

The Big Sur Gazette

25¢
32 Pages



VOLUME THREE, NO. 2

Big Sur, California 93920 408-667-2222

FEBRUARY, 1980

Big Sur National Scenic Area Proposed

Cushman Unveils Federal Plan

January 20, 1980

By GARY KOEPEL

"WHAT IS HAPPENING IN BIG SUR HAS HAPPENED MANY TIMES ELSEWHERE, AND IT USUALLY ENDS UP CREATING A NATIONAL PARK; AND WHAT USUALLY HAPPENS IS THAT THE INDIVIDUALS RIGHTS ... THE HUMAN RIGHTS ... ARE TAKEN AWAY."

So began Charles Cushman, director of the National Park Inholders Association, who spoke at a Big Sur Town Hall meeting Jan. 20 to an overflowing crowd of 350 residents and property owners.

During the next two hours Mr. Cushman revealed a proposal from the Wilderness Society which had been presented five days earlier to the Interior Department in Washington.

"IN 1980 WE ARE ASKING CONGRESS TO DESIGNATE THE BIG SUR COAST OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AS THE FIRST NATIONAL SCENIC AREA. FEE ACQUISITION OF MUCH OF THE PRIVATE LAND IN BIG SUR IS PART OF OUR PROPOSAL."

William A. Turnage, the executive director of the 70,000-member Wilderness Society, is also Ansel Adams' business manager, the author of the 1977 Big Sur National Park Campaign Scenerio, and one of the original members of the Monterey-based Big Sur Foundation.

"Well intended people are so caught up in converting an area into a park they usually wind up looking the other way," said Cushman.

Cushman, whose father was a National Park Service ranger, is an inholder himself in Yosemite. He formed the 3,000-member National Park Inholders Association two years ago to protect the property and human rights of people who live inside Park Service or Forest Service boundaries. During the past year Cushman has been to over 100 National Parks and U.S. Forest Service areas.

"As Bill Whalen (director of the National Park Service) said, 'If a few individuals get caught along the way, well that's just too bad,' " quoted Cushman.

"But we don't think that's just too bad, we think that's damn bad, and we're going to do something about it."

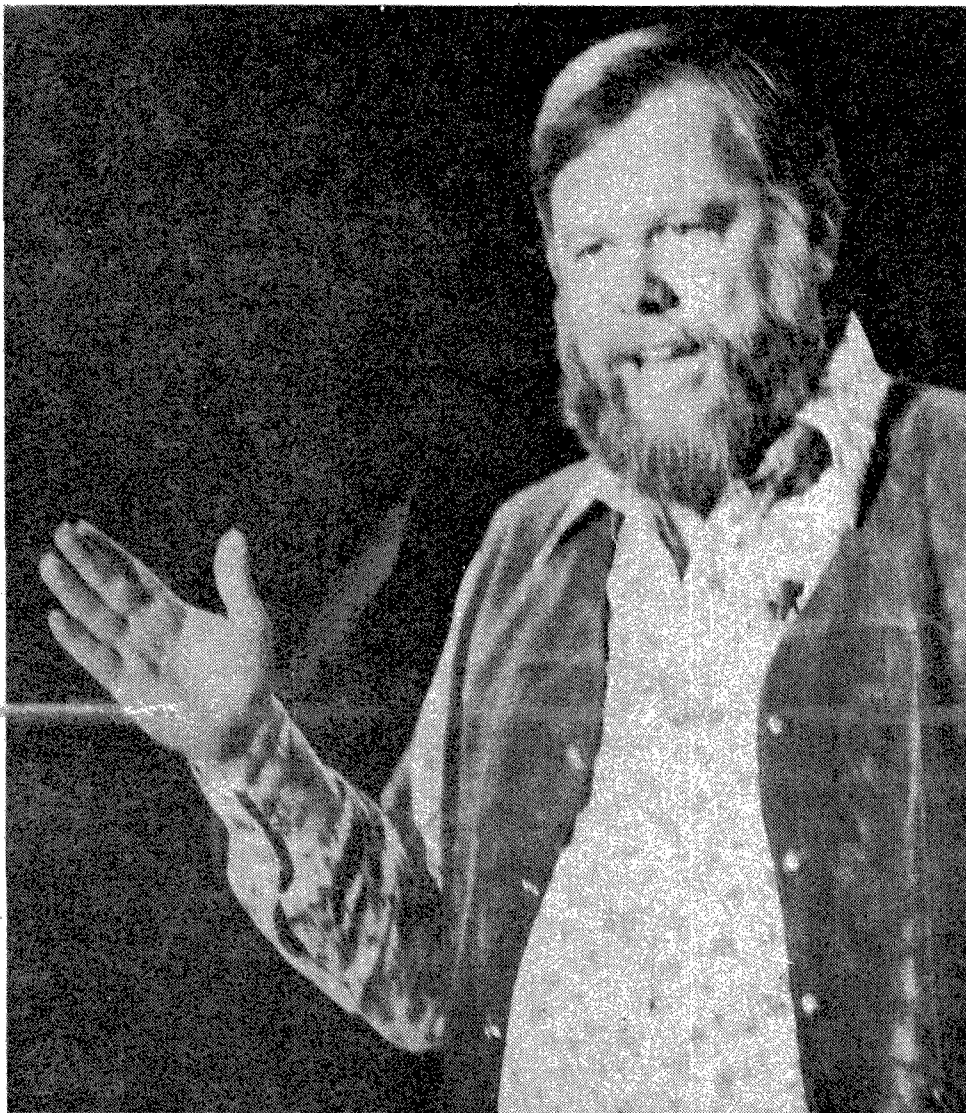
In addition to the Wilderness Society proposal, Cushman also brought from Washington a copy of a map prepared by the Big Sur Foundation titled *Land Ownership of the Big Sur Coast* which indicated ownership within the boundaries of Malpaso Creek to the north and the southern boundary of the Hearst Ranch to the south.

Cushman said he obtained the Foundation's map from the Senate Energy and National Resources Committee, to whom it had been submitted six weeks ago.

Will Shaw, vice president of the Big Sur Foundation, protested any connection between their map and the Wilderness Society's proposal. "The map is intended only to show land ownership and an area of concern, and was meant only for information," he insisted.

Mr. Shaw said he believed the map had been widely

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CHARLES CUSHMAN, Director of the National Parks Inholders Association told Big

Sur residents what to expect if Congress legislated a Federal designation for Big Sur.

President Carter in Big Sur?

A qualified source who requested anonymity told the *Gazette* that President Carter had planned to visit Big Sur during the first week in February.

However, the source indicated that President Carter's "Advance Man" said the visit had been cancelled.

Presumably the presidential visit to Big Sur was in response to photographer Ansel Adams Nov. 6, 1979 invitation during a portrait session at the White House.

Mr. Adams presented Mr. Carter with a memo about Big Sur and Alaska, and it is widely known that he is campaigning for a Big Sur National Park.

Both Mr. Adams and a White House press advisor informed the *Gazette* that the contents of the memo were "personal correspondence" and "strictly confidential."

The *Gazette* was unable to determine whether Mr. Carter would reschedule his visit.

Friends of Big Sur spokesman James Josoff responded to the news by say-

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Wilderness Society Proposes Big Sur National Scenic Area

By GARY KOEPEL

"In 1980 we are asking Congress to designate the Big Sur Coast of central California as the first National Scenic Area. Fee acquisition of much of the private land in Big Sur is part of our proposal."

—From Ron Tipton, National Park Specialist for the Wilderness Society at Interior Department hearings held on Jan. 15, 1980.

The Washington, D.C.-based Wilderness Society has announced its intention to propose to Congress this spring a new Federal designation, called a National Scenic Area, for the Big Sur Coast.

In an interview with the *Gazette*, Ron Tipton, a National Park Specialist for the Wilderness Society, said the proposal was "a very high priority in 1980."

The boundaries of the proposed new Federal designation

Continued on Page 32

Adams Admits Plan, Details

February 3, 1980

By ANSEL ADAMS

PROTECTING OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE IN THE BIG SUR: A Public Statement by Ansel Adams to the Citizens of Monterey County

I am nearly 78 years old and I have lived in Carmel Highlands for the past 17 years. Perhaps the greatest joy I will ever find in my lifetime is the opportunity to protect the unsurpassed natural beauty of our coastline for our children and grandchildren. I have traveled to every part of America and have photographed for 50 years and more, the extraordinary beauty of our land from Alaska to the Appalachians, from the Maine coast to the California desert. For almost the last two decades I've had the enormous privilege of returning to Big Sur. Surely no more beautiful and spiritually uplifting coastline exists on this earth.

Indeed, I have just returned from a trip to the East and to Arizona, and I find that in my absence a professional lobbyist — an outsider with no knowledge of Monterey County and the Big Sur — has been to our community and created a fabric of distortions, misinformation and fear concerning the future of our coastline and our homes. I wish to take this opportunity to set the record straight as best I can with facts and frankness, so that the debate as to whether the Big Sur Coast should be protected and preserved for future generations, or exploited and developed can be resolved for the common good.

It is a well-known fact that I have been an ardent conservationist for more than 60 years. I hope it is also well-known that I care deeply about my friends and fellow residents of Monterey County. The entire purpose of my effort here is to preserve the Big Sur Coast — this incomparable source of natural beauty for all of us and for

Continued on Page 7

Local News ...

Big Sur Developments Okayed

From the Herald
Santa Cruz — Regional coastal commissioners Monday approved development permits for six Monterey County projects, two of which drew further expressions of concern over development and water use in the Pfeiffer Ridge area of Big

Sur. Both of the Big Sur projects are single-family dwellings on Pfeiffer Ridge Road and were opposed by Commissioners Zad Leavy of Big Sur and Marilyn Hummel of Santa Cruz.

According to a staff report, applicant Christian

Van Allen plans to drill a water well on his five-acre site, although it has a connection, not yet legalized, to facilities of the Pfeiffer Ridge Water Co.

The mutual water firm, the report said, so far can legally serve no more than four sites and is seeking county permission to expand to 15 connections.

The other applicant, John Pysillos, plans to receive water from Rancho Chaparral, another mutual water company which, like Pfeiffer Ridge Water Co., draws its supply from the Big Sur River.

Commission Chairman Mary Henderson of Redwood City, though she voted for both applications, joined other members in a request that the staff bring to a future meeting any information available from hydrology studies being conducted in the area.

Data Needed

Mrs. Henderson said such data will let the commission know if it should continue to issue development permits in the area, adding, "There's no merit in waiting until the water's gone."

Leavy said he opposed the transfer of water from one basin to another and noted that the Big Sur River serves two of the most heavily used state parks in California. As he did in November, Leavy expressed his concern over development in the Pfeiffer Ridge area which he said then still has about 100 undeveloped parcels that could be consolidated after adoption of a local coastal program.

McQueen Resigns From Big Sur Foundation

Don McQueen, a 40-year resident of Big Sur, resigned last week from the board of trustees of the Big Sur Foundation.

In a letter to Foundation President Will Shaw, Mr. McQueen charged that "the inner core of the Foundation are professional park makers," and that they had "done everything possible" to get the federal government involved in Big Sur.

Mr. McQueen stated that the executive committee was making the decisions, then informing the trustees of only certain decisions.

"I feel that the actions being taken on a daily basis are not living up to the goals ap-

proved by the Trustees."

He requested that his name be removed from the Foundation's letterhead.

The Trustees of the Big Sur Foundation are as follows:

Will Shaw, president
Ansel Adams, vice president

Virginia Mudd, secretary
Myron Etienne, Jr.

Fred Farr
Roger Newell

Julie Packard
Other members are:

Saunders Hillyer, executive director

Joseph Bodowitz, advisor

Zad Leavy, advisor

Sam Farr, advisor

David Vena, attorney (Latham & Watkins)

Corrections

In the article on Big Sur Kindergarden Calendars, credit for the back cover was inadvertently given to Danielle Rial. It was actually her younger sister, Desiree, who produced the delightful freckle-faced girl on the last page.

It was RALPH Joseph Byrne, not his brother Ray, who married Karen Sydney Landis Dec. 2, 1979. Last month seemed to take its toll on everyone in Big Sur — especially the Gazette staff.

CPOA Hosts Forum on Federal Takeover Plans

The Board of Directors of the Coast Property Owners Association (CPOA) passed a resolution to hold a Town Hall Forum about recent disclosures of a national designation for Big Sur.

Invitations have been sent to Congressmen Leon Panetta and Phil Burton, Senators Cranston and Hayakawa, and Charles Cushman of the National Park Inholders Association.

The forum has been scheduled for Feb. 16, from 2-4 p.m. at the Big Sur Grange Hall.

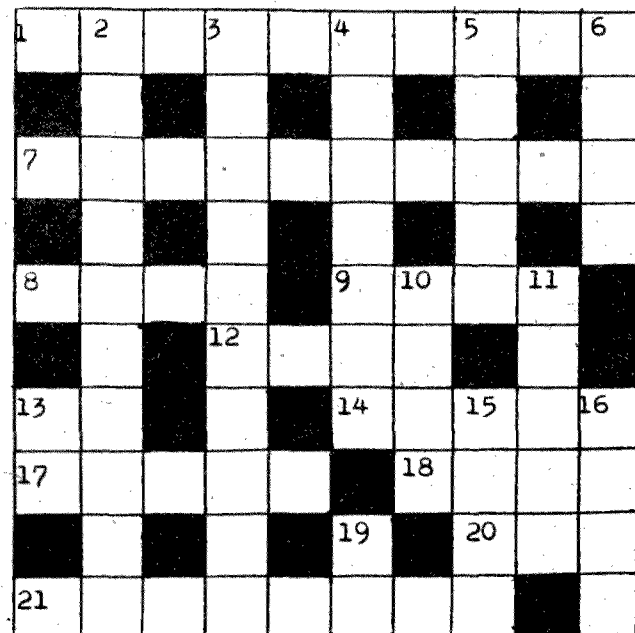
At press time Leon Panetta and Charles Cushman had confirmed the invitation.

School Board to Meet at Cooper

By BOB DOUGLAS

Several parents attended Monday night's school board meeting at Carmel High School, where they were recognized and stated that their primary goal was the reinstatement of the 2/5 teaching position at Captain Cooper School. This information was exchanged during the "Open Comments" period of the meeting and did not constitute a board action.

Yesterday afternoon I was informed by the superintendent that the school board would be willing to hold its next regularly scheduled meeting at Captain Cooper School. That date is Tuesday, Feb. 19. I consider this to be a very positive action on the board's part. It has been years since the school board has met in Big Sur and I hope that we have a good turnout from not only parents of Captain Cooper students, but from parents of Middle and high school students as well as community members.



Big Sur Crossword No. 10

By RANDY LARSON

Across

1. The part of a hundred that really matters. (10)
7. What you almost always meet in a dispute. (10)
8. Angus MacTavish's favorite kind of ride. (4)
9. What the gardener does. (4)
12. Blow past it to make music, but from behind it's a kind of game. (4)
13. Be, speaking for myself. (2)
14. Actors' targets. (5)
17. With these in the law, it's effective. (5)
18. Ready to eat in stripes. (4)
20. California airline. (3)
21. What a good pupil must be. (8)

Down

2. What you do to prove a point. (10)
3. If they hadn't, nothing would have gotten done together. (10)
4. It's all in how you define it. Her attitude would be negative, I think. (7)
5. The pre-obituary condition. (5)
6. Those were long, long times. (8)
10. In good or bad times there's always a whiff of it. (4)
11. You're likely to stumble if you take too many at a time. (5)
13. It's where it is. (Preposition) (2)
15. These should be hot, to do the best job of 12 across. (4)
16. A barker on the rocks. (4)
19. The downfall of a gloved one. (2)



Join us in protecting our coastal environment and the cultural heritage of those who have kept Big Sur as it is today.

SEND MEMBERSHIP CARD TO:

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Membership: \$20

Additional Contribution: \$ _____



Town Hall Meeting

SUNDAY • FEB. 17

7:00 P.M.

Big Sur Grange

PARTICIPANTS:

Congressman Leon Panetta
Senator S.I. Hayakawa*
Senator Alan Cranston*
Charles Cushman

SUBJECT: Federal Takeover

SPONSORED BY BIG SUR CPOA
*Not confirmed by presstime

Mountain Lion Campaign

We are proud to announce in the *Big Sur Gazette* a campaign to have the Fish & Game Code so amended that this department will have to attempt to capture, unharmed, and relocate any mountain lion it finds to be a depredating lion.

We can then expect no more such heartbreaking scenes as that some of us lived through last Dec. 22,

when a game warden insisted, over the tearful protests of a body of law-abiding citizens, on shooting that beautiful lion.

All anyone wanted was for the lion to be removed from the vicinity, but the wishes of the people were given no consideration. Evidently the Department of Fish & Game must be instructed by the people, to be more solicitous,

and less destructive. We should bring our wishes in this matter to the attention of our Assemblyman, Henry Mello, and, perhaps, the Partington Ridge lion may not have died in vain.

Committee to Save the California Mountain Lion

Artist Bates Plans Trip to China

Carmel artist and *Gazette* cartoonist Bill Bates is planning a trip to China where he will do a series of etchings during the next two months.

Bates has been offered complimentary travel on the Royal Viking Line in exchange for teaching the art of caricatures to the passengers, a side-line talent for which he is well known.

To help finance additional expenses, Bates has offered art collectors a pre-publication price for his etchings at \$30 each. Payments can be mailed to Bates at Box 4227 in Carmel.

'Over The Rainbow' on Grange Hall Stage

Over the Rainbow, a musical adaptation of Frank Baum's *The Wizard of Oz*, will be presented at the Grange Hall on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8-9 at 8 p.m.

A collage of stage and screen, *Over the Rainbow* recaps the tale of Dorothy, the Scarecrow, the Tinman, and the Cowardly Lions' fantastical journey to Oz. The songs, acting, costumes, set design, stage production, and special effects are all a collaboration of Big Sur talent who have joined efforts to stage this benefit for the Big Sur Cinema.

According to producer Kirk House, "We hope to generate more community spirit. There are many talented people here with an interest in the theater and we hope to be an outlet for some good projects. After this is done, we're looking forward to some new material by local writers."

Over the Rainbow is sponsored by Wild Lupine Productions, a non-profit organization established in March of 1979 and dedicated to promoting local films, stage and musical produc-

tions. Tickets, which are available at most Big Sur markets, are \$4 for adults, \$3 for children under 10 and \$5 at the door. For more information, contact Kirk House at 667-2611.



BIG SUR RIVER flows deep, swift and wide after a recent series of storms lashed the coast. At the County Flood Control, Art McDole's office reported that the flood alert sirens in the Valley and rain gauges on peaks in the Los Padres National Forest were all functioning and had been recently tested.

Fund Raiser Planned

A fund-raising dinner will be held by the Friends of the Big Sur Coast on Valentine's Day, Thursday, Feb. 14, from 6-10 p.m. at the Big Sur Lodge.

Tickets for the fund-raising event will cost \$100 each and can be purchased at the door or by writing to Friends of the Big Sur Coast, c/o Barbara Chamberlain.

The food will be catered by

Bill and Beverly Palmer of the Glen Oaks Restaurant.

The newly formed organization expressed its appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Don Tosh for the use of the Big Sur Lodge and to the Palmers for preparing dinner.

The purpose of the fund-raising is to develop a "war chest" to defend Big Sur against federal involvement and take-over.

community calendar

FEBRUARY 1980

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

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

sunday	monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday
					1	2 Ground Hog Day
3 Public Meeting Friends of the Big Sur Coast, Grange Hall, 7 p.m. AA meeting Grange Hall 12 p.m.	4 Health Clinic open Grange Hall, 9-5 p.m. EMT, Grange Hall 7-11 p.m.	5 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m. Rehearsal for Over the Rainbow Grange Hall 8 p.m.	6 Rehearsal for Over the Rainbow Grange Hall 8 p.m.	7 Big Sur Cinema 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Lost Horizon"	8 Play, Over the Rainbow Grange Hall 8 p.m.	9 Play, Over the Rainbow, Grange Hall, 8 p.m. Hamburger & Dixie- land Party Nepenthe, 12-4 p.m.
10 AA meeting Grange Hall 12 p.m.	11 Health Clinic Open Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. EMT, Grange Hall 7-11 p.m.	12 Lincoln's Birthday CAC meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	13	14 Valentine's Day Friends Fund Raiser Big Sur Lodge 6-10 p.m. Big Sur Cinema 8 p.m., Grange Hall	15 Susan B. Anthony's Birthday	16 Chinese New Year CPOA Forum Grange Hall 2-4 p.m. Panetta, Cushman Hayakawa, Cranston
17 AA meeting Grange Hall 12 p.m.	18 EMT, Grange Hall, 7-11 p.m. Health Clinic open Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. Celebrate Washington's Birthday	19 CAC Meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m. Mardi Gras	20 Ash Wednesday	21 Big Sur Cinema 8 p.m., Grange Hall "All the King's Men"	22 Washington's Birthday	23
24 AA meeting Grange Hall 12 p.m.	25 Health Center open Grange Hall 9-5 p.m. EMT, Grange Hall, 7-11 p.m.	26 CAC meeting Grange Hall 7:30 p.m.	27	28 Big Sur Cinema 8 p.m., Grange Hall "Suddenly Last Summer"	29 Leap Day	

More...

Local News...

CAC Meetings

Important Decisions Must Be Made in February

By ROGER NEWELL

Feb. 12 — Community discussion of a management proposal to Congressman Panetta; 7:30 p.m., Big Sur Grange Hall.

Feb. 19 — Discussion of county planning staff Land Use Plan concepts; 7:30 p.m., Grange Hall.

Feb. 26 — Community discussion based upon needs generated by the meetings of the 12th & 19th.

(Check the Herald for any changes. The Monday evening edition before each meeting will carry the information.)

LCP Status — With a three part agenda and videotaping for a public record, the Jan. 8 CAC meeting reviewed the progress on the Local Coastal Program (LCP):

1. The county presented examples of land use maps which would become the basis for the Land Use Plan to be in final form by mid-March.
2. Three very important weaknesses in the implementation aspects of the LCP were discussed.
3. Congressman Leon Panetta participated in the discussion of five management options. The community will have to make the ultimate management choice to other interests outside the community.

Weaknesses of LCP Implementation — With corroboration from county, state and federal officials (Sam Farr, Supervisor; Lee Otter, representing Ed Brown, executive director, Central Coast Regional Commission; Devon Bates, regional coordinator, state Coastal Commission; Joseph Petrillo, executive officer, state Coastal Conservancy; Fritz deHoll, forest supervisor, Los Padres National Forest; and Leon Panetta, Congressman, the CAC special workshop guest for the meeting), three major weaknesses in the implementation of the LCP were identified:

1. County and state funding for the LCP is inadequate. Funds to make the LCP strong or even to make its management programs work most likely will need federal assistance. If this is the case enabling federal legislation will be required.
2. The LCP does not have the authority to directly control federal agency land use and management activities in our area. This will require federal legislation to remedy.
3. The LCP does not provide for a continuing local management voice after its certification. At best an advisory role could be developed, but to have an administrative voice equal in weight to the voices of other agencies in the area, legislation will be required.

LCP Management Options — There appear to be five management options for the community to consider:

1. Status Quo — This option leaves the responsibility of the LCP implementation authority in the hands of the county. The county has told us that it does not have the

funds or the statutory capability to deal with all the management complexities of the Big Sur area. Without state and federal assistance the LCP will not be strong and will not achieve the goals both the community and national interests want.

2. State Department of Parks and Recreation — This option would place the management authority and responsibility in the hands of a state agency. Our local experience raises the question of DPR's capability to reflect and advocate local land use values and cultural heritage issues of the Big Sur Coast.

3. National Park Service — This option places the management authority in the hands of a federal agency. While having the capacity to manage the area, both its orientation as an institution and its lack of existing presence in the area make it an unrealistic choice. Neither Panetta nor the community are attracted to this choice.

4. United States Forest Service — This option also places LCP management authority in federal hands. The advantage the USFS has is that it has a history and familiarity with the area. The procedure would be to extend the present USFS boundary north to Malpaso Creek, make the LCP the land use and management law for all jurisdictions within the new boundaries, and to give the USFS the administrative authority to carry out the programs and in tent of the LCP. This is the easiest solution for which to develop federal legislation. However, it raises the specter of federal acquisition of inholdings, and it does not stress the role of a local management voice.

5. Interagency Council — This option would leave all county, state and federal jurisdictions in place. It would not give any one agency authority over all others. The LCP would take on the same authority for land use and management law as above. A council would be created having representation from community, county, state and federal entities in the area. The council would review all programs and projects for their conformity, consistency and coordination with the goals of the LCP. This concept is workable but would require strong community, county and state support for Panetta to take to Congress.

A Management Choice — In light of the above findings and the urgency to provide Panetta with some positive direction from the Community while the initiative is still ours, the CAC is proposing that on Feb. 12 the community discuss a management choice, using Option No. 5 as a point of departure. To assist us in this task a model concept of Option No. 5 will be made available to the Coastal Community on Feb. 6 at the following locations: Craig Craven, Palo Colorado Canyon; Glen Oaks Motel, Big Sur Valley; Big Sur Post Office; and the Pacific Valley Center.

Ansel Adams Photo Raffle Nets \$45,000 for Cranston

Gazette Staff Writer

On Jan. 26 the internationally known Ankrum Gallery in Los Angeles hosted

a fund-raising event for Senator Alan Cranston at which two of photographer Ansel Adams' original prints were raffled to raise \$45,000.

According to Joan Ankrum of the Ankrum Gallery, tickets were sold for \$250 per couple, and each couple was entitled to one ticket for the drawing.

She said that the value of

the two original prints were \$12,000 and \$9,000, and that the Cranston campaign committee reported the contributions totaled \$45,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Cranston attended the event with Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Mr. Adams also autographed copies of his book entitled *Yosemite and the Range of Light*.



ERIN GAFILL

Exchange Student Goes to Argentina

"Independence, flexibility, maturity and willingness to give," are the qualities that the American Field Service looks for when selecting students for their exchange program, and Big Sur's Erin Gafill certainly has all of these characteristics and more.

The AFS, which was developed after World War I to create an intercultural feeling among students of the world, has elected three students out of Monterey County to travel abroad. Jay Kunkle will go to Japan, Gretchen Siegrist is still awaiting word from Washington on her placement and Erin Gafill will leave Feb. 1 to live with a family in Argentina.

