, Big Sur, CA 93920.

Contributors

—Erin Gaffill is a Big Sur resident. She is a junior at Carmel High School.
—Gary Cooke lives in Pacific Grove and works for the Monterey Peninsula Herald. A chapbook, Butterfly and Other Poems is due out in December from Heyrick Press.
—Art Troutman lives in Northridge, California.
—Sarah Estrihou lives in Carmel, California.
—Bruce Roddan lives in Oceano, California and works as a librarian. He wrote this during a recent visit here.
—Thomas Ruggiero lives in Pacific Grove.

THE BIG SUR RIVER MEETS THE DREAM LADY

Your flaxen beauty, your elaborate blonde deceptions, litter this riverbank like aluminium cans. Your gaze can’t compare with the soft splashes made by these invisible fish.
Your face can never be this still, your eyes never as bright as the chandelier made by the fog trapped in this spiderweb.
On the far shore ducks file down the bank and glide into water. Here, at my knee, the sun begins to glow, the size of a dime.
Its small white light warms me more than any memory of you that may rise within.
How could I have traded this moment for all those nights and dreams?

Gary Cooke

THE SUN IS OUT

The sun is out. The pelicans are on the rocks and the day awakes. Close to the edge of time I stand at the waters edge. The waves pound emphasizing the dividing line. Earth, water and air. I, as the fire walk along the edge. All four elements united.

Thomas Ruggiero

Sarah Estrihou July 1978

MELROSE PIECE

Stop. Stop your gaze at life and look at me.
I want your attention, I am selfish and self possessed.
Don’t intimidate me with your silence, your clarity, your outly quietude. Don’t interrupt my vanity with a pause of reflection.

Say anything, I will agree with you. My personality cramps at straws of thought, idea, meaning, to call ME. Why are you SO melancholy?
You say you are not, but yet, you speak so softly to me.

My striking beauty must enthrall you, absorb you, condemn you. Why are you so obliquely unhappv?

Love me, but in an inferior way, you are a fool and blind to ME! I am wondrous and delightful.

But my hair is dirty and I am frustrated and young and you are from now.

A violent expulsive, Melrose Pierce. Erin Gaffill

weekend at sur

Life spent until then if 'twere for any end but prelude prerequisite
Renied back to mark time in place, ere to live out a lifetime in a week’s end
Lest in shore and wood A life apart well lived itself alone worth living
	Art Troutman
December 2, 1974

OAK

While I am carrying your wood to the fire heavy trappings of bark fly away from my hands like birds.
The blue sky and white clouds of your death fall also as the light of a star seen through dense branches.
Last night, the moon sleepwalked your bones. I hold your broken body close, like a child whose smile has fallen to silence and you speak in the tongue of a man who has told the truth.

Brooks Roddan

OAK ON THE COAST RIDGE ROAD. (Photo by Paula Welling)
The Construction of Highway One

By PAULA WALLING

The construction of Big Sur's scenic highway along the rugged mountains skirting the Pacific Shore involved the solution of difficult engineering problems. Carving a road along those precipitous headlands entailed displacement of enormous quantities of earth. The result was that numerous slides developed when the natural slopes were disturbed.

Walter Trotter Critical

Walt Trotter decries the primitive construction methods used at that time. "See all this," he said pointing to an old photograph, "no brush, no nothing." He said the workers "just took that Loomis and that Lima and that Northwest (steam shovels) and dumped the stuff over—millions and millions and billions of yards of earth. And what they didn't, they set charges to—jug royale holes back in the hills—set charges there, blew it off, dumped it off. All that rough goes in the ocean... They ended up killing off all the shalones with the mud deposits." Engineers of the time said they attempted to prevent scarring and to preserve the scenic factors of the coastline.

We are used to the quirks of Highway One and would probably fight to see that not one changed. Some cherish the slides that close the road during a good rain, some curse them. Whatever feelings we may have, the road will not likely be built another way.

Nevertheless, Walt Trotter knows it could have been better built. "Had this been a modern constructed highway," he said, "it would have been all infilled, talogated, the brush would have been cleared off all the cuts, they would have taken the doziers and gone down and compated all the fill." Still looking at the picture he said, "Then they would have started up here at the top of the hill and made nine slopes all the way down, bench it down and you wouldn't have had all this..."

Emergency Industrial Recovery Act

Had it not been for the Depression, Highway One might not have been completed until much more recent times, and if it were to be proposed today, it would be an environmentalist's nightmare. Imagine an environmental impact report on the construction of Highway One!

