

Big Sur Coast Gas Map -- Back Page

The Big Sur Gazette



Serving the Visitors and Residents of the Big Sur Coast from Monterey Peninsula to Hearst Castle

25 CENTS

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May 14 — June 11, 1979

Norman Wins Appeal

Big Sur artist Emile Norman won his appeal against the Regional Coastal Commission's condition to dedicate land for scenic easement before obtaining a building permit.

"Getting the permit took me two years and fifteen minutes," said Mr. Norman last week after the State Commission overturned the Central Regional Commission's required dedication.

"The state staff convinced the panel that they were in error," he said. "The victory was unanimous — I'm glad I won!"

The victory ended a controversial permit process at the Regional Commission level. Commission staff had initially written a set of conditions which drew widely published criticism and which were officially withdrawn.

From the second set of regional conditions, the Commission was persuaded to withdraw a required trail easement through his property, but they retained their demand of dedicating 100 of his 120 acre ranch into scenic

Sale on again

Kidco Buys Gorda

The tiny South Coast community of Gorda has had a "For Sale" sign out for some time, so it was no surprise to local residents when it was announced some months back that the "town" has been sold to Kidco Ltd. Ventures, a San Diego-based firm.

It was reported last week that Richard Cessna, the father of the children who are listed as the legal owners of Kidco, and now, Gorda, has come up with the \$80,000 required for a down payment and the deal is now in escrow.

Kidco bought the 9.3 acres, situated on Highway 1 near Gorda Mountain, for a reported \$750,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Larry Anderson of Los Angeles, who have owned and operated the store, gas station, restaurant and cabins located on the site for the past 18 years.

Kidco was scheduled to take over operations the 15th of this month and reportedly has contacted employees by telephone inquiring whether they would like to continue management.

Gorda is comprised of about 20 residents who operate the businesses and live nearby. The small community has been in a state of confusion since the sale was first announced last fall, when Cessna took over for a short while before the Anderson's reclaimed the place when the downpayment was not forthcoming within the agreed time.

Court action was taken by Cessna, and an out-of-court settlement was made with the Andersons in which Cessna agreed to come up with the full downpayment before May 15 in order to regain control.

Ownership has always been absentee in Gorda. With the Anderson's back in control, life went on as usual with the residents running the businesses and continuing their rather idyllic existences in relative obscurity in relation to the outside world.

Recently, however, a feature story began to hit the big city dailys in California. It told how a corporation of kids had discovered capitalism in a big way to a manure-shoveling operation at their father's stables in San Diego County, that the kids were now buying their own town as a possible "tax write-off."

Meanwhile the children's father, Richard Cessna, had filed bankruptcy proceedings in San Diego County, that proceeding to be terminated May 15, the date Kidco was to take over operations at Gorda.

Also reported was a possible movie contract to tell the Haratio Alger story of Richard Cessna's children's rise to

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THE LAST CHANCE REVIVAL led the delighted audience in group singing at the First Annual Big Sur in Concert. From left to right: John Cluett, Toni Nicklaus, Barbara

Richardson, Jeff Norman, and Katherine Short. See Photo Story on Page 15.

Photo by Ellissa Hoye.

easement before permitting him to replace a caretaker's trailer with a house.

Mr. Norman appealed the "required offer" condition to the State Commission and won his case.

"The victory set a precedent," he said, "and other people may have an easier time."

Zad Leavy Chairman

COASTAL COMMISSION FORMS IMAGE COMMITTEE

The Central Regional Coastal Commission has recently established a special committee charged with ways to improve the Coastal Commission's image.

Commissioner Zad Leavy of Big Sur was named chairman of the new committee.

The committee was formed in response to a barrage of criticism during a statewide convention of Coastal Commissioners and Staff at Asilomar in March.

Bill Press, Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, charged that "the Commission has the worst possible public relations of any Commission I've experienced, with the possible exception of the Energy Commission."

At the same convention, Senator Jerry Smith (D-Santa Clara), the author of Proposition 20, scolded the Commissioners for dragging their feet in developing the Local Coastal Programs (LCP's).

He said if the LCP's are not completed by the 1981 deadline, "it's going to be a further disaster for the image of the Coastal Commission."

Senator Smith also chided them for belaboring "non-essential coastal issues" in Coastal Permit applications, and he suggested that they should "streamline" the permit process and expedite the LCP's.

Finally, the Senator alarmed the Commissioners and Staff by reporting that a large number of Coastal Commission Reform bills were presently under debate in Sacramento, and if they pass, the powers of the Commission could be severely restricted.

By the end of the Asilomar Convention, the Commissioners and Staff published an issues paper which emphasized the need to "develop a public relations program" and "clean up

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Town Hall Meeting Set for Big Sur LCP

The Monterey County Planning Commission has scheduled a Town Hall Meeting in Big Sur to present the progress of the development of the Big Sur Local Coastal Plan (LCP).

The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, May 29, at the Big Sur Grange Hall.

Guest speakers invited are Mary Henderson, Chairperson of the Central Coast Regional Commission, Sam Farr, Chairman of the Mon-

terey County Board of Supervisors, and Bill Farrell, Senior Planner for the Monterey County Planning Commission.

Roger Newell, Chairman of the Citizen Advisory Committee which had been working on the plan, said that sub-committee reports would be presented after the speakers and the audience would be allowed to comment on the work accomplished to date.

Incorporation Committee Tables Town of Big Sur

The Committee for the Incorporation of Big Sur has announced that it has tabled its action to incorporate Big Sur as a town.

According to chairman of the committee, John Harlan, the decision ends an eighteen month effort of gathering information, ascertaining the economic feasibility, and circulating petitions within the community to determine the desirability of incorporation.

Mr. Harlan said that "the goals of incorporation are still valid and the economic feasibility was proved by the Zion Report."

The Zion Report was prepared for the committee by an independent consultant in local and regional government, William Zion. The report concluded that a low-key, locally-controlled form of town government for Big Sur was economically feasible.

"In addition," Mr. Harlan continued, "we have more than the required 25% of the electorate who have signed petitions to bring the matter before LAFCO."

LAFCO is the Local Agency Formation Commission which makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors about the formation of new towns.

"In a nut shell," Mr. Harlan said, "incorporation is economically feasible and legally possible, but at this time it is not desirable to enough people in the community. The incorporation committee has said all along that we wouldn't move forward without the support of an overwhelming majority of the community."

When asked about the future plans of the committee, Mr. Harlan replied that there were none. "However," he said, "the main goals of incorporation are still valid: to preserve the coast, protect the residents, and promote private stewardship. If people feel that any one of these goals is significantly threatened by our existing local government, the county, or by an state or federal agency, or by any special interest group, then you can count on Big Sur people to opt for incorporation to establish home rule and local control."

Was he disappointed in the outcome of the incorporation effort? "Not in the least," he responded, "we've learned that incorporation is feasible and possible, and if ever it is desired by enough people, it will happen."

"In the meantime," he concluded, "the less outside government intrusion we have, the better off we'll all be."

Gary Koeppel, a member of the committee and a proponent of incorporation, was asked his response to the committee's decision.

"It was the right decision at this time," he replied.

"Face it," he said, "nobody came to Big Sur to get involved in government. People are here to live and earn a living. For years everything was fine, and the law of the land was the Master Plan."

"And then the missionaries decided to 'save the coast' which, in Big Sur, had already been saved by the residents and the Master Plan," he continued. "First we had the Adams-Farr-Turnage National Park campaign, then Congressman Panetta proposed a Department of the Interior study bill."

Mr. Koeppel said the result was that people became alarmed and began talking about incorporation as an alternative to a government takeover. Town Hall meetings in

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Point Lobos RPZ Decision Deferred

by Elayne Wareing Fitzpatrick-Grimm

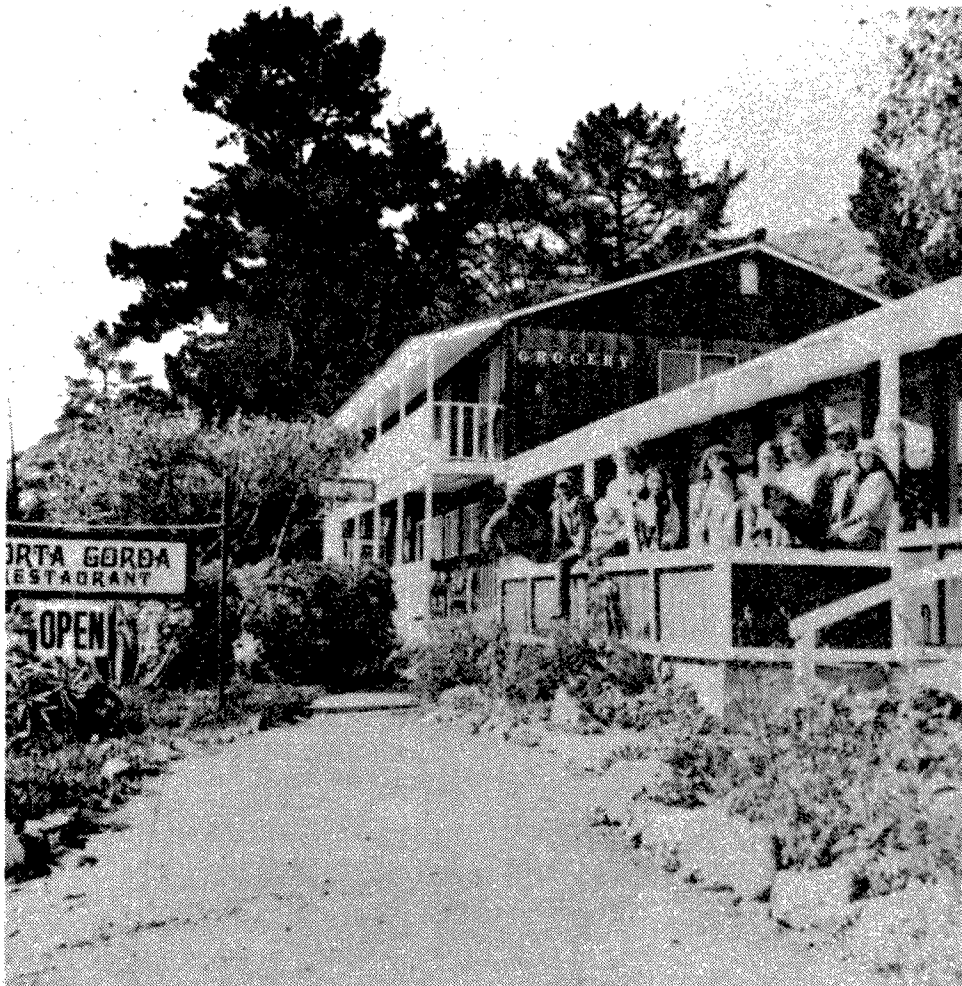
Concerned property owners from Carmel Meadows and Carmel Highlands became irate property owners May 11th after spending the morning at a public hearing at Asilomar on the Point Lobos Plan only to discover that their input was "not on the agenda at this time."

After some testy exchanges, the property owners were somewhat appeased by a promise from Chief Deputy Director of the State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Alice Wright-Cottin-gim who assured them that

her department will call a special meeting "before the month is out" for airing their views on their proposed Resource Protection Zone (RPZ) surrounding Point Lobos Reserve.

A recent article in the Monterey Peninsula Herald disclosed the Department's recommendation for a Resource Protection Zone to be established from Carmel Valley Road to Yankee Point, extending from the beach to the top of the ridge. It had been publicized that the DPR Commission would discuss the RPZ at the May 11

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KIDCO BUYS GORDA

Continued from front page

THE PEOPLE OF GORDA are still concerned about their future. Pictured on the front porch of the Sorta Gorda Restaurant are: Robert York, Donna Burres, "Door-Held", Bright Sun Talbert, Bryan Talbert, Barbara Condon, Susan Pierce, Gall Dinmore, "The Shah", Mike Rodgers, Krysalis Kojak, Jim Cook, "Ruth" Hull and Snuffy Smith.

Photo by Bill Liles

riches and to fame in the manure recycling business. Now that Kidco owns Gorda, local residents, who are Gorda, are confessedly confused.

Reports in the Los Angeles Examiner and other papers quoted some of them directly as being displeased with the effects that the "on again/off again" process has had on their lives. Last week they were as uncertain and confused about their future as ever.

Said one long-time resident: "We heard a lot of talk about improvements last year when the deal was first started. We haven't seen Cessna or his kids yet, but he did call last week on the telephone.

"There was more talk about improvements and better working conditions. We've heard that talk before, but we haven't seen anything yet. Talk is cheap."

Board May Try to Slow Big Sur Home Building

Reprint from the Herald

Regional coastal commissioners might have to consider steps to slow down or stop residential building in some parts of Big Sur, the commission's chairman said Monday.

"We've gone about as far as we can go," Mary Henderson said as Central Coast commissioners gave Don Parker a permit to build a house on his Pfeiffer Ridge property.

Mrs. Henderson made her comment after commissioners Helen Bedesem and Grace McCarthy objected the approval of the permit. Mrs. McCarthy said that cumulative residential development had the same effects on Highway 1 capacity and water supply as the Ventana Big Sur resort expansion that the regional commission denied.

Commission executive director Edward Brown replied that Ventana was a bigger project in a different watershed than Parker's property.

"The whole is the sum of all its parts," said Mrs. McCarthy, referring to the cumulative effect of residential building.

Traffic Competition

Mrs. Bedesem said that the commission had approved 36 single-family dwellings in the area since she had been on the commission and that they were competing for road capacity against public recreational users who have higher priority under the Coastal Act.

Brown replied that short of an actual moratorium, he and his staff had been using "ad hoc guidelines" including standards set up in Monterey

County's now-defunct Big Sur special ordinance to control residential development while the county prepares its Big Sur Local Coastal Program (LCP).

"The LCP may meet or beat anything our staff could do in terms of preparing special guidelines," Brown said in response to a suggestion by commissioner Robert Garcia that controls might be needed for the Sycamore Canyon area.

"Big Sur is so diverse that it doesn't lend itself to a sal-amander solution," Brown said, referring to controls which the commission developed to protect long-toed salamanders in Santa Cruz County.

But Mrs. Henderson indicated that the commission should not rule out the possibility of a moratorium.

"If we don't get the county's LCP in time, we may have to stop responding to permit requests," she said. "It's important that we get an early resolution, and I'm prepared to hold hearings on development guidelines if the LCP is not in fast enough."

Commissioner Robert Nix, sitting as alternate for Robert Gamberg of Pacific Grove, argued strongly that Parker's permit should be approved.

"What I'm saying," Mrs. Henderson replied before the vote, "is that this permit stands a better opportunity of being approved than any from now on. I'm putting the county and developers on notice that we've gone about as far as we can go."

Senior county planner Bill Farrel said today that the county hoped to have its Big Sur LCP done by the end of

the year and was "not unusually behind" its timetable.

"We've had a minor running battle with Mary Henderson over whose fault some of the delays are," Farrel said.

Water Study Scheduled

Farrel said the county was hiring hydrologist Roy Trotter to do its LCP background report on water supply and quality and hoped to have an interim report from him by late summer. He said the county was working with the state Transportation Department to update and supplement its traffic studies.

"There could be pressure for interim steps, but until we have the parts of the LCP all together, I'm not sure we'll have all the conclusions we need."

Farrel said that the Sycamore Canyon area had a generally acknowledged water supply problem and probably could not handle the potential buildout of 100 more houses.

He said he personally felt that it might be wise to make an exception to the county-state "evolving policy" against interbasin water transfers and allow Big Sur River water to be imported for residential development in Sycamore Canyon.

"There's going to be some real butting of heads over Sycamore Canyon," Farrel said. "You can say no water, no use, or you can take a more helpful role by importing water or developing public service facilities. It's out of public view and it's a good place for residential development."

Incorporation Committee Tables Town of Big Sur

Continued from front page

the fall of 1978 indicated that the residents wanted more information, so the committee was formed.

Mr. Koepfel was asked if he foresaw any future for incorporation.

"Well, it's a question of when does the prospect of self-government become appealing? If the Forest Service, Park Service, State Parks, Coastal Commission, County, Sierra Club, or Local Coastal Plan threatens our rights or property, you can rest assured that people down here will do what they have to, even if that were to mean incorporation."

According to Mr. Koepfel, if the incorporation effort ever became revitalized, the basic research and boundary mapping would require only minor revisions to comply with LAFCO requirements. "We've done our homework," he said, "and we know what to do if we are threatened again."

Coastal Commission Forms Image Committee

Continued from front page

our act," and to get Commissioners "involved in legislation" and "delegate authority to lobbyists."

In response to the "in house" criticisms, the Central Coast Commission acted swiftly to establish an ad hoc (special) committee to improve their image by improving their relationships to the legislators, press and public.

Last week, the Chairman of the 'Image' Committee, Zad Leavy of Big Sur, made an initial profile report to his fellow Central Coast Regional Commissioners.

Chairman Leavy distributed a draft letter to be sent to all state legislators and a "contact list" which assigned individual Commissioners to specific legislators as a first step to getting the Coastal Commission involved in legislative lobbying.

Regarding Senator Smith's advice at Asilomar that "speeding up the LCP's is a top priority," Chairman Leavy reported that the Image Committee disagreed and felt that "given the legislative uncertainties, public and legislative contact is more important right now."

According to Chairman Leavy, the Image Committee has placed the issue of speeding up the LCP's "on the back burner," and he prioritized lobbying, public relations, and public information in an attempt to improve the Coastal Commission's image.

Mr. Leavy then admonished the press, "especially newspaper editorial writers who disregard the facts," and he claimed that the Commission regarded the *Monterey Herald* and *Salinas Californian* as "the two worst in the state for taking facts and distorting them."

Commissioner Eleanor Taylor said that "the message I got from Asilomar is that our P.R. is rotten," and Commissioner Grace McCarthy recommended that every Commissioner become involved in the public relations process.

Commissioner Robert Franco recommended that the Commission should finance a professional public relations program "and give the pros a chance to defend us from abuse."

Commissioner Marilyn Liddicoat criticized the Commission for being "one of the most inefficient boards any of us has ever sat on," and she objected to a statement in Mr. Leavy's letter to the state legislators which stated that the Commission acted on permits in the most efficient manner possible.

Commissioner Liddicoat stated flatly: "the only good PR is to deal with the public fairly and timely."

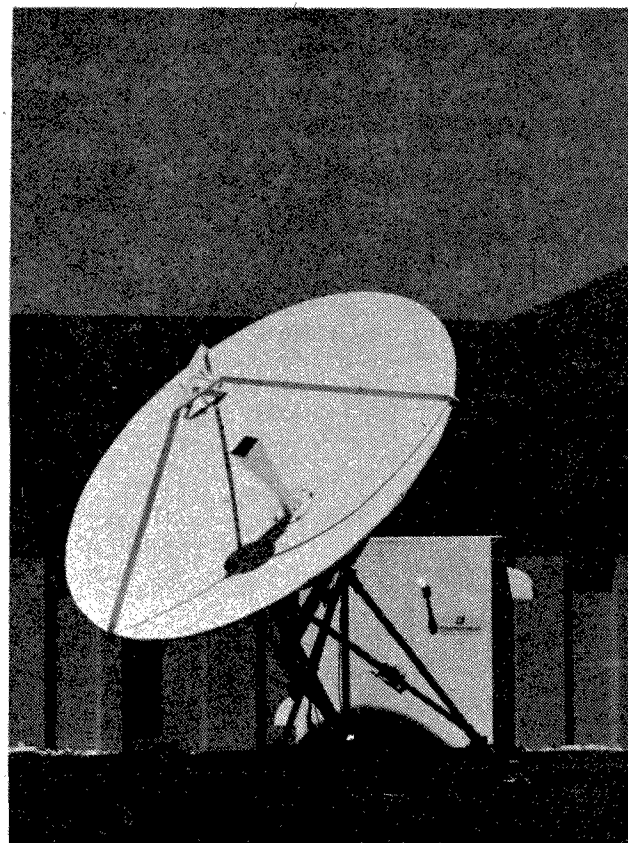
New Satellite System At Point Sur

The Navy will install a new communications satellite system at the Point Sur Naval Facility. This new system will require the installation of a five meter parabolic antenna which will communicate with a satellite in geosynchronous orbit over Ecuador.

This new system will greatly speed data transmission and will provide real time technical information to the advanced research project center located at Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.

The American Satellite Company plans to begin construction in mid-May just south of the old transmitter building on the upper base. The installation will consist of a five meter dish antenna and a small shelter to house associated transmit and receive equipment.

The construction contract for foundations has not yet been awarded, but is anticipated that it will go to a local contractor. It is planned to have the installation complete by the middle of June and to commence operations,



NEW POINT SUR parabolic antenna.

after a testing period, in early July.

The installation was considered at the April 30 meeting of the Central Coast Regional Commission and was passed by unanimous vote for final

Lost Permit May Scuttle Longtime Cabin Project

Reprint from the Herald

For lack of a piece of paper, W.K. Stewart of Carmel Highlands may be red-taped or even red-lined by coastal commissioners.

Stewart wants regional coastal commissioners to give him a grandfather exemption from the Coastal Act for his cabin-in-progress at Big Creek Ranch on the Big Sur coast.

To get it, however, he has to prove that he has done substantial work on the cabin in reliance on a final permit from Monterey County.

Stewart told commissioners that he got his county permit in 1962 and has been working on the cabin on and off since then.

But he doesn't have a copy of the permit, he said, and county workers so far have not been able to find the original.

Deputy Attorney General Charles Getz said that he has to see the permit to determine whether it was "final approval" in the legal sense and just what it covered. Otherwise, he said, he can't make a recommendation on Stewart's claim for exemption.

If the permit is not found, Stewart might have to apply for a regular coastal permit. Stewart fears it would be denied because his cabin is visible from Highway One—something the commission has been trying to prevent.

Stewart said the cabin now has a foundation, deck, uprights, fireplace foundation and water supply. It still needs siding, a roof and some interior work.

"I had no idea I was under any time constraint," Stewart told commissioners. "The cabin has been a lovely lifetime project for myself and my family. I was astonished to find out I needed a coastal exemption or another permit."

approval to the State Coastal Commission. It is expected that the State Commission will also approve the installation considering the importance of the project to the overall national defense.

Fire Hazard Reduction is Everyone's Concern

by Frank Pinney

This year's letters have gone out from the U.S. Forest Service reminding Coast residents of the specific steps to be taken to reduce the danger from fire around structures. Now, the thing to remember about this is that the information contained in the letter and its enclosures is not only common sense, but it also comprises the body of state law on the subject. Hazard reduction not only reduces the chance of a fire spreading from a structure to the surrounding wild lands, but it also reduces the possibility of a wildfire spreading to a structure. In this state, the law says, "Any person who — negligently, or in violation of law — allows a fire kindled by him to escape to the property of another, whether privately or publicly owned, is liable to the owner of such property for any damages to the property caused by the fire." (H & SC 13007)

That's a pretty specific



statement of where you stand if you were wondering. Of course, if your neighbor happens to be a Federal Wilderness, it may not be so easy to collect, so common sense tells us to reduce the possibility of a fire spreading to our property by instituting a vigorous program of hazard reduction around our buildings. Experience with wild-land fires throughout California has shown that hazard reduction has significantly improved the chances of saving a structure in an involved area. It is also a good time to review H & SC 13008.0 which outlines the same liability as that in 13007 for a fire of any source burning on your property. This is reason enough as the

dry months approach to plan for regular patrol of your property to reduce the danger from illegal campfires.

To add teeth to this admonition, H & SC 13009 holds you liable for not only the cost of damages, but also the cost of suppression. You might not be aware of it, but the cost of one pass by a "Borate" bomber is well over \$5,000!

So, take the USFS District Ranger's advice and start now to clear your hazards, and contact the Fire Prevention Technician if you have any questions.

In Big Sur, contact Tom Mounts at 667-2423, and in Pacific Valley contact Walt Bliss at 805-927-4211.

Your hazard clearance should be completed by June 1. The inspector can give you a short grace period to comply, but on the second inspection he has the authority to cite the violation with a subsequent fine. Don't procrastinate. Do it now. Fire doesn't give a grace period.

Firewood for Locals

The Chews Ridge Free Use Firewood Area of the Los Padres National Forest is currently open to cutting of firewood for personal use according to Monterey District Ranger, Robert E. Breazeale.

The Chews Ridge Free Use Area is located on Chews Ridge, immediately south of Chima Camp approximately eight miles south of Jamesburg on the county road to the Tassajara Zen Center. Only standing dead and down dead material may be removed from within the signed area. CUTTING IS ALLOWED ONLY WITHIN THE DESIGNATED AREA.

"The area will remain open until June 1, 1979, unless otherwise closed because of fire danger," Breazeale stated. The Naciminto/Coast Free Use area, also on the Monterey Ranger District, will also remain open until June 1st.

Anyone desiring information, regulations and maps regarding the Free Use Areas should contact the U.S. Forest Service office, 406 S. Mildred in King City. Phone (408) 385-5434.

"Now is the best time to cut firewood," Breazeale said, "before the areas are closed due to high fire danger this summer."