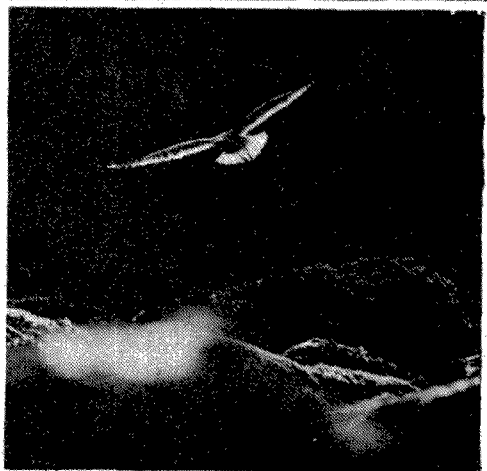
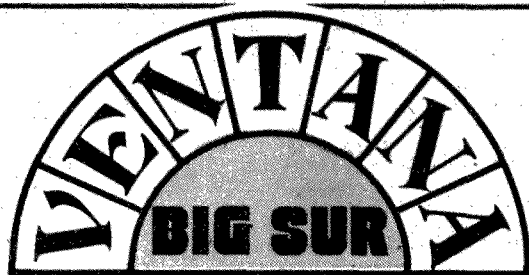
A poised and confident 16-year-old, Erin is eager to talk about the year ahead of her.

"My new home will be Villa Carlos Paz, in the Cordoba Region, which is the center of the county and the lease radical area of Argentina. My family are very wealthy, cultural people and devote Catholics, having three girls, 10, 9, 8 and 3 and a boy 5."

Aside from the immediate family, the household consists of a 20-year-old girl from England, three maids, and an assortment of turtles, rabbits and German sheep dogs.

"The house is a mansion," Erin smiles. "From the picture they sent me it looks like the Taj Mahal."

As well as adjusting to new living conditions, Erin will have to get used to wearing a uniform in a strict parochial school, Sunday Mass and the Spanish language, which she has studied for six years.



Photography by Horst Meyer

A Country Inn and Restaurant in Big Sur

Ventana Inn --

an authentic year-round country inn providing ocean-view peace and privacy. Featuring Japanese hot baths, saunas, heated swimming pool, and complimentary continental breakfast.

Ventana Restaurant --

award-winning cuisine in an elegant, yet informal, ocean-view setting. Cocktails, lunch and dinner, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., every day of the year.

Ventana Store --

a country store of yesteryear, located adjacent to the Restaurant offering new standards of quality and uniqueness to gift-giving.

28 miles South of Carmel on Highway One

For Information & Reservations, Call (408) 667-2331 or Write: Ventana, Big Sur, CA 93920

CAC Special Meeting

Panetta Favors USFS Money, Control**Gazette Staff Writer**

Getting federal dollars into Big Sur may be the only way to compensate private landowners for preserving the scenic qualities of Big Sur, Rep. Leon Panetta told a special meeting of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Jan. 7.

And an expanded role for the U.S. Forest Service, rather than funneling the money through some newly created local coordinating council, may be the most practical way to get the money out of Congress.

Panetta made those comments during a CAC meeting devoted to finding ways to make the Big Sur Local Coastal Plan work once it is adopted by county authorities and the state Coastal Commission. A number of people in the audience questioned this approach, indicating they prefer some method which relies heavily on local and state authorities.

Lee Otter of the Central Regional Coastal Commission and Monterey County Supervisor Sam Farr said state and county government would not have the funds to compensate landowners who lose the right to develop their property because it lies in the scenic coastal viewshed which the LCP seeks to preserve.

Panetta noted that leaving land use decisions in local or state hands would cause the same kind of "haphazard" planning which now exists in Big Sur. Landowners could

With the federal government responsible for implementing the LCP, he said, landowners would have only "one person to deal with."

Federal options could include development of a national park, creation of a local council which would administer the spending of federal money to buy development rights or pro-

With the federal government responsible for implementing the LCP, he said, landowners would have only "one person to deal with."

perty from landowners, or an expansion of existing Forest Service authority in the area, giving the agency greater responsibility and leeway to negotiate novel approaches with landowners.

Panetta said the prospect of the park service in Big Sur "scars the hell out of me" because of its track record in other areas.

It is unlikely, he added, that Congress would approve giving money to some local group, thus surrendering control over the use of the funds.

The Forest Service "is in the area, is sensitive to the needs of the area."

"It wouldn't require a massive new piece of legislation," Panetta said. "It's simply giving them the authority to extend their boundaries."

Such legislation, he said, could be enacted in the coming session, a matter of eight to 10 months from now before the bill could clear

now governing the area than letting the federal government get its hand in Big Sur land use decisions.

"It seems to be the most local level process that we could expect to get," he said. "I distrust the long term evolution of people's point of view in the federal government. Once the entrenchment is there, you can't go back."

Protecting Big Sur is "the responsibility of the people who came here to live," he said. "We all know it."

Panetta again emphasized that the major issue is the question of compensation for landowners who are denied the right to build solely because of scenic considerations.

"There are obviously going to be some controls place," he said. "There are going to be controls along the coast."

To make these land use controls meaningful involves compensating landowners, Panetta said. And local and state government don't have

the money to provide adequate compensation. The federal government, working innovatively in the area, does have the money.

Landowners could lease back their property from the forest service and continue to use it for agricultural purposes, he said.

"I understand the suspicions about government," Panetta said. "I deal with that every day. I have the same suspicions every time I deal with federal agencies, because I know how they work."

But, he added, "Government is a part of our process, whether we like it or not. The answer is to guide government. That's what we're really talking about. How do we guide those actions in ways that relate to getting local participation?"

"To take the approach that just because something is suspect, you don't want to touch it at all ... the fact is that government is going to be there, is going to be involved in some way. Control it, limit it. That is something we can do."

While Panetta indicated

the Forest Service is the most likely choice for an expanded federal presence in Big Sur, he said he is still waiting for the CAC to make its recommendations to him on the question of federal involvement, if any, in Big Sur.

"I'm not going to shove this down your throat," he said.

In answer to another question about whether the federal government is "flexible" enough to give money to local and state government rather than coming into the picture directly, Panetta said this would be "very difficult."

Giving tax breaks to landowners to encourage protection of agricultural land would also be hard, he said, since the Internal Revenue Service does not support the concept.

The tax agency points to existing parks legislation and says use that rather than take a new approach, he said.

Gary Koeppel said the whole issue of federal financial involvement is putting "the cart before the horse" until there is a detailed land use map showing exactly how many parcels might have to be acquired or downzoned in

See Related Story on Page 28

"It wouldn't require a massive new piece of legislation," Panetta said. "It's simply giving them the authority to extend their boundaries."



CONGRESSMAN Panetta addresses Citizen's Advisory Commtee at Grange Hall Jan. 18. With him is Roger Newell, CAC chairman.

order to preserve the scenic qualities of Big Sur.

"These are the kind of specific things we need before we leap to the conclusion of federal funding or any other kind of funding," he said.

Panetta promised he would bring any proposal for Big Sur to local groups before he presents it to Congress.

Landowners could lease back their property from the forest service and continue to use it for agricultural purposes, he said.

challenge decisions of the county Planing Commission at the state Coastal Commission level or in the courts, leaving the door open to a weakening of the LCP or to different decisions in different cases.

Congress.

Several members of the audience expressed great concern about the prospect.

Milt Kelm of Pfeiffer Ridge said he would rather make do with the county and Coastal Commission review

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Views and Viewpoints

EDITORIAL: *The People Versus The Parkmakers*

Revelations of the past two weeks leave no doubt that the threat of a federal buy-out and take-over of Big Sur is real and imminent. No longer can warnings of this threat be regarded as alarmist or paranoid.

A National Scenic Area proposal is being submitted to Congress by the Wilderness Society as early as May and, allegedly, a USFS management proposal for a National Recreation Area will soon be submitted to Congress by the Big Sur Foundation.

To the credit of the newly formed Friends of the Big Sur Coast and with thanks to Charles Cushman, Director of the National Park Inholders Association, the people of Big Sur have been informed of the Parkmakers' plan.

Ansel Adams and his business manager, William A. Turnage, are using the non-profit Wilderness Society as their conduit to create a *National Scenic Area*. To be managed by either the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service, the proposed National Scenic Area would require the outright purchase of "much of the private land in Big Sur."

Will Shaw and his director, Saunders Hillyer, are using the Monterey-based Big Sur Foundation to promote a USFS designation called a *National Scenic or Recreation Area*, to be proposed in six weeks, according to Hillyer.

Either proposal would sooner or later involve

the inevitable federal condemnation and acquisition of all private lands and the eventual eviction/relocation of the existing population.

These proposals are being promoted by a handful of individual environmental zealots who are pressuring key politicians with campaign money and the promise of delivering the environmentalist vote this election year.

The Parkmakers are trying desperately to make the false case that Big Sur is threatened by overdevelopment and therefore, that federal funds and management are necessary "to preserve Big Sur."

Coastal Commissioner Zad Leavy, who is also an 'advisor' to the Big Sur Foundation, has repeatedly stated in public that over 40 homes per year are being approved by the commission. The truth is, according to the commission staff's own statistics, that 88 homes have been approved during the last seven years.

Does the approval of 12.5 homes per year along the 100-mile Big Sur Coast constitute "overdevelopment"?

The Parkmakers then make an Evel Knievel leap of logic and argue that, because of this "overdevelopment," in order to "save Big Sur," it should be acquired and managed by the federal government.

Yosemite National Park has 2.5 million visitors a year. It has major problems of litter, vandalism,

resource damage and violent crime. And, due to the commercial slum in the Yosemite Valley, the NPS plans to spend \$100 million to relocate their headquarters and the commercial concessions to Wawona.

Contrastingly, Big Sur has three million visitors a year (one-half million more than Yosemite), management problems are minimal, and there are no \$100 million National Park Service relocation errors to correct.

Why does Ansel Adams, et al, want to Yosemite Big Sur?

Despite the fact that Ansel Adams has based his entire career as a National Park concessionaire, and despite the fact that his business manager, William A. Turnage, is also director of the Wilderness Society and author of both the 1977 Big Sur National Park Campaign and the 1980 National Scenic Area proposal, surely their motives are more noble than peddling more photographic prints and post cards.

Their propaganda propounds to "save Big Sur."

It brings to mind one old-timer's refrain, simple but profound: Save Big Sur? From what? For whom?

Many well-intended but uninformed or misinformed individuals will no doubt be snared by the sloganism mentality of Save Big Sur, not knowing, of course, that Big Sur has already been "saved." Existing county and evolving state regulations, as well as exemplary private stewardship, have already saved and preserved Big Sur in a manner unknown to most of the rest of California.

Since 1962 the land laws and the land owners have prevented anyone and everyone from Californicating Big Sur. Now, as a reward for preserving the Big Sur, the stewards are being shuttled toward the cattle cars — the Parkmakers' "final solution."

Big Sur has already been saved. It is not threatened by overdevelopment. The present balance of Forest Service, State Park, and private ownership and management has and will continue to preserve the scenic beauty of this remarkable area.

This case must be made over and over again during the ensuing months, and the professional Parkmakers and paid politicians must be put on notice that the people of Big Sur intend to defend the coast from their grandiose machinations and from the federal agency developers.

It is time for friends and neighbors to set aside minor differences and unite against these attempts of a federal takeover by a handful of politicians and parkmakers.

This unique community has untapped intelligence and resources, and when united, *if indivisible from within*, we can effectively defend our homes and human rights, and at the same time, we can continue to preserve a Big Sur that has already been saved.

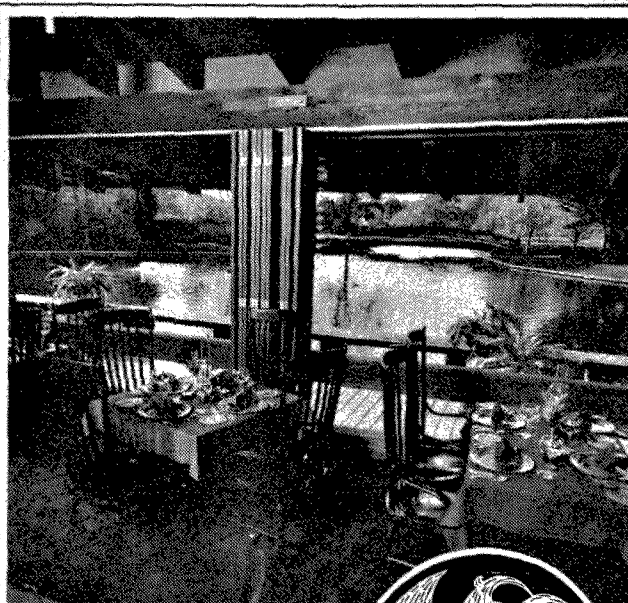
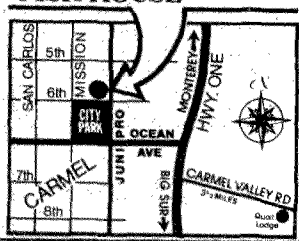


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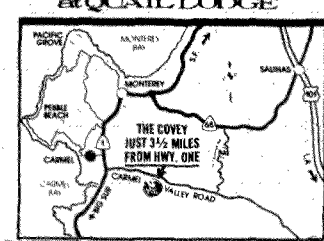
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ANSEL ADAMS

A Public Statement

Continued from Page 1

future generations. I think most of us live in Monterey County because we love this land and this coast, and the rugged, unspoiled places which are becoming increasingly rare in urbanized America. While the Big Sur Coast is a natural treasure for all Americans to enjoy, the primary beneficiaries of its preservation will be those of us who live here in Monterey County.

Make no mistake, in spite of the coastal legislation and dozens of plans and special zoning and "private stewardship," the Big Sur Coast is being developed and its beauty is being ruined at an alarming rate. Every time I drive down the coast I see yet more construction, more traffic, more impact on the fragile coastal ecosystems.

However, it is not too late. We can save the Big Sur Coast and its unique lifestyle, if we join together and act now. The job can be done without displacing a single resident, or having the government buy a single home by condemnation! But it cannot be done by so-called "private stewardship," and local zoning in an inadequate, unenforceable local coastal plan. These systems have essentially been tried and they are clearly inadequate.

Speaking as a private citizen and not as a member

of the Big Sur Foundation, I propose the creation of a Big Sur National Scenic Area — a concept specially tailored to meet the needs of Big Sur. The simple fact is that preserving land from the developers and from overuse by the public is costly, and the citizens of Monterey County cannot afford to bear the expense of protecting a national treasure. We need the financial help of the federal government to pay for the cost of preserving and managing our coastline.

The Scenic Area concept will fully protect the rights of all Big Sur residents to remain in their homes, while preserving the great natural beauty that brought them to Big Sur in the first place.

It has been misstated — as part of a deliberate fear campaign — that residents of Carmel Highlands will be moved out of their homes. This is an absurd untruth. Indeed, **Carmel Highlands would not even be included** in the boundaries of the Scenic Area I am proposing. **And in Big Sur, not a single home will be purchased by condemnation and not a single resident will be displaced.** I am somewhat dismayed and hurt that my neighbors would even entertain such bizarre, irresponsible allegations to the effect that I would favor the displacement of any homeowners.

The legislation I am suggesting to establish the Big Sur National Scenic Area would:

1. **create** the Scenic Area that would extend from Malpaso Creek in Monterey County to the southern boundary of the Hearst Ranch in San Luis Obispo County, under the management of the Forest Service, which already manages the adjacent Los Padres National Forest, and protects the watershed for the Salinas Valley;

2. **authorize** a sufficient appropriation to purchase land or development rights (easements) **only** from willing sellers;

3. **deny** the Forest Service the power to condemn land **unless** new construction or other development activity threatens the natural environment — a reserve emergency power only;

4. **secure** the right of all homeowners in Big Sur to continue to live there, and pass on their homes to future generations, and **forbid** the Forest Service from acquiring any homes by condemnation from unwilling owners;

5. **guarantee** the right of local residents to participate perpetually in a citizen's advisory committee for the management of the Scenic Area;

6. **encourage** the continuation of ranching and other existing life-styles in the Big Sur by various means;

7. **limit** the amount of intensive recreation development and use in the area in order to preserve the land and the amenities of life in Big Sur from overcrowding and environmental degradation;

8. **improve** the quality of life in Big Sur and Monterey County by providing for viable public transit systems to reduce the damaging impacts of excessive automobile traffic on Highway 1;

9. **provide** prompt, equitable and effective compensation (fair market value) for land owners deprived of development rights and alternative property uses by the California Coastal legislation and the sometimes arbitrary decisions of the regional Coastal Commission;

10. **create** a satisfactory alternative for landowners beset by inheritance and property tax problems — so that their land can remain in the natural state.

How can we work together to save the Big Sur? As an individual, I urge you to write to Congressman Leon Panetta, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515, and ask him to introduce legislation to establish the Big Sur National Scenic Area. You can write to Senator Alan Cranston and Senator S.I. Hayakawa, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, and urge them to do the same. In the weeks ahead

I will be talking with these legislators about the specifics of my proposal and ask them to hold public hearings to create the best possible legislation — which will preserve and protect both the coast and the rights and lifestyles of its residents.

This is one of the finest and most exciting opportunities we will ever have to do something truly special and noble for ourselves, our friends and our heirs for centuries to come. Let us not go down in history as the generation who stood silently by while the Big Sur Coast was developed and its natural beauty destroyed. Let us, instead, leave a splendid legacy for our children ... let us turn to them and say: "This you inherit; guard it well, for it is far more precious than money — and, once destroyed, nature's beauty cannot be repurchased at any price."

If we join together to accomplish the preservation of our Big Sur Coast I will feel I have had a life fully lived. I will feel I have played a small role in something far grander than any or all of us. I will feel I have fulfilled my responsibility to my children and my friends. Please share this responsibility and join with me to save the Big Sur.

Thank you.

Ansel Adams
Carmel Highlands
February, 1980

Editorial

Big Sur Doesn't Need Change

From the Californian

We can't, honestly, in our wildest dreams, imagine why there is a movement to make Big Sur the first national scenic area.

The proponents claim the area needs to be preserved.

How, we ask, could there be any more preservations than right now when the zoning prohibitions and Coastal Commission red tape everything?

New development is already halted and add-ons are about as likely to be approved as the sardines are to return to Monterey Bay.

Construction, even in approved areas, must blend into the countryside. For example, yesterday's Page 1 picture of new housing with a sod-covered roof, which will include poison oak among its rooftop shrubs in matching the coastal landscape.

Monterey County and the state of California are already protecting our coastline. Growth is limited. Growth is controlled.

What Big Sur property owners fear most is the fee acquisition, outright purchase of land already

developed.

Although proponents claim they mean only undeveloped land, there is no assurance the National Park Service wouldn't condemn many parcels on choice ridge sites through the method of declaration of taking which gives the government title 90 days after the owner is notified.

Further, if the entire area is declared under Park Service jurisdiction, they could regulate long-time owners to the point of sale just to get the government off their backs.

The near-hysterical move to acquire more government land is a national phenomenon.

The General Accounting Office report released Jan. 14 said federal agencies have bought more park land than is needed and exceeded the original cost estimates given to Congress.

The GAO concluded that federal agencies also have bought land without regard for the impact on individual communities and their residents.

Alternative ways to protect scenic land have been

overlooked, the GAO said. It suggested increased use of public easements, tighter local zoning and purchases of development rights that preclude owners from building in sensitive locales.

The tighter zoning and control is already a fact in California — or hadn't the proponents noticed.

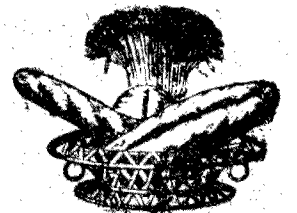
And, the Big Sur development is hardly rampant. It's always been selective — there are so few building sites, anyway. Almost all of us who live here like it the way it is.

We hike in the state park (where we used to swim) and camp out. We drive to Nepenthe on a Sunday for an Ambrosia burger. We listen to Jake Stock and his Abalone Stompers on a warm afternoon. We walk the lonely beaches. We love it the way it is — almost as much as those lucky few who have hidden homes high on a ridge. No one is going to spoil Big Sur — lease of all those who live there.

We strongly feel the federal park people should bug off and keep their one million visitors a year at Yosemite, not jammed on our narrow and winding Highway 1 to Big Sur.

Claire's Cooking Corner

BIG SUR RECIPE



Sweetheart Soup

Serve this and you'll hear satisfied sighs from your Valentine!

BLACK BEAN

2 cups black beans
1 large onion, chopped
2-3 cloves garlic
2 Tbsp. Bronner's broth
1 tsp. basil
2 tsp. diced fresh jalapeno pepper
2 cups buttermilk

1 cup lentils
1 large bay leaf
2 large carrots, sliced
2 tsp. whole cumin seeds
1 tsp crushed dry chillies
2 cups sharp cheddar cheese, grated

Wash the beans and lentils, picking out any small stones, cover with cold water and soak overnight. Place beans and lentils in a large kettle, adding cold water to cover two inches above surface of beans. Add onion, bay leaf, garlic, carrots, Bronner's broth, cumin seeds, basil and chillies. Bring to boil. Then simmer until beans are tender but firm. Add more water, if necessary, during cooking — approximately 1½ to 2 hours.

Transfer 2/3 of thick bean soup, after discarding bay leaf, into a blender or food processor to puree. Add more liquid if too thick to turn.

Return to kettle with remaining 1/3 of soup and add jalapeno pepper, cheese and buttermilk. Stir and simmer until well-mixed and hot enough to serve in heated bowls. Garnish with sour cream and a slice of avocado.

As with all recipes, adjust seasonings to your taste, but this soup is meant to be peppery-hot and thick bodied. Along with a green salad, it is a sustaining meal.

Be My Valentine (?)

More...

Views and Viewpoints

Big Sur via Ticketron

Dear Editor

When I first came to Big Sur, I felt as though a great weight had been lifted. No longer was I going to have to deal with all the political red tape that had haunted my early years, causing me to join every activist group and protest march ... so intent on the cause ... so positive we were right ... so disillusioned when we lost. Somewhere along the line I grew up and GAVE up, and decided that rather than tell people how they could improve the world, I would just set an example by acting out my own idea of peace and I took refuge in the warm arms of the Santa Lucia Mountains.

I gave up reading newspapers and listening to radio reports. As far as I was concerned the outside world could go to hell. When the undercurrent of federal takeover, petitions and town meetings finally came to my attention, it was so remote that I could not imagine where it fit into my blissful life. It was a negative vibe, where I had thought there were none. I tried to ignore it

but it nagged at me and finally I went to a town meeting, which totally bored me, filled with words I didn't understand, and lasting too long past my bedtime.

I would much rather ignore it still, but finally it is MY SPACE that is being attacked, my home for the last six years, and a place I care very much about.

Our wild coastline, the canyons, the wilderness areas of the Santa Lucias, are necessary to civilization.

To the city folk and those not so familiar with the ways of the homesteaders, who have cared for their coastal property generation after generation, the obvious answer to saving the land is to make a national park out of it.

I too, in my little bubble of illusion, truly believed that a "national park" was a place protected and preserved intact, but unfortunately I have seen some of my favorite areas, the Grand Canyon and Yosemite among them, suffer from this so-called protection.

Roads to accommodate the tourists, more rangers to service the area, homes for the rangers' children ... and eventually in an effort to control the development, they have tripled it, leaving nothing but devastation in their wake.

I don't know the answer. In the past, I have belonged to the Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation and the Audubon Society thinking that I was helping to save the land. Here in Big Sur, I have listened to the property owners fight for their side and watched the care and devotion which they and their sons have poured into their ranches.

We are all here because we love the peace and beauty of the coast. Though our homes are far apart, we are a tight knit community which turns out in mass for a parade or a show at the Grange. A meeting to discuss the depressing issues of local politics is not nearly so entertaining.

Though we all have different ideas of how it should be done, I believe we are all working towards saving Big Sur, and if this is to be, it will have to be done soon, or we may find ourselves making reservations through Ticketron to take a "nature trip" through a streamlined wilderness, to visit the site of our own lost homes.

Kristin Coventry

Foundation Resignation

The Big Sur Foundation
401 Laine St.
Monterey, Calif. 93940
Mr. Will Shaw

Dear Will:

I would like to resign from the board of trustees of the Big Sur Foundation. I feel that the inner core of the Foundation are professional park makers, and have been doing everything possible to build a political and power base to get government involvement into Big Sur since the formation of the Foundation, rather than to help the Big Sur Coast remain a very special place for people to travel through or to live in.

I feel that my only use to the Foundation has been the use of my name and the knowledge that I have lived in Big Sur for over 40 years.

The only part of the Foundation I have had a part in is the forming of the first set of goals, which have since been changed, and I feel that the actions being taken on a daily basis are not living up to the goals approved by the trustees. Virtually all decisions are being made by the Executive Committee, and then a very casual discussion of some of these decisions occurs at the trustees meeting. Other decisions we learn about later on from another source.

I would like to have my name removed from the letter head and not to appear on any documents or papers of the Foundation from this date on.

Don McQueen
Big Sur

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Investigate Violators

Dear Editor

Your paper has repeatedly stated Big Sur residents to not wish federal aid in any form to preserve our coastal areas.

After last night's meeting at the Grange (Jan. 7), we feel federal aid, in all available options, should be explored by our local planners.

Our county and state not only lacks funds to enforce our current interim regulations but also lacks funds to administer our impending LCP.

To support this statement, I would like you to view the

violations of current regulations on Dani-Pfeiffer Ridge. County and state personnel are aware of many of those and have confirmed many of the violations. However, these dedicated people lack funds, time and staff to investigate and prosecute violators.

May we suggest you use your paper to investigate violators of our laws, rather than do insult those attempting to support our laws. Have you the courage to do so?

Glynn & Lorin Lockwood
Big Sur

Security Center

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MAILGRAM

This mailgram is a confirmation copy of the following message:

President Carter
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, I would like to extend a cordial invitation to you to visit Big Sur to give us an "equal time" opportunity to present to you our views on the proposed designation and buy-out of Big Sur as a national scenic area.

The Friends of the Big Sur Coast is a grass roots organization of Big Sur residents who are unanimous in opposing any increase in the level of federal intervention or involvement in our area.

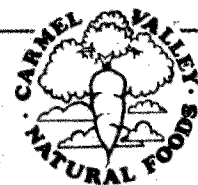
Big Sur is presently the most successful example of environmental preservation in the nation. Because private stewardship has succeeded so well both in preservation and tourist enjoyment, we believe the expenditure of federal funds would be totally unnecessary, detrimental and wasteful.

Reports of potential private overdevelopment of Big Sur are completely untrue, and in fact, impossible under all of the present restrictions. As a thinking and practical man, we ask that you come to see the situation yourself. We believe that you will then accept our point of view.

Our preferred date is Feb. 16 when we will be holding a public forum on the issue. Please have your appointments secretary contact me at (408) 667-2384 or (408) 667-2383. We thank you in advance for your consideration and most of all, for your help.

James Josoff
P.O. Box 153
Big Sur, CA 93920

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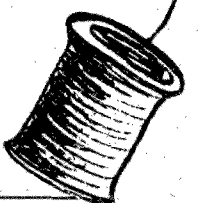
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Clarification

Editor, San Francisco Examiner
(Editor's note: Reprinted here at the writer's request.)

For the purpose of clarification, the heading, content and tenor of your article, Jan. 13, 1980, discussing Big Sur, has worked a disservice to the concept of local control and management, and it has been counterproductive to the planning process by eroding the integrity of the Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee in its function as a fact gathering forum for the community.