Funds for the completion of the highway came about through congressional passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in June of 1933. $400,000,000 was appropriated at that time for state highway work across the country. Of that, over $15,000,000 was given to California.

Convict labor was responsible for much of the cutting and clearing of the highway, and various work camps were set up along the coast, such as the one shown in the August, 1938 issue of the Gazette.

At that time, Highway One was referred to as the Carmel-San Simeon section of the Roosevelt International Highway.

Thirty-two bridges span canyons and streams. Of these, Bixby Creek Bridge, also called Rainbow Bridge, was at the time of construction the longest concrete arch span in the world.

Engineer Worked 15 Years

Lester Gibson, state highway engineer on Highway One for 16 years thought that surveying the land by pack train was the most interesting part of his job. This was done in 1918. In 1922, the first contracts were awarded, one company working north from San Simeon, the other south from Big Sur.

The first labor camp was at Little Sur in 1928 and was later moved to Anderson Canyon. There was also a labor camp at Kirk Creek. Of the 200 men building the highway, about two-thirds were convicts.

The highway cost approximately $8,000,000 and was completed in 1937, opening to through traffic one of the world's most scenic drives. Highway One has been compared to Amalfi Drive in Italy, the rugged scenic coastal drive in Taiwan and roadways in the Andes, but to those who live on and near it, it is incomparable.

STEAM SHOVEL: After an old seven-yard Bulldog Mack truck at "Old Blue Slide" near Torre Canyon.

BARBARA SPRING

Of Big Sur

Wood Sculpture

EXHIBITION ANNOUNCEMENT
DECEMBER 11-JANUARY 6
THE GALLERY
SANTA CRUZ PUBLIC LIBRARY
Hours: Monday through Thursday 9-9 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 9-5 p.m.
Reception: December 16, 6-8 p.m.

GREENPEACE
HAS A CHRISTMAS SHOP
located in the
CARMEL PLAZA MINI MALL
everyday from 10-5:30
USFS Plans Prescribed Burns

Smoke will again appear over the mountains of the Monterey Ranger District. However, this time it will be man-caused and there will be an objective to achieve. The U.S. Forest Service has spent the last six months preparing 1,000 acres for prescribed burning. Prescribed burning, a synonym for what most people have come to know as controlled burning, is a method used to eliminate unwanted vegetation by burning when conditions are most favorable to achieve specific objectives. The term prescribed is derived because a prescription is written for the area to be burned. The prescription establishes maximums and minimums of weather factors such as wind, temperature, relative humidity, fine fuel moisture, green fuel moisture, etc. These factors enable the fire boss to estimate the fire’s behavior, the amount of heat required to meet the objectives of the burn, and his equipment at a manpower needed.

Since 1975 the Monterey District has been involved in prescribed burning. This year's objective of 1000 acres is the most attempted so far. However, more burning is planned for future years and as our expertise and knowledge expands so will the yearly objective. Much preparation is required before any work on the ground can be started. The environmental analysis process can take up to a year for large or complex projects. Fuel samples and weather data must be collected. Project areas are divided into burn blocks for manageability. Field reconnaissance is conducted for archeological or historically significant sites and for threatened or endangered flora and fauna. As you can see, it is not a speedy process but we try to be as thorough as possible.

When the planning processes are complete and approved, field preparation begins. Our fuel management and fire crews are specifically trained to prepare and burn these areas. However most district personnel are involved in the project at some point in time and in many instances people from other Ranger Districts or other agencies assist.

It is our goal, through good fuel management, to reduce the possibility of catastrophic fires, maintain an effective fire control organization of a reasonable size and to meet current land management direction. We work for you, the citizen, and we know you are as interested in the management of our National Forests as we are.

More information regarding our environmental process or prescribed burning can be obtained by writing: U.S. Forest Service, 406 S. Mildred Avenue, King City, CA 93930, Attn: Fuel Management Officer.
By HANS EWOLDSEN

Tales of the past seem to have an attraction for newcomers in a community. Here is one about something that happened in the Big Sur area about 50 years ago. And it is true, too.