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Residents Warned About Gas Storage at Home

Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade Chief Walter Trotter warned residents about the storage of gas at home during the present shortage.

"Already eleven people have died as a direct result of fires caused from improper gasoline storage."

"One family of seven," he said, "were recently burned to death because the 55 gallons of gas they had stored in a plastic garbage can blew up when the fumes were ignited by the pilot light on their hot water heater."

According to the chief, gasoline should be kept in air tight metal gas containers which should be stored away from — not inside — a house, garage, or other structure.

"Nobody should lose life or property because of ignorance or negligence," he added.

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PAT FAIRBANKS, Shively Erway, and "Gingy", ex-Nepenthe employees, returned for the grand celebration.

Nepenthe's 30th Birthday Benefits Fire Brigade

Tuesday, April 24, 1979, marked the thirtieth year that Nepenthe has been in the business of providing a place for the Big Sur community and its guests to socialize. In honor of the occasion, Nepenthe's manager, Holly Fassett, organized an open "family" birthday party with all of the proceeds of the \$10.00 admission going to the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The Coast produced a perfect night for the party with all of the promised "native dancers" and a not-so-native boa constrictor contributing to the revelry. Nepenthe's generosity was matched by the community in form of a gate that yielded over \$3000 for the the Brigade.

The evening was a classic Big Sur family gathering with representatives of every age group and "neighborhood" enjoying the Ambrosia Burgers and birthday cake right up to the last minute. Special recognition should go to all the cooks who slaved over the grill producing well over 600 Ambies, to the waiters and waitresses who kept smiling in spite of having their hands stamped "Not At Nepenthe" by the Fire Brigade muscle, and to the bartenders who donated their tips to the Brigade. Holly's organization and management of the entire function was appreciated by anyone who knows what goes into a party for over 300 guests.

Fire Brigade Chief Walter Trotter said, "There's no way to really thank Nepenthe and Holly for what they did. You just have to hope that the rest of Big Sur will understand what this support will mean to the Brigade. The equipment this money will help buy will help us to save lives and property."



BILL AND LOLLY Fassett watch the evening's festivity.

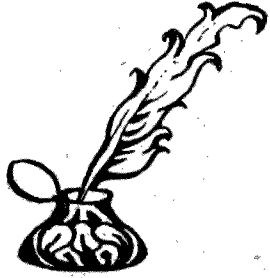


A NATIVE Big Sur Dancer entertains on the terrace.

Photographs by Heidi McGurrin

(BELOW) Bette Sommerville and Harry Dick Ross find a quiet moment to chat during the evening.





Views and Viewpoints

Saving the Coast?

Guest Editorial from the Herald

Under reasonable circumstances, we would agree with the State Coastal Commission that Cannery Row and Monterey's Path of History complex along the bay should be part of the area designated for coastal protection. But is it being protected by the high-handed and arbitrary social blackmailers of the Regional Coastal Commission and its staff?

Most voters for Proposition 20 thought they were voting for development controls over a 1,000-yard strip of undeveloped land along the coast. They did not realize they were voting for an elitist bureaucracy that would extend this authority to irrelevant building "conditions" and property located far from sand and sea.

If that deception were not enough, applicants have been forced to spend hours and even days at meetings while commissioners quibbled over inconsequential. Or with so few commissioners present, that a minority of two members could obstinately block any positive action.

Some staff members, many of them overzealous environmentalists, have been tactless and abusive in their dealings with property owners. And the commission itself has been known to impose gratuitous concessions that make even the most desirable improvements impossible to undertake.

For example, the commission is obliged by law to certify that there is maximum public access to the coastline before it recommends approval of a development permit. Well and good. But it frequently exceeds the limits of common sense. Delays on relatively small projects have become so common, apparently, that even some environmentalists refer to the process as "access blackmail."

The commission is quick to enforce to the letter permissive legislation referring to such extraneous matters as low cost housing, water supply and even downtown traffic signals.

Yet when it comes to upgrading and renovating abandoned eyesores on Cannery Row, the commission blithely ignores that part of the Coastal Plan which mandates "The use of private lands by visitor-serving commercial recreation (e.g., resorts, restaurants, hotels and campgrounds) and their support facilities, designed to enhance public opportunities for coastal recreation, shall have priority over private residential, general industrial or general commercial development."

Historic coastal Monterey needs protection — from the Coastal Commission.

Inside a Rainbow

Dear Editor:

Happy Day to Jeff Norman! I read your Rainbow articles in the Gazette.

Let me share an unusual experience with you and fellow watchers of the rainbow. This experience was printed in one of the issues of the Harvard Magazine perhaps three or four years ago with an interesting followup.

I have been in a rainbow twice in my life, both times here on Partington Ridge. Once I drove through it as I went down to get the mail: it was in the red section and for a carlength or so everything was a misty red around me.

The other time I was walking along an unused road here on Partington at about the 1300 foot level. Just ahead of me on the slope of the hill I could see the bow. I walked for a minute or so until I found myself standing in a 'room' of fabulous raspberry mist. I would judge that I was in the middle of a 'room' perhaps 20 x 20 feet. The droplets of mist were clearly of that color, however, I could see the adjacent color not far away, somewhat uphill. I think it was the yellow, but I no longer recall. I started to go into that color (which ever one it was) when the cloud of fine mist blew away, leaving me standing utterly enchanted in the wet grass. This took place perhaps twenty years ago.

Well, a few years ago I read something about the rainbow in the Harvard Magazine in which it was stated that one could not walk into a rainbow. So, I wrote to the editor of my experience and

in due time the letter was printed. For the next six or eight months there were responses from all over the country about other people who had also — mostly when driving — been inside the rainbow.

In the diagram you gave to the paper, you showed the two exiting rays, one being the primary bow and the other being the secondary bow. Well, considering that there are a vast number of droplets, if you would walk (or drive) along the ray, eventually you would be inside the region. In the Harvard article, which I neglected to keep, there was a standard rainbow diagram in which a person was shown walking parallel to the rainbow, while the ray from the droplet went directly to him. Well, obviously, if you walk parallel to anything, you'll never get to the object! Nevertheless, getting into the color is an extremely rare happening.

A few months ago there was a good article on the rainbow in the Scientific American. Actually, the physics of the rainbow is not fully understood as the newer studies are showing. Furthermore, something like the 27th order has been detected! My wife Rosa and I see a sequence of four bows in Partington Canyon behind us. Not very often, but perhaps four or five times a year.

Just this morning we looked down upon a triple 'glory' the circular rainbow on the fog.

Bob and Rosa Nash
Big Sur



Kudos for Gazette

Dear Editor:

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to write this letter to you and your fantastic staff. We wish to congratulate all of you for the outstanding job you are doing reporting and printing the Big Sur Coast news, as well as reporting on issues relevant to the well-being of all residents of the Monterey Peninsula.

The recognition given you, your staff and the GAZETTE by the Salinas CALIFORNIA in their April 1st Sunday edition was well-deserved.

You are showing in every issue that "the pen" is still "mightier than the sword."

The April 1979 issue of the BIG SUR GAZETTE gave the appearance of and read like a well-seasoned newspaper with many years, instead of a few short months, of experience behind it. Both its layout and content were a pleasure to lay one's eyes upon.

Since the GAZETTE is not yet even one year of age, you should feel exultant for what you have achieved in such a short period of time. With the great energies and efforts expended on a continuing basis by you and each of your staff to report the news in a straightforward, honest and unslanted manner, we feel certain that one day you and the BIG SUR GAZETTE may also become the deserving recipient of a Pulitzer Prize.

Dr. & Mrs. E. J. Doran

Stranded

Dear Editor:

I am stranded in a foreign country (Monterey). Your paper is my link with Jeffers Country and the people who love it. Whenever I think about the MacDonalds in Pacific Grove I reread all my old copies and especially Zachary Bone.

I'll get down as soon as I can to keep our Peace and Simplicity intact, but I just saw the latest version of Jesus of Nazareth and I have some very important affairs to attend to. I have to meet this Mork from Ork and then Mr. Panetta needs to be spanked.

Thomas Ruggiero

Big Sur Permits

Dear Editor:

BRAVO for your outstanding coverage of the California Coastal Commission and its unbelievable abuse of power. Never before has so much power been in the hands of so few, and the Commissioners seem to think that they can misuse this power because they are accountable to absolutely nobody.

If you want a lesson in humiliation and insult, go to a Hearing and listen to some of the Commissioners treat permit applicants as though they were some sort of sub-species of human being.

The unwieldy power of certain individuals on the Coastal Commission must end. Not too long ago, when a single family dwelling in Big Sur had been approved, Chairman Henderson said, in effect, that this permit heralded the end of all building in Big Sur, like it or lump it.

Thus, the Coastal Commission put property values in Big Sur on a veritable dump truck. Surely Mrs. Henderson knew what she was doing, and just as surely didn't care. After all, it was not her property that has had its value dropped by unthinking comment. The Commission goes merrily along, arrogantly usurping power of the Legislature wherever possible.

KEEP IT UP, COASTAL COMMISSIONERS! The newly formed California Coastal Council numbers 7,500 numbers and they are documenting all of these "horror stories." They are sworn to obtain remedial legislation in Sacramento that will either clean up the Coastal Commission or eliminate it. It seems that the best, if not the ONLY way to get the Coastal Commission to clean up its act is to get behind the

To Gazette Readers:
DEADLINES
for
Letters to the Editor
ARE THE
FIRST
THURSDAY
OF EVERY MONTH

California Coastal Council itself!
Clare Carey Willard
San Mateo, CA

Concert

Dear Editor:

God's sense of harmony, creativity and humor was certainly expressed in all its glory at the First Annual Big Sur in Concert. What fun!

Thanks everyone....

M. L. Kazmierski
South Forty, Big Sur

Big Sur Book

A Letter to the Women of Big Sur

You are invited to join me in my current publishing endeavor, an anthology entitled *Big Sur Women*, in which I hope to present the woman's point of view toward life as it is lived in this unique place, Big Sur.

Some of you "old timers" may recall that in 1976 I edited and published a collection of women's writings, *Many Moods of Big Sur Women*. Of all my six small publishing ventures, that book has repaid me with the greatest satisfaction: it was fun to produce, favorably received, a positive experience for the eight contributors, and last but not least, it made money. The 1,000 copy edition has been long out of print, and I have often been urged to reprint it. Instead, I'd like to start from scratch and offer the opportunity once again to women of Big Sur to share in the creation of

a book.

This is a more ambitious project than the first collection. I am searching for poetry, short fiction, essays, carefully researched sketches of Big Sur women of the past, interviews with old timers, excerpts from journals, vignettes of everyday life, and especially seek writings with a sense of humor and with factual information. In addition, I want black and white graphics and photographs.

Please send manuscripts and graphics with a self-addressed, stamped envelop to insure return. Payment for contributions will be made upon publication of the book, either in copies (if I publish it myself) or in cash (if I find a publisher). There is not at present a hard-and-fast deadline, although I'm aiming for September publication.

I'm looking forward to sharing the creative experience with you. Let's hear it from the woman's point of view.

Judith Goodman
Box 40, Big Sur

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El Rio Grande Del Sur

by Sterling Doughty

In the life of the tribe, the element of cohesion was harmony. Existence by modern standards was absurdly simple. The numbers of beings, both human and animal, was well within the natural limits of the environment. It was not that they strived to attain this, it simply was dwelling places changed with the seasons, the food supply and the feeling of the small groups. Fall trips to the high mountains gathering acorns and harvesting meat for the winter spent on the lower southern slopes to minimize the effects of the cold rains. Spring on the ocean with the abundant sealife and summers on the fog line where water was available and the temperatures and insects were in tolerable balance.

Although not an easy land, it was rarely cruel and if life required a certain effort and movement, the rewards were rich. Outside pressures were unknown, only a few items from other areas being useful enough to the Essellen to warrant their trading.

The nature of the land itself discouraged the casual visitor or the development of major travel routes. That was easier accomplished east of eden, in the valley of the Salinians.

For untold generations this life continued swaying gently through the cycles of change we have come to call time. In joy and clarity, in intimate subtle contact with the present they lived and died, the experience itself developing in their genes and incarnations an exquisitely delicate sense of the living truth, what was once alluded to as TAO and more recently defined as GOD.

Given the simplicity of their mode of being, and their lack of artifacts and other paraphernalia the existence of which we are wont to ascribe to "civilization" it would be all too easy to classify these people by some condescending label. Yet reality was different and although their intellectual and physical development was not by our standards impressive, it allowed an emotional spirituality of rare beauty to flower.

Aranom was perhaps in his mid-twenties, approaching the time of destiny when, if it was to be, he would receive the vision and by nature and duty convey it to his people. The elders usually were aware which of the youngsters were likely to be called and there was general agreement that he was of such a nature. He had learned well the requirements of survival and had skills of unique nature. Still there was room in his being for some thing more, some internal question continually posed which transcended the necessities of such a life.

When his normal duties were fulfilled, he often went to feel at a certain place where he could most be himself. One evening, returning to his camp, he saw upon the endless water a most peculiar sight. Half way to the end of all in the white flecked blue was something moving, something totally out of his memory. A cluster of giant white skins moving against the wind. The sight troubled and intrigued him for he knew instinctively that he had seen a sign, great changes would be coming, his life was no longer as it was. Swiftly he journeyed home to request a meeting of the elders and their pronouncement of knowledge of such a strange event. He had seen a ship.

Get A Bargain On Solar Heat

Residents of this country have been slow to apply for what energy officials say is a solar energy bargain — federal grants and tax credit incentives for those who invest in sun-powered water-heating equipment.

The incentives could add up to a 40-percent-off sale.

Any owner-resident of a single-family home, duplex or townhouse is eligible for the federal program, provided the solar system is commercially available and up to government standards.

Forms will be mailed from the state energy office to applicants who call their state phone number.

Energy officials estimate that a family of four can save 50 percent of its annual hot water bill by using solar equipment that costs about \$2,500, including installation. Of that amount, federal cash grants and tax credits reduce the net cost to \$1,480.

That not only saves money for the homeowner, but helps conserve oil, coal and uranium fuels that are part of the nation's energy and pollution problems.

Applicants should also keep in mind that the sun's energy is free. And, until the grant program ends in September, the equipment is at a bargain price.

Hartford Courant, Hartford, Connecticut

A Couple of Blind Nuclear Men

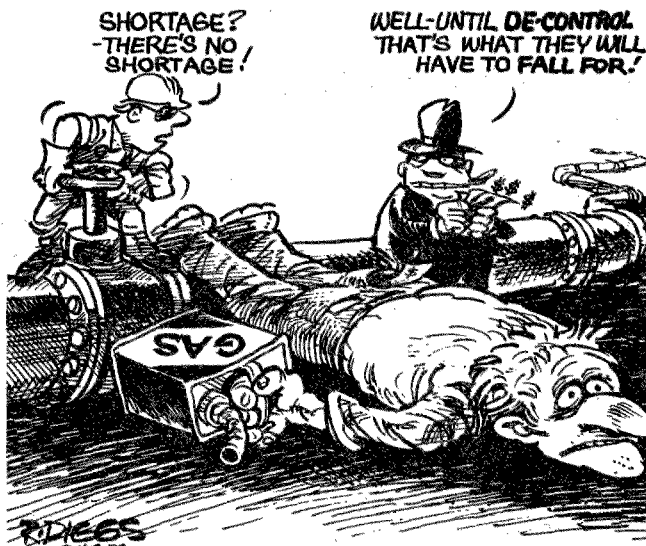
No wonder the Nuclear Regulatory Commission resisted congressional efforts to release transcripts of secret meetings on the crisis at Three Mile Island.

The regulators apparently wanted to protect themselves from embarrassment, at best, and indications of nonfeasance, at worst. They turned over the transcripts to a House subcommittee only under threat of a subpoena.

Portions of the NRC secret meetings deal with the problem of communicating with the public through the press. Joseph Hendrie comes through as an extremely careless, or amazingly uninformed, commission chairman.

"Which amendment is it that guarantees the freedom of the press? Well, I'm against it," he says at one point.

At another point, Mr. Hendrie notes, "We'll probably enter — what is it? — four or five months of over-regulation of the nuclear industry." In a more serious moment, the chairman admits, "It seems to me I have got to call the



Gas By The Liter?

To most of us, the continuing rise in gasoline prices is a high-octane headache.

But to the chairman of the U.S. Metric Board, it presents an opportunity for this country to get in step with the way the rest of the world weighs and measures things.

According to Louis Polk, most gasoline pumps today can handle only prices of less than \$1 a gallon — a situation some observers say won't last beyond this year.

Inasmuch as the pumps are going to have to be redesigned anyway, Mr. Polk feels this would be a good time to change them to register liters instead of gallons.

There are 3.785 liters to a U.S. gallon. At \$1 for a gallon of gasoline, the price per liter would be less than 26½ cents.

Gee, when you figure it that way it almost sounds like a bargain!

Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Too Much Secrecy In Testing Nuke Weapons

Officials of the Atomic Energy Commission knew by 1955 that the open-air testing of nuclear weapons in Nevada was spewing very high levels of radioactive wastes over populated areas. They knew, and they did nothing.

Continuing the tests was given primacy over the potential hazards to public health that the atmospheric tests created. "We must not let anything interfere with this series of tests — nothing," said one AEC commissioner. It is likely that people died because of that attitude.

The evidence indicates that the AEC commissioners, and perhaps President Eisenhower as well, were concerned that shifting the tests from Nevada to a remote site in the Pacific would delay the weapons-development program.

In the international climate of the times, in the AEC's emphasis on research into nuclear weapons, this may have been an understandable concern. But the lack of concern for

the human health consequences of radioactive fallout from Nevada tests was not understandable. It was callous, irresponsible, condemnable.

Much more is known today than was known a quarter-century ago about the health effects of exposure to radiation. But enough was known in the early 1950's to impel the AEC commissioners, in their zeal to continue with open-air testing in Nevada, to engage in obfuscation in response to stated public worry about the tests.

Radiation fallout at the time was not heavy enough to sicken or kill people quickly. But sheep in the area were dying. The AEC put out a press statement falsely saying that Public Health Service doctors agreed that radiation had nothing to do with the dead sheep.

A joint congressional committee is now holding hearings on the health effects of the Nevada atmospheric tests. Information about what the AEC commissioners knew and said and did comes from freshly released documents. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), co-chairman of the committee, says these documents are only the tip of the iceberg, and he wants other materials relating to fallout declassified.

There are times when secrecy in government is necessary to protect the country. But protecting the country had nothing to do with hiding the risks of radioactive fallout in the 1950's.

Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

Slam The Door On Snoopers

You'd like to think your private affairs are indeed private, that no Orwellian "Big Brother" can snoop into your medical records, spending habits, family relationships or social life.

However, in this age of computers, credit cards, electronic banking and vast data collections, it's no longer possible to take privacy for granted.

As President Carter said the other day in introducing a group of largely commendable proposals to protect individual privacy, Americans face threats to privacy that weren't even dreamed of by past generations.

"Whenever we take out a loan, apply for insurance, receive treatment at a hospital, obtain government assistance or pay our taxes, we add to the store of recorded information about our lives," Carter noted.

Past legislation has given citizens some security against abuse of that information, but much more protection is needed.

Government agencies should be forbidden to poke around in the bank records and telephone bills of innocent people.

Police, in search of evidence, should not be allowed to make surprise raids on newspaper offices or private homes of innocent parties.

Subpoenas should be required in such cases, so the evidence — if any — can be brought forth in court without an intrusion on the free press or an invasion of individual privacy.

Much stricter privacy should be provided for the medical, financial and many other personal records that are now susceptible to abuse from many directions. And individuals should have freer access to their own records so there is opportunity to correct erroneous entries.

Carter's proposals, largely based on the recommendations of a federal privacy study commission, go far in the direction of correcting those problems. Congress should support the measures.

Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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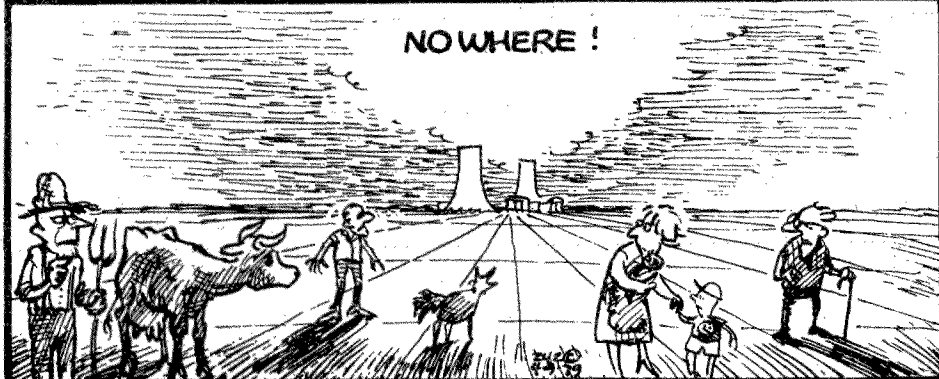
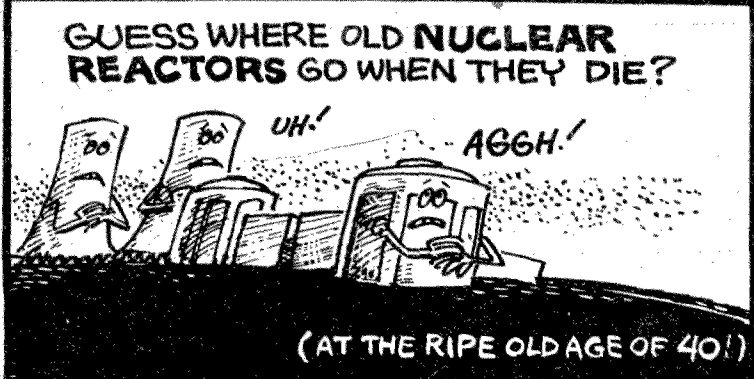
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But Diablo Is Different.....

by Paula Walling

"We all live in Pennsylvania," shouted German protestors when nuclear wastes were to be dumped on the East-West German border.

On the opposite end, Lieutenant Governor Mike Curb, stated that the Diablo Reactor was "different" (from Rancho Seco — which Curb agreed with Governor Brown should be closed. In Sacramento, we all know whose ox would be gored. Elsewhere, well... yours maybe, but not mine).

Curb considered Diablo *different* because in his words, it was "built in an area where there are very few people." This may come as a surprise to the people of San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay, Atascadero, Paso Robles, Cambria, Cayucos, San Simeon, Avila Beach, Shell Beach, Pismo Beach, Santa Maria, Arroyo Grande and other nearby towns and cities. Such an attitude also interests those of us living in Big Sur just 90 air and sea miles from the yet-to-be-licensed nuclear plant. Diablo should also interest Monterey Peninsula residents 115 air miles away. Since we cannot always be sure which way the wind blows and the currents flow, we can only assume that in the event of a Diablo core meltdown, a fallout shelter would be the only safe environment for us.

Other areas feel much the same. The city councils of Pismo Beach, Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo as well as the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors went on record against licensing Diablo until or unless it is proven that it can be operated safely. Will the Monterey County Board add its voice of disapproval?

The sacrificial lambs of San Luis Obispo County must bleat louder and stampede if necessary if they are to prevent the licensing of the menacing 18-story, \$1.4 billion P.G.&E. investment at their doorstep, for they surely have the most to lose. "We have not invested too heavily in nuclear power to reconsider," said Walter Cronkite. He also said that we are in danger of moving from "hysteria to complacency" without comprehending the lessons in the middle. Collective amnesia is ever a public health threat.

But after the Three Mile Island Nuclear Crisis, surely

there are lessons we cannot forget and information about nuclear plants that will stay forever in our memories.

From the vacillating messages, contradictory statements, and seemingly deliberate lies of Metropolitan Edison and the impotency of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, we learned that the federal government has no control over nuclear energy once a plant is licensed — no more control than it has over the so-called gasoline shortage we now experience.

We learned that the life span of a nuclear plant is estimated by the industry itself at only 30 or 40 years. None in the 22 year history of nuclear energy has had the chance to prove such an optimistic prediction. The first plant in the nation, the Vallecitos reactor in California was declared obsolete after six years (and is still radioactive). The Three Mile Island site, when the radioactive dust settles, is likely to become what Senator Gary Hart called "a billion-dollar mausoleum" after just seven years of operation.

Worse could happen at Diablo. Predictions that a major earthquake could hit California soon have recently come from both government and private geologists "Pressures are building up," according to a recent study by the U.S. Geological Survey.

By now we know that Diablo sits a paltry two miles from the Hosgri Fault, a fault line which connects directly with the San Andreas and is capable of generating an 8.0 quake — one as strong as or stronger than the 1906 San Francisco quake. The Diablo reactor is built on a rugged coastline that was formed by just such geologic action. Barring human error, mechanical failures, structural defects, terrorism, foreign sabotage, inadequate control and storage of radioactive wastes, and sabotage by a dissident employee (considered by officials in the industry to be the most serious threat to nuclear plants) — barring all those and perhaps other possibilities, earthquakes still pose the most extreme threat to plant safety. In such a disaster, there is no "civil defense." No preparations for such a catastrophe have been made, nor can they be.