Specifically, the public

Foundation Responds

Dear Editor

This is to correct mistakes of fact concerning the Big Sur Foundation either made or implied at last Sunday's presentation in the Grange Hall by the Friends of Big Sur and Charles Cushman, the executive director of the National Park Service Inholders' Association.

I would first like to comment on the content, purpose and distribution of the Foundation's map of its area of concern, a copy of which was displayed during Cushman's presentation. As Will Shaw, the Foundation's president, stated that night, this map's sole-use has been to provide information about the Foundation's area of concern. In addition to delineating the boundaries of this area, it depicts as much relevant information as we felt it could carry without becoming cluttered. This is a working map; it is already dated by recent changes in land ownership; and from time to time Foundation members or I have marked up individual copies to reflect such changes. We have distributed copies to people with an interest in the activities of the Foundation, and it has been particularly useful as a focus for discussion with a broad range of people knowledgeable about land management programs and techniques.

The Foundation publicly identified its area of concern in its Statement of Goals and Policies adopted by its Board of Trustees and made public in November 1978. The *Big Sur Gazette* published this Statement of Goals and Policies in full in its December 1978 issue and the *Big Sur Roundup* also published it at approximately that time. With respect to the boundaries of the Foundation's area of concern, this Statement provides:

"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, commensurate with protecting its scenic and natural

meeting held at the local Grange Hall did not establish any support for the view of Congressman Burton that "a consensus is building," presumably for a national reserve status. The meeting did establish with testimony of county and state officials that the Local Coastal Program (LCP) as a regulatory instrument has three key weaknesses: 1) it lacks funding for its implementation, 2) it lacks authority for direct regulatory control of federal agencies in the area, and 3) it adopted a position which has no provision for a local management voice after certification. The tenor of the

resources ...

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

Second, although individual members of the Foundation have expressed their personal concerns to elected officials, the Big Sur Foundation has not made any proposal, formal or informal, to any member of Congress or Congressional staff or either the House or Senate side. The implication or assertions made at last Sunday's meeting that the Foundation had made, or is in any way supportive of any such proposal that may have been made by someone else, is totally false. The Foundation has not made any proposals or endorsed any proposals, and its staff has not made or endorsed any proposals.

Far from being secretive about its activities as was implied at last Sunday's meetings, the Foundation has continually worked within the framework of its Statement of Goals and Policies that were made public over a year ago, as referred to above. Two Foundation members also serve as members of the Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee and I have regularly attended CAC meetings at which I have distributed copies of Foundation materials and made reports on Foundation activities.

Most recently, I distributed at the CAC's Jan. 22 meeting a copy of a draft report dated Jan. 10, 1980, on the need for a legislative charter for the Big Sur Coast (a copy of which is enclosed for your information). This draft report has been approved by the Foundation's Board of Trustees for discussion purposes and it reflects the Foundation's thinking on the unsolved problems whose equitable solution, in our opinion, exceeds the capabilities of the local landowners and residents, and the county and state government.

We have now been researching for over a year land management programs, tools and techniques involving private land stewardship, and county, state and federal

meeting was in fact the need to investigate alternatives to the super agency funding/management concept.

Additionally and contrary to a specific statement in the article, 'Newell' and other local residents have not favored the establishment of 'a national scenic reserve.'

Honorable Leon Panetta
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by an article in the San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle, Jan. 13, 1980, that a \$100 million congressional proposal to establish a federal role to protect the Big Sur Region is expected by March. The article indicates this is necessary because Big Sur is on the brink of large scale development and heavy tourism. I am writing this letter as a resident of Big Sur and as a member of the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, an organization of concerned residents of this area, to request your personal and thoughtful assistance in preventing wasteful and unnecessary expenditures of federal money in Big Sur. Development in Big Sur is currently strictly regulated and restricted by the California Coastal Commission and Monterey County Planning Commission. That area which is not, is administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the state Parks Service. There is also strong personal opposition by all landowners and residents of Big Sur and Monterey County to development in Big Sur. There is absolutely no objective evidence that this combination of interested citizens have been unsuccessful or incapable of carrying forth and preserving the fragile beauty and unspoiled environment of the coast.

In 1979 three million tourists from every part of the world enjoyed Big Sur. This is one-half million more tourists than National Park Service figures for Yosemite National Park in the same year. This occurred without disruption of the area or undue crime problems. I do not believe that federal designa-

government participation. We anticipate that within the next few months we will consolidate this research, develop options for meeting the needs identified in the Jan. 10, 1980, Draft Report and, ultimately, support a specific proposal for doing so. All of this was anticipated in the Foundation's Statement of Goals and Policies that provides in part:

"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 and resources to the support and implementation of the comprehensive program — whether local, state, federal or combination thereof — found to be in the best interests of the land, the people of Big Sur and the general public."

As the Foundation develops its further positions it will continue to share them with the community through the Big Sur Citizens Advisory Committee and the local press, as it has done in the past. Now that the Friends of Big Sur is formed and shows interest in actively participating in the planning process, I would like to express my hope that its members will likewise present their positions and concerns through the public meetings held by the Big Sur Coast Citizens Advisory Committee on a bi-weekly basis. I look forward to a fruitful exchange of ideas in that context.

Saunders C. Hillyer
Executive Director
Big Sur Foundation

Critical information has been omitted from the interview which gave context to my remarks. Statements and inferences attributed to me have been conformed to the article and therefore have become prejudiced and misleading. My position throughout the planning pro-

cess has been the investigation of alternate formats which would maintain the balance between agency interests and the local stewardship role of management and control.

An article of this nature has the danger of becoming self-fulfilling. You have an-

nounced a solution for the Big Sur Coast which preempts the Coastal Act, and which reveals a budget, timetable and an authority which presume upon the integrity and validity of the LCP process itself.

Roger Newell
Big Sur

Prevent Unwise Federal Intervention

MAILGRAM

tion for our area could, should, or would curtail this tourism.

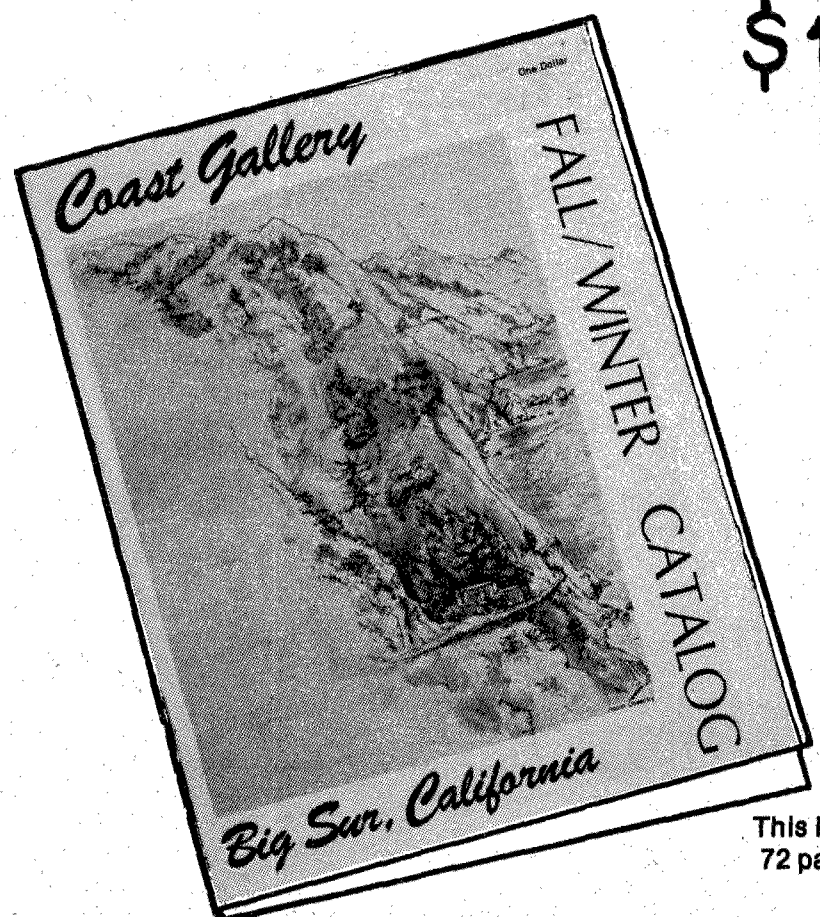
As residents of Big Sur we are directly and indirectly caretakers and hosts of this horde. We watch for unsafe and illegal fires in canyons and on beaches. We help collect garbage from trails and streams, and advise authorities of the presence of possibly disturbed and dangerous wanderers at no cost to our government. We host families in our homes and guide them through the safe scenic areas. Some of us serve the public in restaurants, inns, campgrounds and art galleries. We, as a community, provide a haven and home for artists, writers and scientists. We host the beautiful and the beat, at no expense to our government.

We are a rural community on a scenic by-way between green cities. We have town meetings and local committees and we fight and argue about our community in keeping and caring for it in the best fashions. Some of us are refugees from the cities and some the children of pioneers. We are afraid that \$100 million of federal money and probably more, will ultimately be used to buy us out, against our wishes and destroy our community to no one's benefit. A GAO accounting report on land acquisition practices of the National Park Service entitled "Federal Drive to Acquire Private Land Should Be Reassessed" CED-80-14, December 1979, suggests this is a reasonable fear.

I request your support and meticulous attention to all aspects of this issue to prevent unwise federal intervention in this area based on careless investigation of all facts.

Howard Press, MD
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Views and Viewpoints

Sawtooth Recreation Area

Dear Editor

Fortunately or unfortunately depending on who it is, Big Sur is being contrasted to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. It's unfortunate for the general residents, commonly referred to as "locals" and the private landowners because they only have had the most positive understanding of all aspects of the creation of that National Recreation Area and what it would mean to them if the enactment of that federal legislation was the Big Sur National Area!

I along with two other members of the CAC and the executive director of the Big Sur Foundation am fortunate enough to have been toured around the Sawtooth Recreation Area by the Forest Service and have sat in conference with the administrators and residents of the Sawtooth NRA, October 1979. I would just like to highlight and contrast a few points as heard, seen and understood by me. They are:

1. A primary reason for going with an NRA rather than a National Park was the loss a strong hunting lobby for Big Sur but the multiple use is helpful.

2. The Sawtooth has no method of selling as placing public land back into private use of her condemnation. The Forest Service felt the

need for more legislation to allow them to sell land back.

3. The "basic" reason for the legislation and the NRA was to control development. This was a must because there were no land use plans, and no zoning for most of the area by either county involved. This aspect is very much unlike Big Sur as it has been under rigorous planning and increasing land control and regulation the past 18 years.

4. Property taxes were low — actually lower than they should have been. Creation of the NRA has enhanced the value, therefore increasing taxes which balanced the overall tax base and revenue loss to the local government of hunting facilities and rights if given a National Park designation. The NRA allows multiple use of the land. In contrast, there is not by the removal of land by the acquisitions and condemnations. The effect in Big Sur is unknown. With California's property tax laws and the laws of supply and demand, I feel safe to assume property taxes will increase in Big Sur at a faster rate than without a Sawtooth type structured NRA to reduce land supply.

5. The grandfather clause was removed at a 12th hour meeting without a public hearing even though it had been discussed in other

meetings with the public. The Forest Service said it had to be done because of an already approved but unbuilt subdivision. The contrast to this could be for example — "to condemn, buy and combine all the parcels on Pfeiffer Ridge or Partington Ridge."

6. Seventy percent of the displaced people were absentee owners as opposed to owner residents. The number of displaced renters was not mentioned. In contrast, again an assumption, the percent of displaced resident owners will probably be higher in light of the lack of housing for employees in Big Sur; i.e., rental houses are not available currently.

7. The NRA had to buy land, land they really didn't want, because it was tied up by an organization or foundation and the NRA had to bail out these projects. This happened because the other agencies were operating on their own and the landowners weren't dealing with the Forest Service (NRA). The contrast here would be the Coastal Conservancy projects and also those of other organizations and foundations.

8. The NRA set up one on one meetings with anyone who wanted to talk about the draft regulations before they went to the final adoption stage. The contrast here is the

final approval of the LCP by the Coastal Commission as well as the regulations established by the legislation and the NRA.

9. The original legislation was for \$19 million which later needed to be increased by another \$28 million. These are very small numbers when contrasted to Big Sur as a Big Sur NRA will include 2-3 times more private acres than in Sawtooth. I have to ask the question, is it financially practical? I personally would rather see the money go to assist world hunger.

10. A resident of the area expressed that he felt the Forest Service would cooperate with local control but the NRA is completely out of local control. Congressman Panetta expressed the thought that if we received the federal money there will be federal ties.

11. The editor of the Idaho Falls newspaper expressed that we can very easily fall into the legislative trap, that is, the legislation can be changed and when it gets approved it may be unrecognizable. In other words, what you write isn't what you get and once you start you can't turn back.

I feel that federal legislation is a very complex and uncertain situation to any given area. It really isn't a practical method to compare two totally different areas where the consequences and needs are not even the same. Unfortunately, the mechanics of land planning and economics almost always ignore the needs of the people who own the land or it equals all their needs to economics or the need for money.

The future of Big Sur certainly requires the concern and work of everyone. Only a fool would say we can solve the problems if only had federal money.

Bob Zobel

Mountain Lion Death

Dear Editor

I know that all of us care, each individually and in our own personal way, about the recent death and killing of the mountain lion.

My concern is what we do with that caring. Will we use this opportunity to be right about it, to look to being right by making someone wrong?

Or is there a way to hold, to contextualize, the death of this lion so that the lion's death actually contributes to the quality of life of the community?

I remember, I do not have the quote in front of me, a statement by Dr. Loren Eiseley, the well-known naturalist, that could be useful to us:

"Saving the peregrin falcon is not about saving the peregrin falcon; it is about the processes we will go thru as human beings in saving the peregrin falcon."

Perhaps we can choose to become aware that the death of this lion could be about the processes we will go through as human beings in resolving this event and in so choosing, the death of the lion and the lion become a contribution to our lives.

What it takes is to be aware of the process, the interaction between people, rather than the circumstances of the event.

The event has already created people being willing to express themselves and in that expression to participate more completely as community. In this context, the lion is already contributing.

There is nothing new about this process; the awareness of it as natural, regardless of the particular circumstance, is.

We are at choice, whether to recognize and be aware of this natural, human participatory process and have the lion's death contribute to

our lives, or fall into the circumstances of the event and look to be right about it.

Choosing to be aware of process as well as circumstance, and in the context of this awareness, we could look forward to being responsible for all circumstance and in so doing create all circumstance as beneficial.

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to you.

Bob Muson
Carmel

Glen Oaks

Dear Editor

We are happy to tell our friends in Big Sur that Bill and Beverly Palmer are the new managers of Glen Oaks Motel.

Bill and Bev formerly lived in Newport Beach. Because of many vacations spent in Big Sur during the past 20 years, they are familiar with the area and already have a number of friends here.

We welcome you, Bill and Bev!

Mary and Doris Fee

Kudos

Dear Editor

Really enjoy the *Big Sur Gazette*. Look forward to its arrival every month! Intelligent reading for those interested in local history and the problems associated with preservation of the beautiful coast.

Anne T. Tunzi

Appreciation

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my appreciation of your including the poem "Song of Giving" by Harley White in your October edition. Its beautifully expressed message is particularly pertinent to today's world.

I hope you have occasion to print other writings by this gifted, insightful poet.

Russell H. Broadhead

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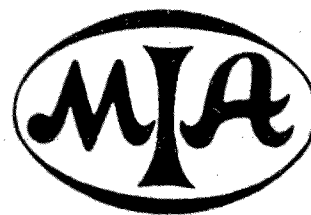
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Upgrade Big Sur Telephones

Dear Editor

As a customer of the Pacific Telephone Co. in the Big Sur area, I have spent close to \$500 during the past 10 months for a single resident telephone. This means that I spend an average of \$50 (\$50 or more) per month, for a service and convenience that I, quite frankly, do not have for MOST of the time.

I have to dial and re-dial and re-dial repeatedly (each time having to wait for a new dial tone) before a call can be completed. I have been temporarily and permanently hooked up to the intercept operator for days at a time—to the extent that on some occasions I couldn't even dial "O" for the operator without reaching, "What number have you dialed?" On one occasion I needed to go to "town" (Carmel/Monterey area) approximately 30 miles north, with my youngest son. The cause was for reasons of health — a minor emergency — I ended up having to drive 20 unnecessary miles in the opposite direction simply because I could not make arrangements for the care of my older son who was visiting

a friend — neither my phone or my friend's phone was in proper working order. In another minor emergency I was unable to call home to advise that I was being delayed in town for a couple of hours — the only assistance the operator could give me on my collect call was to, once again, report my telephone "out of order."

It is my understanding that the equipment brought to the Big Sur exchange in around 1955 was "used" equipment, built sometime in 1929-30. It is also common knowledge that this equipment has caused nothing but headaches and problems, and that is in constant need of repair. I am also aware that several people in Big Sur have similar complaints as I.

Looking at the inequity of cost per service from another point of view besides performance, perhaps Pacific Telephone Co. could at least enlarge the Big Sur toll-free exchange to include the Carmel/Monterey areas where all, if not, most of our essential business takes place (food shopping, laundry, car repairs and servicing, doctors offices, churches, entertain-

ment — and yes, even the Pacific Telephone Co. and PG&E offices are "in town"). As things stand presently, everything that is not a 667- (Big Sur number) is a toll call, even as small a distance as five miles north of the local elementary school (where a major number of students live) is a toll call. What happens is that Big Sur residents end up paying more money and get less for telephone services.

In a day and age when the telephone company is responsible for equipment to track missiles and communicate to the moon, I think it is not too unreasonable to expect that we should have improved, if not altogether, reliable services.

Cynthia Eaton
Big Sur

P.S. Somehow I thought this might be of interest to you and your readers. One friend out here suggested each of us opening up a trust savings account in the phone company's name and each month pay into the account rather than directly to the phone company. THAT would get something done.

County Lack of Regard for Advisory

Dear Editor

This is to let your readers know how the county is handling its business.

Mr. E.W. DeMars,
Director of Planning
Monterey County Planning
Commission
P.O. Box 1208
Salinas, Calif. 93901

Dear Mr. DeMars:

This is to inform you that due to inaction by the Monterey County Planning Commission, the Highlands/Bixby Advisory Committee has ceased to formally exist because all members' appointments have expired as of Jan. 1, 1980.

I must also protest to you, and members of the Monterey County Planning Commission regarding your collective inaction with these appointments.

On July 24, 1979, and Aug. 27, 1979, two written requests for appointments were made through Mr. Robert Slimmon Jr. Both of these letters remain unanswered at this date.

Your disregard for citizens who serve faithfully and without remuneration is disgraceful and as a result, I cannot tell you at this time which, if any, members would agree to serve again.

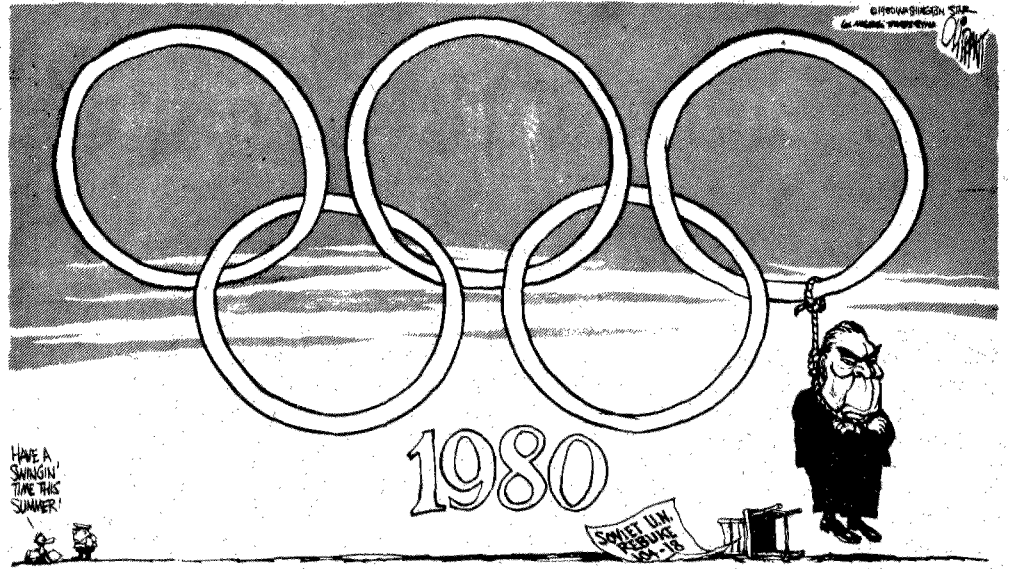
The Highlands/Bixby Ad-

visory Committee will not meet formally again until a response from the Monterey County Planning Commission is received and all plans submitted for action will be returned to their source.

If it is the commission's wish that this committee be abandoned, so be it. At the very least, however, I believe we are owed the courtesy of a reply.

Robert K. Douglas,
Chairman
Highlands/Bixby Advisory
Committee

(Editor's note: The above letter has also gone unanswered as of press time.)



Prevent Government Intervention

Mr. James M. Josoff
c/o Friends of Big Sur
Sur House
Big Sur, CA 93920

Dear Jim:

The Board of Directors of the Monterey County Foundation of Concern, at its regular meeting on Jan. 25, 1980, discussed the matter of both the possible designation of the Big Sur Coast as a National Scenic Area, as well as the recent formation of

"Friends of Big Sur," an organization dedicated to preventing the increased governmental intervention and controls which such designation would entail.

Believing that the grandeur of the Sur Coast could best be preserved, as it has in the past, through the rigid conservation practices of its own residents, and convinced that the historical and genuine concerns of these residents

represent a more viable safeguard against over-development than any federally promoted recreation, staging, or touring area, the Board voted unanimously to support Friends of Big Sur in that organization's efforts to keep Big Sur in its present, unique and unspoiled state.

Hellmut L. Meyer
Executive Director
Monterey County
Foundation of Concern



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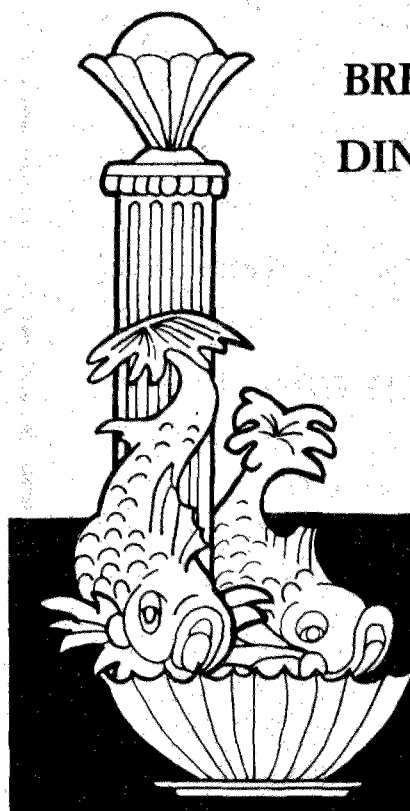
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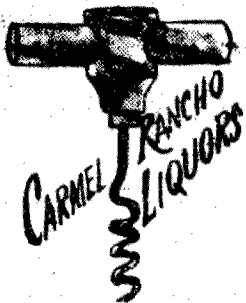
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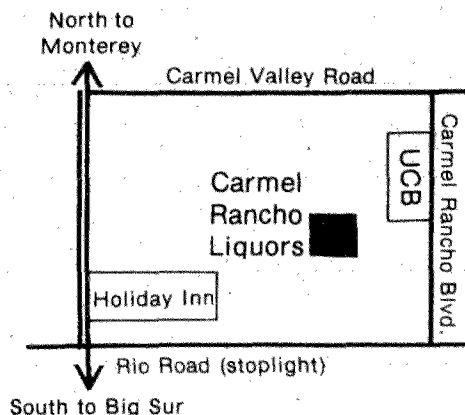
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Views and Viewpoints

Taxpayers Say "No"

Hon. Leon Panetta
431 Cannon House Office
Bldg.

Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Panetta:

At the direction of President William Brown, and the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Taxpayers Association, your attention is invited to the following matters:

The recent Congressional proposal to appropriate one hundred million dollars in order to establish federal controls over a number of properties in the Big Sur region of Monterey County, comes as a shock to us. This federal intrusion, and the vast expenditure of public funds is absolutely unwarranted.

The natural constraints of

the rugged Big Sur Region, together with the dedicated private ownership, have been sufficient barriers against unsound use and development. This can continue to be effective, and at a minimal cost to the taxpayers.

Furthermore, the Big Sur coastal area is already, primarily, in open space, with vast areas under state and federal control. In addition to this there are controls by

the county planning apparatus, controls by the California Coastal Commission, controls by the Department of Fish and Game, controls by the Department of Parks and Recreation, controls by the Forestry Service, controls by the Environmental Protection Agency, controls by the Water Quality Control Board, and an overlapping of controls and restrictions on every level of government.

In view of a lack of any substantiated evidence of any dire threats to the Big Sur Region environment, and in view of the fact that this area of Monterey County is already over protected, we ask that you assist in calling a halt to this kind of land acquisition as a gross waste of taxpayers' monies.

With our nation facing staggering federal deficits, and a continuing, upwards inflationary trend in our economy, we must speak out on any unnecessary expenditures, and particularly in this matter, when it cannot be justified, is totally rejected by the residents of the area. No thought is ever given to the enormous expense of administrative, and maintenance expenses following any acquisition, which, of course, goes on into perpetuity.

Our organization is firmly committed to the re-establishment of a fiscal responsibility in government that will both reduce inflation to a reasonably acceptable level, and provide a stable economy through better budgeting controls. We request that congress begin to respect the mood of the nation in these matters, as was required to be demonstrated by the passages, through Initiatives of the People, such as Proposition 13 and Proposition 4 in California.

Edward Weiner, Secretary

Mountain Lion Story Versus The Deed

Dear Editor

When the *Gazette*, in its first issues, printed writer Jack Curtis' wonderful short story, "Lion in the Rain Drenched Morning," which had previously been published in a national magazine, the reaction among Big Surians and the rest of us "townies" on the Peninsula was one of congratulations, that another local artist had made good.

Jack wrote about shooting

a mountain lion who had been raiding his sheep pen. I have always presumed, from the richness of detail in the story, that it was based on personal experience. In any case, no one challenged his justification for it, even in a fictional account.

So why the outcry now, when Deputy Game Warden Tom Pedersen did the same thing? Perhaps Tom had the misfortune to perform the act in front of an audience, who saw only the grisly result, not

the events that brought it about, and were shocked. One is reminded of the scene in Yeats' play "Playboy of the Western World," when the lad decks his father with a shovel—an act for which he had been lionized in the village up to then—and the same villagers turn away in disgust. They had been thrilled by his story, but not by seeing the deed.