I was working at that time on the Horque Ranch also known as the Bixby Ranch and now the Chapman Ranch. Dean and I had been working on the old roads on the ranch. Most of those had been built when the limitlease was in operation on Bixby and Mill Creeks. It had been a hot day and we had worked up a craving for a glass of two of beer—home brew at that time of prohibition. So we decided to make the trip down to Idelwild on the Little Sur River where the nearest supply was produced. Since we had not repaired the road enough to be able to drive a car to the ranch, we had to walk over the hill to the Bixby's place which was about 1 1/2 miles west of the old county road where it went over the Serra Hill and where we had parked our Ford. By the way, the old timer had taken the road from the summit of Serra Hill down to the Little Sur that the man who built this stretch of road had used and which he called 'Schemin! Those who are familiar with the road will know why. Our trip to our version of a 'speakeasy' was successful, and when our thirst had been satisfied, we started on our return trip to the ranch. When we arrived back at the Bixby's place it was late and we didn't feel like walking over the hill in the dark. So we decided to stay the night with Vic, who was living at the place with his brother Dean for the Sur Ranch. There was a spare room with a double bed next to Vic's room which we gratefully made use of. Our trip so far had been uneventful, and we did not expect anything else on the trip to the ranch in the early morning. But we had not counted on Chuck, Vic's brother, who by the way, were both 200 pounders. Now Chuck had some trouble with his head which had at some time connected forcefully with a beer bottle during one of his fights. As a result of this he was sometimes 'out of his mind' as the saying is. Some days before our little trip, Chuck had about scared the daylight out of Dean and myself when we were working in some timber and brush. We heard something coming straight down the mountain, breaking through the brush and making enough noise to sound like a bear. It was only Chuck in one of his spells—breathing heavily and looking at us as though he would like to bash in our heads. But he only wanted to know where his brother Vic was. He kept looking at us for some time seemingly undecided as to what to do. Finally he decided to leave, to our relief, for he was known to get very violent at times.

To return to our stay with Vic—Dean and I were sleeping peacefully when we were awoken by something or someone tramping into the cabin, through Vic's room and into ours. It was Chuck with a 410 shotgun. He walked up to our bed, pointed the gun at Dean and pulled the trigger. But nothing happened—apparently the gun was not loaded. While I (being a greenhorn) took the whole thing as a joke, Dean had sized it up differently. When the gun did not go off, Chuck started to turn the gun around, in slow motion as in a trance, to get hold of the barrel and use it as a club. By that time Dean, who was not renowned for his speed (it was said of his father that one had to line him up with a tree to be sure he was moving) had disappeared over the foot of the bed in one bound (which I'm sure broke some kind of record), through Vic's room and out into the yard.

By that time I realized that something was wrong, and keeping my eyes on the gun, was about to imitate Dean when Vic appeared in the room. He got Chuck's arms pinned behind his back and yelled to me at the same time, "Get out!" which advice I did not need repeated, and probably breaking Dean's record, joined him in the yard.

While we were standing there shivering in our underwear, an unearthly noise came from the cabin which sounded like, "El usted muerte!" It wasn't long before Vic appeared and told us it was now all right for us to come inside as Chuck had recovered from his 'spell.' He explained that Chuck, in his demented state, thought that Dean and I were going to kill Vic. We all had broken fast together, after which Dean and I headed over the hill to home and work. Chuck and one of his friends, who had escaped to upset half the county, but later recovered completely from his injury and subsequent 'spells.'
THE BIG SUR FOUNDATION

225A Cannery Row, Monterey, CA

A STATEMENT OF GOALS AND POLICIES

The Big Sur coast is a unique natural resource. Its ocean and mountain majesty are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Highway 1 may well be the nation's most scenic roadway. The Big Sur way of life is special, reflecting the values both of the pioneers who settled a coastal wilderness and of the creative people who contributed to its renown. Today, the grandeur and lifestyle of the Big Sur coast are threatened by increasing pressures for use and development.

The Big Sur Foundation was formed in response to these pressures. The Foundation is a private, non-profit coalition of citizens, most with homes, businesses, or other property in the Big Sur area, and all with deep concern for the long term protection of its values.

The Foundation's goal, without precommitment to any solution, is to seek the best possible framework for the future of the Big Sur coast. Its objectives are twofold: (1) To preserve for future generations the natural splendor, historical heritage, and special character of the Big Sur coast; and (2) To support appropriate development, public and private, consonant with protecting its scenic and natural resources.

Philosophically, the Foundation recognizes that the visual experience of the Big Sur coast is its primary value for most people. Accordingly, in evaluating proposals for the Big Sur coast the Foundation will be a strong advocate for the protection of its scenic beauty.

Geographically, the Foundation defines the Big Sur coast as the area extending from Malpaso Creek on the north to San Simeon, and from the easternmost point of publicly-owned lands to 12 miles at sea.