While geologists do not disagree about earthquake potential in California, or that it is due for a major one, they do have radically different opinions about what problems such a quake might cause a nuclear plant two miles from a potential epicenter. Geologists of questionable allegiance continually minimize the catastrophic consequences Californians may suffer in such an earthquake. Some of these geologists have not done field work in so long that they have forgotten that water moves rocks, much less what the earth moves during a quake. When the earth moves, so does everything on it.

Wiser geologists have made dire predictions, and it is to them that we had better listen. No building, no manufactured structure of any kind is earthquake proof — particularly in such a precarious location as Diablo.

Because the earth is ever on the move, no "safe" nuclear waste disposal site has been found on it. Every possible disposal site has risks, all of them menacing if you live nearby, and perhaps if you do not. What exactly do you do with something that stays highly toxic for 600 years and radioactive for 300,000? So far nuclear technology leaves us with the problem of finding a final resting place for this deadly cargo of liquid wastes and spent fuel rods, plus other contaminated materials.

After Three Mile Island, we learned not to expect straight talk or clear instructions from any source

during a nuclear accident. About all we knew for sure was that the greater the distance you were from the plant, the better you felt; and that down wind and down stream were particularly bad places to be. At Diablo, down current would be a place to avoid.

We became sensitive to such gobbledygook nuke talk as "a full shutdown mode," "failure modes the likes of which have not been seen or recognized," and once came someone on the radio with a "crisis mode," and I suppose it all ended in an "evacuation-of-pregnant-women-and-pre-school-children mode!" Three Mile Island was in the industry's understated jargon simply an "event." Next time they will probably sell tickets.

Many coincidental nuclear "events" of a different nature took place during the crisis. Locally, Diablo protestors began serving their jail sentences during that time. "The China Syndrome," a nuclear plant thriller, certainly brought to life the Harrisburg incident. Ironically, the film contained an allusion to the contamination of "an area the size of Pennsylvania." At the same time, the family of Karen Silkwood brought suit against the Kerr-McGee Corporation. Silkwood was contaminated by plutonium (found in food in her apartment) and allegedly run off the highway and killed. Documents due to be published the next day regarding alleged company improprieties were missing from the car. The case goes on. KQED aired "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang," a documentary about the dangers of low level radiation. Although Three Mile Island has not cooled, the crisis is over and some of the above subjects served to enhance the impression that nuclear power is not the answer to our energy problems and that it is in fact a severe problem in itself.

If Californians do not wish to play Russian roulette with nuclear plants and earthquakes they should make the operation of them economically unfeasible, adopt as much solar and wind power as possible, find ways to conserve, and be willing to pay to have the plants now in operation dismantled.

• If Californians and others in the nation would work through their representatives, they could rescind the Price-Anderson Act of 1957 which limits the responsibility of utilities to \$560 million. Without this act, utilities must be as responsible as anyone else or be sued for it.

• Californians have one other choice: If they feel the nuclear stakes are too high, they can have an anti-nuclear measure placed on the 1980 ballot. Four other states have banned new nuclear plants, so making them illegal is certainly one alternative.

Power plants hide behind the Price-Anderson Act with the knowledge that they are safe from public liability and property damage suits. The ultimate peacetime atrocity, a core meltdown, might cause \$20 billion in damage. How would \$560 million be distributed in such a catastrophe? And no price tag can be placed on the human agony that would ensue. The chance is not worth taking.

If we cannot stop nuclear power and convince other countries to follow suit, we are destined to become the most despised and perhaps pitied generation in history.

In the words of Morris Udall, "We were very close to a real disaster." What happened at Three Mile Island made an oil spill look clean. What does it take?

Diablo only cost \$1.4 billion so far. We would be far better off sharing the cost of it and getting on with alternatives. As Walter Cronkite said, "We may not get another such opportunity so cheaply."



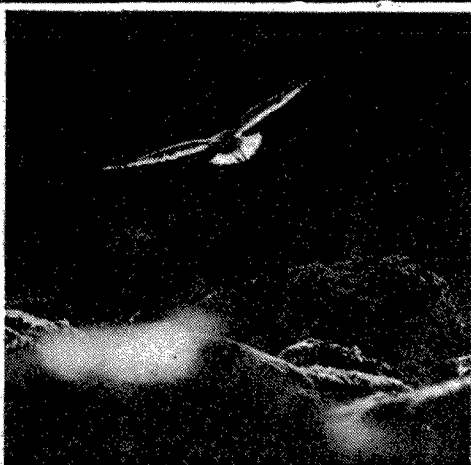
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Diablo Nuclear Abalone Kill-Off

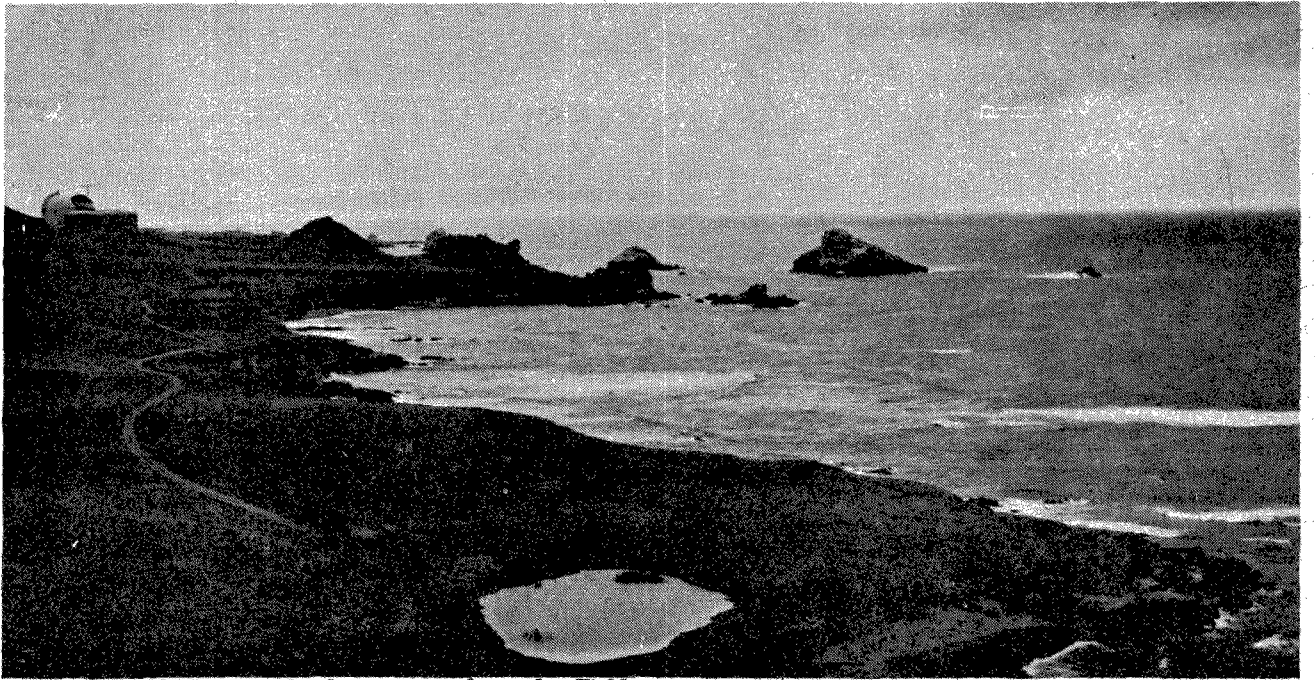
by JEFF NORMAN

As reported in last month's *Gazette*, a test flushing of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant caused the death of many thousands of abalone. Numbers of abalone killed range from a California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) estimate of 13,000, to PG&E engineer John T. Wells' estimate of "about 500." It was the opinion of PG&E that this mortality was due to sea otter foraging, rather than toxic chemical poisoning.

The test flushing occurred in the summer of 1974, and the damage to the habitat at Diablo Cove was made known in a report published by the DFG in January of 1975. This study, done by Dr. Michael Martin, director of the Department's Marine Bioassay Laboratory at Granite Canyon north of Palo Colorado, and DFG field biologist Richard Burge, tends to refute the pronouncements of PG&E spokesmen. In a story in the January 6, 1977 *Pacific Grove and Pebble Beach Tribune*, written by Peter Rashkin, Dr. Martin stated "We have absolute evidence of copper discharge in the cove. It is our belief that the dead abalone found in the cove, with meat in the shell, resulted from something other than otter damage. We have substantial evidence that copper in the discharge created environmental damage. We tested 21 species and all had copper levels at least seven times higher than the background environment. Some had levels 200-300 times higher." He also said that there were 119,040 dead sea urchins counted, as well as the thousands of dead black and red abalone.

During the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings at the Madonna Inn in San Luis Obispo in December of 1976, "experts" such as Mr. Wells and other PG&E spokesmen were well represented, but, strangely, Martin and Burge were ordered, two days before the hearings, not to testify.

At the hearings, PG&E biologist James R. Adams testified that the numbers of abalone all along the coast had dropped due to an increase in otter foraging. According to Dick Davin,



LOOKING SOUTH towards the reactors from the Fields Ranch. Montana de Oro State Park, near Morro Bay, is on adjacent land sold to the State of California by the Fields family, as is the power plant. Photo taken in March 1975 by Jeff Norman.

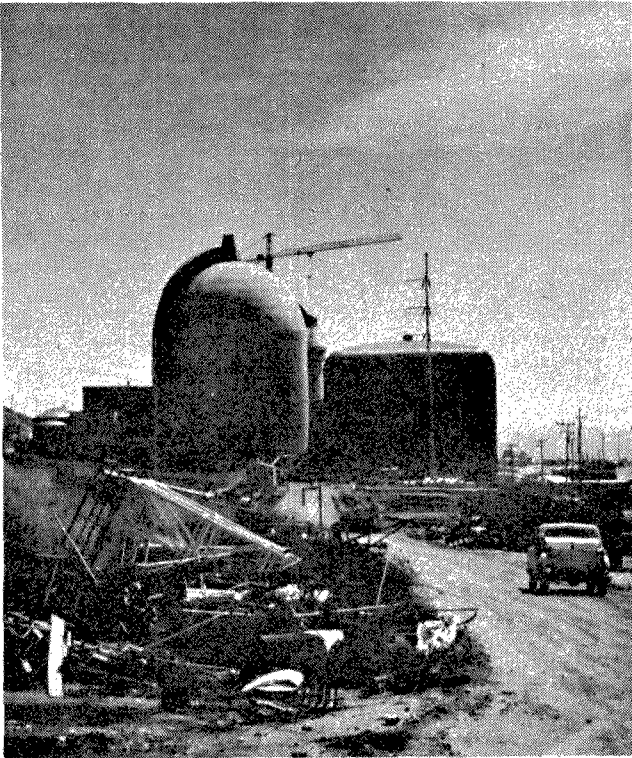
PG&E nuclear information specialist, "The causal relationship between the copper discharge and the abalone deaths has not been scientifically established, although it may have been a factor. Adult sea otters foraging within the cove and a red tide in the cove several days before the discharge may also have been factors."

It is a shame that Mr. Davin didn't talk to one of the PG&E biologists salaried by our utility bills, since the red tide plankton has never been known to affect bottom-feeders such as abalone. And as Judson Vandevere, Monterey marine biologist, stated in a telegram to Chairman Bowers of the U.S.N.R.C.'s Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, "Sea otters are not known to poison abalone with copper and leave them unneaten to be counted by biologists."

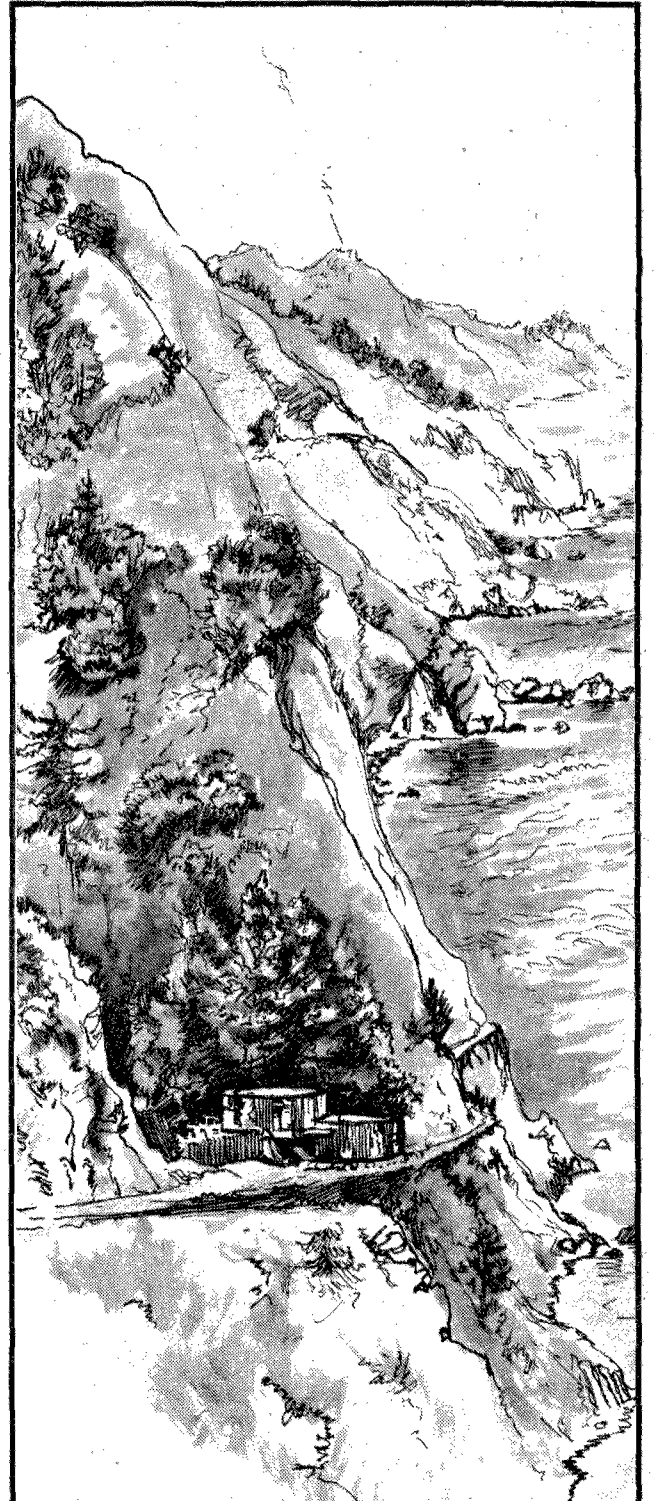
The outcome of the hearings, as regards the abalone kill-off, resulted in a cash settlement of \$375,000 "voluntarily" awarded by PG&E to the DFG for abalone planting on the coast south of Pismo Beach. According to Davin, this will "mitigate possible effects of plant construction." But Dr. Martin, who estimated the dollar value of the habitat loss at \$1.5 million, said in the Rashkin story, that "I would rather see the department go to court, even if we lose, than accept that settlement." Dr. Martin also regretted his exclusion from the NRC hearings. "I would have appeared and testified," he said. "It would have been important to set the record straight. There are still a lot of unanswered questions about the plant's impact on the environment."

PG&E has also replaced the copper-nickel cooling system with expensive titanium, according to William Lindblad, the company's project engineer. As reported by Rashkin in the *Tribune*, Lindblad stated that "the reason for the change was to reduce leakage and that eliminating copper discharge was a secondary consideration." Seven percent of the original copper-nickel cooling pipe remains in use, however.

PG&E would like us to believe that this poisoning will never happen again. This may very well be true. But in the attitude taken by this large profit-oriented company, one detects a lack of regard for facts, and a desire to settle problems quickly, quietly and with as little publicity as possible. As pawns in their game, I think we deserve a little more consideration.



CLOSE-UP of the plant, still under construction. Photo taken in March 1975 by Jeff Norman.



Drawing by Robin Coventry

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13 Assembly Bills Aim at Modifying State Coastal Act

from the Herald

Thirteen bills to modify California's coastal laws disappeared into the machinery of an Assembly committee with the promise of a new composite model in two weeks.

Authors of the input called frequently for simplicity and fairness in coastal commission actions. They cited numerous examples of the ways they said the commissions have alienated those with whom they deal.

They asserted — sometimes bitterly — that the arbitrary manners of the regional and state commissions produced mistrust and ill will that led to the bills.

Assemblywoman Carol Hallet, (R-Atascadero), whose own bill was killed, said there wouldn't be so many bills this year "if the authors didn't believe changes should be made."

Committee member Richard Mountjoy, (R-Monrovia), said that despite committee action, the commissions "may continue to be arbitrary and maybe someday we'll get rid of the whole thing because that's what's bringing all these bills up here."

Pro-Environmentalist

The committee is considered a difficult one for anti-environmentalist measures. This means that anything it passes is likely to reach the governor.

In the face of 13 bills treating seven major subjects and many more subsidiary ones, Chairman Victor Calvo (D-Mountain View), directed that the bills be taken point-by-point for amending into a single bill: His own AB643.

For almost six hours, the 12 committee members — seven democrats and five Republicans — sought the essence of the bills from nine authors — two Democrats and seven Republicans — and a score of mostly environmentalist lobbyists.

Besides Calvo, the only other Democrat to introduce a bill was committee member Mel Levine of Santa Monica. Much of his bill was approved for incorporation in the final product. The Republicans' bills enjoyed less success.

Details Left

The details of the proposals approved for inclusion in Calvo's AB643, which would become the committee bill, were left for members of the committee staff to work out with the authors and the lobbyists.

Calvo said that when the committee bill is taken up in two weeks, there would be a vote on each major point, and if it doesn't pass, the point would be dropped.

Calvo's basic 12-page bill, supported generally by the Sierra Club, would mainly

drop the requirement for coastal permits to build single family dwellings in unincorporated areas, so long as they don't have significant adverse effects on public access, scenery or "sensitive" areas.

Levine's AB 117 included a provision that would permit buildings reconstructed after demolition to exceed the original buildings by 10 percent in floor area, height and bulk.

Republican Robert Frazee of Carlsbad had little success with his five bills. The committee killed his AB 1157 which critics said would decrease low-and moderate-income housing in the coastal zone, and also AB1158 to require state payment for property required for public access.

Parts of Frazee's AB1159 to exempt greenhouses from coastal permits, as well as single family residences except when within 300 feet from a beach or between the sea and the first public road, were adopted. But a proposed exemption for condominiums and minor land divisions failed.

Part of Frazee's AB1160 permitting commission decisions by majority votes of commissioners present and voting, as long as a quorum is present, resembled AB1468 by Charles Imbrecht, (R-Ventura), which was adopted.

Also adopted from AB1160 was a requirement that when anyone complains about someone else not complying with the Coastal Act, the burden of proof lies with the complaining person.

"Sensitive Areas"

Much of Frazee's AB1286 resembled AB1253 by Robert Naylor, (R-Menlo Park), on the treatment of "sensitive areas." From them a new definition of "zoning" was adopted.

Robert Cline's AB316 permitting reconstruction of houses without permits — prompted by the Malibu fire last year — was adopted with the suggestion it be merged with Levine's provisions on reconstruction.

Assemblywoman Mariane Bergeson, (R-Newport Beach), put through part of her AB1188 saying a permit cannot be denied for the demolition of a structure unless a preponderance of evidence indicates that its maintenance is feasible.

Two Republicans lost their bills outright. One was Don Rogers of Bakersfield whose AB1559 would prohibit any term or condition which would require a landowner to enter into a covenant restricting the future use of his land.

The other was Mrs. Hallet, whose AB1443 would exempt from permits any division of land rendered by court decision or inheritance.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MOVES FOR COASTAL REFORM MEASURES

Reprint from The Cambrian

Assemblyman Victor Calvo, chairman of the committee on land use, resources and energy, was given "high grades" for the creative way he handled the many Coastal Reform bills before his committee at a hearing held on May 2.

Joseph C. Mastroianni, executive director of the California Coastal Council, said "Calvo should be given credit for the fair manner in which the hearing was handled." He further stated that "Calvo was undeserving of the criticism aimed at him by opponents of the reform measures."

Mastroianni was speaking of comments made by Ron Gunter of Santa Cruz, who said that Calvo and his committee were undoing all the work environmentalists had "labored four hard years to achieve."

"The difference between their point of view and ours," Mastroianni said, "is that they don't care about the price tag. Diminishment of Constitutional rights must not be the price paid to protect our natural re-

sources. Both concerns are important and both must be addressed."

"We value 'human rights' and feel that people are fast becoming an endangered species, with no place to nest in the Coastal zone," the council director added.

In his praise of Assemblyman Calvo, Mastroianni thought his idea to consolidate the introduced legislation into one committee bill was a creative step, a way to insure an airing of all the issues which otherwise would have been impossible under the time constraints. The committee was asked to vote on whether certain concepts would be included into the committee bill. The concepts would then be translated into acceptable language and presented as one comprehensive measure to be heard at another hearing in two weeks.

Issues raised by a tast force of the California Coastal Council last November and accepted by the Calvo committee for inclusion into the new measure were:

- The exclusion of construction of single family homes, under certain conditions,

from coastal permit requirements.

- The exclusion from permit requirements for reconstruction of homes destroyed by natural disaster.

- A provision for payment of compensation, for access through private property under certain conditions.

- A revision of the voting procedures, in permit review, to solve problems arising from commissioner absenteeism.

- A provision to curb frivolous appeals.
- A provision to shift the burden of proof from applicant to appellant in the appeals process.

- A clarification of the word "zoning" as it pertains to the "LCP" process.

- A provision for a re-hearing in cases where a coastal permit was denied, and new information is available.

Mastroianni reaffirmed the council's support for coastal protection and said he did not see the council proposals as emasculating the Coastal Act, but rather an attempt to make the commission more sensitive to the rights of the private property owner.

Image-making criticized

California Coastal Council Blasts Coastal Commission

The California Coastal Commission was verbally blasted for their confused priorities. Frank C. Crispo, of Monterey, Vice President of the California Coastal Council, a statewide organization of over 8,000 members, who are actively seeking Coastal Commission reforms, said in reference to recent efforts of the commission to improve their image: "Instead of the commission being concerned about their more serious problems such as the sad state of the local coastal planning process, they're worried about their image." "It's disgusting," he added. "If they intend to go out of business as they are supposed to in 1981, the image they project is a moot point." "It is more important to treat applicants fairly and make sure they get the job done than to project a good image. If they did that they would have no problems with their image."

"Taking a cosmetic approach to coverup the cancerous trail of commission abuses is outrageous," Crispo said, "after years under commission rule, the injured have been identified, the verdict is in. Sixty bills introduced in the legislature this year says the commission has gone too far and is in serious trouble."

Coastal Commission Plays Ball

Pacific Legal Foundation Newsletter

The Arcata Midget-Babe Ruth League has finally won Coastal Commission approval to build a ballpark on land donated to the nonprofit baseball league. Last year the Coastal Commission denied the league's application by a vote of eleven to zero.

This year PLF assisted the group in presenting its reapplication to the commission. The permit was approved by a vote of 12 to zero, over the objections of the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, and the Department of Fish and Game. The Commission agreed with PLF's evidence and arguments that the ballpark site was not the sensitive wetland habitat area maintained by the parties opposing the ballpark. Photographs which supported this contention were apparently taken during a flood. PLF also defeated arguments that the site was prime agricultural land or that other more appropriate sites were available. A strong PLF argument was that recreational uses are preferred under the Coastal Act.

PLF successfully opposed conditions proposed by the Commission staff which would have restricted adjacent land from ever being developed. PLF considered this proposed condition an undue restriction on private property rights.

If the commission had not granted the permit, some 400 to 500 boys and girls would be without a ballpark this fall.

Crispo further pointed out that in 1972, under proposition 20, "the commission was granted five million dollars and three years to complete their planning process, then go out of business. Now, seven years later, the commission has spent 35½ million dollars and the local coastal planning process is in a state of chaos, and no completed plans are in sight.

"Now," Crispo says, "they want to spend more of our tax dollars and commissioners' time, in an attempt to brainwash the public and the legislature."

Crispo stated that the commission's priorities should have been:

- ☆ designation of coastal resource areas of statewide and regional importance, which was mandated to have been accomplished by Sept. 1, 1977, a prime coastal act goal;
- ☆ emphasis on the local coastal planning process;

- ☆ de-emphasis on the interim permit process;
- ☆ a cooperative rather than dictatorial posture towards local authorities;

- ☆ control of erroneous, misleading, conflicting information in staff reports, which becomes fact in the findings and places an unfair burden on the applicant;

- ☆ a more sensitive interface with applicants and local governmental authorities;

- ☆ control of collusion between commission staff and extreme environmentalist factions.

Crispo also said that the California Coastal Council will continually oppose commission policies whenever they stray from the intent of the coastal act or threaten the rights of minority property owners. "We will challenge them in the courts, and we will debate them in the public forum. This abuse agency can no longer be allowed to operate in their vacuum of unaccountability, or go unchallenged."

NO SMOOTH SAILING FOR COASTAL BILLS

By ALICIA TRUFFER
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO (Capitol)—Handling California coastal legislation hasn't been smooth sailing for the lawmakers this session as of late. There is "great uncertainty" surrounding the issues at hand, observed a staff member of Senator John Nejedly, R-Walnut Creek.