Kevin Howe
Pacific Grove

Community Gardens

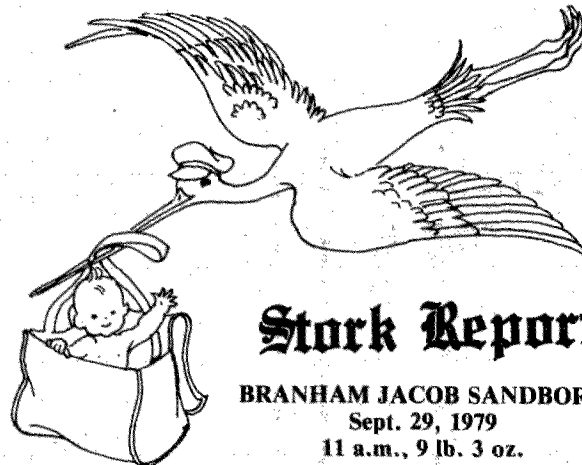
Dear Editor

Recently, the increasing worldwide disorder has left me with a most uneasy feeling. As I have thought about Big Sur, I have begun to realize that we are perhaps a bit less than the self-sufficient community we would often like to think ourselves, so long as we are dependent upon town trips for food, medical supplies and other essentials like candles and kerosene.

In the future, it seems possible to me that there could be interruptions, at the very least, of the series of circumstances that contribute to our normal daily life here on the Coast. And I, for one, would like to see if something could be done to bridge that possible gap by making sure we have a sufficient food supply in cultivation to cover our needs should there be an interruption in the food distribution system we currently know.

To this end, would any Big Sur resident who shares my concern in providing for our local food needs by organizing and creating community gardens please contact me so that we may begin work.

Laurie Dillon
Big Sur



Stork Report

BRANHAM JACOB SANDBORN
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Brigade Fire Apparatus Increasing to Meet the Need

By FRANK PINNEY

Five years have passed since the Department of Parks and Recreation donated the first fire truck to the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade. Engine 195 was transferred from the park for a \$1 fee and became the nucleus around which the Brigade formed. Since that time, acquisition of service equipment has progressed steadily to the point that the Brigade now has six trucks and four mobile slip-on units.

Engine 195 has since been given to our neighbors, the newly formed Palo Colorado Canyon-based Mid Coast Fire Brigade. The Big Sur equipment has evolved now to meet minimum standards necessary for the California Insurance Services Office to consider our area for a reduction in the insurance rating. Once this reduced rating is in effect, all insurance underwriters in the state will be able to provide lower premiums for fire insurance in Big Sur.

The equipment that has helped make this possible comes from diverse sources and provides a variety of capabilities.

Big Sur Engine 196: This 1962 GMC truck is a "rated" engine, carrying 500 gallons of water on board and capable of pumping up to 1,000 gallons per minute. For a water supply, the truck can connect to any standard 2½ or 1½ inch hydrant, it can draft from

any source nearby, such as a pool, river or creek and can be resupplied from another truck while continuing to fight a fire. The Brigade has been able to garage the truck at Caltrans until now and will move it to the new fire house when completed.

Big Sur Engine 197: This truck is virtually a twin to Engine 196 with a few exceptions. Engine 197 provides support for the south end and has just been moved to the Esalen Institute property at South Coast Center. In exchange for locating the engine at Esalen, the institute donated over \$3,000 which the Brigade is using to outfit its newest engine, Big Sur 198.

Big Sur Engine 198: This former U.S. Forest Service all-wheel, drive truck was designed for wild fire suppression and has the capability of going many places where the larger engines cannot go. The truck carries 350 gallons of water and can pump up to 300 gallons per minute. Its final location has not been decided, but for now it will be located either at Caltrans or at the Packard ranch across from the Big Sur Inn.

JEEP Unit One: This 5/4 ton military jeep came to the Brigade through the California Division of Forestry. A four-wheel drive utility truck, its rugged construction and flexible design make it an excellent means of

transporting personnel and tools along with up to 150 gallons of water to a remote fire site. This truck was used during the past year under a contract with the Sports Car Racing Association of Monterey Peninsula to provide back-up fire protection at their races at Laguna Seca. The revenues from this contract helped pay for the painting and outfitting necessary to make Unit One an effective piece of fire apparatus.

JEEP Unit Two: This four-wheel drive jeep has been in constant service since 1976 when one of the first slip-on pump units was loaded on. A private vehicle up to now, Unit Two was donated to the Brigade this year by its owner, Brigade Foreman Gary Koeppel and will continue as a light-weight attack unit on the south end.

Water Tanker: The latest addition to the Brigade's equipment has been a donation from Dr. C. Burke Maino of Carmel. This 2,000 gallon water tanker provides back-up water for any Brigade operation, an important capability in our part of the world where water is not always available. The tanker is parked at the Post Ranch awaiting outfitting, including paint and a transfer pump and will require other improvements to make it serviceable.

Slip-on Pump Units: The Brigade owns six slip-on units with 100 to 140 gallon tanks and light-weight, high-pressure, low-volume pumps. With this easily removeable unit, any pick-up truck can be loaded and serve as a fire truck. Two of the units are loaded on the Brigade's jeeps while the remaining four are distributed throughout the area.

Maintaining all of this rolling stock is the responsibility of Brigade Maintenance Officer Julian Lopez. Julian's job has become so difficult and extensive now that a later article will deal with this area and the creative solutions Julian has brought to bear on the problem.

All of the Brigade's trucks have been

donated by citizens or government agencies with an interest in improving fire suppression services on the Big Sur Coast. Costs of outfitting, bringing into service, maintaining and insuring these units are born by the Brigade out of contributions received throughout the year. A conservative guesstimate places the value of this equipment if replaced by new units at today's prices somewhere around \$125,000. The Brigade has steadfastly maintained its independence from any government agency or political entity. Its primary mission is to provide fire suppression services to this community without adding to the tax burden. The Volunteers have donated thousands of hours of their time while the community has donated thousands of dollars to make this possible.

The Brigade wishes to remind the *Gazette* readers to make their 1980 contributions to the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade and send them to Chief Walter Trotter, Big Sur, 93920. All contributions are tax-deductible.

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drawing by Robin Coventry

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

1/2 Mile So. of Lucia Lodge

St. Francis Church
Saturday Mass, 4 p.m.
Catholic Service

1/2 Mile North of Fernwood

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LIONS SAVED — FOR NOW

Once again, as he did last April, Sen. Richardson withdrew his bill, S.B. 835, which would have re-installed the hunting of mountain lions. Jeff Arthur, counsel for the Senate Committee on Natural Resources & Wildlife, says it was because he knew he didn't have the votes. However, says our Assemblyman Henry Mello, Richardson can be counted on to come back with it, sometime in the future. (He has a statewide hunting club, which he's bound to try to please.) We'll keep you in-

FOR THE AWARE

By ARABY COLTON

formed. But for now, possibly this entire session, S.B. 835 is dead. "Praise the Lord!" (We passed the ammunition!)

THE BOBCAT NEEDS OUR HELP

We all cheered when the international trade in the pelts of the great cats—leopards, tigers, jaguars, cheetahs, was outlawed. But our little American bobcat did not cheer. His beautiful skin, which was worth about two dollars in 1950, now brings up to \$400. Most of the skins are exported to Europe, but American furriers, denied the traditional exotic cat furs, have turned to America's own spotted cat—with disastrous results for this animal.

In California the killing of bobcats has increased, in the past 10 years, 687 percent!

The loss of the bobcat would be an ecological disaster. He is one of nature's prime rodenticides, subsisting

almost entirely on rodents. He is no threat to domestic stock, as attested to by numerous studies, including that of our own California Department of Fish and Game.

Being highly inquisitive he is terribly vulnerable to trapping. His reproductive rate is very low — only three kittens a year. He needs protection.

Sen. John Holmdahl has introduced a bill, S.B. 1066, which would place a four-year moratorium on the trapping or shooting of bobcats, except for depredations on livestock, which are practically nil.

We should write our state senator, Sen. Robert P. Nimmo, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814, urging that he vote "yes" on S.B. 1066. Time is short because the bill, which is expected to pass its committee hearing Jan. 22, will be up for full Senate vote shortly. Last year the bill to protect the bobcat failed for one vote. Let's make sure Sen. Nimmo knows we want him to vote for S.B. 1066.

IN MEMORIAM

Some of us who were so shocked by the killing of the mountain lion last Dec. 22 — and who wasn't? — have been thinking that there should be an amendment to

the Fish & Game Code mandating the Fish & Game people to capture, unharmed and relocate, any mountain lion

determined to be a degrading lion. If you think this would be a good idea we suggest you write our

Assemblyman, Henry Mello, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814, and ask him to introduce such a bill.

Lion Killing Bill is Defeated

By CAROL FULTON

Faced with overwhelming public opposition and scientific evidence, Senator H.L. Richardson (R-Arcadia) withdrew his Senate Bill No. 835 which would have broken the moratorium on mountain lion hunting in California. The bill, scheduled to be heard in the Senate Natural Resources & Wildlife Committee on Jan. 8 at 9:30 a.m., was withdrawn by the Senator on Jan. 7 at 4:30 p.m. By that time, and with less than three weeks' notice, over 7,500 signatures from over 30 counties had been gathered in opposition to the

bill, and hundreds of letters opposing the bill had been sent to the Senators on the committee. Concerned citizens from across the state had gathered in Sacramento to oppose the bill, and scientists currently conducting studies on the state lion population had informed the committee that they would also be testifying in opposition. (A similar situation occurred last April 24 when Senator Richardson, Honorary Chairman of the committee for the Reestablishment of Mountain Lion Hunting in California, first introduced this bill in Committee. After presenting it

and calling his own witnesses, he withdrew the bill before the opposition had an opportunity to testify, stating he realized he did not have enough votes to carry the bill in committee.)

The current moratorium on hunting mountain lions in California runs until Jan. 1, 1983. It prohibits hunting lions except in cases of livestock predation, in which case the offending lion can be killed. Senator Richardson's bill sought to establish "lion control areas" in any county where there had been as few as two predations within the past two years—trophy hunters would then have been permitted to go in and kill 15 percent of all the lions estimated to be in the area (in spite of the fact that no accurate county population estimates exist). The best estimates of total lion population in the entire state range from only 1,000 to 2,400 animals.

Oponents of the bill included local, state and national wildlife conservation groups, while supporters included hunting and gun clubs, big game hunters and hunting guides, houndsmen and taxidermists. The California Department of Fish and Game opposed the bill, stating that the current moratorium provides adequate protection for livestock.

A Review:

'Mary, Mary' at Studio

By LESLIE LIEBMAN

Dick Barratt could steal the show in *Mary, Mary* at the Studio Theatre/Restaurant in Carmel if it weren't for Rod Allison.

Rod plays Mary's ex. He bribes the aging movie star played by Barratt to woo and win Mary, thereby ending those alimony payments. But Mary, played by Nita Raichart, jumps into the trap all too willingly.

Jean Kerr's play about postmarital remachmaking makes emotion downright hilarious. Every sound from giggle to belly laugh poured out of the audience after a slow start on the second night. By the end we all cheered the new/old happy couple.

The men all but carry the show, along with a believable performance by Miss Raichart. The two minor characters played by Leslie Dunn and Bruce Roberts have funny lines that could be delivered better. By the end of the first act the cast had warmed up enough to cover forgotten lines.

Theater owner Constance Curtis' realistic set permits not a glimpse backstage. Director Sash Benn Vitas' lighting goes unnoticed, unfortunately, due to the same realism.

Mary, Mary, plays through Feb. 16 at the Studio Theatre/Restaurant, Dolores near Ocean, Carmel, 624-1661.

Fri. shows: dinner/show \$14, 7 p.m.; show only, \$5, 8:30 p.m.

Sat. shows: dinner/show \$14, 7 p.m.; show only \$5, 8:30 p.m.

Sun. shows: dinner/show \$13.50, 6 & 7:30 p.m.

(Customers may bring their own beer and wine.)

February theater in the Big Sur-Carmel area includes Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill's *The Threepenny Opera* now playing and Mozart's *Don Giovanni* starting Feb. 22 at Hidden Valley, and *Bus Stop* starting Feb. 22 at the Studio Theatre.

Natural Life at Point Lobos Studied in New MPC Class

Monterey Peninsula College's Learning is Living program will present "Natural Life of Point Lobos and the Monterey Peninsula" beginning on Friday, Feb. 8 at 9:30 a.m. in the Seaside Multi-use Center.

The course, taught by

naturalist/researcher Jud Vandevere, will involve class and field study of plant and animal life as it evolves through the spring months.

For more information call Bea Siegel, program director, at 649-1150, ext. 451.

Southern Pacific Says Income Set New Record Last Year

Southern Pacific net income rose 55 percent last year to a record \$179.9 million, the company reported Thursday.

The 1979 net income represented \$6.67 a share, up from \$116 million, or \$4.31 a share, in 1978.

The previous high year for

net income was \$118.2 million, or \$4.39 a share, in 1977.

SP Chairman Benjamin F. Biagini said the record was the result of the diversified activities of the company, including Ticor, acquired last July, and healthy gains by communications, pipeline and land subsidiaries.

Coast Gallery Big Sur

Exhibiting the carefully selected works of over seventy-five Big Sur artists and coastal craftsmen.

Robin Coventry, one of the many fine artists exhibiting at the Coast Gallery, has caught the atmosphere of the gallery perfectly in this drawing. Nestled into the side of a mountain, on a truly spectacular coastline, it is a magnificent setting for the many fine art objects displayed within. Henry Miller's lithographs and serigraphs are featured in a year-long exhibition of his works. The sculptured animals of Loet Vanderveen and the bronze figures of James Hunolt compliment the unusual Neanderthal Furniture designed by Ken Green. Gary Koepfel's old world candles and holders are surrounded by unique hanging pots and wind-chimes for your garden. The fine handcrafted jewelry of Douglas May and Muriel Jenny are displayed amidst exotic hardwood boxes by Dean Santner and Fred Buss, along with sculptures by Frank Lloyd Wright and Gordon Newell. There is much more...unusual things for your home or yourself, which will make the Coast Gallery an experience you will never forget.

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Helen Colby Ross

Helen Colby Ross, a Big Sur resident artist for over 25 years, died of a heart attack Jan. 2 at the age of 76.

Helen had exhibited at the Santa Barbara Museum of Art, Chicago Art Institute and most recently at the Monterey Peninsula Art Institute, and her creations with tissue paper and clear x-ray film were the subject of an entire chapter in the Van Norstrand Reinhold publication, *New Ways of Collage*.

BUCHWALD

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — The big question Americans are faced with is whether we should or should not participate in the Moscow Olympics. Unfortunately, everyone has made this an "either-or" proposition. I believe there is room for compromise which would show the Soviets we mean business and at the same time leave the door open in case they want to change their ways.

Why couldn't we tell the Russians that we intend to go into the Olympics on piecemeal basis depending on how they behave in the next few months?

For starters, President Carter could inform the Kremlin that if Russia gets out of Afghanistan we will send our track and field team to Moscow. The Soviets are very big in track and field and are expecting to take all the gold medals in these events.

Then, if they get their surrogate army of Cubans out of Angola, we would agree to send over our wrestlers and weightlifters.

We would also advise them that if they promised not to round up their dissidents and railroad them out of town during the games, we would enter our swimming and water polo teams.

The president would agree to allow Americans to compete in volleyball, rowing and yachting.

It seems to me that this compromise would show the Soviets that the United States will not permit politics to interfere with the games. At the same time it will let them know that we're not sending over our boys and girls en masse while they believe they can do anything they want to endanger the world peace.

The ball will then be in the Soviet court. The countries behind the Iron Curtain will exert tremendous pressure on the Russians, because each satellite nation has spent years developing athletes whose sole job in life is to beat the Americans where it hurts.

If we stay out of the Olympics altogether we could look like spoilsports.

But if we agree to join the games one event at a time, demanding reciprocity, no one can criticize us for ruining the games.

You may be asking what do we do about the basketball event?

Quite simple. We don't field a basketball team until the Soviets move their navy out of the Indian Ocean.

Will they do it? I have a feeling they will. The Russians were defeated in basketball by the United States and Yugoslavia in 1976 and they'll do anything to beat the pants off us this year.

© 1980, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

A disciplined and sensitive artist, her drawings, collages and sumi-e paintings reflected the quality of her wilderness life in Big Sur.

Helen, who was the widow of William E. Colby, later married Harry Dick Ross, well-known Big Sur painter and sculptor. In addition to Harry Dick, Helen is survived by her daughter, Sylvia Pollock of Malibu and her grandson Duncan Pollock.

Graveside rites were held Jan. 4 at the Monterey City Cemetery with Rev. Peter Farmer.

The heartfelt sentiments of Harry Dick Ross are reflected in this poem by Walter De La Mare.

*Here lies a most beautiful lady
Light of step and heart was she
I think she was the most beautiful lady
That ever was in the west country.
but beauty vanishes; beauty passes;
However rare, rare it be;
And when I crumble who shall remember
This lady of the west country?*



THE LATE HELEN COLBY ROSS with husband Harry Dick.

Cone Peak Proposed for Landmark

From the Herald

Two sections of Monterey Bay and Cone Peak in Los Padres National Forest have been nominated by the Department of the Interior for listing on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

Proposed for national natural landmark status are the 46-acre Hopkins Marine Reserve, offshore from Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove; the Monterey Bay submarine canyon complex and the Cone Peak-Limekiln Creek area, approximately 45 miles south of Carmel.

Monterey County is the only county in the country to have more than one site proposed for inclusion on the Registry of Natural Landmarks on the list published in the Federal Register this week. Point Lobos has previously been designated a natural landmark.

Cone Peak rises 5,155 feet and is part of the Santa Lucias.

There is a period of public comment on the nominations until Feb. 6. The department will then review any comments or suggestions received before Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus signs final papers designating the additions to the national registry.

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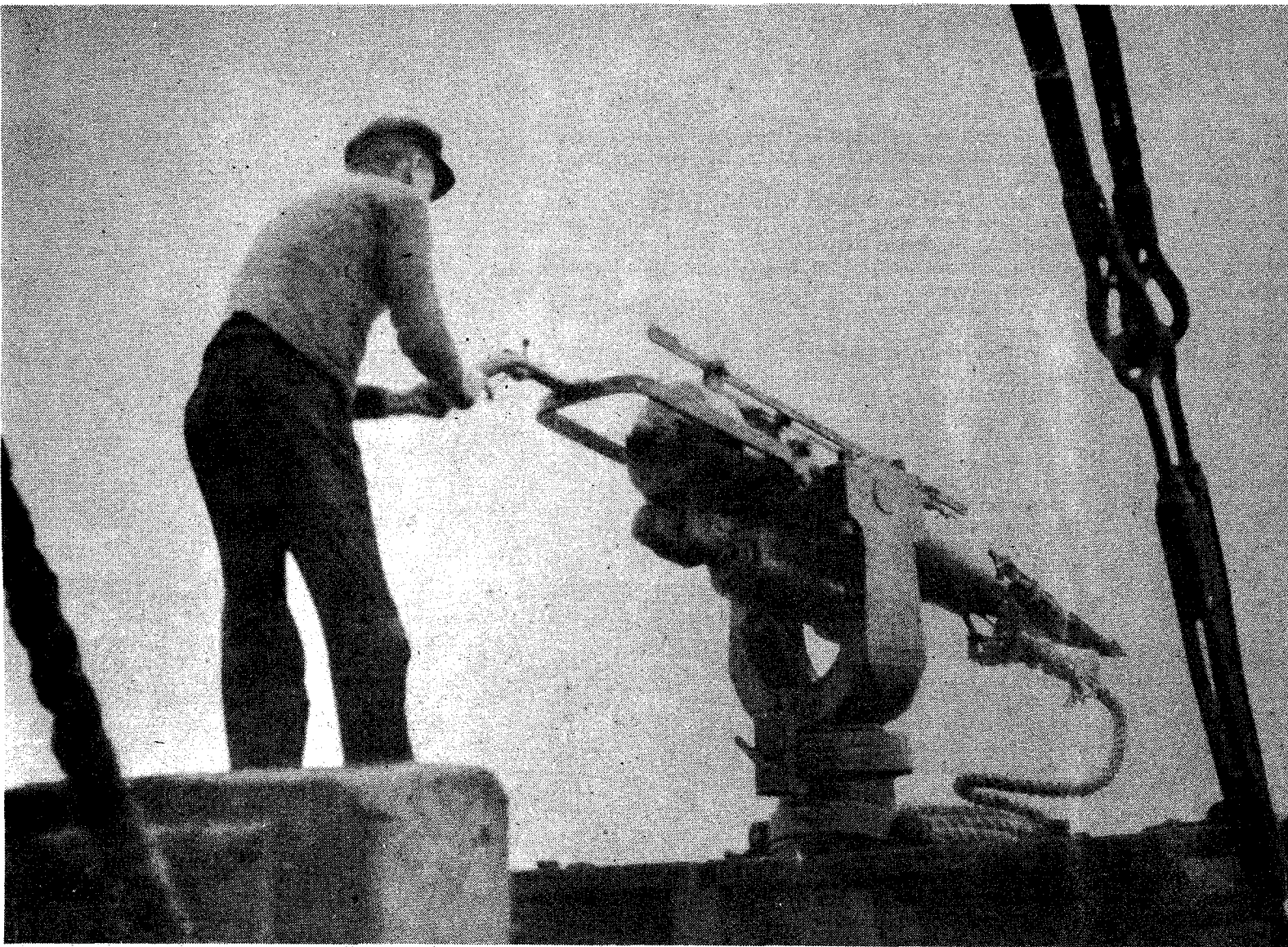
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A MONTEREY Bay Whaling Station crewman readies the harpoon. Invented in 1868 by Norwegian Svend Foyn the harpoon sounded the death knell for the California gray whale herd.
(1919. Photo by L.S. Selvin. From the Pat Hathaway Collection.)



THE CARCASS of a sperm whale ashore in Monterey Bay draws a crowd of onlookers. Dated Feb. 21, 1919, an occasional sperm whale was a rarity compared with the more plentiful days of the California gray and humpback whales.
(Photo by L.S. Selvin. From the Pat Hathaway Collection.)

The Migration of the California Gray Whale

By KATHRYN FARMER

They come each winter. Flukes rising and falling, the crest of gray backs and misty white spouts reveal their rhythmical migration along the California coastline. In an irresistible urge to journey the face of the earth, no other marine mammal parades for more scientists and sightseers as does the California gray whale.

Following a migratory path of 5,000 to 7,000 miles, the Californian herd of *Eschrichtius robustus* ranges from its summer feeding grounds in the far north of the Bering Arctic to its mating and calving grounds in the shallow, tidal lagoons of western Baja and the northwestern shores of mainland Mexico.

The California gray whale, unlike baleen cetaceans, is a bottom-feeder. Gorging on the abundant benthic organisms of the Arctic's summer seas, the gray whale stores its winter and spring budget of energy as thick, fatty blubber. This fat largely sustains the whales for the arduous months of migration, a period when they feed little, if at all. As arctic days shrink during October and November, and plankton and bottom food sources dwindle, the gray whales begin their ritual journey south, swimming steadily at about 4½ knots each day and throughout most of the nights.

Amazingly, scientists know little of the gray whale's exact course through the Bering Sea and across the Gulf of Alaska. Beyond that, their course is well charted south to Baja. Most of the gray herd keeps close to coastal shores, navigating by the contours of the ocean floor, islands and possibly, scientists conjecture, aided by geographic memory.

During their migratory passages, gray whales are spurred onward, not only by learned and instinctive urges, but by frequent contact with each other. Scientists observing the behavior of gray whales, particularly on the northbound trek, have reported great massings off the Olympic Peninsula of Wash. and Western Vancouver Island, B.C., where, they believe such concentration gives stimulus to each whale before it begins the last leg of the journey.

Gray whales are not highly social beings but do form pods, usually in trios. Their interaction and method of communication fascinates scientists, who are studying the whale's highly evolved brain and ultra-sophisticated use of sonar, termed echolocation. Sound, which travels more readily through water, is emitted by gray whales to measure the unseen. By mentally measuring the time sound takes to travel to an object and return, the gray whales' use of echolocation is more refined than today's most technically advanced sonar equipment. Through the use of a paralimbic lobe, which man does not have, *Eschrichtius robustus* sizes up a situation with all his senses much like a computer memory bank. This evolved state has led scientists to consider the possibility of a language amongst whales that although controversial, holds promise.

Breeding Cycle

The numerous shallow lagoons along the low coast of western Baja attract mating and calving gray whales in the season from January through March. Although some cows do not make it all the way, and mothers with newborn calves have been reported along the coast of northern California, the majority seek the far inner reaches of the Mexican lagoons to give birth.

The calf is born in the water flukes first, and swims to the surface for its first breath of air, often with the assistance of another female or "aunt" whale. The newborn calf is 12-17 feet long and hefty at 1,000-3,000 pounds. A close bond is formed and mothers nurse their calves until the autumn when they are weaned in the north and are generally 18-25 feet long. Growth then slows until four or five years of age when the gray whale is about 35-45 feet long and sexually mature.

New mothers do not mate while cows without calves do so in the outer parts of the lagoons. This results in a cycle of about one-half of the females mating and the other half birthing each winter with a reversal of roles each successive year. Males, ready to mate each winter and outnumbering the available females 2 to 1, form harmonious trios. An unusual reproductive behavior, scientists have proposed this sort of "ménage à trois" to be nature's solution for balance.

The Devastation of Whaling

The gray whale has few enemies except for man. Once plentiful in these coastal waters, many writers of the early and mid-1800s repeatedly reported their abundance. "Whales were seen by the hundreds along the California coast ... in Monterey Bay, whalers could fill up lying at anchor ..." Masacred by the methods of shore and ship whaling, the California gray whale herds were slaughtered to the verge of extinction on two occasions. Yet the grays still survive.

The 1820s to the 1870s was the height of the old-time whaling industry. Shore whaling stations along the California coast, including points at Monterey Bay, Point Lobos and even Point Sur, captured migrating gray whales by the medieval methods of towing in whales with small boats and a small crew of men. Once its devastating methods had depleted the herd or made the normally peaceful and gentle gray whale wary, shore whaling gave way to vessels tracking the migrating herds to mating grounds and wholesale slaughter off the coast of Baja. Captain Charles M. Scammon expressed concern for his crews in his classic *Marine Mammals of the Northwestern Coast*: "Hardly a day passes but there is upsetting and staving of boats. The crew receiving bruises, cuts and in many instances, having limbs broken and men have been killed instantly or received mortal injury." Of the gray cows, aggressive and self-sacrificing when threatened with the safety of their young, Scammon reports, "in her frenzy, she will chase the boats and overtaking them will overturn them with her head or dash them to pieces with a stroke of her ponderous flukes." Taken to be a mark of the creature's sagacity, it was only a matter of two to three years before the California herd was virtually nonexistent.