Practically, the Foundation functions as a data-gathering, research, and resource center. In this capacity it seeks to also be a catalyst in the unprecedented natural resource inventory of the Big Sur region.

The Foundation is exploring all plans and proposals relating to the Big Sur area, and studying a broad range of innovative management concepts in other parts of the country. It is also consulting with other citizens and organizations, and with agencies at all levels of government. Ultimately, the Foundation will dedicate its staff resources to the support and implementation of the comprehensive program—whether local, State, Federal, or a combination thereof—found to be in the best interests of the land, the people of Big Sur, and the general public.

The specific concerns of the Big Sur Foundation are:

- Improving Management of Public and Private Lands. Decisions about how Big Sur area are now made by TT public agencies. Most of these agencies show concern for protecting environmental values, but have different primary goals, objectives and methods.

- A balanced approach to management is essential to maintain the integrity of the Big Sur coast.

- Protecting the Area from Overdevelopment. Each year more people are attracted to Big Sur to visit or to live. It is a fragile, fragile area. Its wilderness character will be threatened if too much residential or commercial development is allowed, and should only be done when public overuse of vulnerable areas is not prevented. The need for limits is already recognized at Point Lobos State Reserve, where public use is curtailed when necessary to protect natural values.

- Preserving Human, Historical, and Cultural Values. The character of Big Sur involves a way of life and the people who sustain it—ranchers, artists, craftsmen, and homesteaders whose love of the land transcends rigorous living conditions and limited economic opportunities. The human, historical, and cultural heritage of Big Sur is a resource to be considered in any program for conservation of the land itself, and in any legislation affecting it.

- Developing a Comprehensive Program for Scenic Protection. A long-range program sensitive to both public and private interests must be developed to protect the scenic values of the Big Sur coast, and the richness and diversity of its natural resources. The concept should be one that can be supported by local residents and property owners, but at the same time, be responsive to the public interest in scenic and recreation resources and visitor-serving facilities. The completed program should be presented to elected officials and administrative agencies of county, State and Federal governments for implementation. The Foundation proposes the following guidelines for development of a comprehensive program for the Big Sur coast:

- Standards and policies must be tailored to the unique nature of the Big Sur coast.

- Environmental constraints must be respected in an area as rugged yet as fragile as the Big Sur coast.

- These include water supply and waste disposal; geologic suitability of terrain; protection of water-shed, habitats, shoreline, and other environmentally-sensitive areas; and fire and flood hazards.

- The primary function of Highway 1 should be recognized as the major limiting factor in the future of the Big Sur coast.

- View protection is vital since traveling Highway 1 is the principal recreational use of the area.

- Agricultural uses of the land—ranching, grazing, farming, animal husbandry—should be protected, and any commercial uses encouraged. Any operation that might jeopardize the quality of the environment—logging, mining, quarrying, oil drilling—should be discouraged.

- While resource protection and public recreation are each important objectives, where the two are in conflict, protection of resources should have priority.

- The Foundation will support projects and legislation reflecting its goals and objectives, by public or private agencies. New proposals should not duplicate work already underway, but should seek to harmonize local, State and national interests in the Big Sur region. The Foundation will work for funding by governmental, private, and non-profit organizations for purchase of scenic elements or other interests in lands of high environmental value. In all such efforts, the Foundation has the following policy objectives:

- Identifying and protecting historic elements of the Big Sur coast, including structures of special significance, and encouraging a quality of design sensitive to the area and its traditions.

- Seeking more flexible and imaginative means for fair compensation to landholders for preserving open land that might otherwise be developed.

- Balancing the need for public purchase of key lands against the merits of private stewardship as the best means of protecting scenic values and preserving open space.

- Finding means of relieving real estate and inheritance tax pressures that result in the subdivision of land.

- The Big Sur Foundation seeks the active support of individuals, organizations, and agencies sharing its goals. All activities of the Foundation will be consistent with its tax-exempt status.

Adopted November 9, 1978
The Book Nook

By HARMON BELLAMY

IF LIE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES—WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?

By Erma Bombeck

McGraw-Hill, 303 pp., $7.95

If Art Buchwald has the funny-go title sewed up for political humor and satire, Erma Bombeck certainly is the champ of plain old everyday family hilarity. In her newest #1 Best Seller, on the market only a few short months after her previous book, The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank, reached the top bracket, Erma seems again to have outdone herself. No wonder she is once more at the top of the list.