At a recent meeting of the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee, of which Nejedly is chairman, nearly a dozen bills were heard relating to the California coastal areas.

Senator Barry Keene, D-Elk, vice chair of that Senate committee, sees the action taken by the committee as "profound." Of the bills that were considered, Keene sees them as "each a piecemeal measure. Yet, taken together, they would procure the effect of dismantling the California Coastal Commission." That this would happen, Keene said, "is a profound sign...that the committee would want that to happen."

One of the bills that passed through the committee is SB 779, authored by Senator Ralph Dills, D-Gardena, essentially, the bill would exempt persons wishing to construct or improve a single-family dwelling in a developed area from having to obtain a coastal development permit.

The California Coastal Commission is "still in substantial opposition" to the bill because it does not make a sufficient distinction between incorporated and unincorporated areas, in reference to where exemptions may be provided.

Bill Yates, spokesperson for the commission, explained that the Dills bill does not take into consideration the preservation of agriculture lands, scenic areas, unique natural resources, and the like.

In the assembly, the Assembly Resources, Land Use and Energy Committee, chaired by Assemblyman Vic Calvo, D-Mountain View, has recently made a move in an attempt to consolidate some 15 pieces of legislation dealing with the coast, and the California Coastal Act of 1976.

Under the direction of Calvo, the committee is in the process of drafting "an omnibus committee coastal bill," AB 643. The coastal commission has pointed out that "it's the main one we'll be watching real carefully," according to Yates.

One of the inclusions in that omnibus bill was originally authored by Assemblyman Lou Papan, D-Daly City. The original bill provided an exemption to a single developer from the coastal permit requirements. This is seen by the coastal commission as "a special interest piece of legislation" and the commission is "working with that developer now" because the developer's proposal would impose a "severe impact in that area," advised Yates of the commission.

Though the Coastal Commission is "in support of most" of the provisions which are going into the Assembly omnibus bill, there are some sections which the commission is "uncomfortable with at this time" and "hopefully, will be worked out," he said.

As the California Coastal Commission watches closely, on goes the deliberation within the Assembly and Senate committees' chambers, that, in essence, will steer the course of the commission.

Pt. Lobos RPZ Decision Deferred

Continued from front page meeting.

Deputy Director Wright-Cottingim apologized to the property owners for the confusion as to what the agenda would include during the hearing, explaining that the DPR did submit its proposals to the Coastal Commission staff, but that the coastal staff had returned the proposals for "more information." Consequently, she said, references to the Point Lobos RPZ on pages 90 and 91 of the Point Lobos Plan should be disregarded. "Today we'll discuss only the Plan, and not the Resource Protection Zone."

Property owners began arriving at 9 am but had sat through a lengthy slide presentation and detailed talk about the Point Lobos Reserve and Carmel River Beach Plan before it became evident around noon that they were not to be heard. There were adverse mutterings, short tempers, and pounding gavels before Chairwoman Victoria Araujo discovered the source of the discontent.

One Parks Commissioner remarked that she'd never seen such a "rude audience," while another smiled and said "The gas lines must have been awfully long this morning."

A breakthrough came when one property owner interjected, asking "When are we 'mere' property owners going to be permitted to respond?"

Thomas Tobin, a member

of the State Coastal Commission Staff in charge of RPZ's was asked by the chair to make a brief presentation first. The RPZ would not, they were told, expand the Coastal Commission's jurisdiction or the Department of Parks and Recreation's restrictions; it doesn't give the DPR control over surrounding areas; it doesn't protect resources within the zone. It does, they were told, give landowners a way to communicate their concerns to the Coastal Commission and LCP process.

At that point property owners were permitted to talk. Albert S. Ham, an attorney for the Carmelite Monastery Nuns, stated that the nuns did not want the proposed parking lot to be located at the polo fields immediately south of the Monastery walls. He described the historic Monastery as being "traditionally situated in areas where there is little noise, as peace and silence are required for the pursuit of a life of prayer... This place of quiet is a very real sanctuary for hundreds of visitors."

He strongly recommended locating the parking lot "on state property across the highway and out of view."

A homeowner from Carmel Meadows, David Savard, said he had "no quarrel" with the Plan, but he did have concerns that just saying that the Resource Protection Zone was deleted from the plan offered no certainty.

"I'm concerned about how the RPZ will affect me and

other property owners," he said. "These things seem to take place in an aura of secrecy, in spite of the promise that we'll now be brought into the negotiations. What restrictions will there be for homeowners?"

Mr. Savard was referred to the staff of the Coastal Commission.

Another homeowner, Mary Ruth Spencer, demanded answers now. "How can the private citizens be protected from these Resource Protection Zones? I came to talk with RPZ people, not with the Coastal Commission or developers of the Local Coastal Plans. You're passing the buck by not discussing this. I want to know what the RPZ will do to my property."

Deputy Director Wright-Cottingim apologized for inconveniencing people due to a change in the agenda.

Mrs. Spencer asked who originated the RPZ, "who drew that line?" The deputy director replied that the boundary lines of the RPZ were only "talking lines" because the concept was still evolving, and repeated that this hearing was not the forum to discuss the subject.

Ms. Wright-Cottingim told Mrs. Spencer if she wanted to discuss RPZ's, she could meet with the Coastal Commission representative privately or outside. Mrs. Spencer insisted on being answered in the public hearing, but State Coastal Staffer Tom Tobin asked that interested persons sign up on a mailing list for RPZ information.

A Big Sur resident, Jim

Josoff, berated the agency for "saying one thing in public meetings, then doing something else." He asked, "If RPZ plans had already been submitted to and returned from the Coastal Commission, why hadn't affected property owners been asked for their input?"

Jewel Speer, a Carmel Highlands resident, asked if deletion of the RPZ in the Point Lobos plan really did mean deletion of the Point Lobos RPZ. She also pointed out that the Carmel Highlands had been included within the boundaries of two adjacent RPZ's, the Point Lobos and the Garrapata RPZ's.

A staff member responded that "we're not deleting the RPZ, but only its reference in the Point Lobos Plan."

"Altogether we submitted some 70 RPZ's to the Coastal Commission on January 1, 1979, but they have been returned for lack of substantiation," said the staffer.

Bill Reordan, president of the Carmel Highlands Property Owners Association, read a letter his board of directors had sent to Director of Parks and Recreation Director, Russell Cahill, protesting the inclusion of the Carmel Highlands in the over-lapping boundaries of the Point Lobos and Garrapata RPZ's. He expressed a strong desire for clarification during the special meeting the deputy director had promised within the next two weeks.

Robert Speer, pointed out that the Carmel Highlands had been environmentally conscious long before Point Lobos Reserve had been established. "We have protected the environment of

our community, and Point Lobos does not need protection from us. I propose the Parks and Recreation Commission reconsider the RPZ's and do not impose them on the Carmel Highland Community."

Clare Carey Willard, who said she and her husband's Highland's home was their F.R.P. (final resting place), but that lately they had to protect their property rights from the Coastal Commission's prescriptive rights and now from the Department of Parks and Recreation's Resource Protection Zones. She pleaded for clarification and promised to be at the special meeting scheduled on the subject.

Dan Hudson of the Hudson Family, said his main concerns had already been expressed by previous speakers, but he sought clarification about the Plan's proposed underwater marine reserve. "I'm not defending or representing the fishermen, but they understood at the February 1 Point Lobos hearing that the underwater reserve had been withdrawn. Now it's back in the plan. How does this affect them?"

After some discussion, a staff member disclosed that it was up to the State Department of Fish and Game.

Mr. Hudson criticized the staff of the Parks and Recreation Commission for selective dissemination of information: "Certain elitist groups get these planning documents," he said.

The Point Lobos Reserve Plan was adopted by the Commission. Essentially, it removes six of the nine parking lots within the reserve in favor of a centralized parking area outside the

reserve with transportation provided by a shuttle bus system. The recently acquired Hudson House located north of the reserve was designated limited use as staff housing and perhaps a decent program.

Visitors to the reserve would be limited to 450 persons at any one time, and a centralized visitor orientation center would be developed near the main entrance.

Left unresolved was the exact location of the centralized 100-car parking lot.

The two locations proposed by the planners both met objections. The Carmelite Nuns objected to the lot to be constructed on Mrs. Hudson's property in the Polo Fields south of the Monastery, and Mr. Francis Whistler, who owns three cottages behind the Bay School, objected to locating the lot immediately south of his property.

Judson Vandervere of the Point Lobos Advisory Committee suggested the parking lot should be developed on the unused, state-owned property which lies immediately south and east of Rio Road, and public transit developed for visitors.

Although the Commission agreed to remove the parking lots from inside the reserve, the final siting of the centralized parking lot was left unresolved.

No date was set for the promised meeting with affected property owners to discuss the Point Lobos and Garrapata Resource Protection Zones. A list of names of concerned property owners was gathered, and they were promised notification and a meeting before the end of May.

Coastal Council Analysis of Resource Protection Zones [RPZs], The Coastal Conservancy, The Park Bond Act and the Coastal Commission and How They Can Affect Private Property Owners and Their Rights, Land Use and Values

DEFINITION OF RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONE

Coastal legislation of 1976 provides for establishment of Resource Protection (buffer) Zones "surrounding public beaches, parks, natural areas, and fish and wildlife preserves in the coastal zone." The law also provides that the Department of Parks and Recreation and other agencies (such as Fish and Game and Forestry) "shall identify areas susceptible to adverse impact around each unit."

EXTENT OF RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONES

These Resource Protection Zones (RPZs) will extend the full length of the California coast, and include existing parks, lands designated or planned for public acquisition, inholdings, utility corridors, and existing and projected public trails thru both hill lands and along the shore. Final decision on the FULL extent of the RPZs resides with the Coastal Commission, but, judging from tentative maps, the RPZs will cover VAST areas, extending in some places OUTSIDE the coastal zone boundary and including established commercial and residential areas, as well as undeveloped lands.

TIMETABLE ON RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONES

Designation of the RPZs is now under-way and many such areas have already been tentatively mapped. The law directs agencies to complete RPZ studies and forward their recommendations to the Coastal Commission by January 1, 1979, whereupon the Commission is to refer the proposal to local jurisdictions for consideration in the Local Coastal Program (LCP). The law further provides that when the RPZ recommendations have been reviewed by local agencies and have been appraised and certified by the Coastal Commission (no public hearings are required), a State Agency may then "thru purchase, dedication, or other means, acquire development rights, scenic easements, or other interest in private lands within the RPZ area."

POWERS AND FUNDING OF RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONES

The state purchasing agent referred to above is the Coastal Conservancy. The Act creating that agency is one of two complimentary, interlocking pieces of legislation passed in 1976 to further RPZ implementation. Obviously, the Coastal Conservancy has very broad powers, including the right to ask for use of eminent domain to take private lands; the right to lease, rent, sub-divide, develop, sell, and exchange lands; the authority to apply for and accept Federal grants and to receive donations and gifts from public and private individuals, private trusts, foundations, and other entities. The second piece of supporting legislation — THE PARK BOND ACT OF 1976 — provides some \$280 million in funds for acquisition of lands for public uses.

RPZs, COASTAL CONSERVANCY AND PARK BOND ACT

Thus, thru these RPZs, the Coastal Conservancy, the Park Bond Act, the Coastal Commission can now operate as triumvirate, with the authority and means to

actualize latent powers of the Coastal Commission to totally control (i.e. "take") private properties in the coastal zone. The State's program becomes then manifest, and potentially deadly to property owners in the coastal zone, in that:

1. All lands within the RPZs already (and will remain) subject to existing rigid use constraints of viewshed, watershed, airshed, sensitive areas, special habitats, priority on highways for tourists, zones of influence, scenic easements, low-cost housing, priority for recreational uses, protests from ANYONE, etc.
2. The very clear purpose of the RPZs is to add even more restrictive land use controls, and this is done by including such vague but all-encompassing justifications such as "impact on sensitive areas within public parks," increase of noise on highways, increase in number of visitors to public lands, interference with viewsheds from the parks as well as into the parks, protection of the parks from private landowners — in a word, the commission can find that ANY USE by private owners WOULD NOT be compatible with the new appointed RPZ.
3. Under the protective covering of such generalities — and with implementing guidelines, criteria, and review systems solely within the purview of the Commission and Staffs, the use of all private lands WITHIN THE RPZs could become entangled and frozen in a paralyzing chaos of costly overlapping regulatory agencies, jurisdictional disputes, administrative procedures, conflicts between "experts," "studies," "plans," charades of public hearings and citizen input — and, in the usual bureaucratic buckpassing.

INHOLDING IN RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONES

With private land use in such a vise, the State could not only be in command, but would be in the real estate business. Cost of government would soar, while tax bases dwindled and owners would be faced with financial hardship or bankruptcy. The power of ELECTED representatives would be usurped by APPOINTED OFFICIALS. Residential neighborhoods would deteriorate under pressures of trespass and incompatible mix of public-private uses. Under such zoning schemes, private lands could become unusable and unsaleable, property values could collapse. Lands within the RPZs could be consigned to limbo — setting the scene for the first stages of some form of amorphous, fragmented Federal and/or State ownership, complete with the bewildering array of conditional uses inherent in such status. Some of these "inholding" schemes are already in force in California and other states; and in such areas, the government makes all the decisions about terms and types of ownership and occupancy, the timing in phasing out private ownership, the forfeiture of private rights, when houses can be remodeled or rebuilt, the price to paid owners —

and so on.

SUMMARY

Summed up, the ramifications of the RPZs are awesome. Private ownership of undeveloped lands, homes, and businesses in the RPZs could become a mockery. Establishment of an RPZ could result in a situation wherein the government could arbitrarily use alleged stresses on resources as an excuse to deny ANY reasonable land use, throw thousands of acres of California's most valuable lands into a permanent deep-freeze, and/or eventually dispossess owners and obtain properties at low government appraisals.

All of this, without the government paying owners one cent in the meantime, and, all of this without the government having proved the validity of the basic premise that the resource is under stress or that the RPZ concept is a valid way to protect the environment!

COASTAL COUNCIL ACTION PROGRAM FOR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

ASK YOURSELF, can you, as an individual property owner afford the financial burden that may be required to defend your right to the use and enjoyment of your property?

THE COASTAL COUNCIL has several programs to combat such dangers. With the support of property owners and other concerned citizens, in the past months the council has (1) been in contact with every member of the state legislature, (2) filed a joint lawsuit challenging coastal commission policies of requiring dedication of private lands as a condition of a coastal building permit, (3) sponsored and lobbied for legislation to curb commission powers, (4) initiated legal action to reverse recent court decisions that diminish private property rights, (5) initiated a program to form a legal consortium of affected property owners in order that they may receive expert legal advice with regard to acquisition and zoning activities of various state agencies.

The Coastal Council needs your support if we are to be successful. We urge all property owners and concerned citizens to stand up and defend their constitutional rights. Join and support the California Coastal Council.

California Coastal Council
Central Region #3
417 Cannery Row
Monterey, CA 93940

Enclosed is my \$25 membership fee

Name _____

Address _____

For Monterey area membership information:
Call Cindy Costa at 624-3721

Paid for by the California Coastal Council

THE HARBOR SEAL

by Jeff Norman



FEMALE HARBOR SEAL at Cypress Point, May, 1970. Photo by Alan Baldrige.

John and I made a quick scramble down through the brush and reached the rocks above the surf. Sunday morning at dawn, rosy clouds above lupine-blue slopes on the South Coast. A minus tide had lured us in the search for abalone. We worked our way over the rocks to the chosen spot. Then John pointed to the sandy beach ahead. A harbor seal was eyeing us while it slowly swam into the kelp. I said something about appropriateness, since I had planned to write this story later that day. Then a splash, and another. Two more seals had plopped into the water from a rock bench exposed by the low tide. Then we heard a strange bleating sort of wail, like a very loud and deep-voiced baby. Two seal pups, left ashore by their frightened mothers, were protesting their situation. And of course my camera was up in the car.

This was a special event, for me anyway. I had spoken the week before to Alan Baldrige, librarian at Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove, about harbor seals, and was especially interested in their local occurrence. Baldrige, who has spent many years studying marine mammals in this area, knew of only one place on the Big Sur coast where harbor seals give birth. That rookery, near Pacific Valley, is virtually inaccessible, as is the one I found while abaloneing. After all, where else can you expect to get a limit of abs?

I had planned on checking those rocks out, but we detoured around them, not wishing to disturb the family scene any more than we could. The abalone were delicious.

Spotted seal, hair seal, or harbor seal, all are synonyms for *Phoca vitulina*, as this animal is known to science. A member of the order Pinnipedia, the "fin-footed" ones, the harbor seal, along with the elephant seal (see *Big Sur Gazette*, Sept. '78), is considered to be a "true", or earless, seal. The true seals are characterized by the absence of an external ear flap, and by their inability to turn their hind limbs forward and "walk" on land. Instead, they move by an awkward humping or wriggling motion. Conversely, the sea lion and fur seal family (also pinnipeds), have noticeable ear "lobes" and can walk with all four flippers. Also, the eared seals are much more vocal than the true seals. While there is some conversation between harbor seals on land (one wonders what sort of vocalizing occurs under water), it is the California sea lion that is responsible for the loud barking that gives it the Spanish name *lobo marino*, or sea wolf. Incidentally, the trained seal seen in circuses and aquaria is almost always an immature California sea lion.

Our harbor seal has a beautiful and unique pelage, or fur. The over-all color can be nearly white to black, but is generally bluish-gray, and is dappled with black spots and variable circles and loops. When hauled out on a rock with dry fur, they appear lighter in color than when wet. An adult will weigh up to 250 pounds, with a typical length of 67 to 75 inches. They appear rather fat and "torpedo-shaped."

These animals may be confused with young elephant seals. A major difference is the color of the fur, which is uniformly sandy-yellow in the elephant seal. Also, the harbor seal has proportionately smaller eyes for its head size than the elephant. They are also mistaken for sea otters, especially in the water, but the harbor seal has a sleeker appearance to its dog-like head, as contrasted to the fuzziest-headed weasel-like otter.

The pupping season is in full swing now, with births occurring from mid-April to May. Only one pup is born, after a 10½ month gestation period. The young weigh 20 to 26 pounds at birth, and are 33 to 38 inches long. They are weaned at four to six weeks, and during that time they more than double their size, since their mother's milk is 42% butterfat. The pups, born ashore, are taught to swim immediately. They are a "most precocious" animal, in Baldrige's words.

The harbor seal is a wide-ranging species, occurring along the shore throughout the northern waters of the Northern Hemisphere. There are a number of sub-species recognized, two of these in the Pacific. Ours intergrades with the western Pacific form in the Bering Sea region. It has pure white fur at birth, whereas ours sheds its white fur before birth.

Harbor seals aren't restricted to salt water, and in fact there is a form which occurs only in the Seal Lakes near Hudson Bay. Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the early 1800's saw harbor seals near the Dalles, Oregon, 180 miles up the Columbia River from the Pacific. They have also been seen on the American River, 130 miles northeast of San Francisco. There is a non-breeding population at Elkhorn Slough near Moss Landing, where as many

as 20 animals can be seen ¼ mile from the sea.

Probably the best place to see harbor seals with pups is at Seal Rock in Pebble Beach. Twenty or more young are born there, and pay-as-you-watch binoculars are provided for those interested. Point Lobos Reserve is also favorable, with the best viewing at Sand Hill Cove and Bird Island. Baldrige reports that births are increasing in other places on the Monterey Peninsula, notably at Lover's and Otter Points in Pacific Grove. Some harbor seals haul out at the Sea Lions, below Grimes Point, but it is primarily frequented by California sea lions, with an occasional elephant seal.

On the Monterey Peninsula, harbor seals feed inshore in the kelp forest, and have been observed feeding on octopus and cabezon. They also consume other types of rock and kelp fish, although no studies have been made on local harbor seals. In the Puget Sound, these animals prefer such fish as sole, flounder, sculpin and cod, with squid, octopus and sometimes a clam or crab comprising the rest of the diet. They usually make short dives of five to six minutes, but can stay under as long as a half-hour. They will commonly dive to 50 feet, and have been observed at depths of 200 feet. When diving, they constrict their peripheral blood vessels, directing the blood supply to the vital organs. The heart rate slows from 85 to 15 or 20 beats per minute.

There is little competition with commercial fisherman in Monterey Bay, although further north they will go after salmon. Prior to the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, there was a bounty on harbor seals. In the 30-year period ending in 1970, 17,000 were killed in Washington, and 52,000 in British Columbia. Some harvesting of the harbor seal is permitted in Alaska and B.C., where the pup's pelt is used, generally, for souvenir items. Other than man, however, their major enemies are sharks and killer whales.

These animals aren't as gregarious as the sea lions, which often appear to be stacked on one another when hauled out. The harbor seal maintains a "breathing space" when ashore. They will stretch out a flipper and wiggle it, and if they touch another seal, there will be grunts and growls exchanged; and one or the other, usually the smaller, will move.

In their preferred medium, water, they display a wonderful grace. They will cartwheel with one another in a playful manner in the waves, and amuse themselves by observing beach-walking humans from the safety of the surf. My dog and I have been escorted up and down Pfeiffer Beach more than once by a curious seal. I have often wondered what they are thinking of when they watch us. Are they looking for the ominous silhouette of a club or rifle?

They will also slap the surface of the water with a fore-flipper while lying on their side. I watched this practice at China Cove at Point Lobos for a half hour or more, wishing I could jump in with him and play, too. These seals will even "stand on their heads" in the water and bring their hind flippers down with a resounding splash.

The harbor seal has greatly benefitted by the protection offered locally by Point Lobos, Pebble Beach, and City of Pacific Grove. But elsewhere their existence is threatened. "They cannot tolerate a disturbance to their rookery," according to Alan Baldrige, and they may abandon a site if they feel it is unsafe. This has happened in the San Francisco Bay, where joggers and uncontrolled dogs are a serious problem. There has been no evidence of pollution contamination in this area, but in Puget Sound in Washington there has been an alarming increase in stillborn pups due to PCB build-up.

There is another danger to which pups are vulnerable, although by no means malicious. During this time of the year, the young are sometimes thought to be abandoned by the mother. Well-meaning people bring these "orphans" (which often have no fear of man) in to veterinarians or biologists, or keep them themselves, but the survival rate for such animals is pitifully low. Sadly, in most cases, the mother was nearby, probably having been frightened away by the very person "rescuing" the pup. Baldrige advises that pups should be observed "for at least 24 hours" before being taken. The best bet is probably to let Nature take her course. Man has interfered enough in so many other instances.

The harbor seal seems to me to be the most sentient of our marine mammals. I feel drawn to them when they are near. Charles Scammon, the whaling captain who discovered the gray whale lagoon that bears his name, described them 100 years ago as an animal "endowed with no little sagacity." This is the season to get to know them.

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YOUR RETURN IS OUR REWARD

Deukmejian Lambastes Court in Local Speech

Reprint from the Herald

State Attorney General George (Duke) Deukmejian zeroed in on the California Supreme Court Thursday during a whirlwind visit to Monterey County.

According to the Republican author of California's death penalty law, "the Supreme Court today is so obsessed with the rights of defendants, it gives little recognition to human rights of the victims."

Deukmejian also told his audience of more than 250 at the Corral de Tierra Country Club that "the attitudes of many of our legislators, to say nothing of our judges and other gubernatorial appointees, are badly out of step with the public on the problem of crime."

The luncheon was sponsored by the Republican women's clubs of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties.

Deukmejian took a tough stand on crime last year to defeat Democrat Yvonne Brathwaite Burke in the November election after serving 16 years in the Legislature.

Thursday he accused the Supreme Court of making decisions "that fly in the face of our legal traditions, the efficient administration of justice, and common sense."

He cited as an example what he termed "the sorry history of the court's struggle against the will of the people on the subject of capital punishment."

Recalling that in February 1972 the court held capital punishment to be unconstitutional because it offended "contemporary standards of decency," Deukmejian said "history has proven that it was not capital punishment that offended the community but the court's decision."

He noted that in November 1972, 67 percent of the voters cast their ballots in favor of reinstating the death penalty, and in 1978, 72 percent voted to expand the categories of first degree murder subject to the death sentence.

Deukmejian said the Supreme Court will soon have a chance to "re-evaluate its views in light of these recent unambiguous public expressions" when it hears the case of People vs. Frierson, which he said he will argue before the court personally.

"But capital punishment is only one of several critical issues regarding public safety that the attorney general's office is fighting in the California Supreme Court," Deukmejian said.

He cited the cases of People vs. McGaughran, in which the court ruled that a routine warrant check on a driver stopped for a traffic violation was an unconstitutional invasion of his privacy, and People vs. Russell Little, in which a murder conviction was reversed on the basis of a jury instruction held to be improper.

The Little case was "just one of several recent rulings that not only reverse long established rules but apply these sudden reversals retroactively — that is changing the rules of the game after it has been played, and always to the benefit of convicted criminals," the attorney general declared.

Deukmejian estimated that "over 3,000 cases will have to be retried as a result of these afterthoughts," and said "it could cost the taxpayers over \$50 million."