A lucrative business, oil and whalebone were the principal products of the hunt; oil for lamps and candles and whalebone for ladies' stays. The scarcity of the whale population, along with the pumping of petroleum oils let the bottom out of the whaling industry by 1880 and most whaling companies had disbanded long before the turn of the century.

Believed extinct until the early 1920s, there was a second onslaught against the gray whale between 1924 and 1927 when Norwegian factory ships, anchored in Magdalena Bay, found numerous gray whales and killed most of them, shrinking the herd to barely 500.

The need for conservation and protection of the gray whale was long recognized by many but little was done until 1931 when 26 countries at the assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva approved the formation of an International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Agreeing upon a quota of whale to be killed for the 1931-32 season, the first actual IWC meeting was not until 1937. Postponed by war-time imperatives, it was not until the fall of 1948 that the IWC was officially activated and charged with such tasks as protecting overexploited whale species, setting minimum size limits, maximum catch quotas and designating areas closed to hunting. Although each commissioner is in principle responsible for his nation's observance of regulations, the commission itself has neither inspection nor enforcement powers. The ruling principle is voluntary cooperation among members and there are many people who feel this is both inefficient and insufficient.

Even though the U.S. currently has two federal laws protecting cetaceans in its waters, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, an awareness that this may not be enough has given birth to a number of organizations around the world dedicated to saving whales and dolphins. The Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Audubon Society, and the American Cetacean Society all sponsor whale conservation projects. Greenpeace, which is headquartered in Vancouver, B.C., is the most aggressive of these organizations and operates upon the Quaker ethic of "bearing witness against the atrocities of life" but with a twist of "direct action to subvert them." Sponsoring sea vessels, Greenpeace has actively interfered with Russian and Japanese whaling operations, often by putting themselves between the floating whale factories and the intended catch. Of recent concern to Greenpeace and many other organizations is the issue of off-shore oil drilling along the California coast and its potential impact on the gray whales' seasonal migration.

Scientific Studies

Mindful of many of the environmental issues, scientists have been devoting more study to the cetaceans. While census studies of the California gray whale herd will always prompt controversy, a 1968 study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated population counts to be between 8,000 and 9,000 and projected a steady annual increase of 10 to 11 percent. Another federal study by the National Marine Mammal Laboratory is nearing completion after 13 years. According to wildlife biologist Bruce Krogman, a member of the federal research team stationed at Granite Canyon, they "suspect an increase in population although it will take a few years to evaluate the data and historical material to identify where the tendencies lie." In making annual counts and population detections, team members of Project NOAH hope to develop viable information for the management of herds, to be able to detect declines and correct for the survival of the herd. Says Bruce, "With increased funding at high levels, much more information will be coming out on Alaskan based marine mammals within the next four to five years."

Even with the advances, there is still much to be learned of the gray whales. Conjecture often takes up where fact leaves off as most people respond to the beauty and gentleness of these highly evolved spectacles of the sea.

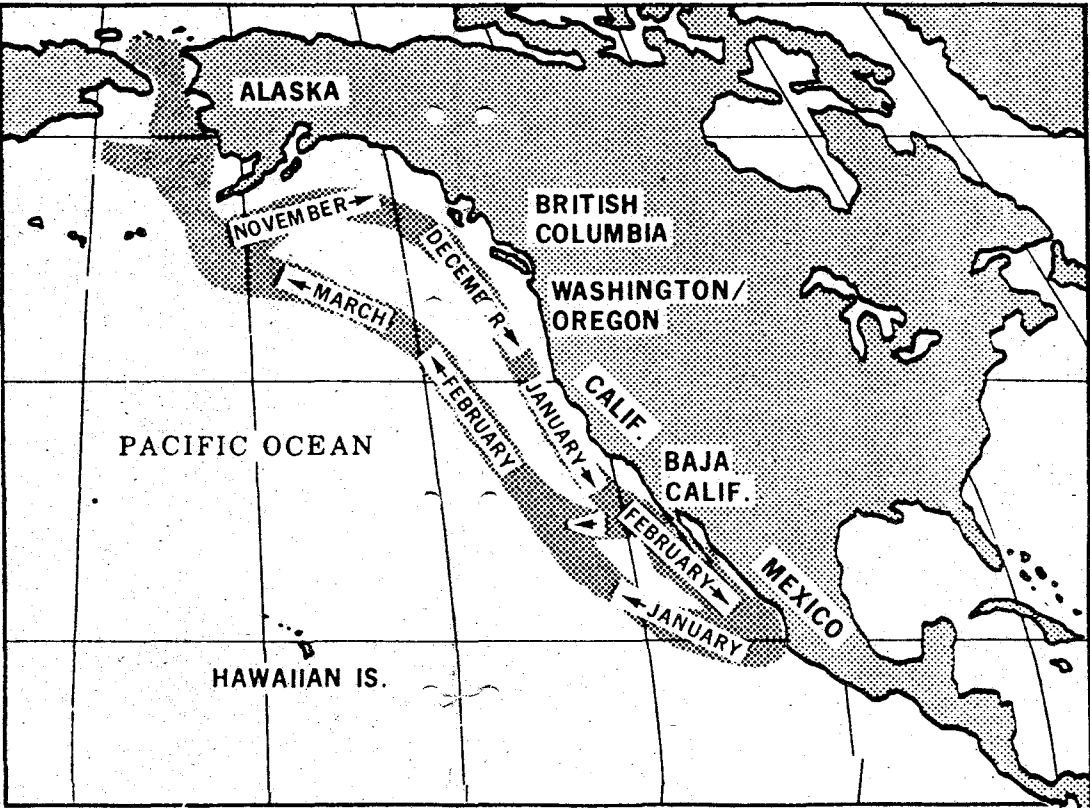


CHART depicting whale migration.

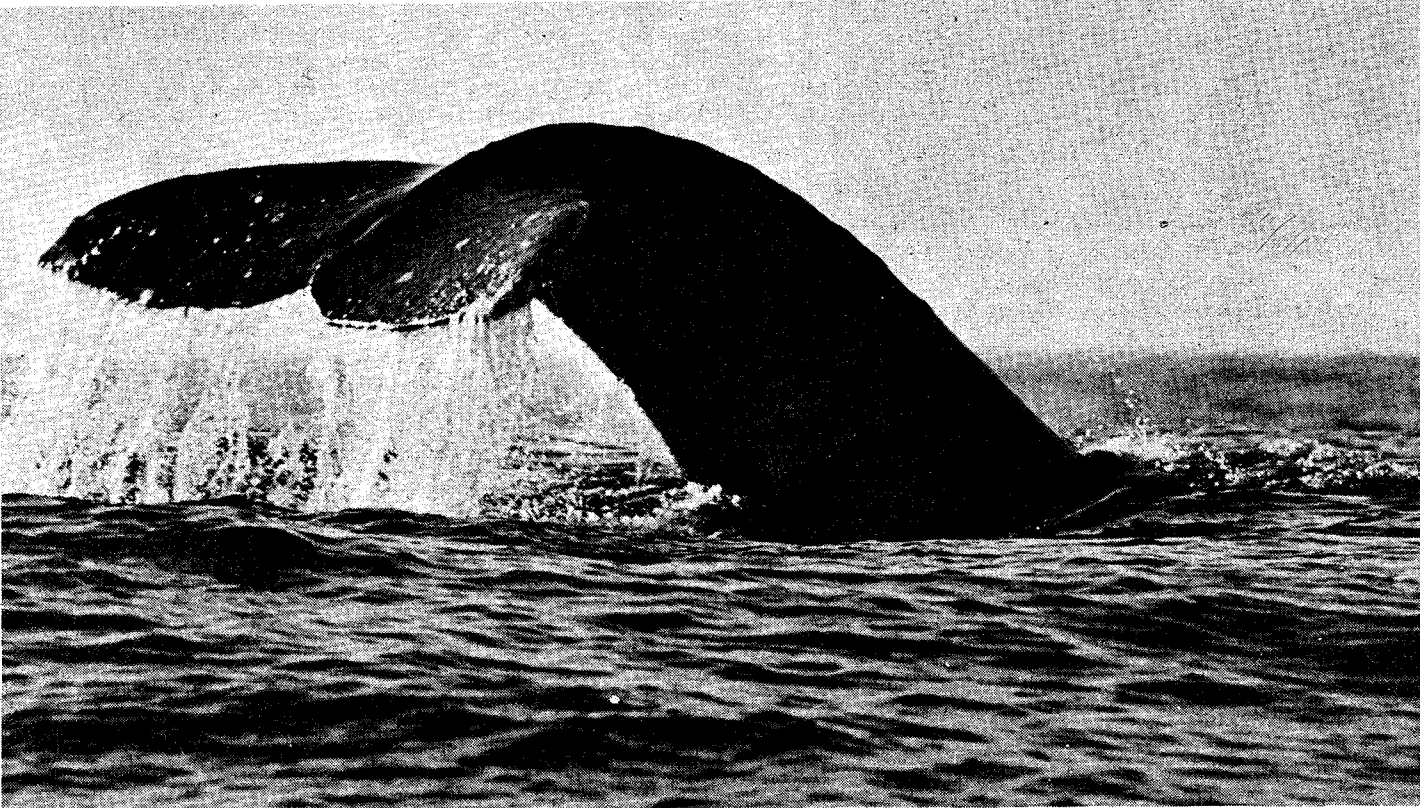
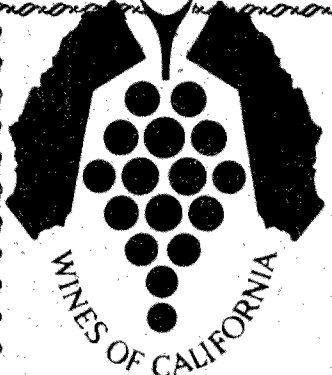


Photo by Alan Baldrige



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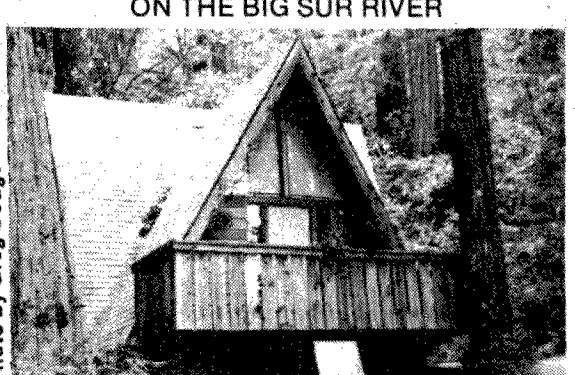
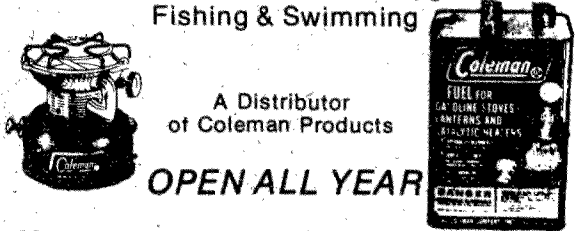


Photo by Greg Dodge

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Media Response

Burton Stung by GAO Study Made at His Own Request

From the Chronicle

Congressional investigators charge in a new report that federal agencies have purchased more land than necessary to protect scenic areas around the country — including Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Lake Tahoe and Yosemite.

The 172-page report also singles out for criticism purchases made for the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Investigators concluded that much of the area was already protected by state, federal and local agencies and charged that many purchases for the refuge were "superfluous."

The General Accounting Office, investigative arm of the Congress, did the report at the request of Representative Phillip Burton, D-S.F., chairman of the House national parks subcommittee. But the move by Burton, a leading advocate of federal land purchases in scenic areas, boomeranged.

GAO found that the Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior "generally followed the practice of acquiring as much land as possible without regard to need and alternatives to purchase."

This practice, according to investigators, ignores other protection methods—such as acquisition of easements on scenic lands—and tends to make the cost of the land three to four times higher than it would be if the government left it alone.

Burton called the GAO report an "ideological response" to his request for a comparison of the advantages of easements and zoning against purchase.

"I am not opposed to scenic easements," Burton said, "but I am opposed to simplistic solutions. The GGNRA could never have been accomplished with easements."

Burton said he asked GAO to expand on their theory that easements and zoning can be as effective and cheaper than purchase, "but all they have apparently done is teed off on land acquisition and given us a rehash of their old study."

The government spent \$606 million to buy 2.2 million acres between 1970 and 1977, GAO reported. It said many of the acquisitions involved low-priority land.

At the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, federal officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service have agreed to purchase 15,000 acres of land for \$7.6 million and are negotiating purchases of an additional 7,000 acres with an estimated value of \$1.7 million.

The GAO noted that of the 15,000 acres purchased from Leslie Salt Co., only 200 acres are dry. The rest are either saltponds or marshes.

And, the investigators said, the government bought the land even though in a June 29, 1977 environmental impact statement, officials concluded that local zoning laws, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission and the Corps of Engineers all had the power and were moving to maintain the marshes.

The GAO was particularly critical of the purchase of five acres outside the refuge for a visitors center. The site was being used as a boatyard and, the report said, "...direct relocation costs, which were originally estimated at \$132,000, are now estimated at \$573,000."

"Moreover, we do not believe the land was needed because alternative sites for the visitors center were available."

GAO said the National Park Service moved to purchase all 38,700 acres of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area because it believed the law creating the scenic area required purchase rather than other protective steps.

"The legislation does not require acquiring title to all lands. It states: 'Within the boundaries of the recreation area, the secretary may acquire lands, improvements, waters, or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or transfer.'"

GAO said the Park Service's acquisition policy has resulted in a number of "costly condemnation cases, with the Park Service paying some 700 percent over appraised value" in three of five cases settled in 1978.

At Lake Tahoe, the report charges, the Forest Service has identified 33,000 acres for public acquisition; about half of the land is still in private ownership. However, the investigators said, because of the absence of a coherent purchase policy, officials are "just as likely to purchase the lowest priority parcel as the highest."

The report recommends that outright acquisition at Tahoe

be limited to lands that are "critical" and not just "suitable or desirable" for preservation purposes. It urges greater reliance on the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the purchase of easements from local owners.

GAO condemned Park Service efforts to buy out private landowners in the town of Wawona at Yosemite. The report notes that the Park Service was set to spend \$12 million for 172 acres — or \$70,000 an acre.

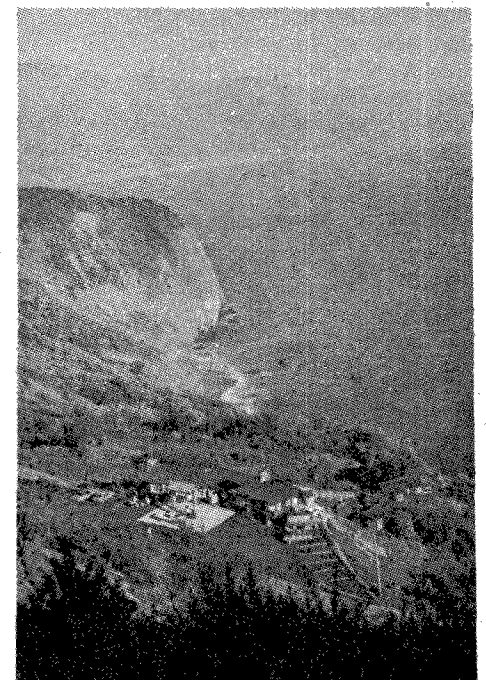
The report recommends federal purchases in Wawona only in instances "where disruptive uses are planned." It notes that present activities in the town are compatible with the nature of the national park.

The report also criticizes land purchase practice at Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the far northern part of the state. GAO investigators concluded the Forest Service has bought more than 19,000 acres and has plans to buy 2,300 more despite instructions from Congress to keep land purchases to a minimum.

Land purchase managers at the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior criticized GAO's criticism of their work. In written comments attached to the report, the officials said the GAO overlooked recent moves away from haphazard purchases and efforts to focus purchases on high-priority needs.

Officials at the two agencies also charged that the report minimized the problems associated with acquiring scenic easements and relying on local zoning decisions as substitutes for outright land acquisition.

In the Tahoe case, Forest Service officials said, easements have cost 90 percent of the price of buying the land outright. They also said the Tahoe agency's future is clouded, and questioned how tough its land use controls are likely to be.



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Crowning Big Sur's Majesty

By CARL IRVING

Reprinted from the San Francisco Examiner & Chronicle

The Big Sur, 100 miles of plunging coastline below Monterey, appears destined for protection as a national scenic reserve this year after many months of quiet and delicate negotiations among residents and many levels of government.

A \$100 million congressional proposal to establish a federal role to protect the region is expected by March.

Like many valued natural areas in California, Big Sur is on the brink of large-scale development and heavy tourism.

"Every month you see a new building or road, and sooner or later the place will be lost. And the Big Sur coast has extended significance, like Yosemite," Ansel Adams, photographer, Sierra Club leader and nearby resident, told The Examiner.

Congress is expected to consider a proposal that the U.S. Forest Service extend its jurisdiction to help local residents preserve and restore Big Sur.

This year appears to be the year for other such efforts all over California. Among them:

—Action, after a decade of squabbles, on a master plan to clear out some of the congestion in Yosemite Valley. The plan is expected next month.

—Congressional approval of \$40 million to help establish a

Private Property Buy-Out Foreseen

Federal Interference Believed Unwise

From the Herald

Environmentalists interested in protecting the Big Sur coast are "naive" if they think federal involvement in the area won't mean an eventual buy-out of all private property, according to the executive director of an association representing private landowners on federal property.

Charles Cushman of the National Park Inholders Association brought that message to several hundred residents of Big Sur and the Carmel Highlands at meetings Sunday and Monday nights.

He urged that some cooperative effort between state and local governments and private landowners be pursued to protect scenic open space without opening the door for federal interference.

"Big Sur is a model for the rest of the country as it now stands," Cushman said in an interview Tuesday. "The question is, do we reward good stewardship by buying them out?"

Protection

Sandy Hillyer, executive director of the Big Sur Foundation, said in a separate interview that his group is interested in protecting Big Sur with federal assistance but without federal purchase of occupied private land.

Hillyer said the foundation directors, who span the range of philosophies from preservationist photographer Ansel Adams to land use attorney Myron Etienne, look to an innovative approach in which landowners could sell development rights to their land while maintaining their homes and agriculture-related businesses.

Federal purchase of land is envisioned only for scenic areas along Highway 1 where sale of development rights alone would leave small parcels virtually useless to their owners, Hillyer said.

He cited the Sawtooth National Recreation area in Idaho as an example of a place where a rural agricultural community has been preserved in this method rather than through an outright federal purchase of all land in the area.

The sale of development rights, Hillyer said, compensates the landowners for financial loss through downzoning of his property, while at the same time keeping the land itself in private, rather than public, hands.

Naivete Warning

Cushman said that the use of zoning and scenic easements to

Channel Islands National Park, embracing all four channel islands, and rescuing the two largest—Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz—from possible private development.

—Congressional action on a proposed "national scenic" designation for Lake Tahoe, accompanied by funds to buy out Nevada landowners who threaten to build more casinos by the lake shore.

In an interview, Rep. Philip Burton, D-San Francisco, chairman of the House subcommittee on parks and insular affairs, said he sees "no problem" for passage of a bill to establish the Channel Islands National Park. The bill passed the House a year ago and a similar version is due on the Senate floor for a vote.

Burton sees the Tahoe situation as "still murky" and is "a little less optimistic" about congressional action.

He calls the Big Sur matter "touchy" but sees "some favorable signs that perhaps a consensus is building." Only 1,500 people live along the long Big Sur coastline that begins below Carmel and ends about three miles below the Monterey County line.

Last week, a public hearing at the local Grange headquarters seemed to support Burton's view. A cross-section—from disciples of Henry Miller and rock stars to industrialists—indicated concern about potential development in the fragile

protect scenic areas is the way to go, but said the foundation is "naive" if it thinks the federal government won't force private citizens off their land once it gets its hand in Big Sur.

"People are being driven off their land by the thousands," he said. "There are 21,000 condemnations today (nationwide), and 10,000 of those are declarations of taking."

The latter is an emergency procedure whereby the federal government orders a person off his property, with the compensation for taking the land decided after the people have left. There is no appeal in court from such a procedure, Cushman said.

The pressure for a federal hand in Big Sur comes from "a hysteria being sold to this country that doesn't exist," Cushman said.

Fewer than 100 homes have been built in Big Sur in the past nine years, according to coastal commission records cited by Cushman. That, he said, "isn't exactly bulldozers lined up against the wall to rape and pillage."

Federal Management

"Unless there is some amount of protection for human rights, you can't allow federal management," he said.

Adams and Will Shaw of the foundation, said Cushman, "are not aware of what has been happening around the country as a result of federal actions. There are no checks and balances."

He noted one rural farming community in Arkansas which has been converted to a national park. There, he said, he talked with five men the same day, all over age 70 and all of whom had lived their lives on farms their grandfathers carved out of woodland. All Cushman said, were being forced off their property by the federal government.

"Is that part of our culture that we can just ignore?" he asked.

"I think Big Sur in 20 years could be cleared of houses," Cushman added. "And I find that just too much to stomach. I wonder if Adams and Shaw would be so enthusiastic if they felt the federal government would buy them out."

'Horror Stories'

While he too admitted enthusiasm for the experimental approach at Sawtooth in Idaho, he said there are "20 more bloodthirsty horror stories" to balance the one good example.

He cited a recent report by the federal General Accounting Office which recommends that less property be acquired outright by the federal government and that other ways of protecting scenic lands be devised. Sawtooth and the "horror stories" elsewhere are mentioned in that report, Cushman said.

Buying scenic easements rather than purchasing property enables the government "to get more land under (protection) for less money," while leaving the property in private hands, he said.

His association has spent the last two years spreading the word about government in an effort to turn the tide away from outright purchase of land.

Cushman was invited to this area by the Friends of Big Sur, a group opposed to federal land purchases as a way to protect the coast.

Bill in Congress

"I think there will be a bill out (for a Big Sur park) in March, and it will pass in September or October unless people let Congress know they don't want it," he said.

And a federal buy-out could cost \$400 million to \$500 million, including the lost tax base to local government, Cushman said.

"We can't afford to buy up the whole country," he said.

region.

Last year, more than 2 million motorists drove on Highway 1 along the spectacular coast and through valleys filled with sycamore and redwood. More than half a million people used the state park campgrounds.

Some residents see the time when there could be a 100-mile string of stalled traffic on the frequently narrow two-lane highway.

Sandy Hillyer of the Big Sur Foundation favors an expansion of Forest Service boundaries through purchases from willing sellers. He favors letting landowners continue to use their land "consistent with a land-use plan."

Big Sur has 800 undeveloped parcels of land where construction could occur.

Hillyer points out that national scenic and recreation areas and seashores have been tailor-made, with considerable success, for the Oregon Dunes, Sawtooth Range (Idaho) and Cape Cod (Massachusetts). He expects that a locally oriented plan, supported by federal money and the Forest Service, could do the same for Big Sur.

Others want more local control with federal funds.

"We favor mostly local stewardship," says Roger Newell, second generation Big Sur resident, landscape architect and chairman of the local advisory committee. "Our success so far leads us to believe we should continue, but pressures have grown and local residents know they can't handle them alone."

Large land holdings have been sold to pay estate taxes and will precipitate development unless tougher land-use controls are imposed. Newell and other local residents favor federal funds for a national scenic reserve to be given to the Coastal Conservancy, a new state agency established for just this purpose.

But Big Sur is a prominent national scenic resource and members of Congress might be loath to vote federal funds for local control. Some, like Adams, seem to believe only national agencies could deal with some of the big land holders threatening development in the area.

While photographing President Carter before Christmas, Adams said he mentioned Big Sur. "I told him that while it's smaller than the proposed national preserves in Alaska, it's very important in California. I said I hoped he would come see it. He seemed very favorable to the idea."

But Pat Beck, coastal planner for San Luis Obispo County, sees the rugged coastline ending about three miles below the Monterey-San Luis boundary. Her interpretation would exclude four motels and lodges, plus commercial development, proposed by the Hearst Corp.

Beck, who indicates the county planning department is moving toward approval of the projects, does not believe they would create much additional traffic to the north. But Hillyer disagrees.

"There's no highway access across the Santa Lucia Mountains into the Salinas Valley between Cambria (below San Simeon and the Hearst property) and Carmel," says Hillyer.



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Big Sur Erupts Over Cranston's USFS Bill

By GARY KOEPEL

While Big Sur residents and landowners were still reeling from Jan. 20 public disclosures of imminent legislative proposals for a federal takeover of Big Sur, one week later Senator Cranston (D-Calif.) quietly proposed an amendment authorizing unlimited acquisitions of private property outside the existing boundaries of the two million-acre USFS Los Padres National Forest, and it authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to "redraw" the Forest boundaries to encompass each new acquisition, gift, or "bargain purchase."

During the next 24 hours an estimated 2,000 telegrams were sent and 1,500 telephone calls were made by Big Sur residents to protest the legislation which had been submitted without their knowledge, and without public hearings either locally or in the Senate.

An aide in Senator Cranston's office was "shocked by the eruption of response this legislation has caused."

Senator S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), Congressman Panetta, and the Senate Energy Committee, also opposed the amendment because no public hearings had been held.

Roy Greenaway, Senator Cranston's Administrative Assistant, told the *Gazette* that the legislation, an amendment to the Channel Islands National Park Bill, would allow Los Padres Forest boundaries "to be changed and extended to include contributions or purchases."

The existing laws governing the USFS boundaries limit the service to acquiring not more than 3,000 acres outside their existing boundaries.

"The 3,000 acre quota is almost used up," he said, "and the USFS cannot buy or accept gifts outside its present boundary without Congressional approval."

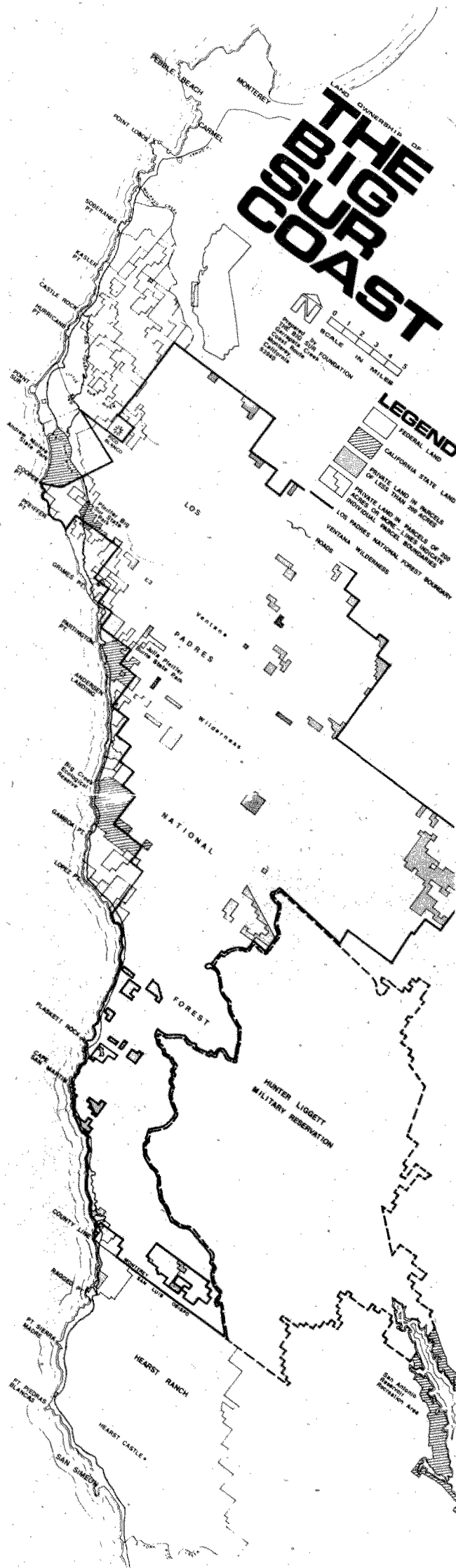
Mr. Greenaway explained that "we anticipate proposals to come before Congress this year for the same sort of Park Service or Forest Service designations for Big Sur, and we view this amendment as a minor sort of stop-gap measure to allow the Forest Service to acquire land prior to the larger proposals."