We don’t know where she gets her titles, but we don’t even find a connection with any of her brief essays, but it doesn’t matter. What does matter is the pure, unadulterated reading fun. Her wild and exaggerated complaining which mixes truth with fiction, the vast area of subject on which she comments to the reader’s delight, the joy that positivelyTickles every nerve and every article within the book’s covers. As in earlier works, her new volume contains a goodly number of newspaper columns from her vast repertoire, and she has garnished them with some brand new lengthier fun pieces that will only make you want more of the same. Some of her outlandish, incredibly imaginative themes are absolutely impossible to read without loud laughter. In her own inimitable style, so far not copied by anyone else—who in the world would be capable?, Erma challenges many modern concepts ranging from laugh-provoking wedding problems to pitiful motherhood problems to big and little family-endangered problems to non-traumatic health problems to current fads and fads and travel problems and so on and so ad infinitum. Her supply of laughs is limitless, her reporting literally unbelievable. It is not feasible nor even necessary to report all the doings of Erma and her husband and children and neighbors and other erstwhile characters, but anyone who has read her columns over the years—and there are millions upon millions of such fans—is sure to find all bound up in this new volume some of the most hilarious and delightful short pieces ever written by male or female since humor was first invented.

Read the book Life Is A Bowl of Cherries you deserve to be in the pits.

JOHN E. SMITH

John Emerson Smith died at Community Hospital Nov. 11. He was born in 1912 in Elizabethtown, Okla. His family moved to Prairie City, Oregon where John attended school. His folks were ranchers who were also in the farming contracting business.

In 1929 he joined the peace time army and served in the Philippines. During the Chinese-Japanese springing he was close enough to dodge a few bullets. Later when he returned to the States he ran a supply boat between Fort Meade and Almont in San Francisco Bay.

He left the army in 1934 and went home to Prairie City. There he met Mildred "Lokie" Speedman and they were married that same year in Payette, Idaho. They made their home in Prairie City where their two children, Virginia Marjane (Chase) and Gordon LeRoy were born. John worked in the lumber industry until 1958 when he moved his family to Palm, Arizona. He was one of the first families to arrive to begin construction on the Glen Canyon Dam.

In 1960 John and Lokie came to the coast and managed Lucia Lodge for four years; then they moved up the coast to take over Ripplewood Resort. They were members of the Big Sur Frat-Sons. John was responsible for the present location of the library at Ripplewood Resort. He retired to Pacific Valley in 1975.

In addition to his wife Mildred and his two children, John is survived by six grandchildren, Michael, David, Jasa Lee, and Lance Stevenson and Shane and Shelly Smith. He leaves a brother Frank of Primeville, Oregon and a half brother Randell of John Day, Oregon.

John was cremated and buried at sea. Contributions may be made in John’s memory to the Radiation Therapy Department of Community Hospital, Box HH, Carmel.

CHRISTMAS BAY

open the 26th as usual 9-5 p.m.

Merry Christmas!

THE LATE 1 John Smith with wife Mildred.

Christmas in the Salinas Valley
would not be quite so joyful without
the help of the Big Sur Community

The Agricultural workers need toys (es-
pically dolls), candy, canned and dried food, and cash to purchase their Christmas dinners.

If you can help, please phone Kaye Short at 667-2239 or bring your gifts to the Big Sur Library, Monday, Wednesday or Friday between 1 and 5 p.m. no later than Dec. 21.

Merry Christmas
Thank You

Compliments of The Big Sur Gazette
**Gazette Classified**

**FIRE SAFETY**

At last the rains have come and the possibility of large wild land fires has been greatly reduced. This year the Big Sur area managed to get through the fire season without any major watershed losses. Fire prevention activities alone cannot take full credit for the relatively quiet fire season, but credit should go to the safe attitudes and practices of both local and visiting public.

I would like to bring to your attention some of the safety guards a person may take, in conjunction with state fire laws, relating to fire safety with fire places and wood burning stoves.

A. The stove pipe must be free of holes and all joints securely fastened. It should be properly insulated when passing through the ceiling; then triple wall insulated stove pipe is required through the roof.

B. Provide and maintain a screen, 1/2 inch mesh or smaller, over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe.

C. Maintain the roof of your home free leaves, needles, and other dead vegetative growth.

D. Remove any portion of a tree extending within 10 feet of a chimney or stovepipe outlet.

Fire prevention is a combination of legal, moral and environmental responsibilities. The time and effort you invest to make your home fire safe could very well prove to be a wise investment.