He said he agreed with a quote attributed to Phillip Johnson, associate dean of the law school at the University of California at Berkeley that "the California Supreme Court appears to have a very cavalier attitude toward the public interest."

"I intend to take every step possible to bring the law in line with the best interest of the people," he said. "As attorney general we will litigate and appeal the most appropriate cases, and if that fails, I will personally lobby for legislation to counteract the excesses of the court."

He urged his listeners to support him with "letters, phone calls, meetings, testifying at legislative hearings, lobbying, persuasion and gentle coercion."

Trust and the Supreme Court—A Special Series

CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE

Sacramento (Capitol)—Controversy now shrouds almost everything the California Supreme Court does. An investigation is being conducted by the state Commission on Judicial Performance to determine whether there were any improprieties in the handling of the Tanner case which invalidated the "use a gun, go to prison" law. But, that isn't all.

The much delayed release of the Tanner ruling itself brought no relief to the beleaguered court. Even before that decision could become final, a majority of the court's justices voted to set it aside and start over again. Thus, the case was reargued on March 7, although a second decision has not been handed down as yet.

Another remarkable decision, in the McGaughran case, has been set aside with the court again agreeing to start over. In its original ruling, the court ordered peace officers not to conduct arrest warrant checks on traffic offenders. The rehearing is set for May 1.

Most of the controversy swirling about the court, until now, has centered on criminal law cases. That has changed. By two recent civil decisions, both dealing with private property rights, the state high court has shaken the underpinnings of public confidence. It is yet to be determined whether the substantial foundation of public trust long enjoyed by the court in years past will endure or crumble. A previously unpublished, original artwork by Tiburon artist Jim Kirwan vividly portrays this dilemma.

by George Nicholson

If you can't trust the California Supreme Court to uphold private property rights, who can you trust? Apparently, at this point, no one. Consider this.

Donald and Bonnie Agins own five acres of property in Tiburon. That parcel is on a ridge which provides a panoramic view of San Francisco. It was acquired by the couple for residential development.

Tiburon is a 1,676 acre, Marin County peninsula surrounded on three sides by San Francisco Bay. A few more than 6,200 people live there. They enjoy the highest land value per acre for any suburban area in the state.

On June 28, 1973, Tiburon's city council passed a law which claimed the Agins' property as an indispensable part of the city's open space. The law was based on reports compiled for the city by two separate private consultants during the previous year.

Both reports said the Agins' property should be part of Tiburon's open space and recommended its condemnation and purchase by the city. To finance this purchase and others, the reports suggested money could be raised by the sale of general obligation bonds.

Not only did Tiburon begin bond sales, it filed a condemnation suit on December 4, 1973, to force the Agins to sell their five acres to the city. Ten months later, the city asked for and got a trial date.

Then, like the Ford Motor Company, Tiburon got a better idea. Why should it risk losing all or part of the \$2 million the Agins claimed their property was worth when the city could get what it wanted free. Consequently, just two weeks before the trial, Tiburon petitioned to abandon its suit. Eventually, on May 20, 1975, almost two years after the city first decided to condemn the Agins' property and almost 17 months after its suit was filed, a dismissal was entered.

After a two-year battle with Tiburon over how much their property was worth, the Agins could be forgiven for being perplexed by the city's new position that its open space law was simply a zoning change for which no compensation was required.

Regaining their composure, the Agins filed suit against Tiburon about a month later. They alleged that by whatever name it was called, the city's open space law was invalid. They also sought payment for their property which they claimed was by then worthless. On May 5, 1976, acting Marin County Superior Court Judge Jack L. Blaine dismissed the

case. The Agins appealed.

Another two years would pass before the beleaguered property owners would finally win one. On April 24, 1978, Justices Wakefield Taylor, Robert Kane and Allison M. Rouse of the Court of Appeal in San Francisco ruled that Judge Blaine should not have dismissed that part of the Agins' case which sought payment for their property.

The three justices also declared the Agins had properly alleged numerous facts which, if proved, would strengthen their case by establishing unfair conduct by the city.

Tiburon promptly appealed to the California Supreme Court. On June 29, 1978, the state high court took jurisdiction of the case. More than eight months later, on March 14, 1979, and by a 6-1 margin, the supreme court reversed Justices Taylor, Kane and Rouse, and denied all recovery to the Agins.

Joining in Associate Justice Frank K. Richardson's majority opinion were Chief Justice Rose E. Bird and Associate Justices Matthew Tobriner, Stanley Mosk, Wiley Manuel and Frank Newman. Dissenting was Associate Justice William P. Clark.

Ignoring its own Reardon v. San Francisco decision of 1885 and the U.S. Supreme Court's Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon decision of 1922, these six justices abdicated to faceless bureaucrats their duty to enforce private property rights long enshrined in both the California and U.S. Constitutions when they declared, "Community planners must be permitted the flexibility which their work requires."

This prompted Justice Clark to lament, "Today's decision must further encourage city councils and their zoners to politically preserve entrenched property use. The decision not only shuts the Agins out from our courtroom, but also their successor-owners from sharing a nice but exclusive environment."

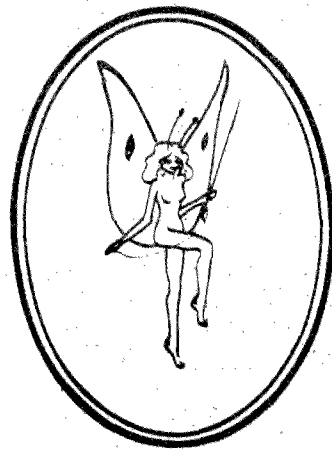
Even stronger words came from Ronald Zumbrun, president and legal director of the prestigious Pacific Legal Foundation. "The Agins decision," Zumbrun declares, "is the most significant private property decision ever rendered in this state."

"If the ruling stands," he warns, "it will be a sad day for those who believe in the basic concept of private property rights and those who feel that a community has an obligation to compensate individual property owners when their property is taken to meet the aesthetic needs of the community."

Contrast Zumbrun's comments with those of one coastal zoning official who said, "Now we can go ahead with our local coastal plan and our resource protection zones without having to be concerned about paying for the property we take."

Once again, if you can't trust the California Supreme Court to uphold private property rights, who can you trust? Certainly not zoning officials.

Elaine Staalenburg



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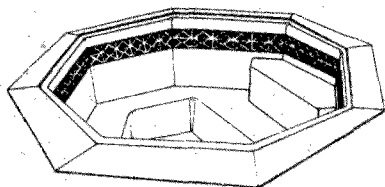
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THE GATE to the Duveneck property, on the Pico Blanco Trail above where most of the surrounding trees have been scarred by last summer's blasting on the summit of Pico Blanco.

PICO BLANCO—PAST AND PRESENT

Story and Photos by Jeff Norman
The first time I climbed Pico Blanco it seemed like it would probably be the last. To a 12-year-old Tenderfoot Scout, that mountain seemed to be only a little lower in elevation than Everest. Certainly by the end of the day the condition of my feet equalled my Boy Scout rank.

To the thousands of Scouts that have passed through Camp Pico Blanco on one-week forays into the often-unknown world of the backcountry, that mountain is something like Olympus. For many years, before detailed government surveys, it was thought to be the second-highest mountain in the Santa Lucia Range. That distinction belongs to Cone Peak, at 5,155 feet. But Pico Blanco, 3,709 feet tall, is unique in its isolation from surrounding ridges. It truly seems to be an island of a mountain, a great cathedral of limestone dividing the waters of the Little Sur.

There is an often-repeated story about a silver mine somewhere on the slopes of Pico Blanco, Spanish for "white peak." Supposedly Indians from the Carmel Mission would bring quantities of naturally-occurring silver back to the padres from an undisclosed source near the summit. The secret was kept for many years by the Indians, until the arrival of one Alfred K. Clark. Uncle Al, as he came to be known, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the Union Army. Sometime after the war he came to Monterey County, and homesteaded up the South Fork of the Little Sur. J. Smeaton Chase, in his classic "California Coast Trails," published in 1913, gives a sketch of this early-day local character as "an original who for many years has lived a Robinson Crusoe life in a coign [rocky lookout] high up on the cañon wall." Chase found him in "a rather alarming state of undress...with bright blue eyes, skin...tanned to Indian hue, and a shock of long white hair." He talked non-stop, and Chase says that the main topic of conversation was Clark's ideas of the origin of metals. The theory, "that every metal has a mother and father" was related to Clark by an old Indian woman who had lived in the Sur, and she had also given him a map "by which he was able to make his theory effective." Clark had apparently never struck it rich, as evidenced by his very rudimentary lifestyle. According to Chase, Clark "cared nothing for actual money, being content with knowing that he could at any time procure it."

Chase mentions nothing of the legendary mine that Clark was working, the Silver King. Grubstaked by a Dr. Clarence A. Pearce of San Francisco, Clark tunneled away for years, supplementing his income after Pearce backed out by working for Alvin Dani, who at the time was foreman at the Cooper Ranch (The Rancho El Sur, now owned by the Hill family). As he got older, his reputation as an eccentric spread. In the late 'Twenties, he befriended the Geer family of the South Coast. Albert Geer Sr. was then the foreman at the Saddle Rock Ranch at McWay Canyon, and was also one of Big Sur's resident deputy sheriffs. When the Geer family left McWay, they moved in with Clark, and took care of him until his death in the early 1930's. The senior Geer was quite an aviator and, according to his son, Albert Jr., Clark, at the age of 90, was given an airplane ride by Geer over the Little Sur and under the recently-constructed Rainbow Bridge over Bibby Canyon. Shortly before his death Clark told the Geers the secret of the Silver King. According to the old prospector, he encountered a cavern in the limestone he was excavating in the search for silver. Within were stalactites and stalagmites, albino cave fish, Indian grinding mortars, and, hang on, murals showing woolly mammoths and saber-toothed tigers.

We will leave this realm of probable fantasy, and move on to more verifiable information. A neighbor of Uncle Al Clark during his later years was Jules Kahofer, who operated Pico Blanco Hunting and Fishing Lodge. Kahofer, a Viennese who came to California in 1904 at the age of 19, was an escaped urbanite with the dream of becoming a forester. According to Francis Duveneck, III, a Monterey resident who now owns the Kahofer property, it was during the San Francisco International Exposition of 1915, when Kahofer was maitre d' at the Fairmont Hotel, that he first heard of the Big Sur. It seems that a member of the Serrano family (of the Serrano Adobe in Monterey), who worked in the kitchen at the hotel, had told Kahofer that his family was trying to sell part of their homestead up the Little Sur, near Lantz Ridge between the North and South forks. Kahofer quit his job, hired an Indian guide, found the spot, and made the decision to own it.

He made his start in the resort business prior to

the first World War. Kahofer had a string of eight or nine horses and would pack guests in from Hoffman's Resort in Palo Colorado, Idlewild on the Little Sur, and Pfeiffer's in Big Sur. Al Clark packed for him, says Duveneck, using Toby, Clark's gray mule.

After serving in the Merchant Marine during the War, Kahofer returned, and married a Miss Grund, a waitress at Idlewild. He built the lower "Duveneck" cabin for the occasion, although the marriage did not endure as well as the cabin has. After the divorce, Kahofer gave half of his 160 acres to his ex. The divorce court, however, decided that he should also give her half of what he kept, but this was later straightened out so that Kahofer retained 80 acres. That first eighty acres was given to the Boy Scouts about ten years ago by the late ex-Mrs. Kahofer.

Mr. Duveneck related a story about the big fire of 1924, which burned thousands of acres between Palo Colorado and Big Sur. The Forest Service had commandeered Kahofer and his horses to supply the fire-fighters. After two weeks, Kahofer was able to get released from that flank of the fire and galloped off for his home on Pico Blanco. By dumping buckets of water on the roofs, Kahofer managed to save his cabins. After a few weeks of exhausting fire-fighting, he collapsed on his bed and slept for a day, and was later cared for by Mrs. Carlisle, who had a homestead on the North Fork of the Little Sur, where the boat house at Camp Pico Blanco now stands. Although the surrounding forest had burned up to the foundations, Duveneck says that one of the factors that saved the cabins was the way Kahofer kept the grounds—clear of dead branches, brush, and leaf litter.

Another of Duveneck's stories relates to the way people used to drive on the Coast Road. Hot-rodding was a problem in the 'twenties, too, and Kahofer got involved the hard way. He had been waiting for the mail at Idlewild (located near where the old County Road crosses the Little Sur) and dozed off along side the road. A Model A came roaring by and ran over the instep of one of his feet, causing considerable damage. He managed to mount his horse and made it as far as Al Clark's. Uncle Al insisted on helping him the rest of the way, and fashioned a pair of redwood crutches from a couple of grapestakes. One of these crutches was burned not long ago by a back-packer passing through, but on a recent visit, I found the mate, photographed it, and hid it away in one of the cabins.

Among the guests at Kahofer's Lodge were Dr. MacDougall and his associates with the Carnegie Institute of Plant Biology. Headquartered in Tucson, the Institute maintained a laboratory in Carmel, and did research on the growth of trees at a number of spots down the coast. Mr. Duveneck says that on his property there are still remains of the instruments used to measure the changes in the diameter of tree trunks.

Another visitor, as early as 1920, was Mr. Duveneck's father, the son of the painter Francis Duveneck Sr. Francis Jr., a "fast fly-fisherman," and, professionally, an engineer, had recently moved to California with his bride. They had lived in Carmel prior to the first War, and had made many trips to Big Sur in the early days. Some of their experiences are recounted in the autobiography of Josephine Duveneck, the late wife of Francis Jr. Incidentally, this book, "Life on Two Levels," should be read by anyone interested in the experiences of one of the great humanitarians of California. Throughout her 87 years, Mrs. Duveneck worked for people—founding the Peninsula School in Palo Alto (with such graduates as Burt Tolerton, John Short, Gordon Williams and Wah Chang), and running the Hidden Villa Camp for children at their estate in Los Altos. She also

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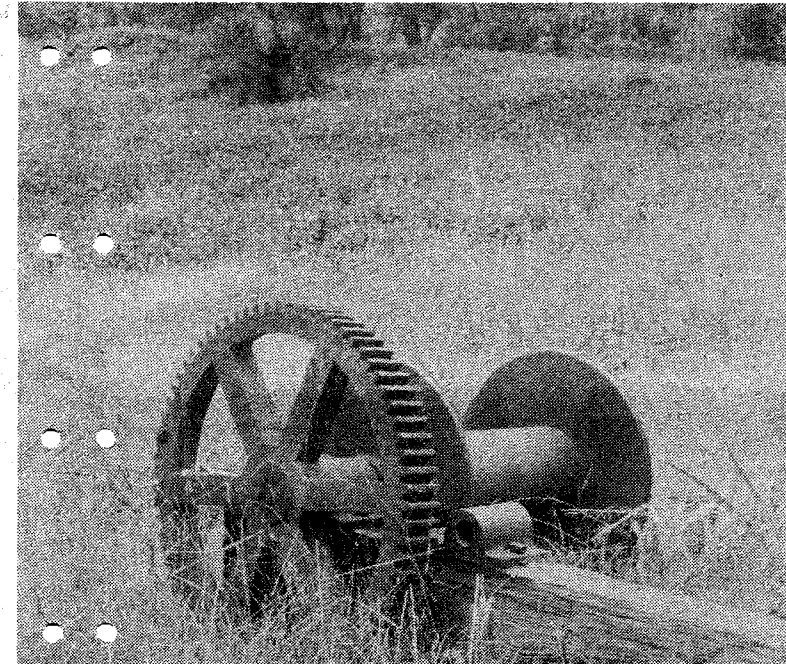
JULES KAHOFER'S BROCHURE (shown above and below) for his resort operation. It should be noted that fish are no longer planted on the Little Sur, making such a string of trout truly an historical curiosity. The name of our National Forest was changed to Los Padres in 1936. Thanks to Jim Nye of Pico Blanco Scout Camp for the loan of the brochure.



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THE CLARK/GEER homestead site. All of an old donkey engine, resting away in that remains are some cribbing and part a field of periwinkle.

A WORD TO HIKERS:

Most of the Pico Blanco trail passes through private land. Hikers are allowed to use this trail but are advised not to venture from it. This includes the Pico Blanco summit as well as the Duveneck cabins area. Information regarding the trail can be obtained at the U.S. Forest Service Station in Big Sur (667-2423).



"ROUT OUSE" on the Duveneck property, currently the residence of a pack rat.



THE ROOF of the Kahofer barn. It lies flat on the ground, the support posts having rotted away.



ONE OF THE CRUTES made for Kahofer by Al Clark, the Silver King prospector.

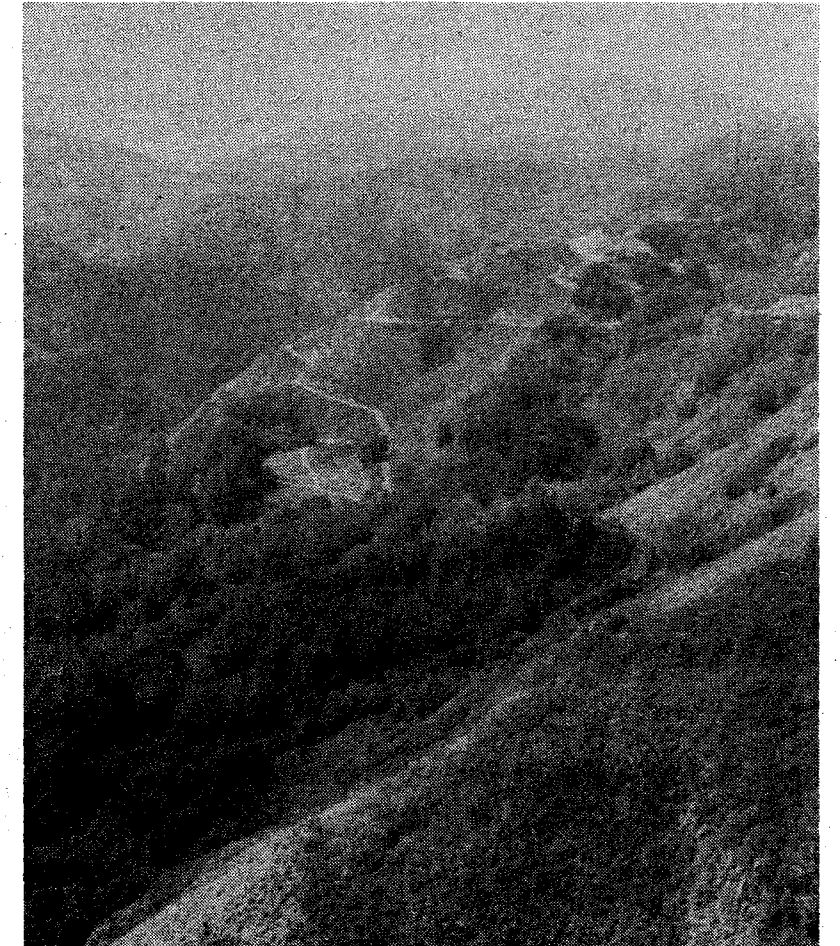
in the upper Palo Colorado near the Hoist, and would play Viennese waltzes for his friends on the zither. In his experiences during his early years on the Coast, he realized his ambition to live a life in the wilderness. In his own way, he was a pioneer.

What about Pico Blanco today? Al Clark, the Geers, and Jules Kahofer are all gone, but the fascination of the mountain remains. That fascination is in jeopardy, however. The summit of the mountain is owned by Granite Rock Company, which has plans to mine its limestone, considered to be the purest in the state. Granite Rock also owns Post Summit, across the South Fork of the Little Sur, which has a similarly pure deposit. The company also has many mining claims on the National Forest, with a total of approximately 3,440 acres under its control. To quote from "County Report 5," published in 1966 by the California Division of Mines and Geology, "if it is assumed that the Pico Blanco body has an average thickness of 500 feet, maximum limestone reserves north of the South Fork of Little Sur River and above 1,600 feet elevation are estimated to be in the order of 600,000,000 tons. Although parts of the deposit are thinner than 500 feet, a maximum thickness of over 1,500 feet is estimated" in some areas. The report extolls the enormity of the deposit, but goes on to say that "the most serious drawbacks to its development are 1) its relatively inaccessible location, especially with reference to major transportation lines, and 2) its location in an area of high recreation value." (I have been assured by one official of a public agency involved in the situation that even if Pico Blanco is mined, which will amount to the removal of at least the top 300 feet of the summit, modern technology can "restructure" the mountain so that no one will notice the operation.)

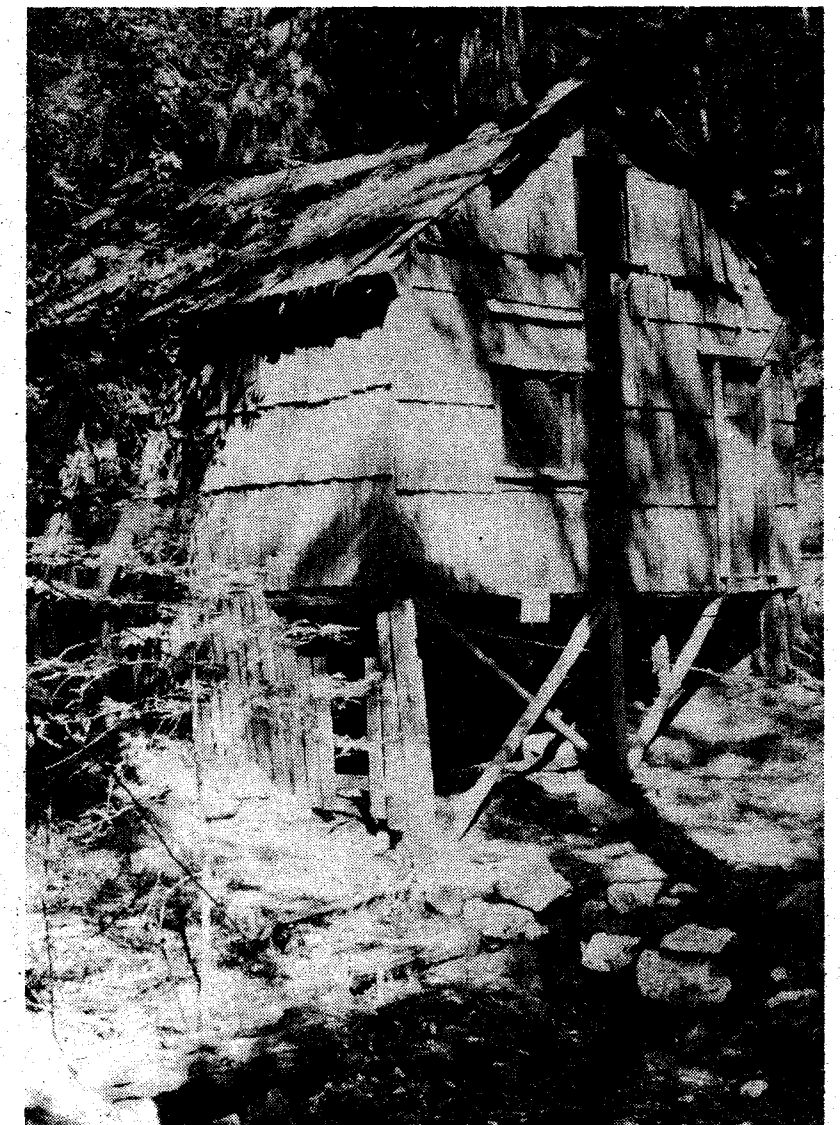
I was told several years ago by Oliver Bowen, a state geologist, that "we can't afford not to mine Pico Blanco," since its deposits are of such high quality. He mentioned some of the possibilities that were being considered to surmount the problem of the deposit's inaccessibility. These include the dredging of the mouth of the Little Sur to permit the loading of huge freighters, and constructing a pipeline through which liquefied limestone could be pumped over the Santa Lucias to Carmel Valley or Salinas.

Years ago Bowen worked for Olaf P. Jenkins, former Chief Geologist for the State of California. Jenkins, 90 years old and a resident of Pacific Grove, was unwilling to talk about Pico Blanco, stating that the Granite Rock people had sworn him to secrecy and that anything he said would be misreported by "the god-damned environmentalists" anyway. It is interesting to note that Jenkins owned the Pico Blanco deposit for several years, in the late 1950's and early 1960's before Granite Rock Co. acquired it in 1963.