"This simply buys time so we can look at the question of, should there be a master plan for Big Sur," he said.

"It simply authorizes the Secretary [of Agriculture] to redraw the map, and this gives a blanket congressional approval for that kind of a change."

The amendment would provide the USFS with the "flexibility of a floating boundary."

At press time the final disposition of the amendment was unknown, but the latest from Senator Cranston's office was that a new bill, S 2233, had been introduced and that hearings were being scheduled for the Senate Energy and Resources Committee sometime soon.



Big Sur Foundation The Map Flap

At the Jan. 20 town hall meeting, Chuck Cushman of the National Park Inholders Association brought from Washington, D.C. a map prepared by the Big Sur Foundation which he had obtained from the Energy and Resources Committee, to whom it had been submitted six weeks prior.

The map delineates property ownership from Malpas Creek south to the southern boundary of the Hearst Castle.

Will Shaw, president of the Big Sur Foundation, insisted that the map had been "widely distributed by the Big Sur Foundation up and down the coast and to the Citizen Advisory Committee," and that it was meant only to show the Foundation's "area of concern."

Ken Wright, member of the CAC, defended Mr. Shaw saying he had seen the map at some meeting, but ex-CAC member John Harlan who has missed only a few CAC meetings, said that the map had not been distributed to the CAC.

Sandy Hillyer, the executive director of the Big Sur Foundation, who is an attorney registered with the

Washington, D.C. Bar Association, made no comment during the meeting.

The following night, Mr. Cushman met with members of the Carmel Highlands Property Owners Association, and when he presented the map, Sandy Hillyer interrupted the meeting by shouting, "What you have just heard is bull----!"

Mr. Hillyer then reiterated Mr. Shaw's statement of the previous evening that "the map had been widely distributed up and down the coast," and he said he had copies of the map for anyone in the audience. He was restrained from further comment.

The next night at the Citizen Advisory Committee meeting in Big Sur, Mr. Hillyer distributed the map and apologized to the committee for not sharing it with them earlier. He said he had tried to give it to them during a meeting in June 1979, but that a CAC member had objected to the Big Sur Foundation's use of the CAC meetings as a forum for their ideas and he refused to allow the materials to be distributed.

"All inholders are living in toilets."

Congressman Phillip Burton at a land acquisition seminar in Washington, June 15, 1979

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Photo by Greg Dodge

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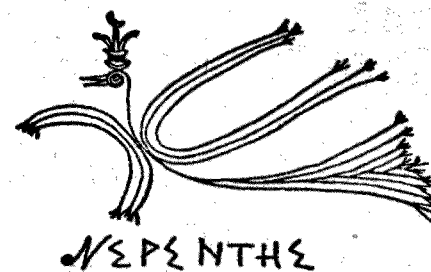
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RESIDENTS CROWDED the Grange Hall Jan. 20 at the first Friends of the Big Sur Coast meeting to hear speaker Charles

Cushman and see two film presentations on land acquisition abuses in several newly nationalized areas.



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Williams and Rice presided at a ribbon-cutting ceremony in January to mark the opening of ALTEN, a store which specializes in solar energy systems, wood-burning stoves and other products designed to reduce energy consumption. ALTEN is located at 1219 Forest Ave. in Pacific Grove.

On hand throughout the day were guest experts, who discussed the principles and practicality of solar energy; wood stove installation and safety; and the tax advantages of installing alternative energy systems.

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Big Sur's Threat of Overdevelopment?

At the Jan. 7 Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting with Leon Panetta, CAC member and Coastal Commissioner Zad Leavy informed the audience that "from Malpas Creek to the county line there are in excess of 40-plus single family dwellings a year built along the coast, and that the number of Big Sur houses had nearly doubled since then."

"Prior to 1972, there were only about 10 houses built along the coast each year. I'd say the Coastal Commission was getting pressured," added Commissioner Leavy.

The next morning, the *Gazette* interviewed Lee Otter, a member of the Central Coast Regional Commission staff, and requested the statistics of the number of houses built in Big Sur since the Coastal Act.

The following information was provided by Lee Otter on Jan. 11:

Coastal Commission Information, Big Sur Single family homes

Year	Number Approved	Number Declined
1973	10	0
1974	7	0
1975-76	12	2
*Records not very accurate—there were at least this many		
1977	30	2
1978	16	2
1979	13	3 (pending - 2)

*Coastal zone is now much larger.

Contrary to Coastal Commissioner Zad Leavy's information, the Coastal Staff statistics total 88 approved permits during the seven-year period from 1973 through 1979 indicate that an average of 12.57 homes per year have been built along the 100-mile coast rather than "in excess of 40," as Commissioner Leavy states.

During that same period nine permits have been denied.

Udall Asks Andrus to Fire Bill Whalen

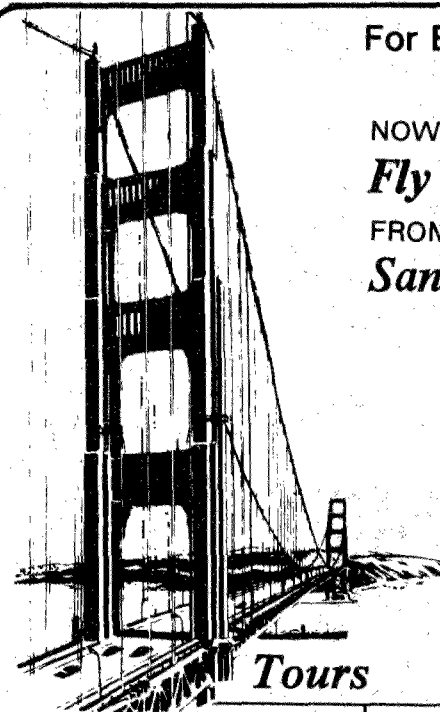
Gazette Staff Reporter

The *Gazette* has learned that on Jan. 29 Congressman Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, wrote a scathing letter to Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus demanding the resignation of William Whalen, Director of the National Park Service.

Udall wrote that he was "outraged" by threats allegedly made by Whalen to the National Park Service Concessionaires on Oct. 19.

"In spite of what some bureaucrats might think, the citizens of this country are entitled to fair and civil treatment by government officials," he charged.

Udall wrote that bureaucratic harassments are forcing small concessionaires to sell to large conglomerates which "have the financial wherewithal ... to combat autocratic domination of such bureaucrats."



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641	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	Daily except Saturday
SAN FRANCISCO to MONTEREY — Fare \$29.50 one-way			
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622	3:15 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
632	6:15 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	Daily except Saturday
642	9:10 p.m.	9:50 p.m.	Daily except Saturday
MONTEREY to SOUTH LAKE TAHOE — Fare \$53.51 one-way			
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Editorial:

Cone Peak — Landmark/Foothold?

Steep, isolated and twice-protected Cone Peak is soon to have yet another branch of the bureaucracy lay claim to its majesty. Already a part of the Los Padres National Forest, and covered under the Wilderness Act as well, Cone Peak seems likely to protect itself from here on out. But, just in case, the Department of Interior has nominated it for listing on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

No specific reason was given for including the 5,155-foot peak some 20 miles south of Big Sur on this list, but to those of us who suspect its inclusion to have something to do with the interest the Department of Interior has in this area, the listing seems a way to justify Department of Interior (National Park Service) existence here—even if on a limited scale.

Surely Cone Peak does not need this triple protection. Surely the taxpayers do not need the expense of additional map-making, list-making, and trip-making that the inclusion will require. How much more should be spent on an already protected mountain that will be any case outlast all we do and say and

stand for. When are taxpayers going to realize that bureaucratic over-protection feeds on itself and that they are paying for every bite.

It is our feeling that this redundant protection is politically motivated rather than resource-oriented. If you share the feeling that this government expenditure is unwarranted, YOU HAVE UNTIL FEB. 6 to comment, but comments after that date may also be taken into account, so do not hesitate to mail this editorial and your name and personal comments, if you agree with our stand, to:

Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
C St. between 18th & 19th Sts. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

FROM:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Additional comments: _____

[Ed. Note: The following was sent to the Friends of Big Sur in response to their petition to stop federal intervention.]

"I thoroughly agree with your sentiments tho' I no longer live in Big Sur. But I have a house there which my children (Val and Tony Miller) occupy.

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Henry Miller
January 1980

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Noteable Quotables

"I don't see that there is anything sacred about private property. I think human rights are more important than property rights."

William A. Turnage, Dec. 23, 1979

"The only asset Newton County residents have is their land, and with them, property rights are human rights; they cannot be divided."

M.E. Reger, Aug. 24, 1978,
Northwest Arkansas Legal Siren

"Bill (W.A. Turnage) thinks we ought to just come down there and take over. I don't feel that way."

Congressman Leon Panetta, Feb. 1978

"I'm not down here to get it for a National Park, but on the other hand, my mother knows I'm here."

William Whalen, Sept. 25, 1979

"One of the most difficult things is after making it (Yosemite) popular to the world at large and bringing in untold millions of people, how do we now unbring them?"

Ansel Adams on "Over Easy" (KQED), Nov. 19, 1979

Question: "What if Congressman Burton introduced legislation to make this some sort of national designation?"

Answer: "Phil won't do anything Leon doesn't want done."

William Whalen, NPS Director, Sept. 25, 1979



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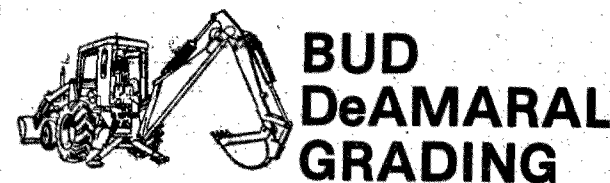
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GAO Report Digest

The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should Be Reassessed

Federal agencies need to acquire private lands essential to achieving the objectives of parks, forests, wild and scenic rivers, preserves, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, and other national areas established by the Congress. The chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs, asked GAO to examine the Federal government's policies and practices for purchasing title to land versus using less expensive protective methods. This report focuses on the activities of

The Committee is extremely concerned about the number of land acquisition cases pending in the Department of Justice and has increased the funding so that expeditions action may be taken to clear the backlog of cases. However, the Committee expects the Department of Justice to utilize these funds first to ensure the credibility of the 20,000 condemnations pending and, in particular, the 10,100 declarations of taking before initiating further litigation.

—From Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1980

three Federal agencies with major land management and acquisition programs—the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The three agencies generally followed the practice of acquiring as much land as possible without regard to need and alternatives to purchase specially spelled out in legislation. Consequently, lands have been purchased not essential to achieving project objectives, and before planning how the land was to be used and managed. Because of this practice, Federal agencies overlooked viable alternative land protection strategies such as easements, zoning and other Federal regulatory controls including the dredge and fill permit program for protecting wetlands administered by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

MAGNITUDE OF FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP AND PURCHASES

Over one-third of all the land in the United States is owned by the Federal government with local and state governments holding a small but growing share (6 percent). Additional land is held in trust for Indians, bringing total public ownership to 42 percent. Most of this was in the public domain and never owned by private individuals (700 million of the 760 million federally owned acres). Thus, some 60 million acres have been acquired.

During fiscal years 1973-77, the National Park, Forest and Fish and Wildlife Services acquired full or partial title to 2.2 million acres for \$606 million. The predominant acquisition method used was purchase of full title, accounting for 88 percent of the acreage and 95 percent of the costs. Current legislation authorizes up to \$10 billion through the Land and Water Conservation Fund—\$4 billion for federal acquisition and 16 billion for grants to states and local governments—for land acquisition and development over the next 11 years and assures that federal agencies as well as state and local governments, will continue to increase their inventories of land.

COSTS AND IMPACTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN LAND PURCHASES

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

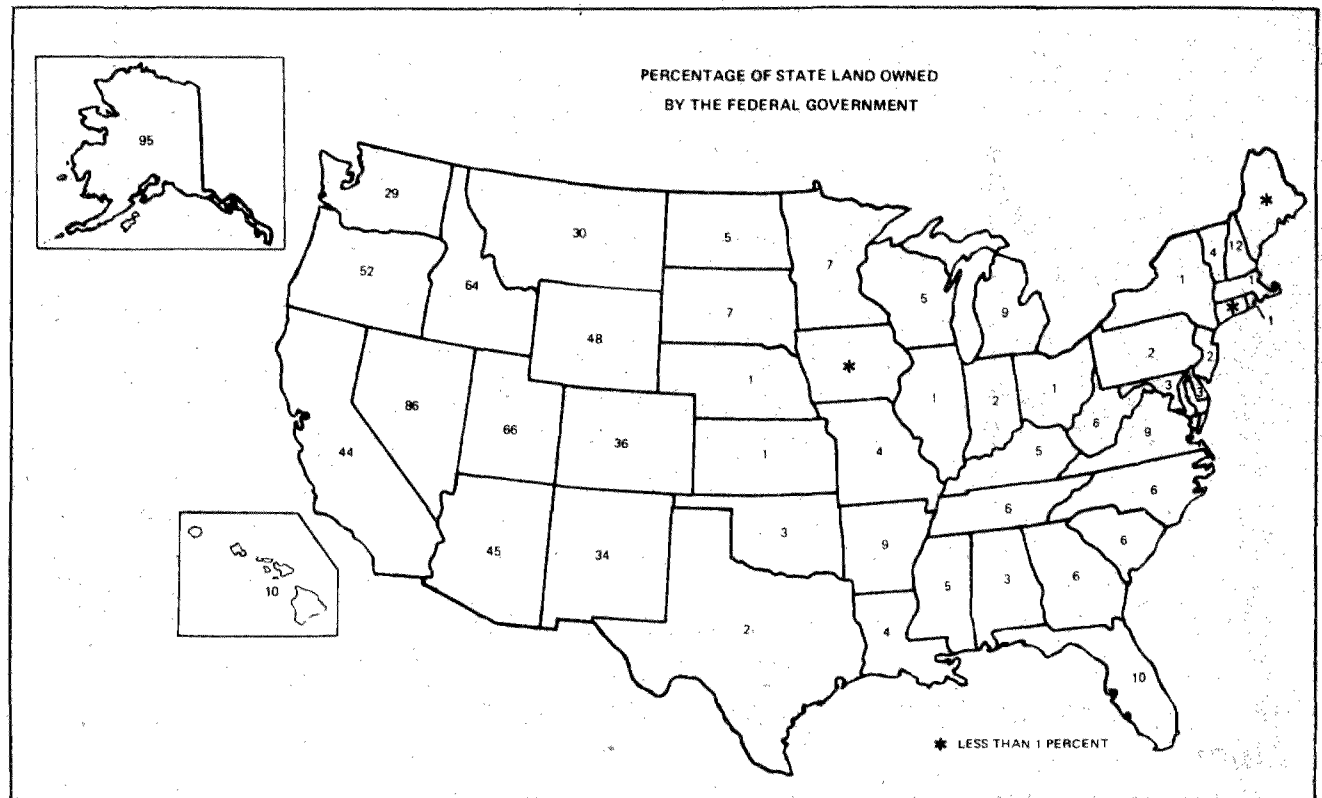
Agencies have regularly exceeded original cost estimates for purchasing land. The cost of many projects has doubled, tripled, even quadrupled from original estimates and authorizations. Also, agencies have bought land without adequate consideration of the impact on communities and private owners by viewing acquisition of full title as the only way to protect lands within project boundaries.

For example, for three wild and scenic rivers GAO reviewed, the original congressional ceilings had increased from \$11 million to \$34 million, an increase of 210 percent. This is in a program where land acquisition was intended to be minimal. Yet, agencies are buying as much land as possible, leading to increased costs and local opposition.

NEW LAND PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND OVERALL POLICIES NEEDED

The Federal government has no overall policy on how much land it should protect, own and acquire.

When the objectives of a project concern preservation, conservation, or aesthetic values, the government need not necessarily own all of the land but could control the use of lands by alternative means such as easements and zoning. Alternatives are feasible and have been used successfully. For example, the Forest Service at the 754,000-acre Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho, successfully worked with private landowners, conservation groups, state and local governments, and other Federal agencies to develop a com-



prehensive master plan for the area effectively combining land use controls, easements and selected private land acquisition for this project.

Although the National Park, Forest and Fish and Wildlife Services now have policies requiring consideration of less than full-fee acquisition, many agency officials argued that partial interests are costly, ineffective and administratively burdensome. These feelings could hamper effective implementation of the agencies' policies. Further, their arguments seem to be perceived rather than demonstrated because there has been successful use of acquiring partial interests in land. For example, the Fish and Wildlife Service administers wetland easements on 1.1 million acres in the upper Midwest. While there have been relatively few violations among the 18,000 easements (340 in fiscal year 1976) officials stated that the use of easements provided protection of four times as much land as could have been acquired through full-title purchase.

Alternatives could offer other benefits. Resistance to Federal acquisition should be reduced, since the land will remain on the tax rolls. Residents will retain their homes, obviating relocation costs. Certain agricultural lands could remain in productive use, with the scenic values protected. Finally, the Federal government would be saved the cost of administering the area although there could be costs associated with enforcement and maintenance.

Opportunities also exist to work with state and local governments. For example, when a 52-mile section of the Lower St. Croix River was made a component of the Wild and Scenic River System, local zoning ordinances were changed to provide protection. The Park Service, however, viewed this as only a temporary measure until it could purchase titles and restrictive easements to all the lands in the Park Service's 27-mile section. Costs have increased from the initial legislated ceiling of \$7.3 million to the current ceiling of \$19 million.

This attitude toward zoning has antagonized local communities and landowners. On the contrary, the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which have responsibility for 25 miles, feel easements and zoning can adequately protect the river. Thus, neither plans any major fee-title purchases. In this and several other projects it reviewed, GAO believes the Federal agency could have relied on the local initiatives taken to protect the land until it was evident that the protective provisions would change. At that time, Federal agencies could either protest the change or, if necessary, proceed to purchase lands through negotiation or condemnation.

In summary, alternatives to full-title acquisition, such as easements, zoning and other Federal regulatory controls, are feasible and could be used by Federal agencies where appropriate. GAO recognizes that some lands must be purchased if they are essential to achieving project objectives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GAO recommends that the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior jointly establish a policy for Federal protection and acquisition of land. The secretaries should explore the various alternatives to land acquisition and provide policy guidance to land-managing agencies on when lands should be purchased or when alternatives should be used to preserve, protect and manage national parks, scenic rivers, recreation areas and others.

GAO further recommends that the secretaries evaluate the need to purchase additional lands in existing projects. This evaluation should include a detailed review of alternative ways to preserve and protect lands needed to achieve project objectives.

GAO further recommends that at every new project, before

private lands are acquired, project plans be prepared which:

- identify specifically the land needed to meet project purposes and objectives;
- consider alternative land protection strategies;
- weigh the need for the land against the costs and impacts on private landowners and state and local governments;
- show close coordination with state and local governments and maximum reliance on their existing land use controls;
- and determine minor boundary changes which could save costs, facilitate management, or minimize bad effects.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONGRESS

GAO is recommending that the Congress during its authorization, oversight and appropriation deliberations require the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to report on the progress made in implementing GAO's recommendations. This should include a determination on the extent project plans for new and existing projects have been prepared which, as a minimum,

- evaluate the need to purchase lands essential to achieving project objectives;
- detail alternative ways to preserve and protect lands, and
- identify the impact on private landowners and others.

Congressional oversight in implementation of GAO's recommendation is needed because of the

- large sums of money available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of private lands;
- practice followed by Federal agencies of acquiring as much private land as possible resulting in unnecessary land purchases and adverse impacts on private landowners;
- successful use of alternatives to full-title acquisition to achieve project objectives; and
- reluctance on the part of many agency officials to use less than full-title acquisition to achieve project objectives.

APPRAISAL OF AGENCY COMMENTS

Four of the five agencies responding—Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior—generally agreed with GAO's recommendations or said they were in compliance. The agencies sharply disagreed with some of GAO's conclusions and defended their practices as being consistent with Congressional intent.

The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service stated that what is needed is a thorough research, analysis and training program to encourage project managers to use alternative land protection strategies. GAO agrees this is needed and should be considered during the development of a new Federal land protection and acquisition policy.

Interior's Office of the Solicitor disagreed with the conclusions and recommendations. Its major point was that the recommendations should be addressed to the Congress.

GAO believes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior have the authority to implement GAO's recommendations. Further, it should be noted that the National Park, Forest and Fish and Wildlife Services have adopted separate policies requiring consideration of less than full-fee acquisition.

GAO believes the case examples included in the report and appendix I adequately support the conclusions reached. Further, GAO believes that where it is feasible to protect areas and to provide recreational opportunities to the American public by using alternatives to full-title acquisition, then the alternatives should be used. In no way is GAO against Federal full-title acquisition of land when it has been determined that acquiring such land is essential to achieving project objectives. This is the essence of the report.

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Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C.552, I hereby request access to (or a copy of) *(describe the document containing the information that you want)*.

If any expenses in excess of \$_____ are incurred in connection with this request, please inform me of all such charges prior to their being incurred for my approval. If you do not grant my request within 10 working days, I will deem my request denied.

Thank you for your prompt attention in this matter.

Very truly yours,

SAMPLE APPEAL LETTER

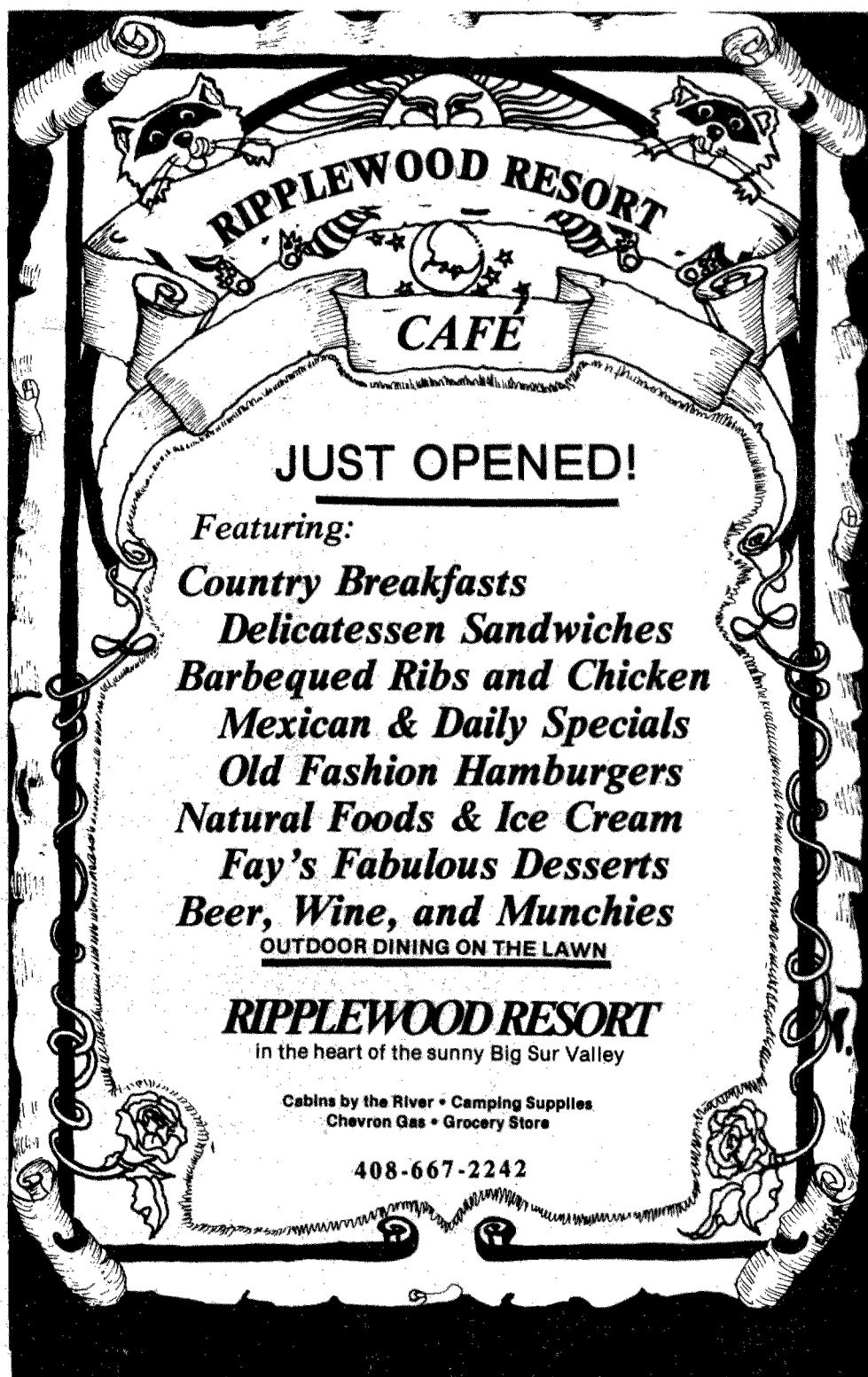
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Dear Secretary _____:

By letter dated (month) (day), (year), I requested access to *(use same description as in request letter)*. By letter dated (month) (day), (year), Mr./Ms. _____ of the Office of Public Information (usually) of your agency denied my request. Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C.552, I hereby appeal that denial. I have enclosed a copy of my request letter and the denial that I have received. If you do not act upon my appeal within 20 working days I will deem my request denied.

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The 1977 Big Sur National Park Campaign

[Editor's Note:

The following Big Sur National Park Campaign Scenario was authored by William A. Turnage and reproduced on his letterhead in August 1977.

William A. Turnage is Ansel Adams' business manager and the executive director of the Wilderness Society, which on Jan. 15, 1980, announced its intent to propose a National Scenic Area designation for the Big Sur Coast.

It should also be noted that when the Campaign Scenario was exposed and distributed to the community in the fall of 1977, resident Nathaniel Owings objected to Turnage's use of his name, stated that he was not in favor of a Federal takeover, and he favored local control.]