**ROBERT'S RAIN GAUGE**

Captain Cooper School Principal Robert Doubtas and his fourth and fifth graders have kept a record of the rainfall at the school since September. The rainfall record will be a monthly feature of the "Gazette." Below is a listing to bring us up to date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1st day of school — from Hurricane Norma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 6</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>Light winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 21</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>Light winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 22</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rainfall is measured the morning following the storms.

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**Cutting Christmas trees on national forest land is prohibited.**

**THE Secretarial Service With a MEMORY**

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Gordon Campbell
Star Route 153B
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

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**YES DELIVER THE HERALD TO MY HOME**

**THE Gazette would like to purchase a photograph of the Highway 1 opening day ceremonies. Please call us at 667-2272 or 667-2275 if you have such a photo to share.**

**Business Opportunities**

**Cash Daily** stuffing envelopes.
Everything furnished. For details send 25 cents and SASE to: Ad
Venture, Box 357, Seaside, CA 93955.

**Real Estate Wanted**

**SMALL UNIMPROVED parcel for future home sites. Prefer ocean view with trees. Please send M. Oberman, 572 Amapa Drive, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.**

**Help Wanted**

**HOUSEKEEPER wanted. Call April. 667-2490.**

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**Chilmark Education League Classes in homes 375-5737**

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**San Lucia Mission Church Services**

**St. Francis Church Church Services**

**Immaculate Heart Church Services**

**Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park**

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**Ask for a Gazette Classified Ad! Fill in blank using one word to a space.**

**$200**

for 20 words.
Additional words .10 each.
Mail payment with copy.

**FREE Classified Ad to Every Subscriber!**

**DEADLINE**

**FIRST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH**

**Phone**

**667-2512**

**10 A.M.-2 P.M.**

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**Doran Associates**

Business & Secretarial Services
The Mall — Upper Level
San Carlos between 5th & 6th
Carmel 408-1356

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**It’s easy to place a Gazette Classified Ad!**

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**THE Gazette would like to purchase a photograph of the Highway 1 Opening Day ceremonies. Please call us at 667-2272 or 667-2275 if you have such a photo to share.”**

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**For Sale**

UPRIGHT PIANO FLOOR for sale.
Best offer over $750. Call 667-7508.

**USDA CHAIN SMK. 16" Homelite.**

Extra chains. $100. 667-2490.

**For Rent**

1977 WINNEBAGO Weekender 3/4-
foot. By day, week or month.
 References required. Call 667-7512.

**Business Opportunities**

**Cash Daily** stuffing envelopes.
Everything furnished. For details send 25 cents and SASE to: Ad
Venture, Box 357, Seaside, CA 93955.

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**Cutting Christmas trees on national forest land is prohibited.**

**USFS**

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**NIELSEN BROS. MARKET, INC.**

**THE NON-SUPERMARKET**

**Groceries-Meat-Wines**

Liquor-Gourmet Shop

Dolores & 7th

Carmel, CA 93923

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**Please observe "no trespassing" signs.
Respect private property.**

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**San Lucia Mission Christmas Eve Service
December 24, 7:30 p.m.**

**St. Francis Church**

1/2 Mile North of Fernwood
All denominations

**Immaculate Heart Church Services**

**Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park**

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**It’s easy to place a Gazette Classified Ad! Fill in blank using one word to a space.**

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**MAIL THIS FORM TO:**

**Big Sur Gazette**

P.O. Box 125
Big Sur, CA 93920

By PAULA WALLING

Christmas for the children of Big Sur has always included a Christmas Program. For all but two years, the years following the mudslides caused by the Molera Fire, the program has been held at the Big Sur Grange Hall. Before Captain Cooper youngsters staged their Christmas Sing. Pfeiffer School children held similar programs for their parents.

A photograph of this year’s program will be included in the January Gazette, but for readers who like to reminisce, we include these portraits from Christmas of past years feeling that Christmas would have little meaning without children.

Happy Holidays to you and your family.

1972— THE CHRISTMAS PROGRAM was held at Captain Cooper School because the Grange was in continual danger from mudslides due to the Molera Fire. Standing in back are Erin Gallif and Tracy Carter. Seated in front are Chris Newell, Thyme Lewis and Bobby Ruppell.

1975— FORMER TEACHER'S AIDE Lillian Hubert escorts delighted children to Evergreen Farm to choose their tree. Before Proposition 13 eliminated all field trips, Big Sur children made the yearly trek to select their own tree for the classroom and the Christmas Program. From left: Raffy Fisher, Stephanie Dow, Shelley Thrash, Lori Beat, Michelle Case, Vanesa Shire, Colleen Perry, Mark Newell, and Tim Hubert.