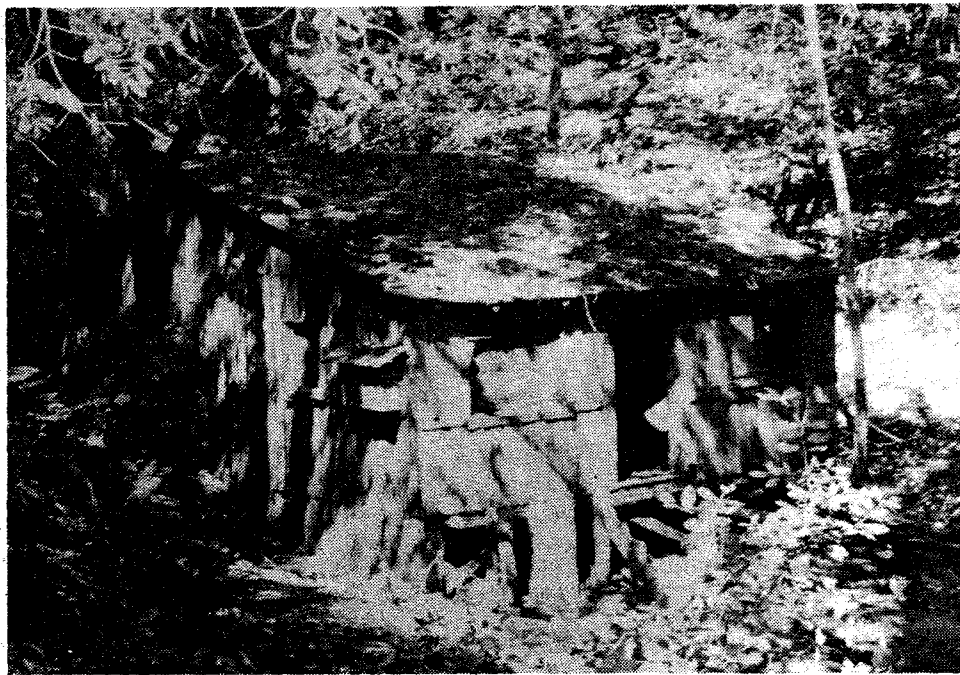
Take a drive up the highway and park at the Little Sur River. Observe the mountain that Robinson Jeffers hailed as "noble Pico Blanco, steep sea-wave of marble." Eric Barker, the late beloved poet of Big Sur, enjoyed his evening views of the peak, "when Pico Blanco wears sunset like a lion skin on his granite shoulders." Barker was not a geologist, obviously, but an artist who had a personal love for the mountain. God save us from geologists.



LOOKING WEST from the south saddle of Pico Blanco. The Clark/Geer homestead site is at the left center. Roads have been recently bulldozed by Granite Rock Company. Sierra Hill, above Hyrcanian Point, is in the background.



THE MIDDLE CABIN on the Duveneck property, built by Jules Kahofer. There is a small stream to the left of the cabin which flows into the stocktrough in the lower left of photo.



KAHOFER'S HONEYMOON cabin, 5 miles east by trail from the Clark/Geer homestead.

THE LIVING EARTH

Energy on the Rocks Physicist Says Potential Free Energy High in Big Sur

by Bill Liles

"The people who live in Big Sur are three times blessed when it comes to energy," says Dr. Jose Mozic, a mechanical engineer with a PhD in nuclear physics.

Coming to Big Sur following five years of working with lasers in classified government projects, Mozic, whose life has been the study of energy and its use, now is working with a new concept in which man would "influence not confront" the natural forces of the environment through "slight modifications, not disruptions."

An example of his concept, Dr. Mozic noted, is the pumpless heat exchange system connecting the swimming



DR. JOSE MOZIC with his pumpless convection current lifts the heated water 45 feet above to heat Esalen's heat exchanger at the baths at Esalen. The pumpless system lifts the heated water 45 feet above to heat Esalen's heat exchanger at the baths at Esalen. The pumpless system lifts the heated water 45 feet above to heat Esalen's heat exchanger at the baths at Esalen. The pumpless system lifts the heated water 45 feet above to heat Esalen's heat exchanger at the baths at Esalen. Photo by Bill Liles

pool at Esalen with the natural hot springs 45 feet below. A natural convection pump designed by Mozic carries heated water from the heat exchanger at the baths to the pool above, an 1,800-foot round trip driven by energy released as two columns of water of differing temperatures interact in a closed circuit.

"The system has two pipes containing water with a 14-degree difference in temperature," he pointed out. "The temperature difference produces a difference in pressure, with water from the cold leg replacing warmer, lighter water returning to the pool. This energy drives the system."

This use of available natural resources is saving Esalen Institute around \$7,800 a year in propane bills, Mozic said, pointing out that \$2,500 a year was spent on heating water for fresh water showers at the baths alone before the system went into operation some months back.

Only about 20 percent of the available heat energy going over the cliffs at the baths has been tapped, Mozic estimates, and he is currently designing a water turbine electrical generator to produce electrical power for Esalen's two huge walk-in freezers, thereby making the kitchen at the hot

springs "totally immune from power failure."

The water turbine idea would tap potential energy from the swift fresh water flow in Hot Springs Canyon for power.

"There's a great amount of energy simply being expended on the rocks in the canyons of Big Sur," Jose said. "The sharp drops of our watercourses here make small-power electrical generators costing \$2,000-\$3,000 a practical possibility."

"You could run a house on 2,000 to 3,000 watts of power. Cost would come out to about \$1 a watt, and it gets cheaper when the number gets bigger," he said.

Cost recovery for the initial investment in the system would come in "about three years," Mozic said. He also pointed out that the water turbine system was based on constant 24-hour 365-days a year available energy and that it is cheaper and more reliable than solar power.

"This system is nonpolluting and totally noiseless," Dr. Mozic noted. "No water is consumed or wasted, only the potential is tapped and the water continues on down the stream bashing against the rocks until its energy is absorbed in the ocean below."

"This is a clean system, nothing is taken out but potential energy and nothing is changed in the natural flow of things. It's a good way to get independent of the utilities, and the cost is low for the homeowner. We are truly blessed here and we should be taking advantage of this natural energy available to us."

The turbine Dr. Mozic is designing for Esalen will generate 2,000 watts and cost about \$2,000. This would be for the first unit, production models would cost about \$500 each, he said.

Dr. Mozic also noted that the solar heating system is actually two systems, an energy collecting unit and a backup unit for storage for night use. It also takes up more space than the water turbine, which is a singular unit taking up a much smaller area (approximately 12 x 20 inches) and which produces constant power day or night with no storage system necessarily involved.

"It takes 10 to 20 years to get the costs back from solar energy," he said. "Anyone living near a running stream in Big Sur should certainly look in to water power first. There are hundreds of possibilities here."

Dr. Mozic believes that the energy crisis is real and indicated that energy resources have become so vital to our way of life that it controls economics and our daily existence.

"President Carter's energy plan hasn't been 20 percent realized in three years," he noted. "There is a great dissipation of the productive resources in the U.S., with all this pulling and tugging by the energy moguls. The cost crunch turns into inflation. If it costs more for heat, you get inflation."

"In my opinion I can't think of a better investment in the future than small-scale energy generating systems based on nonpolluting natural forces. We must develop a practical technology for future generations as well as our own. It could be done in 20 years if we make it a national commitment, the U.S. space program proves that," the Apollo moonrocket third stage guidance system designer said.

"Like Bucky Fuller once said, 'we need to do more with less,' and to keep it clean, I might add."

Mozic said he is pleased with Gov. Jerry Brown's support of clean energy development.

"Using California's unique—and I stress the word unique—technological capacity to solve new problems, we developed the expert teams for aerospace; we should be able to make a number of breakthroughs in the peaceful uses of science and technology. The people and the resources are already here."

Presently in the United States the prime supporter for the development of scientific and technological research is the military, Dr. Mozic notes. "They control the largest budget available in history to finance the generation of new knowledge," he said.

"In order to change we do not need to be violent with our host. No A-bombs for holes or trenches in the earth, we can not afford the violence to the ecosphere. We should not have a slugging match with nature; we should walk softly on the earth and make our changes slight. Violence to the earth, our mother, is an affront to the highest qualities of humanity."

"To try to solve the immediate energy crisis by atomic means when more subtle and gentle ways are available to us is, in the last analysis, irresponsible behavior when viewed from the perspective of those who come after us in future generations," the nuclear physicist-turned-environmental engineer speculated.

"As scientist Gregory Bateson, who is in residence at Esalen, said in his new book, *Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity*, we must learn to understand the patterns which connect all things and learn to influence them wisely if we are to survive and continue to evolve as a species."

"This means that we must develop a higher awareness and consciousness of nature in our daily lives, learn to listen to the

messages she sends us.

"The messages are all there to read for those who have eyes to see. We must get the message. Look around!"

Having "gotten the message" himself, Dr. Mozic is now moving his expertise into the area of "practical, down-to-earth physics. Its the same physics, but it has more direct benefit to the average human being on a day-to-day level," he believes.

In his move to the beauty of the small, Dr. Jose Mozic had not discounted or discarded the abilities of large corporations to develop an abundance of clean energy for the average person.

"We went to the moon in 1969. Less than 10 years later communication satellites reduced the transcontinental costs of telephone and video transmission by 75 percent. We have hundreds of them in space now and we take them for granted. This new technology has produced a tremendous economic stimulus in the environment, and it is clean. Ten years ago this was radical technology!"

Dr. Mozic sees the transmission of telephone messages and television by laser beam, "billions of bits of information in a small tube of light. More with less."

Given the present state of technology, alternate forms of energy supply could be developed in 20 years, Mozic believes.

An all-out program, similar to the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb, or the Apollo project which landed the first man on the moon in a 10-year effort, could develop solar energy, Dr. Mozic said.

"About one percent of the national budget would do it," he indicated. "I think we could come in at about \$20-\$40 billion. That's less than we gave Saudi Arabia for oil last year. We need zero new technology to develop solar energy. With solar energy collecting space stations it is possible to absorb energy from the sun that would normally bypass the earth and beam it to earth to receiving stations, such as Goldstone here in California. The technology exists, and it is feasible to provide all of the electrical energy required by the nation in this manner."

Another potential source of unlimited clean energy is the core of the earth itself, Dr. Mozic said, stressing that this project was "strictly H.G. Wells stuff," at the present time, but possible and feasible as a source of unlimited power for hundreds of generations to come, if the species solves its present crises and survives in a civilized fashion.

"If we could bore into the core and tap the heat potential there our energy needs would be solved for all foreseeable future time. It would be inexhaustible and constant 24-hours a day," he pointed out.

If the people of the United States were to divert the money now being spent in foreign countries for oil to new energy projects at home the return on that investment would be tremendous, Mozic states.

"If we could keep that money in the country for development the economy would prosper. We could export the new technology to developing countries so that they could generate their own power resources. It is possible to beam energy to an undeveloped area of the earth from space. They could use this power to develop their own local clean energy, then the beamed transmission from space could be directed to another place for new development."

As "environmental physicist-in-residence" at Esalen, Dr. Mozic is developing an on-going project to make the hot springs complex self-sufficient and independent of the outside world in terms of energy supply.

The project, suggested by Dr. Julian Silverman, an Esalen director, may make some use of "low fossil fuels," such as wood burning stoves and heaters in some quarters, not a new system to many who live in the rugged mountains of Big Sur where the only available power from outside is kept close to Highway One due to the prohibitive cost of stringing lines and planting utility poles.

"We hope to provide a model here at Esalen," Dr. Mozic said. "Our job here is to stimulate the environment around us to what is possible with the existing art."

The Esalen project is also looking into the possibility of fish farming in ponds where the temperature of the water can be raised several degrees by a heat exchanger with the hot springs.

He noted that even a two or three degree temperature rise in the water where fish are being raised will increase the reproductivity maturation rate and produce a lot more fish per volume than would be expected under normal conditions.

"Just two or three degrees can make a big difference in the dynamics of the metabolic process," he stressed. "This is what I call best use of energy. We are influencing natural forces with a minimal amount of intervention to make modifications, slight changes in the direction of the natural flow of energy in nature."

"There are no by-products to pollute our life space. We must minimize polluting by-products in the future to get best use."

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Fast becoming a cult classic. Stars Tuesday Weld, Jack Nicholson and Orion Welles in a haunting portrait of a young woman's consciousness as she tries to recover a lost part of herself. "The inner world of a young woman becomes as vivid as her outer world."—Anais Nin.

THE DOONESBURY SPECIAL—Follow your favorite comic strip characters, Zonker, B.D., Joania, etc. through an ironic look at the activist 60's.

May 24—PAPER MOON 1973 B&W U.S.A.
Peter Bogdanovich's classic comedy. Ryan O'Neal stars as smooth-talking con-man Moses Pray, who teams up with a 9-year-old orphan and learns a trick or two from her. Tatum O'Neal won an Oscar as Addie, her first film role.

LIFE TIMES NINE—Award-winning anthology of nine exuberant "commercials for life," conceived and directed by students ages 11-16.

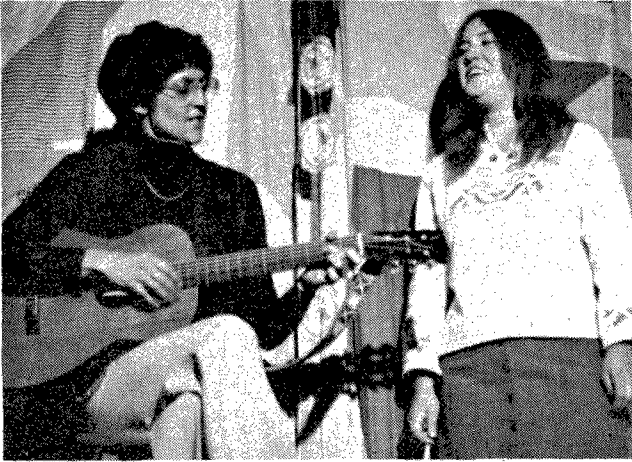
May 31—GRAND ILLUSION 1937 B&W France
Jean Renoir's most famous film, based on a true story. Explores how wartime brings men together, cutting across class levels, ethnic backgrounds, etc. Emphasizes the "human elements" as opposed to the violence. A poignant and touching film.

CLOSED MONDAYS—Academy Award winner, made using 3-dimensional clay animation, gives insights into art and human perceptions.

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BIG SUR in CONCERT



"NUDE BATHERS at Molera, wearing nothing but their shoes, Gives me the South Coast Shivers and the Big Sur Blues" sang Pat Dotson (left) and Kristin Coventry.



CLASSICAL PIANIST Marvella Peterman performed two Nocturnes by Chopin.

Photography by Ellssa Hoye



SISTERS MAGGIE Sherman and Marty Locke, singing original compositions, were a delightful and dynamic duo.



SINGER RONNI Bloom Webster, Producer Peter Stock and Concert Emcee Greg Webster joined in on the grand finale. The two evening's performances raised over \$1,000 for the Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade and when asked if there will be another concert soon, Producer Stock replied "definitely."



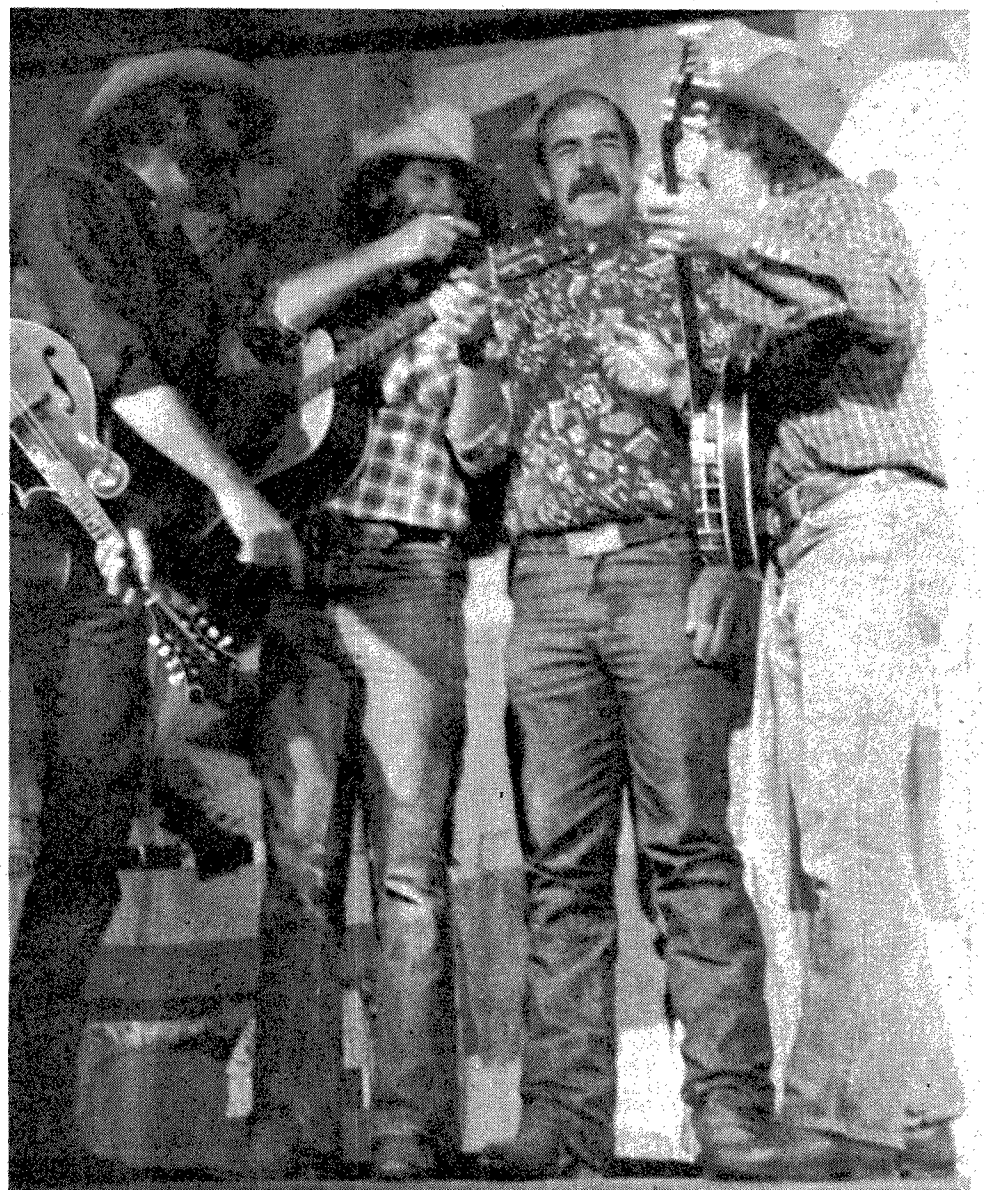
SATURDAY NIGHT'S Concert began with Dixieland's finest, Jake Stock and The Abalone Stompers.



THE "SINGING Sheriff," Pat DuVal, performed selections from *The Messiah*.



STEVE BOWER, Penny Vieregge, Jill De Groat and Kevin Harris delighted audiences with an old-fashioned soft-shoe song and dance routine.



CHP OFFICER Pat Chamberlain is told, in song, by the Coast Ridge Boys to "Mind Your Own Business."

HAWK'S PERCH

All contributions to the Hawk's Perch should be typewritten double-spaced, and mailed with a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Hawk's Perch, Big Sur Gazette, Highway One, Big Sur, CA 93920.



Inside, Outside

To those who are IN
It appears that those who are OUT
Are very numerous and should be stopped
Before they multiply.
To those who are OUT
Looking IN
It all appears grossly
Unfair.

from *Weeds From a Big Sur Garden*
reprinted by permission of the author
Judith Goodman

[Editors note: Judith Goodman is a Big Sur "local" no matter where she happens to reside at the moment.]

A Mouse In The House

I knew there was a mouse in the house
when one ran across my toe

I didn't see it coming, but
i sure did see it go

I was standing all of a sudden
with one foot in my hand, and
a most amazed look on my face

when i say it zoom, right across the room
a mouse, in the house

Jim Clark

April Night Rain

My family is sleeping
snoring away
Melissa louder than Thomas
Atma is washing her face
and paws
Shannon farting the roast beef
I gave her
Muffled music from
a ragged tent
Steve is playing
his tapes again
The rain keeps time on
our metal roof
Sleep is a distant melody
Ventana, a redwood window
a rain spattered pane
And I learning to play congos
through the night

Michelle Dumas Ruggiero

Mister Jeffers

How often when you looked in the mirror
did you notice the resemblance
Between your sharp-edged features
and the jagged granite of Big Sur?
I am told that you were ugly
and that your eyes were cruel and fierce.
But the hawks that you loved and bled for;
were they extensions of your soul?
Did you soar, Mister Jeffers, above the
Santa Lucia's rugged cones?
Did you drink the sweet deer-water and
see a reflection of an orderly universe?
Is there a bitter grass that you found
on your lonely walks
Whose taste was comparable to the human passion
for destruction?
Were you overwhelmed by the vastness of simplicity?
Did you love like a she-wolf, her cubs,
insensitive to your own atoms,
But embracing this Earth with clumsy hope
and fearful warnings?
Would you have really rather killed
a man than a hawk?

Thomas E. Ruggiero

The Leaves And I— Canadian October

How quick your stay
How short the summer day
How swiftly love and rapture pass away
The river murmurs through the burning gold
The geese are crying
The ancient song of old
Down wild skyways fleeing
From winters cold
The elken bugles through the woods resound
The windstruck leaves are flying to the ground
I draw my cloak as darkness gathers round
What can we do to slow the stream of years?
Blaze fiercely as the winter chill draws near
Reach blindly as our naked limbs appear.

Robert Greenwood

[Editors note: Robert Greenwood is a part-time Big Sur resident poet. At other times he continues his poetical bent in other places.]

[Editors note: Michelle and Tom Ruggiero share space poetically this month. A thank you kindly to both.]

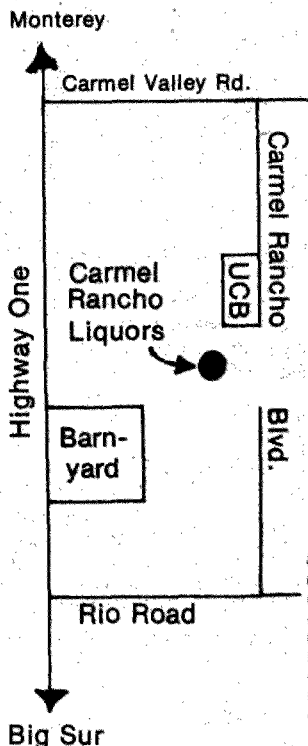
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Slate's Hot Springs

Local legend has it that Thomas Benton Slate was first told of the hot springs that bear his name by Monterey County Indians. While still a young man, Slate was suffering from a crippling form of arthritis. He was carried on a stretcher from Monterey to the hot springs where the restorative powers of the mineral hot springs

cured him. Slate was eventually able to buy the hot springs. Subsequently it passed through several owners until Dr. H.C. Murphy of Salinas bought it from John Little in 1914. It has remained in the Murphy family to this day.

At the time Dr. Murphy bought the property, people placed a great deal of faith in

the curative powers of hot mineral waters, and resort areas and spas grew up around hot springs. Natural

hot springs are fairly common in the area, being found at Slate's, Tassajara, Paraiso near Arroyo Seco and at

Sykes Camp.

It was a long trek for the family and patients of Dr. Murphy; at the time the road

attend the May 20th meeting at 2:30 at Esalen Institute. Meetings are open only to members.



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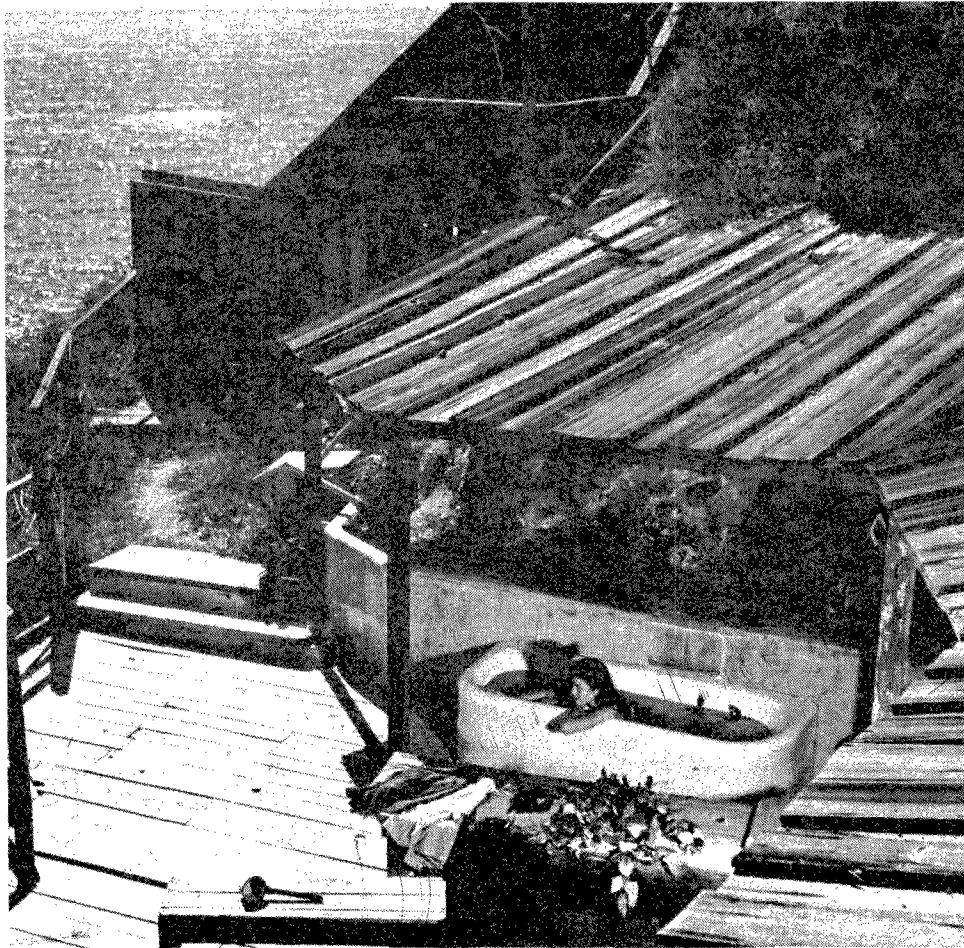
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THE BATHS perch on the cliffside where the hot soothing waters combine with a magnificent view. Photo by George Cain.