There appears to be virtually unanimous agreement among concerned Peninsulans that there exists an urgent necessity to act now to save the remaining undeveloped areas of the Big Sur, and to protect and preserve the remarkable character and beauty of this very special part of the California coast. Informal exploratory discussions indicate that the most viable and satisfactory method of saving Big Sur lies in mounting a concerted and professional effort to establish a Big Sur National Park or National Seashore. Among the individuals involved in or aware of the discussions include, in addition to the members of your board present at the luncheon on July 28, include Fred Farr, Sam Farr, Nathaniel Owings, Ansel Adams, Congressman Leon Panetta (and members of his staff), Larry Moss (director, Planning & Conservation League), and Will Shaw.

It is our consensus that to develop the Big Sur concept and plan, present it both locally and nationally, and organize a successful park campaign will require one full year of work by a local coordinator with experience and professional competence, operating with a budget of approximately \$60,000. The project could and should begin as early as Nov. 1.

The Monterey Peninsula Foundation has been suggested by Will Shaw and Fred Farr as an ideal "sponsoring entity," though the campaign would presumably be separate and the coordinator would not be an employee of the Foundation. Mr. Shaw has volunteered to undertake the major fund-raising effort, and the Foundation could serve as the recipient of tax-deductible gifts. I believe your attorney has indicated that such a procedure would be legal and satisfactory. We have also had several discussions in this area with Latham & Watkins of Los Angeles, one of the largest law firms in the West, who have indicated an interest in donating up to \$50,000 worth of legal services in connection with the project.

All campaign activities would be undertaken with scrupulous regard for legal, accounting and management standards, and in close concert with the relevant attorneys.

We need not review the critical nature of the development, visitation and land-use pressures in the Big Sur region. Nor is it necessary to extol the aesthetic and natural virtues of the land and coastline. Big Sur clearly needs and merits protection and preservation.

Discussions to date have focused on the national park or seashore concept as the best because: (1) the Federal Government alone has the necessary financial resources for land acquisition, preservation and management; (2) the National Park Service is widely recognized as the most experienced and effective resource preservation/people management agency in the U.S.; (3) unified, one-agency management of this large, complex and very heavily visited region seems essential.

We believe there is unlikely to be major, serious opposition to such a Big Sur concept, either at the local, state or national level—though there might clearly be some debate about the best method, cost and timing for achieving the desired objectives. The residents of the Big Sur area itself are extraordinarily aware of their unique physical environment and deeply concerned about the problem of overdevelopment and excessive uncontrolled tourism.

Many concepts and issues remain to be resolved, of course. The entire idea is very much in the earliest stages of discussion. The views and suggestions of your board members are earnestly solicited. Among the issues to be considered are the boundaries of a proposed park or seashore; cost and method of land acquisition; policy towards inholdings and developed areas; collaboration with the state parks system; long-term use and development plans for the area; etc.

The enclosed scenario/outline focuses the majority of the campaign's time and effort towards gathering information, then developing and effectively communicating a viable, truly democratic proposal which reflects the wishes and aspirations of Monterey Peninsula residents while maintaining the broadest public and national interest.

We look forward to further discussions with you and your colleagues. The goal is worthy of our best efforts—and the challenge is among the most exciting and important ever to face the Monterey Peninsula.

SUBJECT: PROJECT OUTLINE: THE CAMPAIGN FOR BIG SUR NATIONAL PARK

- I. Concept
 1. Initial Discussions: Panetta, Shaw, Adams, Turnage, F. Farr, Moss
 2. Sam Farr
 3. Secondary Discussions: Panetta, Adams, Turnage, Foley, Franzen in Washington, D.C.
 - a. Mo Udall
 4. Shaw-Turnage: Budgets, Planning, Initial Execution
 5. Adams-Farr-Owings: Basic concepts—Develop preliminary proposal (September/October)
- II. Organization
 1. Create an Entity and a Steering Committee (August)
 2. Select an Executive Director (August)
 3. Fund-raising—Will Shaw (August-October)
 4. Establish program and office (October/November)
- III. Concept Presentation
 1. Local groups (civic, environmental); prominent individuals and Big Sur large landowners; local media.
 2. County and local governments
 3. State Government: Governor's office, Resource Department, Legislature.
 4. State Parks Department
 5. National Park Service
 6. U.S. Forest Service & Department of Agriculture
 7. Federal Administration: Interior, Office of Management & Budget, White House, CEQ.
 8. National environmental organizations

(This phase to occupy November & December, concurrent with Phase IV — Information Gathering)
- IV. Information Gathering
 1. County Plan Study (Sam Farr)
 2. History & Available Scientific Literature
 3. Other existing studies of area
 4. Personal interviews (residents, USFS, State Parks, NPS, etc.)
 5. Intense on-site familiarization with area
 6. Resource inventory
 7. Need for possible additional professional studies?

(This phase to begin in November, but to extend through March—overlap with Phase II—Concept Presentation)
- V. Proposal Formulation
 1. Boundaries
 2. Cost
 3. Inholdings Policy
 4. Management Objectives & Philosophy
 5. National Park Service input
 6. Local input and collaboration
 7. Guidance from Panetta, Burton & Congressional staffs/committees

(This phase to be completed April-July 1978)
- VI. Proposal Presentation
 1. Local groups and individuals as in III.1. (primary)
 2. National environmentalists (key)
 3. Administration: White House, OMB, Interior, Agriculture, NPS
 4. State government

(This phase is an in-depth expansion of Phase III. Crucial element in success of Campaign. (August-October 1978))

SUBJECT: INITIAL BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN FOR BIG SUR NATIONAL PARK

\$30,000 -- Executive Director or Coordinator
 \$ 4,500 -- Part-time Secretary/Bookkeeper (includes payroll taxes & benefits)
 \$ 4,500 -- Payroll taxes & benefits (social security, unemployment, workmen's comp, Blue Cross coverage, etc.)
 \$ 6,000 -- Office and equipment expense allowance
 ¼) includes office space, utilities, furniture and equipment, etc.)
 \$ 6,000 -- Travel (primarily to Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Sacramento; per diem of \$65), includes local automobile mileage reimbursement.
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COL. BRANDON OF PEBBLE BEACH

Colonel Brandon of Pebble Beach ... From Marbles to Success

By BETTY BARRON

"I almost became the marble shooting champion of Maryland," says Dr. Elisha Brandon, an oral surgeon now making his home in Pebble Beach. "I was good at it, and came up a winner most of the time. But you might say that my father made me see the light and persuaded me to 'be something.'"

Elisha Brandon remembers his parents as God-fearing country people who raised a family of nine children on very limited means. Elisha's father was a foundry worker and worked hard to support his family. Each child was assigned chores to perform every day. But Elisha found shooting marbles much more alluring.

"The turning point in my life was one day when I was supposed to be doing my chores but was winning in a marble shoot and could not break away, winning was so important," recalls Elisha. "My father found me and gave me a good whacking right in front of my friends. He said that I would never amount to anything. That's when I made up my mind that I would be *someone*."

This was back in the days when the most important position a black could attain in the South was to be a school teacher.

But Elisha knew that he wanted to study science. After obtaining his bachelor of science degree from Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md., he took a year of postgraduate work in chemistry. At Meharry College, Nashville, Tenn., he earned his doctor of dental science (DDS) degree. In spite of the fact that he did not have any money he applied for medical school in 1940 and again in 1941, but the quotas were filled. He then applied to dental school through the Army Specialized Training program and was accepted.

"A year and a half later the course was closed and I had to go on my own. I went to school 'round the clock and finished the four-year course in three years. At the University of Pennsylvania I earned my masters degree in oral surgery. I had my degree, but still was without money to open a practice, so went in with another dentist in Georgia and later in South Carolina. But the South was not the same for me. I was not content there, so I decided to go back into the Army."

Brandon served for three years, and knew that surgery was indeed his field. He was promoted to major.

"It was a trying time for a minority," recalls Brandon, "especially for one who went above a captain or major. But I don't regret a moment of it. I was adept at surgery. I liked my work. My superior officer put me in an office across the hall and I knew that it was because I was black, and he wanted to 'protect' me. He felt he had to keep an eye on me."

Brandon found that he had the facility for attracting people to him, but also realized that once he established a rapport, he would shy away from the relationship.

"I think it was attributable to some instability," he admits. "I knew that in business it was necessary to be decisive, but I never sought leadership. I never sought to be recognized and perhaps that is why I realized a degree of success with my relationship with my superiors."

Typically Brandon did not restrict his learning to dentistry during his years in the army from 1955 to 1960. When he was sent to Germany he spent every free hour traveling. He learned to speak German from his secretary, who also taught him Portuguese.

"I then went to little out-of-the-way places where no one spoke English and practiced the languages I had learned. When I was sent to Korea later, I began studying Korean, and I can speak it rather well today."

As the years went on Brandon found more and more responsibilities thrust upon him. He knew that he was considered a pioneer, as a black officer and as a doctor. He became a trusted member of the "team" that helped to establish the blacks as equal in every way in the army. He realized that he had the ability to sway people, that his personality inspired confidence in both blacks and whites.

"The military teaches a sense of responsibility," Brandon says. "The army taught me how to motivate people. And I am still doing that today."

Brandon has been practicing dentistry at Soledad Prison for the past five years, commuting from his home in Pebble Beach daily.

"When I first went to Soledad I talked to the inmates, especially the Chicanos, to see if I could help them. They would say to me, 'Alone, you're nobody.' I believed that. I've been able to give them some hope, some comfort. You can do a lot of talking while you're working on someone's teeth. And they have to do a lot of listening."

At Soledad Prison, Brandon believes that he still is extending his horizons as well as his profession. He is helping his fellow man.

Rules Issued for Land Will Be Reviewed for Wilderness Label

From the Herald

The Interior Department released regulations in

December that will govern the use of more than 56.6 million acres of federal land in the West while the govern-

ment decides what eventually should happen to the land.

The regulations control activities in areas the Bureau of Land Management is considering for possible designation as wilderness areas. Such a designation, which must be approved by Congress, would permanently bar development and exploitation.

The new regulations generally bar activities that will have permanent effects on the surface of the land, while allowing activities that have only minor or temporary effects.

Exception

An exception is the category of existing mines, including oil, gas, coal and other minerals.

Congress ordered the bureau to allow mining that was under way to continue. Terry Sopher, director of the bureau's wilderness office, said the bureau interpreted that as allowing present mines to expand at a normal rate, even if that means permanently changing the character of the land.

New mining, however, will be allowed only as long as it does not detract from the wilderness aspects of the land.

The so-called "grandfather" provision, allowing existing mines to expand, drew criticism from the executive director of the Wilderness Society, an environmentalist group. William A. Turnage said the group is "concerned that that will result in wilderness areas being compromised during the study phase."

But Turnage said the regulation "shows improvement over the draft policy in some areas." The draft was issued earlier this year.

The regulations are called an interim management plan. But since the wilderness review process may extend into the 1990s, said Assistant Interior Secretary Guy Mar-

tin, "there is a likelihood that this plan will apply to the lands for a good amount of time."

1976 Law

Acting under a 1976 law, the bureau is surveying 173 million acres of federal land in the Western states, excluding Alaska, for possible inclusion in the wilderness system.

The Agriculture Department, which has jurisdiction over the national forests, is conducting a similar review of its lands.

Other principal restrictions in the regulations include:

—No new roads or structures can be built, but off-road vehicles can follow existing routes and snowmobiles will be allowed.

—No commercial logging will be allowed, except for special grant lands in Oregon and California. Domestic firewood gathering can continue in areas where it was done prior to Oct. 21, 1976.

U.S. Supreme Court to Study Property Rights

In a promising action which may give a boost to private property owners, the United States Supreme Court announced today that it will hear arguments in *Agins v. City of Tiburon*, the case in which the California Supreme Court dealt a devastating blow to traditional property rights.

In *Agins*, the California Supreme Court held that, even when government regulation deprives private property of all value, the landowner may not seek money damages from the government but may only seek to have the regulation ruled invalid. The decision, in effect, gave city councils and boards of supervisors wide discretion over the use a landowner can make of private property.

The case arose when Donald and Bonnie Agins acquired five acres of property in 1973, in Tiburon overlooking San Francisco Bay to be used for residential development. Tiburon's city council, soon thereafter, passed a law which designated the Agins' property as part of the city's open space. The city further took the position, two years later, that its open space law was simply a zoning change for which no compensation was required. After a series of court battles, the case wound up in the California

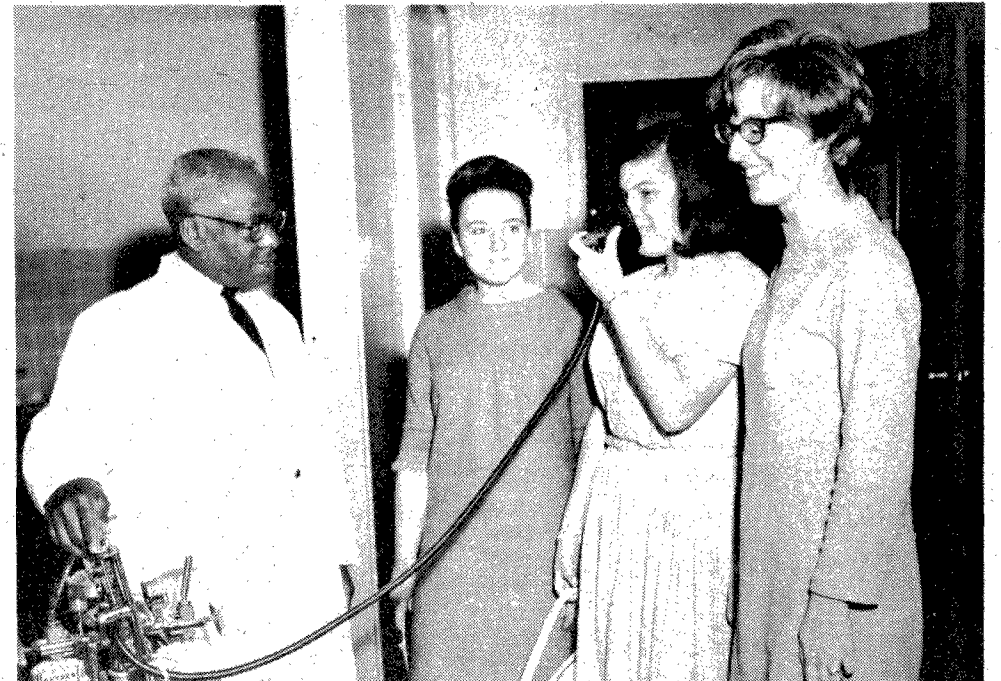
Supreme Court, which ruled against the Agins.

Pacific Legal Foundation joined with the Agins in urging that the United States Supreme Court review the decision by the California Supreme Court. In its brief, PLF argued that the California Court decision conflicts with federal constitutional guarantees prohibiting a taking of private property without just compensation. PLF also argued that the remedy of invalidation is illusory at best, and that constitutional guarantees can only be protected by allowing the money damages alternative.

The Agins' case was the subject of a PLF land use conference last July and will be the focus of its upcoming conference in Washington, D.C., at the Sheraton National Hotel on March 26-27.

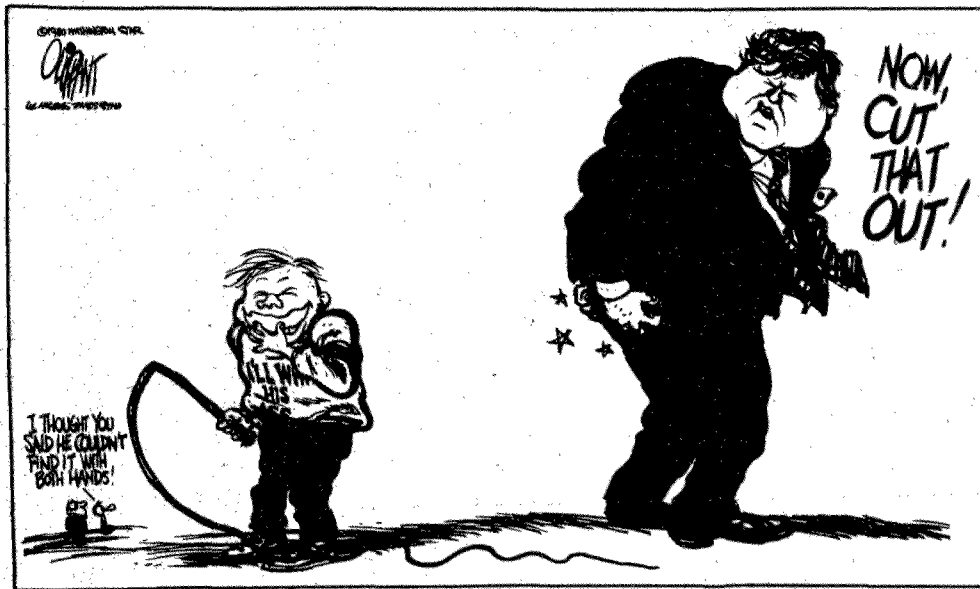
The conference faculty is composed of nationally known land use practitioners and academicians including Professor Donald Hagman, UCLA School of Law; Professor Arvo Van Alstyne, Professor of Law at the University of Utah, and Thomas E. Hookano, Chief, Land Use Section, Pacific Legal Foundation.

For further information, contact ALI-ABA CLE, 4025 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19104 or phone (215) 243-1600. Tuition is \$195.



DR. BRANDON instructs students.

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Panel Cuts County LCP Fund Request

From the Herald

SANTA CRUZ — Regional coastal commissioners Monday approved barely half the extra funds sought by Monterey County for its local coastal planning effort, criticized by the coastal staff both as to speed and quality.

Commissioners recommended that the California Coastal Commission grant a six-month extension to complete the Big Sur local coastal program (LCP) and \$87,051 of a funding request that totaled \$173,091.

According to its original contract, the county Planning Department was to have completed the Big Sur LCP, instead of the \$53,317 requested, and that a request for \$41,588 to meet a cost overrun on the Big Sur project be rejected.

"...In many cases the time spent by the county on certain tasks has far exceeded staff estimates and cannot be accounted for," the staff report said.

"In other cases the quality of the products submitted has been below reasonable expectations and therefore staff does not recommend reimbursement."

State Measure

The county, according to the report, will have to absorb the costs or seek reimbursement under SB 90, a state measure under which local governments may be compensated for money spent on state-mandated programs.

Monday's commission action included recommending \$55,186 to meet costs of salary and benefit increases and indirect charges for the Big Sur, North County, Del Monte Forest and Carmel area LCPs and \$7,300 of the \$23,000 requested for a water study for the North County coastal program.

LCPs are to be completed before coastal development permit authority reverts to local governments and regional coastal commissions are dissolved, which—under current legislation—will occur July 1, 1981.

Explanation

Raymond W. Lamb, assistant county planning director, told regional coastal commissioners Monday that one reason the Big Sur LCP is so far behind schedule is the "overwhelming" local response and participation in the local planning process.

That, he said, has required many meetings of the citizen advisory committee to allow Big Sur area residents to express opinions on the issues to be resolved for their environmentally sensitive area.

Commissioner Zad Leavy of Big Sur expressed some sympathy with the problem outlined by Lamb, but added that he understood some of the lag could be traced to difficulty in finding qualified professionals to carry out the planning program.

Leavy's Advice

"The county Planning Department has to become more frugal, efficient and economical," Leavy said, noting that some of the citizen advisory committee meetings were attended by three or four county staff.

Lamb responded that such time often was donated by staff members who "want to be at those meetings and communicate with the public."

Lamb told The Herald that although the starting date for the county contract for the Big Sur LCP was Jan. 3, it was not until October that it could win approval of its LCP work program, which defines exactly what goes into the LCP.

"We were working in the dark from January to October," Lamb said, stating that it took revision after revision to achieve a work program that satisfied the coastal commission.

"We were flying blind all that time," he said.

Background Reports

Preparing the background reports on which the land use plan for the Big Sur coast will be based, Lamb added, has "taken meeting after meeting to arrive at something acceptable to local residents." He said the time granted by the commission to communicate with the community was "totally inadequate."

Coastal Council News Release

A deputy attorney general regarded as a tough environmental lawyer, often criticized for being soft on property rights, was removed as counsel for the Central Regional Coastal Commission in Santa Cruz just days after critics pressed for his ouster.

A coalition representing individual property owners, labor organizations, farmers and industry met with Deukmejian Nov. 14 to accuse deputy attorney Charles Getz and other state attorneys of helping environmentalists trample on the rights of property owners in the coastal zone.

The coalition is called the California Coastal Council, a statewide non-profit group headquartered in Santa Barbara. A council spokesman said the council is dedicated to abolishing the six regional coastal commissions and returning "control to local governments."

The Coastal Council claims an individual property owner membership of about 8,000 statewide and organizational affiliations consisting of labor unions, farm groups, industry and local citizen groups that represent the views of over 200,000 people throughout the state who have become opposed to coastal commission policies.

Robert Nix of Monterey, a state director of the Coastal Council, said that "Getz and other attorneys representing the commission have wielded an undue influence over commission staff and the commission that has resulted in unverified and unfactual information being presented to the commission and findings on applications that "had to be loaded" to protect the commission attorneys if they had to go to court to defend the commission's actions."

"They (the deputies advising the commission) have also been overzealous in prosecuting people and placing unreasonable conditions on permits for coastal development that effectively deny the applicant the ability to go forward with his project while it goes down on the commission books as an ap-

Low Cost Coast Housing Poor Idea

From the Cambrian

Development of low- and moderate-income housing along the coast via a state Coastal Commission proposal was poo-pooed by the South Central Regional Commission at a Jan. 4 meeting in San Luis Obispo.

Regional commission members voted 7-5 to send the state commission a position paper that called the proposed plan "inequitable."

The plan, which drew almost unanimous opposition

from county supervisors at a Dec. 18 meeting, calls for guidelines for the coastal zone which would require builders of 16 or more residential units to set aside 25 percent for low- and moderate-income families.

Low and moderate incomes were defined as those in the \$7,350 to \$17,400 a year bracket. Homes or condominiums would be made available, according to the draft proposal, through a housing authority that would assess 2.5 times their income — or between \$18,000 to

\$43,500.

Various interests have been united in their stance against the proposal, citing discrimination, confusion, vagueness and impracticality. Several speakers at Friday's meeting voiced strong opposition, one of those was John Korelich, a Los Osos architect.

He said the burden of building would be borne by potential homeowners who fall into the moderate/affluent category and would make housing along the coast much more expensive.

Coastal Commission Attorney Removed

proval," said Nix, who also serves on the Central Regional Coastal Commission as an alternate commissioner.

Getz outraged many central coast residents at a commission meeting (Oct. 30, 1978 — Oral Communications period) when he stated that he did not believe that the right to own property is a constitutional right or an "unalienable right" and that the rights of the minority of coastal zone property owners must yield to the betterment

of the majority.

His statements were made in response to angry protests to the commission over prescriptive rights investigations which had been initiated by commission staff in the central coast area without the knowledge of the commission.

More recently Getz stirred up controversy in the San Mateo area in a quote to a local newspaper (San Mateo Times, Nov. 23, 1979) where, according to the article, he said that the commission's philosophy is that the coast

belongs to the people, not to individual property owners.

Coastal Council Director Nix further stated that "it is such dangerous philosophies which are dominant in commission actions that have created much ill will that has led to adverse relationships toward the commission by local citizens and local governments. In seven years, at an expense of some \$40 million, the commission has totally failed to justify its existence. It is now time to return control back to local governments," Nix said.

Solar Water Heaters Are Endorsed by State PUC

Capitol News Service

Requesting the participation of the state's utility companies in a solar-water heater financing program, the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) recently reported that the equivalent of 21 million barrels of oil could be saved yearly if 80 percent of the state's residences were equipped with solar water heaters.

The PUC plans to ask California's major investor-owned utilities to submit proposals for demonstration programs to test a variety of concepts for consumer acceptance, cost savings and workability. The tests should include, the PUC stated, no-interest, no-down-payment loan programs; programs which offer the option of repaying the principle upon resale of the building or in monthly installments; and programs in which the utility invests in the solar water heating system and the consumer has no repayment obligation.

"It appears that a massive solar retrofit program would actually reduce rates for electricity," Commissioner Leonard Grimes Jr. said. "While our estimates indicate gas rates could go up, even using our most conservative numbers it seems the increase would be much less than rate increases which we had to grant during 1979 alone."

Cites Extortion

From the Cambrian

Attorney Joseph Gughemetti, president of the California Coastal Council, recently called for a Grand Jury investigation into what he calls the misconduct of Gov. Brown's Office of Planning and Research, and a review of the active involvement by the county of Santa Cruz planning department and county attorney's office.

Gughemetti's charges stem from revelations that the county of Santa Cruz agreed to relinquish all of the county's discretionary powers in the planning process to the governor's Office of Planning and Research in response to OPR's threat to close down the county planning department.

Calling the conduct of OPR blatant extortion, Gughemetti cited a recent series of events in Santa Cruz county. "OPR threatened to close down the progress on its general plan — first demanding completion of various elements in that plan, and further demanding that all of the county's discretionary powers in reviewing planning permits be turned over to OPR."

"As a result of this conduct," Gughemetti continued, "the entire community of voters have been deprived of local control of their environment. This act violates the rights of all

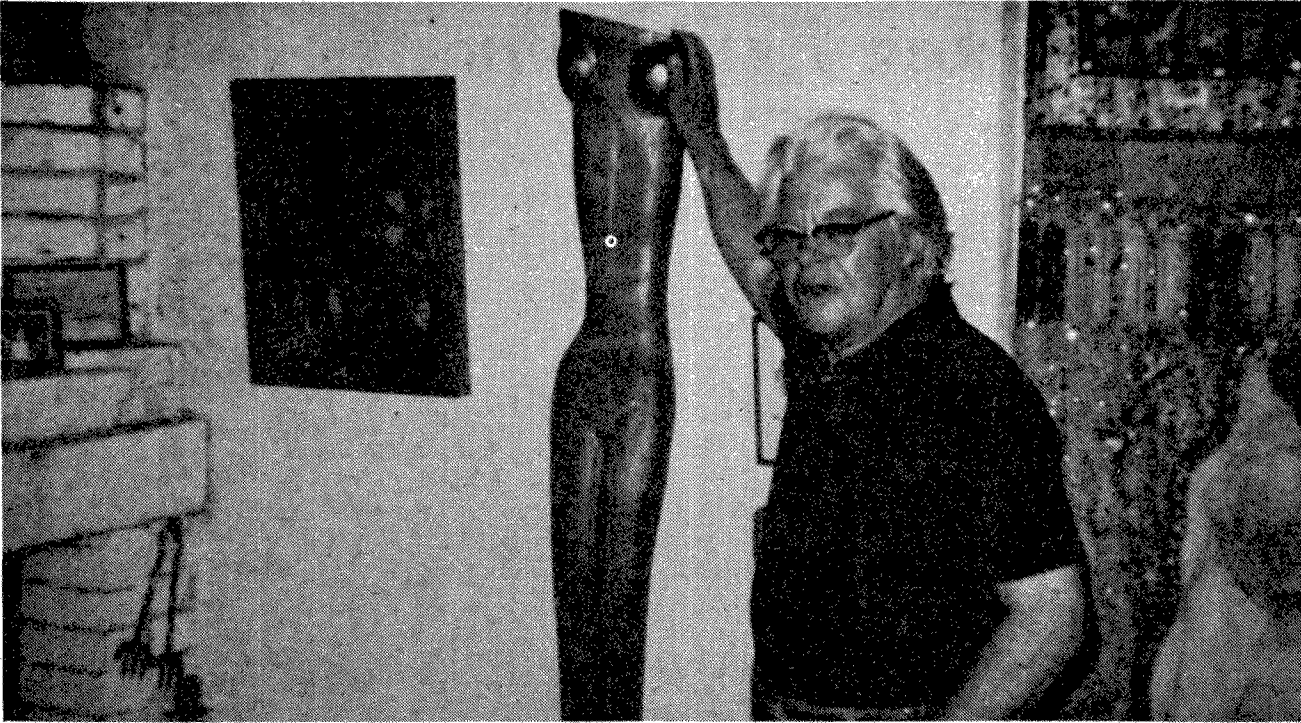
members of the community, no matter how divergent their views. It is an unconscionable destruction of the democratic process by Gov. Brown's planning staff in Sacramento."

In addition, Gughemetti sharply criticized the failure of the county counsel's office of Santa Cruz to protect its citizenry from the abdication of the county planning department.

Recently the council was embroiled in controversy (see related article) when, after several of its officers met with attorney general Deukmejian, Charles Getz, a deputy attorney general representing two northern California Regional commissions, was reassigned. This led to the resignation of another, deputy Alexander Henson, who charged Deukmejian with methodically dismantling the Justice Department's environmental unit.

Executive director of the council, Joseph Mastroianni, stated, "One of our major objections to the local planning process is that it leads to the loss of autonomy by local officials. This thing in Santa Cruz is another example of state intervention into the affairs of local government. They seem to think they, shielded political appointees, can do a better job than locally elected officials," Mastroianni added.

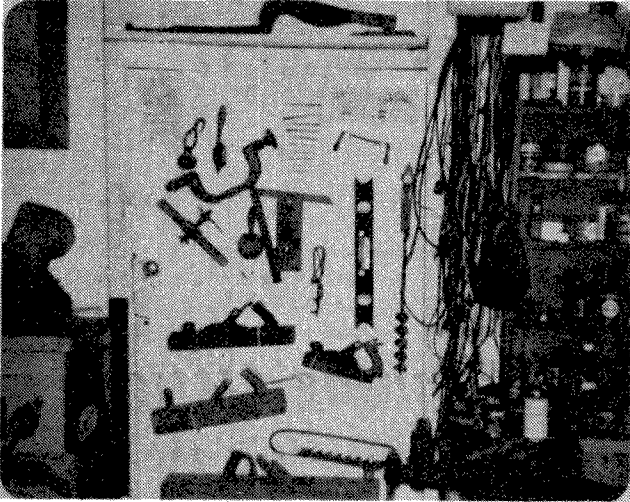
Planning Office Investigation Asked



HARRY DICK with one of his sculptures.

Harry Dick Ross Hosts Historical Society

Sunday, Jan. 20, the Big Sur Historical Society met at the Grange Hall to recap the past year and make plans for the future. Dues were accepted for the coming year.



THE OCTOBER MEETING was hosted by Harry Dick Ross. He showed his collection of antique tools.



HARRY DICK chatting with Hans and Esther Ewoldsen.



MARY FLEANOR, Rosita Lopez and Frank Trotter admiring some of Harry Dick's prints.

Members were requested to save their receipts as they must be presented at the gate in order to join the lighthouse tour in May. Only members may attend that meeting. Present membership now includes 29 individual members and 37 families.

Treasurer Dottie Williams reported that the treasury

now holds \$782.21. She requested that all outstanding bills be presented before March.

Sylvia Eisenberg announced the appointment of two new co-chairmen of the oral history committee, John and Thelma Burchell. John has background in media work and access to professional

1980 — The Year of the Coast

United States Aims at Prudent Coast Use Plan

Reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor

On New Year's Day thousands of Americans did not follow the usual regimen of football bowl games, parades and parties. Instead, they hiked along America's beaches, dunes, estuaries and marshlands. With President Carter's endorsement, they were celebrating the first day of the "Year of the Coast."

The coming year will be an important one for attempts to balance the protection and development of the country's 88,000-mile coastline. Unless reauthorized by Congress, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 will expire. With energy a prime national concern, pressures to build offshore facilities and coastal refineries are particularly great. Meanwhile, millions of Americans with jobs, recreation and retirement on their minds continue to crowd toward coastal areas. Already 60 percent live there, and the number is expected to increase to 75 percent by 1990.

The coastal protection legislation passed in 1972 sends federal grants to states that develop management plans for their coastal areas. In seven years, however, barely more than half (19) of the 35 states and territories bordering the Atlantic, Pacific or gulf coasts, or the Great Lakes, have completed federally approved plans.

"We expect to have many

of the rest by the end of 1980," says Michael Glazer, newly appointed director of the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management. "But the process has taken much longer than anyone thought it would."

Critics outside the federal government say the law lacks effective inducements or goads to comply. They fault what they see as weak state programs.

"A lot of the weaknesses in the program flow from the structure of the law itself," says attorney Sarah Chasis of the Natural Resources Defense Council. "We have found that the state programs in large measure have fallen short of the statutory goals."

In California — the state with what many observers think are the best protection measures — coastal regulations are coming under increasing attack from developers and local government officials. During 1977 and 1978, regional coastal commissions in California approved 93 percent of all requested building permits.

Others note that the federal government itself often undertakes programs that can adversely affect coastal areas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recently approved an oil refinery in Hampton Roads, Va., which could increase tanker traffic through the Chesapeake Bay once the dredging and filling is completed. Flood in-

surance, disaster relief, and community development programs can encourage unwise building in environmentally sensitive areas. Tax-supported networks to save homes from beach erosion in places like Long Island, N.Y., are artificial and expensive attempts to manipulate nature, it is charged.

All of this may be changing, however. As part of his 1979 environmental message to Congress, President Carter called for "a clear national coastal protection policy," and said he "heartily endorses" the designation of 1980 as the "Year of the Coast." The administration is preparing amendments to the 1972 coastal zone legislation that would strengthen and clarify certain provisions, particularly the role of the federal government itself as a prime developer of such things as energy production and sewage treatment facilities in coastal areas.

Legislative hearings will be held on both east and west coasts in January and February, after which Congress will consider its own (as well as the president's) proposals to make the Coastal Zone Management Act more effective.

"We have a unique asset that has to be prudently used," Mr. Glazer says. "That's what we're really talking about in the Year of the Coast."

recording facilities. He reported that the copy of the old Paul Harlen interview will be completed soon.

Meetings have been scheduled for Sunday, March 9 at 2 p.m. at the Grange and on May 4 for a tour of the Pt. Sur Lighthouse. The new newsletter will be coming out in April and will contain more information on the lighthouse trip. The name and logo of the newsletter are still under discussion. It will be published every second month in those months which have no meeting.

Sylvia introduced new member Jaci Pappas who is recently from Sacramento where she was on the History and Museum Committee and influential in getting their museum built. She has had experience in working for grant and endowment funds.

"One of the first tasks," she said, "is to determine what the museum will house, the scope and kind of collections available." She asks that interested people call her at 667-2629 if they have anything they would like to donate or loan to the proposed museum. No binding gifts are to be made, but the information will assist the Historical Society in obtaining government and private grant funds. The Historical Society is interested in

everything, from thimbles to wagons.

Bill Post showed slides taken at or collected for previous meetings beginning with his own family pictures prepared for the meeting at the Post Homestead. There were also pictures from the July 4 parade and the Historical Society float, the meeting at the Jardine Ranch and the meeting at the Murphy house at Esalen. The pictures provided an opportunity to review the events of the past year.

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On the Road with Charles Kuralt in Monterey

By BETTY BARRON

"Every time I come to this part of California I always make a pilgrimage to Pt. Lobos and sit there for an hour. As you all know, it's a pleasant place to be by yourself and think," said Charles Kuralt in his address on Jan. 17 at the Community Hospital Auxiliary's annual luncheon meeting.

(The overflow crowd at the conference center all agreed.)
 "It's how I feel about this whole coast," continued Kuralt. "And it's beauty such as this that I capture on my show—spring coming to the Rockies or the geese coming down the Atlantic flyway, or the waves on the California coast. I think many people just wait for me (on the show) to shut up and show them some beautiful natural places such as Pt. Lobos."

Kuralt went on to say that he thinks the great identifiable change in America is the heightening of the public conscience. He feels that this change has come about *outside* of government—in spite of government. He believes that historians of the future may mark this as a time when a sleeping citizenry lived up to the needs of its own country and the other people in the world.

"I think that there is evidence of an approach to that ideal in Monterey County," said Kuralt. "We Americans carry around this naive notion that there's a solution to every problem. Let something go wrong in this country and someone will form a committee and somebody will hire a hall and the next thing you know, people are at work on the problem of justice, as if there really were a solution to it. It's one of the most appealing things about our countrymen, the idea that people who are not injured are becoming as indignant as those who are."

Kuralt, who has come to our area many times, seems to have a special message which the Big Sur can identify with in the struggle to preserve its beauty against government (acquisition).

"You are not alone in caring about your community. I think the most important fact about our country in recent years is that in a complex technological society like this it is still true that one man or one woman can make all the difference."

It is evident that Kuralt has a great concern for his environment. His years of wandering the byways of America have given him a close-up of not only the beauty of our country, but the ugly aspects, the devastation of our natural resources.

"The great question of the environment, which is on everyone's mind today, especially here in California, reminds me that there was a time when this idea of the earth as a space ship with a limited supply of fuel, food and water, and a constantly growing passenger list, was something that not

everyone thought of. Now it is familiar to every third grader in this state."

Kuralt quoted Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* and added, "I started thinking for the first time what kind of a world we are going to leave to our children and their children."

In his sincere way, Kuralt said that the preservation of our environment was not of national concern until a few people

went with Harry Reasoner to his hometown in Iowa. His uncle asked us for supper, and invited the neighbors in. They didn't want to talk hog prices, but about the European Common Market."

Kuralt went on: "No one is silent in our country any more. Everyone is clamoring for attention. I think that's all to the good, the sign of a good society. We don't have to fear the sound of dissenting voices, or even hostile voices. If anything we have to fear, it's the suppression of such voices."

Kuralt has been doing *On the Road* for 12 years, listening to people talk about their aspirations for their country. He knows that people really do care for their country, and that it is not as divided as it is made to appear.

"Americans find joy in taking part and becoming part of the national conscience," said Kuralt. "The people of our country are my great hope."

Kuralt went on to remind his audience of the problems in John Adams' lifetime, the divisions of that period, the conflicts and special interests and regional jealousies. He spoke of Lincoln during the Civil War, Roosevelt and the New Deal.

"We now, with our infinitely greater resources, do not have to despair in joining the struggle to solve today's dilemmas," continued Kuralt. "In our country, when we are faced with technical problems we can solve them. The human problems are the more difficult, but we are facing up to them. But there are so many people here who care for their community, I am confident and reassured."

Charles Kuralt, the man who searches for "the people who keep the dream," has one favorite story which should amuse Big Sur residents.

He found Gordon Bushnell pushing a wheelbarrow through dense tamarack swamp in Minnesota, and stopped to hear his story.

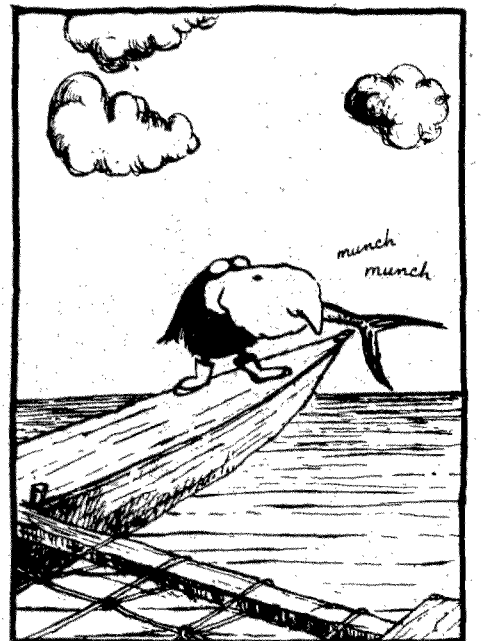
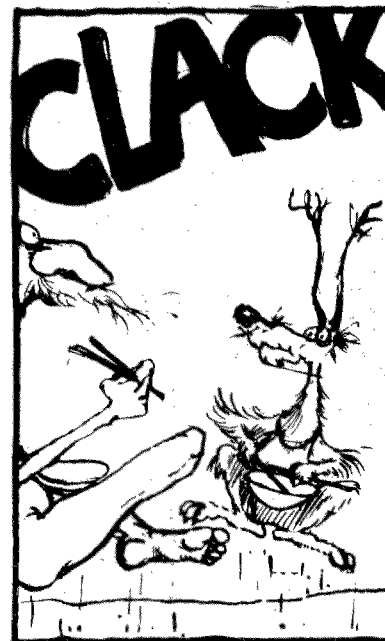
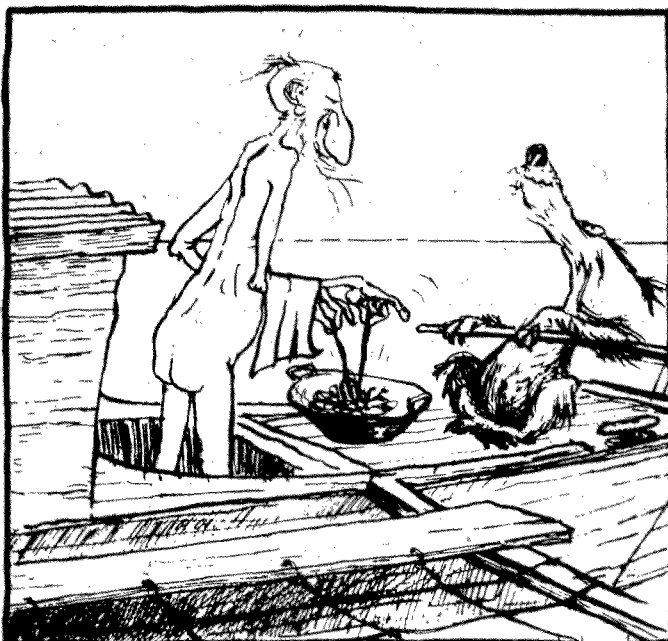
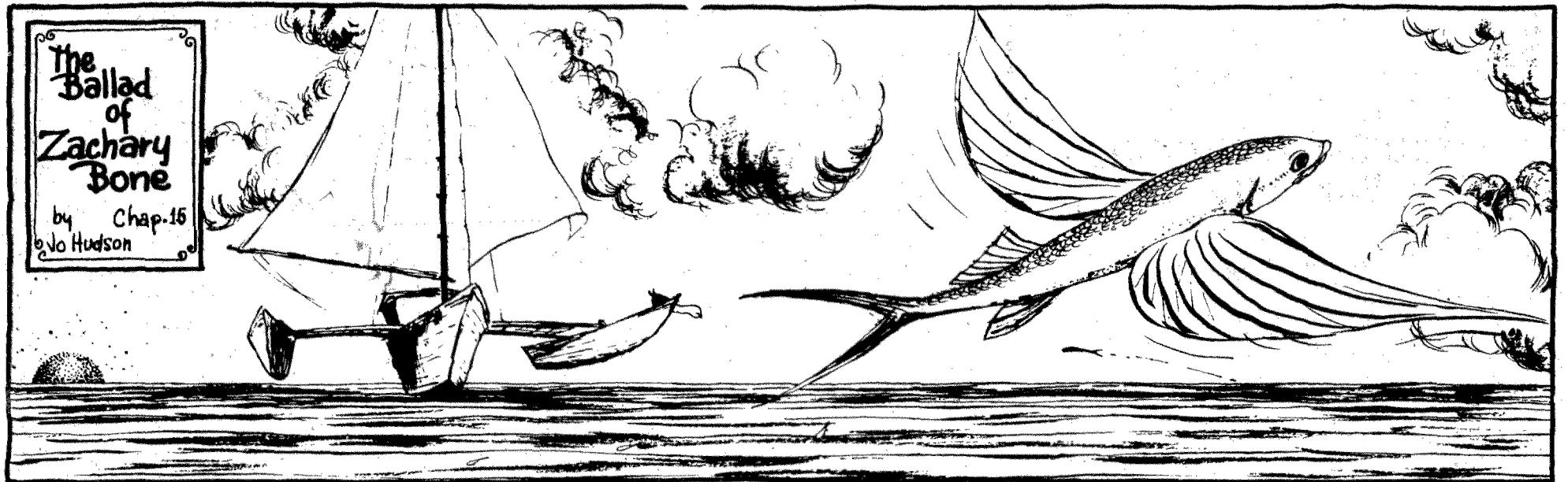
"Gordon Bushnell always thought there should be a straight highway from Duluth to Fargo (N.D.). About 20 years ago, he tired of waiting for the state to build it. He decided he better just build it himself. (Of course, it takes hundreds of people to build a highway, as old-time residents of Big Sur know, who watched Highway 1 construction years ago.)

"But Gordon Bushnell didn't seem to know that. After 20 years of dickering with landowners, obtaining easements, buying the land when he had to—and with nothing but a wheelbarrow, a No. 2 shovel and an ancient John Deer tractor, Bushnell, a retired dairy farmer, began building a highway all alone. In 1978, when I found him, Gordon Bushnell had finished nine miles. He had 191 miles to go. And Gordon Bushnell was 78 years old."

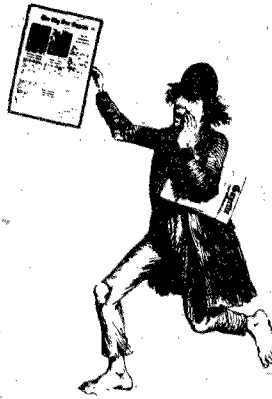


who had no connection with Washington made it a national concern. And it all arose from the grassroots, he believes.

"You find people eager to talk about these things everywhere you go now. I can remember a day when no one seemed interested. There isn't any such thing as a silent majority now. You don't hear that expression so much any more. I think whenever I hear about a 'silent majority,' I think of the old stories about a hayseed sitting on a fence watching the world go by, keeping his mouth shut. You can't find that fellow in America today. He's been reading some good regional newspaper or watching Cronkite. A few years ago I



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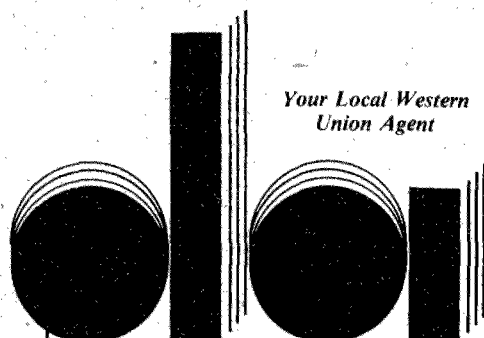
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Cushman Unveils Federal Plan

Continued from Page 1

distributed to the public and to Citizen Advisory Committee, but Cushman replied, "You are under the impression that these people have seen the map, but they haven't."

GAO REPORT

Referring to the Wilderness Society's proposal "to acquire much of the private land in Big Sur" in fee, Cushman pointed to the newly published General Accounting Office report titled *The Federal Drive to Acquire Private Lands Should be Reassessed* (Report No. CED-80-14--Dec. 14, 1979).

"The GAO report says fee acquisitions should be used as a last resort," said Cushman, "yet two weeks after that report was published, the Wilderness Society is proposing in fee acquisition of much of the land in Big Sur."

"What is the need for federal management in this area? If you took a map and painted everything black that was under control of the U.S. Forest Service, Coastal Commission, or county, you would have a black map. There would be no white areas where there are no controls," he said.

The GAO report states that the Federal Government presently owns 36 percent of U.S. land, and that \$4 billion in acquisitions have been appropriated during the next 11 years.

"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 impacts on private landowners," states the GAO report.

100,000 INHOLDERS

Cushman defined an inholder as "any person owning property or an equity interest of any kind within the boundary of any federally managed area or who is impacted by management of or access to that area."

According to Cushman, during the past two years the number of inholders has increased from 34,000 to 100,000.

The 1980 Interior Department's Appropriation Bill reflects the GAO concerns:

The Federal Government already owns more than one-third of the nation's land, and the committee believes the current drive to acquire still more should be reassessed. Too often, it seems, federal land acquisition is seized upon as a quick fix for recreation, resource conservation, preservation and environmental protection proposals. Meanwhile, the rush to bring more and more acreage into federal ownership has at times trampled upon individual property rights, vastly inflated land values and, in some cases, fostered profiteering and corruption. Preliminary findings from a current general accounting office investigation have suggested widespread problems in this area and seriously questioned the real need for many land acquisition proposals and practices.

21,000 CONDEMNATIONS

"Presently there are 21,000 condemnation lawsuits in federal courts, 10,100 of which are declarations of taking (originally a World War II emergency measure now used by the Park Service and U.S. Forest Service). Without due process, the title passes immediately to the Federal government and you have 90 days to get off their land," he said.

"During the past 15 years, 65,000 families have lost their land," he cited.

One of the tactics used by the Park Service and Forest Service is to promise landowners they can remain on their lands, but they later change the laws and evict the people.

The example given was in Cayahoga Valley between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The original \$34.5 million park legislation stated that the NPS shall not buy lands in fee, some 32,000 acres were slated for "scenic easement" protection, and only 29 families were proposed for removal. It was not to be a "Community Removal Program," promised NPS Director Bill Whalen.

"To date 550 homes have been acquired, 300 families have been removed, and appropriations have exceeded \$100 million, revealed Cushman.

"The old buildings and landmarks have been torn down, burned down and boarded up. Promises made today," he warned, "will be changed later."

Another example of "changed legislation which

wiped out earlier guarantees" was at Indiana Dunes. In 1966 homeowners were given *Certificates of Non-Condemnation*, but in 1976 a new bill was passed which condemned and took one-third of the town.

Other "oppressive" tactics detailed by Cushman were "divide and conquer" by using "checkerboard" acquisitions by private land trusts which eventually were pooled to suddenly make a park. Examples of "Appraisal Shopping" by the Park Service to obtain the lowest "approved" appraisal were cited as another type of common tactic.

EGO-POLITICAL VS. RESOURCE PARKS

Citing the new Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, where "the Park Service ended up with a park they fought against in Congress," Cushman said many areas were taken to create ego-political as opposed to resource parks.

"A number of Senators and Congressmen wanted to use it as a stepping stone with the environmental organizations, so it became an ego-political park."

"Big Sur is being used as a political stepping stone because this area simply does not need federal management to protect it," he said.

"Unfortunately, parks have become a way to get elected these days," he noted, "so many of our politicians are looking for new parks to create."

"Why," asked Cushman, "do we need to save something that is already saved?"

"The new strategy of the President's Council on Environmental Quality emphasizes private land ownership with state and local controls, and it recommends Federal ownership and management only where absolutely necessary."

"Big Sur," he concluded, "is already where they want you to be."

Cushman was invited to Big Sur by the Friends of the Big Sur Coast, a newly formed grassroots organization dedicated to the prevention of additional Federal interference or involvement in the area.

(Editor's Note: The following petition is being distributed throughout Big Sur in response to efforts by Ansel Adams, the Big Sur Foundation, and others to obtain federal funding and federal control of the Big Sur area.)

Do you like the Big Sur Coast the way it is?

A petition to all elected officials serving Big Sur, to retain the historic balance of private, county, state and federal ownership and control in Big Sur.

We, the undersigned, strongly petition that there be no increase in the level of federal intervention or involvement in Big Sur.

We believe the preservation of the Big Sur Coast should be continued through the determined efforts of its citizens and through existing local, state and federal agencies which have already proven their ability to preserve the grandeur of the Coast.

The conservation and environmental concerns of Big Sur citizens, and the restrictions presently imposed by local, state and federal agencies provide sufficient rigid controls to prevent overdevelopment. Further national and international attention focused on this area would create significant dangers to our fragile environment.

We respectfully request that each of you as our elected representatives reject proposals which are lobbied by special interest groups and which are designed to increase the role of federal involvement in the Big Sur area of Monterey County. Further, we ask that you advise us in writing of your response to our request. We are determined to safeguard the Coast for future generations.

Signature Printed Name Address

The President in Big Sur?

Continued from Page 1

ing, "If Mr. Carter comes to Big Sur, we will insist on equal time. Federal involvement, intervention and a federal designation for Big Sur is opposed by an overwhelming majority of the residents." The new grassroots organization would like the opportunity to present the "other side" and show him "how well Big Sur is already protected," he said.

Charles Cushman, executive director of the National Parks and Federal Lands Inholders Association, said, "A federal designation for Big Sur is redundant because the area is already preserved."

"Big Sur would be a political, not a resource park," Cushman said, "and in light of the new General Accounting Office Report, the campaign to convert Big Sur into a federal designation is a prime national example of unnecessary federal spending!"

"If the president comes to Big Sur, we can prove this to him," he said.

Wilderness Society Proposes Big Sur National Scenic Area

Continued from Page 1

were described to be from Malpas Creek south to the Monterey County line, and extends from the shoreline to 1-3 miles inland.

Mr. Tipton explained the only land condemnations they were proposing would be "to preserve the area and stop future development."

When asked how their proposal differed from that of the Big Sur Foundation, Mr. Tipton said that "the Foundation is working separately and it has to reflect the local constituency and their own interests. They have to cater to local landowners while we are looking at it from a National perspective, but we're both talking about Federal management," he said.

"And we want to get there first," he revealed.

Mr. Tipton emphasized that they were not trying to move existing landowners out of Big Sur.

"We're not proposing that the Federal government move in there with a club, as with the Redwoods National Park, where they came in and condemned the land immediately."

Mr. Tipton said he was "very hopeful" for support from Senator Cranston, and he "certainly believed" they had Congressman Phil Burton's support.

"We're trying to convince Congressman Panetta," he added, "because it's very important what the local Congressman believes."

Regarding Ansel Adams' well-publicized preference for National Park Service rather than U.S. Forest Service, Mr. Tipton said, "Ansel will be putting the statement out very soon that he wants the Park Service, but he also recognizes that it will be simpler to bring in the Forest Service and expand the boundaries of the Los Padres [National Forest]."

"I'd be surprised if he had any problems accepting the Forest Service as long as they have the tools to protect the area," he concluded.

For other stories related to proposals for a Big Sur Federal designation, please turn to pages 18 through 26.