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ended at Posts, and people and supplies were packed in the rest of the way. Eventually the resort grew to include cabins, dining room and lounge, swimming pool and the bath houses. The Murphy residence was not built until after the highwas completed.

For the history of Slate's Hot Springs and a chance to visit the Murphy home, join the Historical Society and

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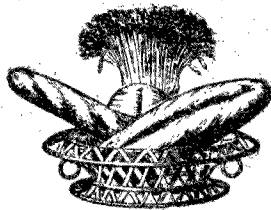
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Claire's Cooking Corner

BIG SUR RECIPE



CAFLOUTI

Traditionally, the Caflouti is a flan type dessert served in The Limousin area of France during cherry season. However, I've found that it makes an excellent main course dish, when using fresh vegetables. Use any one or a combination of the vegetables to be found the year around.

VEGETABLE CAFLOUTI

1 1/2 qt. shallow baking dish
1 large onion, sliced and steamed in butter and sherry
Place vegetables in dish, evenly distributed. Add onions—but not the liquid.

In a blender, make a custard:

- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup cream
- 3 eggs
- 1/4 cup flour
- pinch of salt

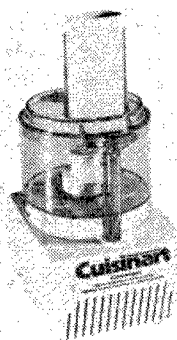
Blend for two minutes and add:

- 1 tsp. sugar
- 1 Tbsp. curry

Blend for a few seconds. Pour custard over vegetables. Bake in pre-heated oven—375°—for 50-60 minutes, or until custard is set.

Serve hot, as main dish, with green salad.
Serves four.

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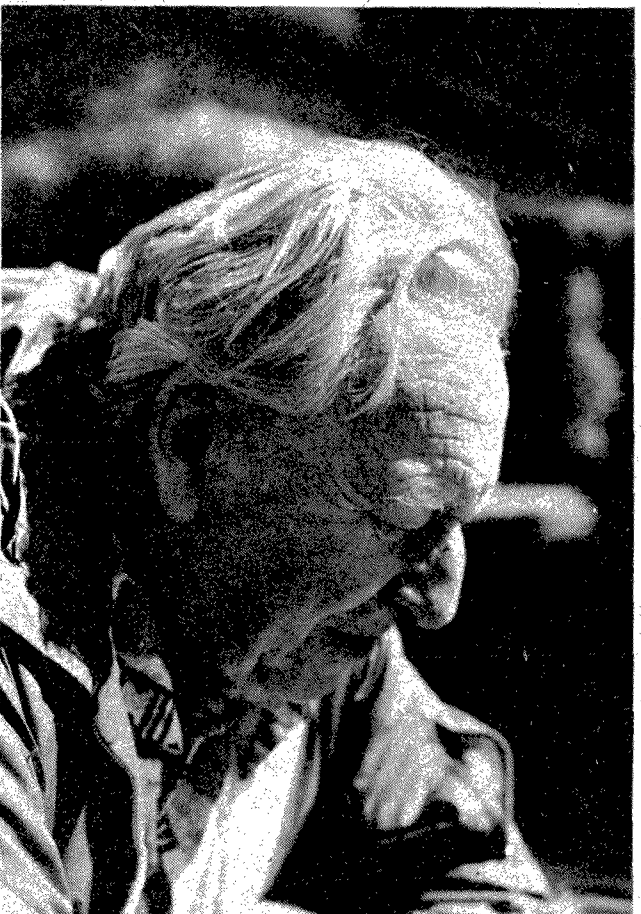
The orders and vagaries of Nature and her processes, particularly as they relate to homo sapiens in his cultural and environmental adaptations to the "patterns which connect," has been the life's work of Big Sur resident Gregory Bateson, anthropologist, biologist, ethonologist, psychologist, family therapist, teacher, scholar, cyberneticist, etc., etc., etc.

What does one say to a man who seems to know everything about everything?

The usual response at Esalen for the past year has been "Good morning, Mr. Bateson," or "Hi, Gregory."

Each morning before the sun is over the ridge Mr. Bateson, 75, has his dip in the hot tubs before spraying the rotten-egg-sulfur-salt smell off his body with a cold hose. He then goes up to breakfast and begins a busy day.

Telephone messages must be answered, there is the mail that comes in such volumes, people wanting his opinion, "please read my



DR. GREGORY BATESON, apparently fully recovered from surgery and a diagnosis of "terminal cancer," recently told Gov. Brown's Medical Conference in Berkeley, that "we become what we pretend." Photo compliments of Lois Bateson.

manuscript," people want to talk, people want him to talk, this conference, and that, the Board of Regents wants to look at atomic energy in the University and its role, group leaders want him to speak to workshops, there are plane tickets to be got, Jerry Brown wants him to keynote his medical conference in Berkeley, and so on....

And somehow Gregory keeps it all going, he seems to gain energy as he goes along. He likes it. It keeps him in perpetual, and, one suspects, perceptual, motion.

Gregory is the scholar's scholar, a generalist whose scan covers the entire range of human knowledge. Born in 1904, the son of William Bateson, a leading British biologist and pioneering geneticist, Gregory took a degree in anthropology and left England to do field work in New Guinea.

His work with his former wife, Margaret Mead, on the daily life of Balinese culture was published by the New York Academy of Science, and his film, "Balinese Character: A Photographic Analysis," has been shown in universities all over the world and stands as a classic in ethnic study.

Those were the early days, back in the thirties, and Gregory has not rested on his laurels; many publications have followed, many of them specialized to the various disciplines of intellectual endeavor.

A portion of his essays and papers were published in 1972 by Chandler Publishing as "Steps To An Ecology of Mind." In 1976 Governor Jerry Brown appointed Gregory a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California (which group he has shaken somewhat by being something of a gadfly and characterising modern education as a "rip-off").

Stuart Brand and Jerry Brown are but two of Gregory's more astute students, he has many more, all over the world. His legions are moving nations: there's a thing called cultural evolution at work, a thing of the mind, and this is Gregory's epistemological province.

Gregory came to Big Sur a year ago following major surgery bearing the news from his surgeon that he had inoperable cancer of the superior vena cava.

This is a message given to thousands across the nation each year: "Go home, make out your will, and wait."

Today, a full year later, the surgeon is scratching his head. Gregory continues to gain youthfulness and vigor as he plunges ahead into life.

Last week, the book he was not supposed to live to finish was released by the publishers. In "Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity," Gregory sums up the musings of a lifetime spent in thinking about the nature of thinking and the meaning of universal mind and its relationship to human corporeality.

This book has been long awaited by Bateson students. In a glowing review, the New York Times Book Review said: "This book is an extraordinary testament, a summing-up by one of the most creative investigators of our times of ideas learned and deemed worthy of passing on."

The review also lauded his work as one of the founders of cybernetics, the study of behavior-controlling mechanisms in human beings, computers and "other advanced machines."

In the book Gregory explores the nature of evolution of mind, which he sees as pervading all things. We must, he says, "learn to think as Nature thinks," if we are to learn to live in harmony on the planet.

Further, he relates that insofar as "we are a mental process, to that same extent we must expect the natural world to show similar characteristics of mentality."

Thus, the theme of the book reveals Nature as a mental process, quantitative thinking (the traditional way of western progressivism) is therefore unnatural, or contrary to the natural order of things.

Bateson believes that we must move away from this thinking and begin to delve into the actual patterns of the world around us.

What next for this vital mind, Gregory Bateson, whose body now seems younger and fitter than it has been in years?

In an address this month to Gov. Brown's Medical Conference, (which was designed to stimulate dialogue between the established medical professionals and the resurgent holistic health movement which has grown up in California and now reaches across the Western world), Gregory asked some questions, beginning with a riddle with two sides:

First, "What is a man that he may know a disease and (perhaps) cure it?" and second, "What is a disease that a man may know it and (perhaps) cure it?"

This riddle, he explains, goes back to the Psalmist's "Lord, what is man?" (Psalm VIII), and perhaps still more anciently to the riddle of the Sphinx.

"What is it that walks first on four legs, and then on two, and then on three?"-----Man.

In the address Gregory offered the conference an ideal, "a dream which we may try to approximate."

"The ideal is that our medical procedures, theories, and the organization and delivery of health care — the whole subject matter of this Conference — should somehow fit with the best answers that we can give to the riddle of the Sphinx."

Bateson went on to tell the assemblage that the doctor-patient relationship must be made in context, and that the context of every medical transaction is the whole structure of medical theory.

"The thought of the doctor as he administers the experience, and the corresponding thought in the head of the patient...There may be — surely are — patients who do not die because their doctor told them their condition was terminal.

"Are these to be counted as instances in which established medicine has failed?" he asked. "Is it even sure that in this realm the ideas of 'success' or 'failure' are appropriate?"

"I believe—hope—that the structure of the patient's thought and physiology should all fit together. What the doctor believes himself to be should be compatible with what he believes his patient to be."

Bateson noted that the ideal which he offered the health professionals "comes close to being a religious hope or ideal. We are not going to get far unless we acknowledge that the whole of medicine from Hippocrates downward springs out of and impinges on religion.

"In two ways we are religious," Bateson pointed out, "...we necessarily accept some system of ethics and we necessarily subscribe to some theory of body-mind relations, a mythology, for better or worse."

"But be that as it may, to achieve the ideal which I have offered you, all we have to do is to be consistent." He added that to be consistent "is excessively difficult and perhaps impossible."

Gregory then quoted Kurt Vonnegut, and advised that "We should be careful what we pretend because we become what we pretend."

"What people presume to be human is what they will build into the premises of their organizations, and what they build in is sure to be learned, is sure to become a part of the character of those who participate in the organization.

"For this reason it is of first class importance that our answer to the riddle of the Sphinx should be in step with how we conduct our medical transactions," he said.

"If we have taught men to be rascals, we cannot immediately set up a system appropriate to saints, because the rascals will take

advantage of the change. In all human affairs there is a lag, a stickiness or viscosity. And our errors will, I think, take longer to correct than commit."

Bateson noted that "We have already created a nation of litigators by making a world in which harm and pain are given pecuniary value and in which it is unsafe to be undefended by insurance, unarmed and naked."

Another difficulty, Bateson pointed out, is that today, 1979, is a time when our ideas about how to answer the Sphinx's riddle are in a rapid state of flux.

"We are in extraordinary confusion at this very moment. Our beliefs are undergoing rapid change at a pace comparable to the rate at which things were changing in Classical Greece around B.C. 600 to 500, or again in the beginnings of the Christian era. The old beliefs are wearing thin and there is a groping for new. The Church of Rome has translated the Mass into English and the kids are learning to chant in Sanskrit.

"A very strange and exciting world. A world in which the very premises of language are in question. What is the language of the heart? Or of the right hemisphere? Or of the psychosomatic id?

"Is it Latin or English? Or Sanskrit? Is it prose or poetry? Is it expressed in the laying on of hands? Or in the discipline of the surgeon, the pharmacologist or the masseur?"

The question, Bateson said, is the old matter of the relation between "body" and "mind" — the central theme of the world's great religions.

"It is not a matter of being a Christian or a Muslim or a Buddhist or a Jew. We do not have another answer to the old problems — not an orthodoxy, but a wide and compassionate recognition of the storm of ideas in which we all are living and in which we must make our nests — find spiritual rest — as best we can."

Bateson noted that there are two points defining the answer to the riddle.

First, that "human nature" is self-validating — that whatever answer we live with will come to approximate truth, (as a man thinketh, so is he), and the second answer is that "we are at this moment in an epoch when our opinions are in flux about the nature of man."

Bateson then added a third point, which he said comes closer to the intellectual territory of medicine and the medical delivery systems.

"It seems that the particular focus of the flux in which we all live today is a beginning solution to the body-mind problem."

He then pointed to the many ways of thinking about body-mind and said that he would classify many of them as superstitions, or unacceptable solutions to the problem. He noted that some of these superstitious "unacceptable solutions" place explanations of the phenomena of life and experience outside the body.

"Some sort of separate supernatural agency — a mind or spirit — is supposed to affect and partly control the body and its actions."

He then noted in contrast superstitions "which totally deny mind. As mechanists or materialists try to see it, there is nothing to explain that cannot be covered by lineal sequences of cause and effect. This is the superstition that man is a computer. Even placebos would not work!"

Stating that the life of a computer is too narrow and cramping for human beings, Bateson said that the materialists are always looking for a way out. "They want miracles, and my definition of such imagined or contrived phenomena is simple: Miracles are dreams and imaginings whereby materialists hope to escape from their materialism."

The life-long scholar termed each theoretical system as a "cop-out," each system tempting us to escape from the other.

"I believe that all that is obsolete," he said, "and precisely that dimly-felt obsolescence is central to — at the root of — the epistemological nightmare of the 20th Century."

Bateson called for an "improved stance" that will unitary in the healing arts so that "the conceptual separation between 'mind' and 'matter' will be seen as a by-product of — a spin-off from — an 'insufficient holism.'"

"When we focus too narrowly upon the parts, we fail to see the necessary characteristics of the whole, and are then tempted to ascribe the phenomena which result from wholeness to some supernatural entity," he said.

He also pointed out that words "holistic medicine" today cover a multitude of views and practices, and then quoted Kipling's "Neolithic Age":

"There are nine and twenty ways of constructing tribal lays, And-every-single-one-of-them-is-right."

He added that this also applies to established medicine.

Professor Bateson noted that the word "holistic" has taken on an almost new and much more precise meaning in the past 30 years, and that that new meaning gives hope of "a deep revision of occidental culture, and especially a deep revision of the philosophy which doctor and patient might share."

He then went on to suggest that the phenomena which we associate with "mind" are in fact products of certain circumstances which have only lately come within the purview of science.

"Among these phenomena of mind I include many which make materialistic medicine unpredictable, and those which make possible the effects of placebo, and anti-placebo."

Drawing on his knowledge as one of the founders of the modern miracle of cybernetics, Bateson said that the necessary conditions for such phenomena are:

- The characteristics of circular and self-corrective systems.
- The combination of such systems with information processing.

He also pointed to the ability of living systems to store energy, so that a change in some sense organ may trigger release.

"I want to call attention to a condition of 1979 — that as conventional ways of thinking about mind and life collapse, new ways of thinking about these matters become available — not only to ivory tower philosophers, but also to the practicing physician and to the patient-on-the-street.

"Historically, new developments since World War II have almost

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totally altered everything that we say and think about mental process, and about the body-mind as a total, living, self-correcting and self-destroying entity. Cybernetics, in its widest sense, is so far as I know, the only serious beginning of thinking about wholes in any formal way."

Bateson said that men have always hoped to find holistic solutions to the mind-body problem, defining holism as "the tendency in nature to produce wholes from the ordered grouping of units."

He said that today it is possible to give precise meaning to the word, although "holistic medicine" is already becoming encrusted with "magical and supernatural overtones."

He then went back into the 19th Century, mentioning early thinking about wholes and the formal relations between information and organization, including the works of Claude Bernard, Clark Maxwell, Russell Wallace, and a man of "special interest," the "Old Doctor" — Dr. Still, the founder of osteopathic medicine.

He noted that Dr. Still's idea was that the pathologies of the body could be due to disruption of communication — "that the inner physiological organization of the body could be a matter of message transport, and that the spinal cord was the principal clearing house through which all messages had to pass."

Dr. Still argued that by manipulation of the spine it should be possible to cure all pathologies. "He went, I think, a little crazy, as men have who have had ideas a hundred years too soon," Bateson commented.

"He came to believe that his ideas would cover not only the many defects whose focus indeed is related to the spine, its postures and its messages, but also that similar theories could be applied to bacterial invasions, and so on. This got him in trouble, but still and all he was an early holist in precisely the sense in which I want to use the word."

Bateson also pointed out that today the idea of pathology as some sort of discord or discrepancy, blockage, or runaway, in the inner ecology of the body is rapidly becoming more familiar, and that this thinking is in step with a great deal of contemporary thinking in all parts of biology.

He noted that the particular aim of his talk was to build up a view of pathology which fits with all known today of the functional characteristics of all living things.

"The so-called 'functional' pathologies are going to be in the center of the medical stage," he predicted, "and even in such 'physically caused' pathologies as broken bones, the focus will include the idea of the broken bone and the response to that idea."

Bateson believes that the "next step" is to predict that within the next 20 years this sort of thinking will be characteristic of the "man in the street," and will necessarily be the basis for a type of "credibility" which both doctor and patient will share.

He pointed out that the old credibility is "wearing thin" and noted that the new is advancing "at a surprising rate." He said that if we approach the phenomena of mind with a very wide definition based on genetics we find that the "whole determination of shape and growth is steered by message material from DNA and becomes a part of the mental organization of the body — a part of the holism."

He then went on to say that the bridge between one half of the

Sphinx's question "What is man?" and the other half, "What is a disease that a man may know it?" is completed in the assertion "that a self-recursive communication system may be aware of disruption of its own function. It may have pain, and many other types of awareness."

"The old divided view of man faces a real crisis of credibility!" Bateson opined.

He then moved the focus to medical education asking: "What sort of medical philosophy, what premises about the nature of life, will, mind, death, pain, and so on, would you wish for in the deep sense of medical education — given your druthers, what would you wish for in a patient?"

He then asked whether doctors made good patients. "Is it possible to be a good patient if you deeply believe in the philosophy of materialistic medicine?" he queried.

"I suspect that the answer is no." He then stated that this conclusion makes him suspect that "something is out of kilter in the role of professional medicine in our society."

At this juncture Gregory flashed back to the time last year, when he was in the role of patient following major surgery which, "I survived."

He noted that he was "a rather successful patient. At least I am alive today in spite of a diagnosis of inoperable cancer right on top of my superior vena cava and the loss of a rib on the operating table."

"I was, I fear, a rather conspicuous patient — not quite conventional. I created a satisfactory diet: very good port wine and Stilton cheese; soft boiled eggs and avocado; fruit — I remember some excellent mangos. And all those good things supplemented by the routine hospital meals. When you're terminal, nobody restricts your diet."

Bateson said he gave a series of unofficial bedside seminars to the medical staff on many subjects, "life and death, anthropology and cybernetics, and so on."

"I was successful — but not 'good' in the narrow sense. Sleepwalking. I never did that before. About four days after the operation I got out of bed at two o'clock in the morning, fast asleep and full of tubes — that's not recommended."

"But it gave me contact with Clio, a very large black nurse who was on night duty. She had a deep and compassionate humor. And then there was an Austrian girl who was an initiate of the Philippino psychic school of surgery. She came breezing in at 11pm, saying: 'They can't stop me, I'm a reverend.'"

He said she "sniffed me, and patted me, and listened and then said, 'Well, Gregory, you're a fake.'"

Startled, he asked her what she meant, and she said: "You do not have a degenerative condition with your chest. If you had, I would know it."

"But they were in there with knives three days ago and they saw it," the patient replied.

"I know that," she returned, "What they saw was a dying cancer. They were too late," she grinned.

"Was that grin a part of my treatment?" Bateson asked the assembly.

"If you ask me what single component of that medical experience I would regard as central or crucial, I would say this: I regard the whole of what I went through as a vast placebo which I brought upon myself, and, above all, it happens that I believe in mind, and therefore, in placebos. I don't believe in a separate or supernatural mind."

Physiological medicine, the former patient explained, along with behavioral psychology and Darwinian evolution do their best to

exclude Mind as an explanatory principle, and the training of doctors turns them strongly toward materialism.

"As a result," he said, "doctors feel that they should not tell the patient when they prescribe a sugar pill because only material causes are 'real.' But then the silly patients really believe they have minds, and so, in 30 percent of cases a placebo will work."

"The doctor believes the placebo to be a lie, so he doesn't tell the patient it is a placebo in anticipation of the likelihood that the patient's minds will tell them it won't work."

He noted that the most conspicuous techniques of healing by visualization are now being developed outside established medicine, and that these techniques "invite the patient to invent his own placebo. The placebo cannot tell a lie in such a case!"

Bateson pointed out that the disciplines of the new medicine are still to be defined. He added that to believe and act in the belief that there is no mind distinct from the body and no body distinct from the mind is not to become free of all limits.

"It is to accept a new discipline, probably more stringent than the old," he said.

All of the aforementioned leads in the final word to responsibility, Bateson affirms.

"I accept responsibility for the position I took my stance through the whole medical experience. I created the view that for me the whole sequence was a gigantic placebo, not that it became a placebo in retrospect, but that though I was not conscious of this aspect at the time, it was indeed a placebo throughout the course of its action."

"This was nine-tenths me and my responsibility, but I don't think you can say that the patient is 100 percent responsible for the stance he takes or the philosophy that person develops in the hands of the health-delivering trades."

"I take nine-tenths of the responsibility for a philosophy which was unusual or heterodox; the usual patient is more receptive of conventional messages, and to that extent, those who surround him are somewhat more entitled to blame or credit, more responsible for the patient's structuring of his or her experience."

Bateson said that it is the "grave responsibility" of doctors, nurses, social workers, medical schools, and (perhaps especially) lawyers and insurance companies and judges who must decide malpractice suits to relate to "a dream."

"The dream is about what sort of a thing man is that he may know a disease, and what a disease is that man may know it," he said.

"The answers to that forked riddle are feelings about what its all about. The fear, the pain, the passivity and the resistance, the manipulations and the drugs, along with the joy of returning health, all contribute to shape that dream."

He reminded that earlier in the talk he had stated that it is of human nature to learn not only details, but also deep unconscious philosophies (to become that which we pretend), which take the shape and character which our culture imposes upon us.

"We live the myths in which our lives are imbedded. The myths acquire credibility," Bateson pointed out.

"It is to these myths that the medical profession, along with all the rest of our mythmakers, our mytho-poets, owe responsibility. The doctors and the lawyers and the media share responsibility in the dynamic myths, the answer which they offer to the riddle of the Sphinx."

Professor Bateson closed his address to the medical conference with a quotation which provided the Psalmist's answer to his version of the riddle:

"What is man that Thou art mindful of him? For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor."

Big Sur Crossword #1 Answers: Across—1. Lodge, 4. River (in a driver), 6. So (so-so), 7. Lighthouse, 10. Oak, 12. Bette (Sommerville), 13. Pa (Papa or Grandpa Deesjen), 15. Ede (Culver, or course), 16. Release, 17. On, 18. Sensations. Down—1. Lolly (Fassett), 2. Den gate (Halp), 3. East, 4. Higgs (riggers), 5. Ease, 8. Store, 9. Others (Trotter), 10. Kisses, 12. Barns (Buzz Brown), 14. I sat.

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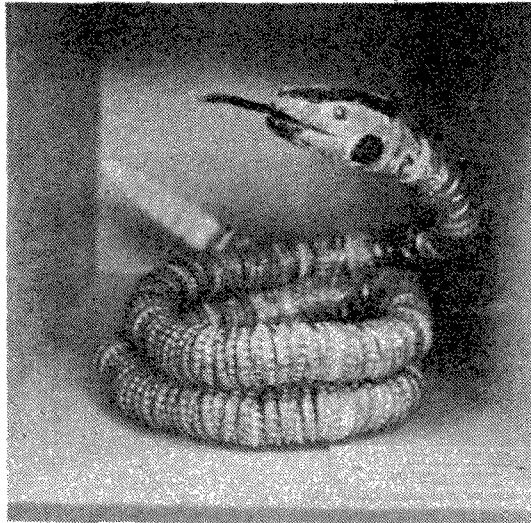
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GABRIEL CASE takes a whiff of a scorpion made of vanilla beans. The exhibit included many folk toys, toys people in various countries make for themselves. An ornately carved Brazil nut seed pod might serve as a rattle or a percussion instrument. A sardine can from Spain [exported to Ghana] becomes a musical instrument, a Kalimba.



A COILED rattlesnake made of bottle caps and wire is an example of the folk toys and folk art exhibited April 17th at Captain Cooper School.



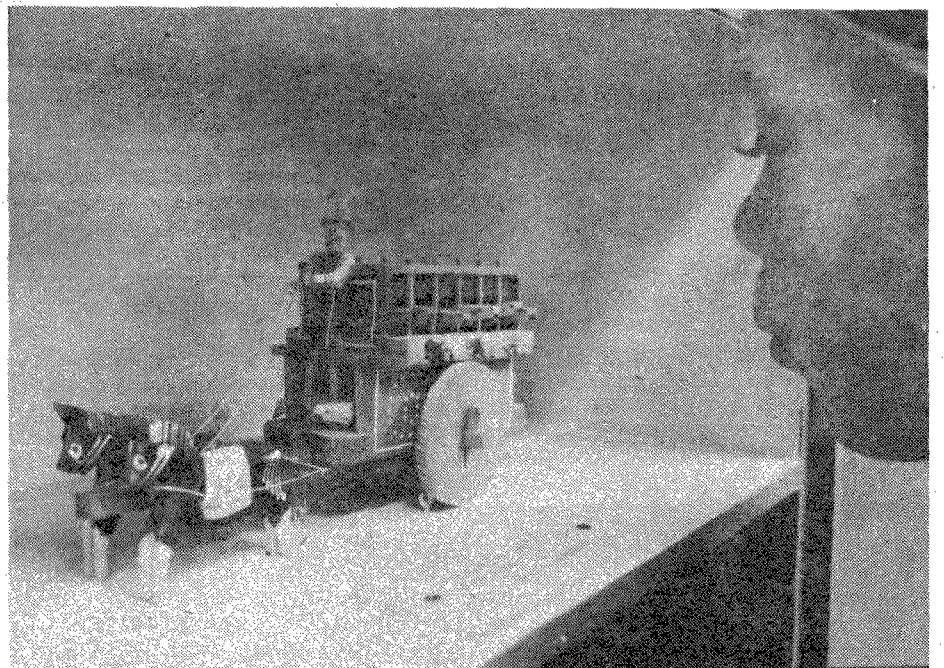
ALEX RIAL delights in the folk art display brought to Captain Cooper School by the Museum on Wheels, an extension of the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art. The visit was made possible by Gary and Vicki Koepfel.

Photos/Paula Walling



AFTER OBSERVING all the many crafts, each child had the opportunity to create a folk toy. Here, Mariah Derr and Sara Lee work on paper bag puppets.

Folk Art Comes To Captain Cooper

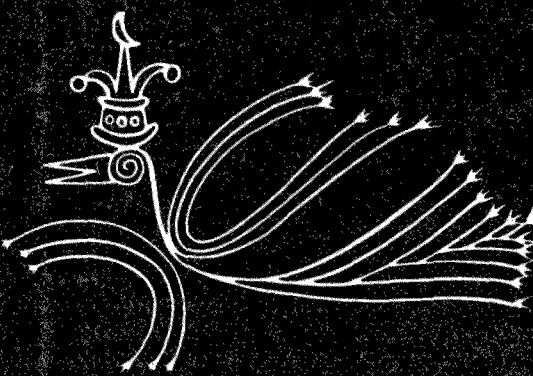


SKYE MORGANRATH blows on a hand-carved cart carrying chickens that are designed to change positions. The craft was made in Germany. In addition to carving, folk art may be decorated by painting, burning, or dressing the objects.

EXPECT



THE REMARKABLE



THE PHOENIX

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Correction

Captain Cooper Children learned artificial respiration techniques — not CPR — as stated in the April Gazette issue.

Cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a more advanced skill combining artificial respiration with artificial circulation. This both oxygenates and circulates blood when a heart has stopped and breathing is absent.

Successful performance of CPR demands both skill and strength. Thus, Red Cross requires completion of 7th grade or that the student be 13 years old to enroll in CPR classes. Passing the practical part of the exam may be difficult even for adults because of their size and weight.

All Big Sur Fire Brigade and Red Cross Ambulance volunteers are CPR trained.

If you are interested in a CPR class call Barbara Chamberlain or Martha Wright, our new Red Cross Ambulance Director.

SHARON JONES, instrumental music teacher at Captain Cooper and other Carmel Schools will be re-assigned as a result of Proposition 13 cutbacks. Jones taught violin, flute, clarinet, trumpet and drums to Captain Cooper third, fourth, and fifth graders.

LORETTA PERKINS, Learning Assistance Program teacher, will not have her position funded. She has worked for two years at Captain Cooper on a tutorial basis, as well as in the classroom.

MARY CLAYTON, the nurse for years, is a direct casualty of Proposition 13. Although she is fourth on the Carmel Unified School District's seniority list, her job will be eliminated next year. Clayton kept immunization records, gave hearing tests and visual screening to Captain Cooper youngsters since the school opened. She was also available for health consultation with teachers and parents.



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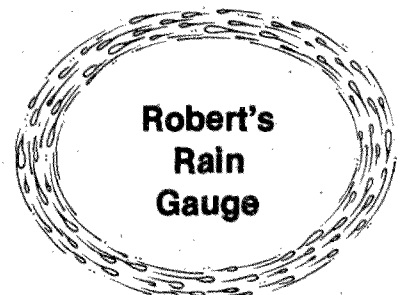
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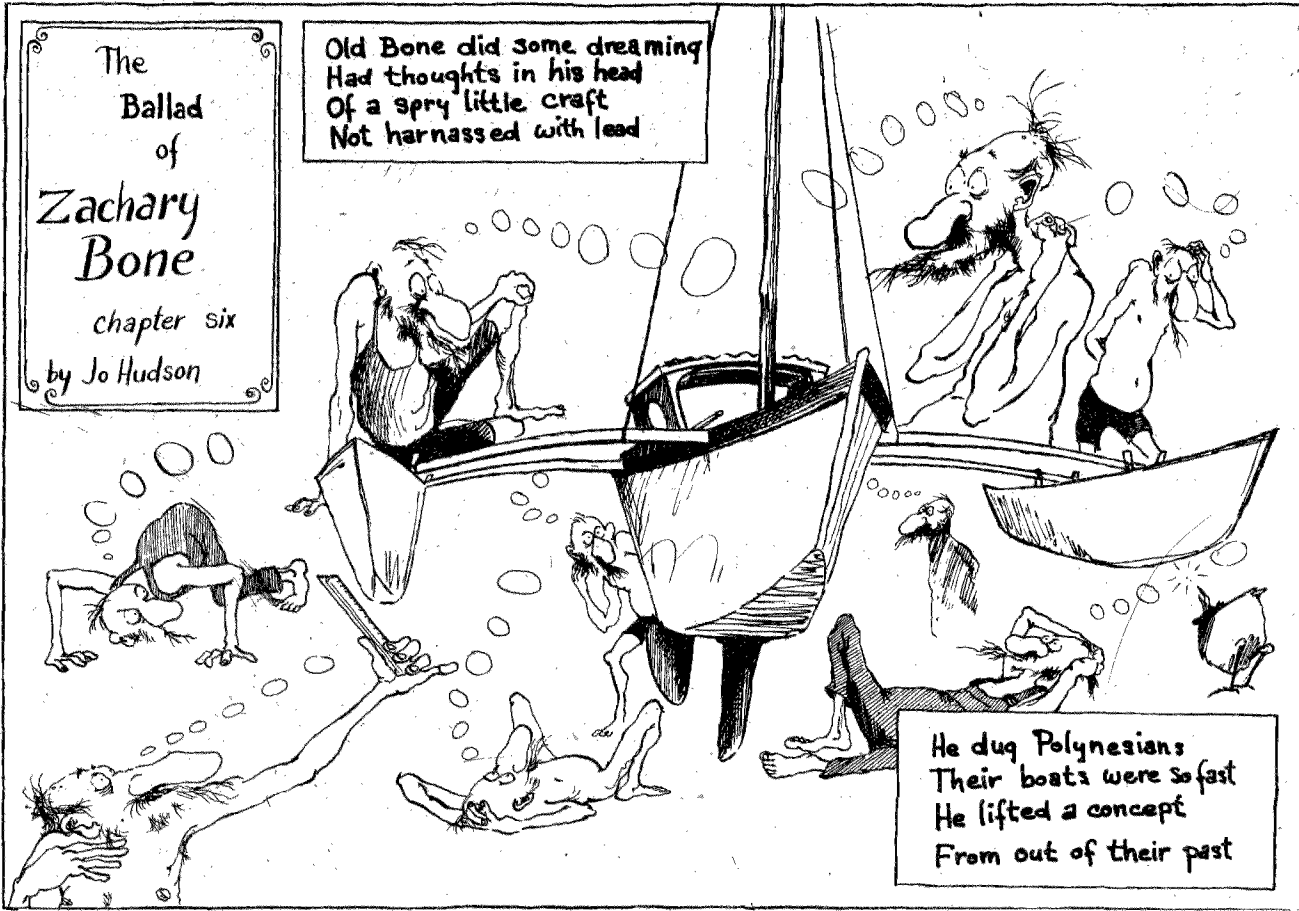
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The
Ballad
of
**Zachary
Bone**
chapter six
by Jo Hudson

Old Bone did some dreaming
Had thoughts in his head
Of a spry little craft
Not harnassed with lead



He dug Polynesians
Their boats were so fast
He lifted a concept
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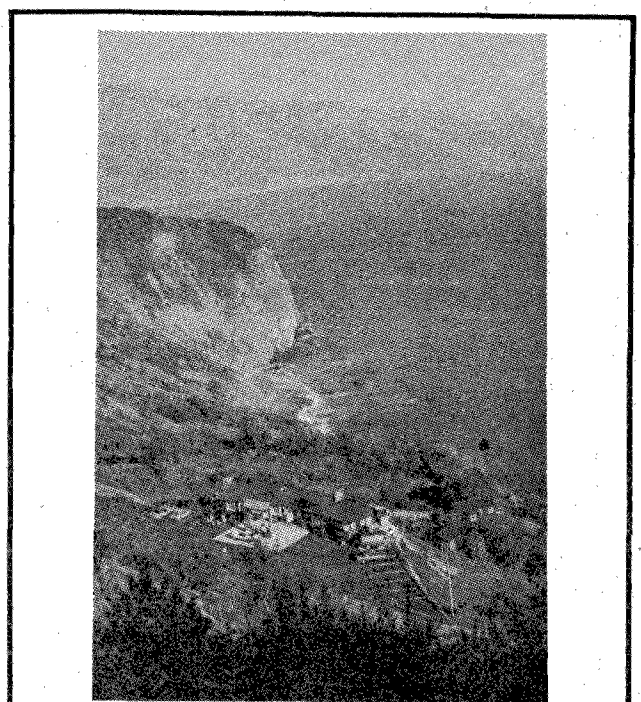
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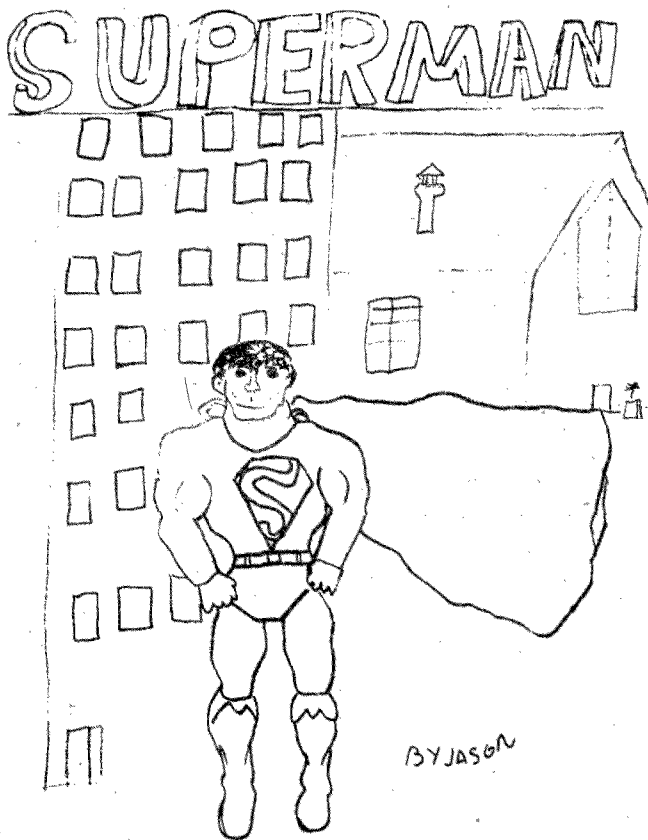
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Superman: A Movie Review

By Jason Cichoski
Fourth Grade

I saw the movie *Superman*. It's great! I think the best part was when Superman pulled Lois Lane's car out of a ditch. Lois Lane was driving along in her red car. An earthquake split open the ground and the car fell into the crack. The dirt smothered Lois to death. Superman was too late. Superman made time go in reverse and was able to save Lois by stopping the earthquake.

The special effects were great! If you want to see a terrific movie, see *Superman*.

POEM

BY Naomi Mayer
Eighth Grade

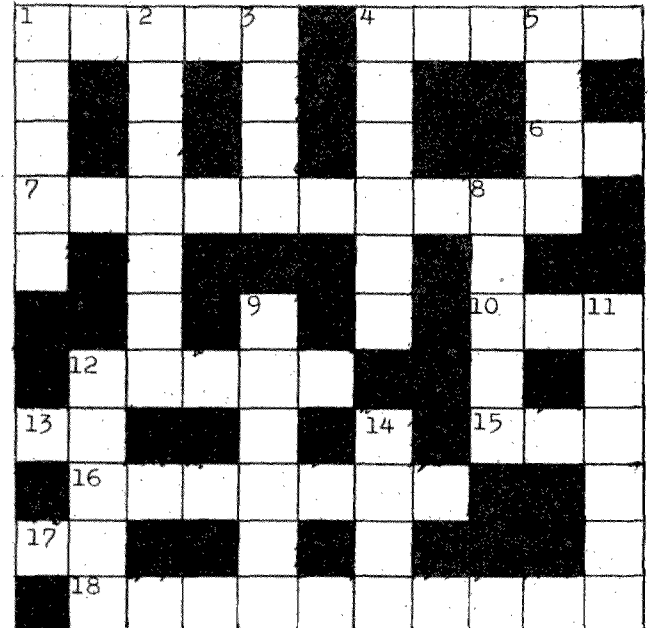
He sat there on a rock, a big tawny shape
blending with the shadows.
His dark tipped tail twitched hungrily
as he waited.
The birds twitted. Bobcats came to drink
at the creek.
Nothing disturbed the wild quietness
around this place
And still the tawny shape waited.
Other animals came and drank.
A beaver dragged a tree across the creek.
A mouse ran across the grass.
A deer came from the opposite direction for a drink,
but still it waited.
For awhile it was quiet
and nothing stirred
And there was no noise
to disturb the quiet.
A stick cracked under a rock
as the timid doe walked into view.
As she moved into the clearing, the still,
tawny shape came to life.
Like a golden flash of lightning
it flew through the air
And was on the doe's back.
As the doe dropped to the ground
the lion began his dinner.

Big Sur Crossword #1

by Randy Larson
INTRODUCTION

For those of you who have never worked this kind of crossword puzzle, it's a fiendish sort of thing made famous by the London Times. For some, the solutions will be child's play, while for others it should be a real brain-teaser. In the definitions, which deliberately sound outlandish, you'll find almost anything — puns, anagrams, hidden solutions, all kinds of weird things. Much of the puzzle involves names of people and institutions familiar to Big Sur residents. However, if non-resident subscribers get interested but protest that it's simply too "in" for them to solve, we can only say we're sorry, but try anyway.

Next to each definition, in parentheses, are numbers that show the number of letters in the word. When there are two numbers, such as (3,4), the puzzle answer is composed of two individual words with the respective number of letters in each. Well, have fun!



ACROSS

1. After Big Sur, what you do with a complaint or protest about a place in the Park (5)
 4. See what you can find in the driver that runs all through the middle of Big Sur (5)
 6. This only half describes bland, uninteresting food. (2)
 7. This dwelling doesn't weigh very much, but you can see it from a long way off. (5,5)
 10. There's only one by the gien. (3)
 12. She was with a highwayman for years. (5)
 13. This is only part of what they called Mr. D. (2)
 15. One of these brought the mail for ages. (3)
 16. If you rent again for a long time, it'll be a return to freedom. (7)
 17. Just before Top of Old Smokey (2)
 18. Are these what you feel? (10)
- #### Down
1. One of the main facets of a business. (5)
 2. The door to a lair just retired. (3,4)
 3. It's a long way to New York that way. (4)
 4. Men who set up circus tents, if you can't spell very well. If you can, they're what people endure in cold winters. (6)
 5. What a soldier is told to be at. (4)
 8. A departed fixture in the Village (5)
 9. Walter, if we took a couple of letters from you, would you be able to see those cute animals? (6)
 11. x x x x x x x (6)
 12. An artistic buzz used to be heard in one these at Post's (5)
 14. I parked myself on a bench. (2 words) (1,3)

Solutions are given elsewhere in this issue of the Gazette.

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Ventana Announces 1979 Cinema Sur Schedule

Ventana Big Sur's Cinema Sur Film Club began their fifth annual Film Classic series on May 7, with "The Sting", starring Paul Newman and Robert Redford. As in the past, the movies will be presented on the Restaurant terrace each Monday night of the season, weather permitting.

Screening time is at sundown on the Monday evening dates shown below. Ventana will again be serving drinks throughout the performance, as well as hot dogs, chili and fresh buttered popcorn plus other food specialties. For a \$3.50 membership fee paid at the door, you get the screening plus your first drink.

The schedule for the 1979 season is:

- May 14—**Monkey Business**—Marx Brothers
- May 21—**Last Remake of Beau Geste**—Marty Feldman, Ann-Margaret, Michael York, Peter Ustinov
- May 28—**Young Frankenstein**—Gene Wilder, Terry Garr, Marty Feldman
- June 4—**Deliverance**—Jon Voight, Burt Reynolds
- June 11—**Lawrence of Arabia**—Peter O'Toole, Alec Guinness
- June 18—**The Day Of The Jackal**—Edward Fox, Alan Badel
- June 25—**The Third Man**—Joseph Cotton, Orson Wells
- July 2—**High Noon**—Gary Cooper, Grace Kelly
- July 9—**Oliver**—Ron Moody, Oliver Reed
- July 16—**A Night To Remember**—Kenneth More, Honor Blackman
- July 23—**Henry V**—Laurence Olivier, Robert Newton
- July 30—**Earthquake**—Charleton Heston, Ava Gardner
- August 6—**The Front Page**—Jack Lemmon, Walter Matthau
- August 13—**The Mouse That Roared**—Peter Sellers, Jean Seberg
- August 20—**The Odessa File**—Maximilian Schell, Jon Voight
- September 3—**American Graffiti**—Richard Dreyfuss, Candy Clark
- September 10—**Glant**—Elizabeth Taylor, James Dean, Rock Hudson, Dennis Hopper, Jane Withers
- September 17 & 18—**Holocaust***—Fritz Weaver, Rosemary Harris, Michael Moriarty, Joe Bottoms
- ***Holocaust**, with a running time of 7 hours, 33 minutes will be shown in two parts: Part One on Monday and Part Two on Tuesday.
- A Special Cinema Sur Event honoring Mr. Bert Schneider, a founding member of Ventana, will present a retrospective screening of some of Mr. Schneider's greatest film productions of the past ten years.
 - September 21 **Easy Rider and Five Easy Pieces**
 - September 22 **The Last Picture Show and Hearts & Minds**
 - September 23 **The Gentleman Tramp and Days of Heaven**

The films will be introduced personally by Mr. Schneider. Special appearances by some of the people associated with Mr. Schneider in the making of these films, including some of the stars of these features, together with special discussion and question-and-answer sessions prior to and following each screening will be announced later.

Yoga Classes In Big Sur

by Tom Lutz

Doing is believing and yoga is what's happening. So what is this yoga, anyway? Is it just some fad, or is there something more to it?

Well, to begin with, yoga is hardly a fad. It is one of the most ancient sciences known to man and has been studied by every great civilization that has ever arisen throughout history. As for what it is, you can say that it is simply the study of your own self... the idea being to increase awareness of how your body and mind move and think, in order to increase your agility and power, confidence, and clarity. For example, a lesson in yoga can help you identify where in your body you store your chronic day-to-day tension. Everybody usually has

their own area. This tension can be released through the application of specific exercises and breathing techniques, or sometimes simply becoming aware of the tension in a certain muscle is enough to release it.

Kundalini yoga classes are offered every Tuesday at 7:30pm at the Phoenix Shop in Big Sur. The instructor is Sada Nam Singh Khalsa from Carmel Valley. He has been teaching yoga for five years and here in Big Sur he has been teaching since last January. Classes are open to everyone, anytime. Newcomers are welcomed. You are invited to come, share, and enjoy the high experience. You may call 659-9996 for further information.

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For the Aware

by Araby Colton

WE SAVED OUR LIONS!

At least that's the way it looks. After waiting in the hearing chamber from 8:00 in the morning to give testimony against Sen. Richardson's bill to permit lion hunting in California, about 9:00 in the evening, our good people — Margaret Owings, René Sonné, and others — saw the senator withdraw the bill. He said he would make it a "two-year bill," which means he can re-introduce it at any time in '79 or '80.

We are assured by everyone we can get a telephone on in Sacramento that no action will be taken on the bill — SB 835 — for a long time. So, for the moment the lions are safe. Incidentally, we were told we put about 7,000 letters on the desks of the hearing committee!

Animal Experimentation

Congressman Robert F. Drinan, (D., Mass.) has introduced a bill, H.R. 282, "to promote the development of methods of research, experimentation, and testing that minimize the use of, and pain and suffering to, live animals." This bill will be heard in the sub-committee on Science, Research and Technology of the House Committee on Science and Technology. This sub-committee is headed by Rep. George E. Brown, Jr. (D., Calif.) If you are one of those — and who isn't — who is so shocked at the monstrous and useless cruelties done helpless animals in the name of research that you can hardly keep your stomach down, write Rep. Brown, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515. Urge him to hold hearings on H.R. 282 as soon as possible! Urge a "yes" vote!

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Condors Sighted in Ventana

The most exciting news about the California Condors in many years is the recent report of sightings of Condors in the Ventana Wilderness of Monterey County. On March 17, four Condors were seen near the Coast Highway just south of Palo Colorado Road, and on March 31, hikers above Botcher's Gap saw a single Condor. Both sightings were at close range in good light and descriptions seem to support their identifications. The sightings have not yet been independently verified, but if true, raise the interesting possibility that a group of Condors may have moved into the burned over area of the Marble-Cone fire, where the brush has been opened up and Condor food may be more available than formerly.

This development may force a reassessment of the plans to capture virtually the entire Condor population and establish a captive breeding program. As reported in the January *Sanderling*, there is serious

doubts as to the advisability of this program before intensified research produces all the facts. Dr. Carl Koford is establishing a program of widespread observation, which he will coordinate, to obtain the information needed to best protect the Condor population. Donations to assist in meeting the expenses of field studies (no administrative costs or salaries) may be made to the "Endangered Species Fund," Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 2593 Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. To comment on the captive breeding program ("Draft Recommendations for Implementing the California Condor Contingency Plan"), write to Mr. John Spinks, Office of Endangered Species, USFWS, USDI, Washington, D.C. 20240.

—Bill Francis


Reprinted from *The Sanderling*
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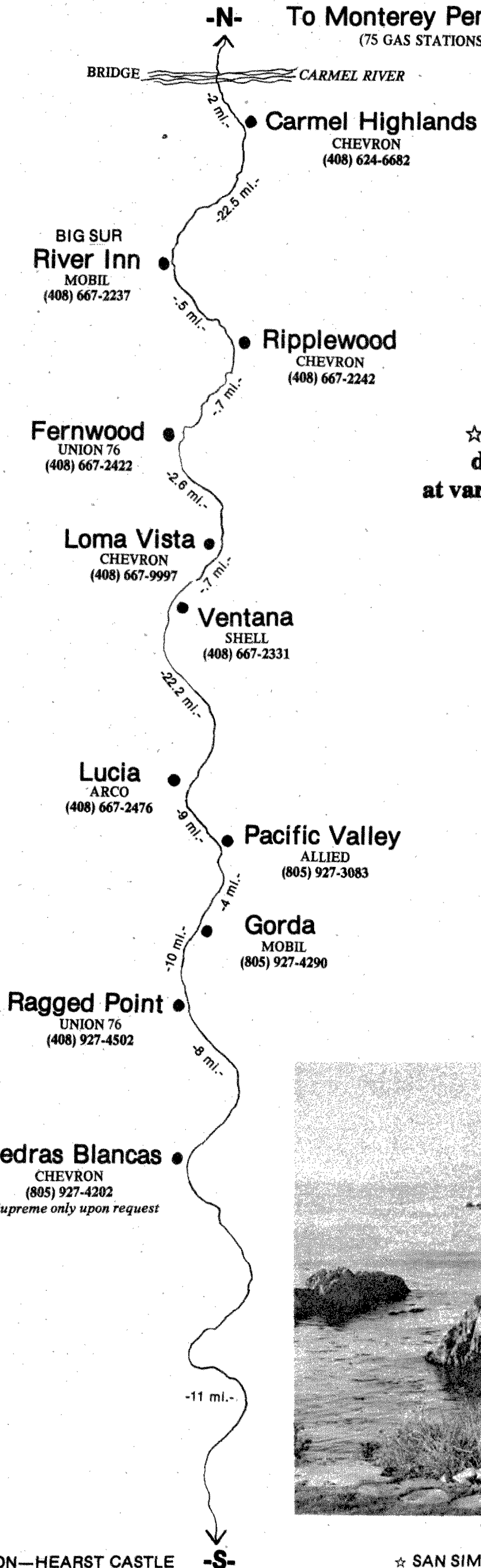
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Big Sur Coast GAS MAP

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to go into effect Monday, May 14



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